

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 JUNE 2023
EXTENSION REQUESTED TO 1 JUNE 2026

KEY DATA

CLUSTER MUNITION CONTAMINATION: MEDIUM

NATIONAL ESTIMATE

30.77 km²

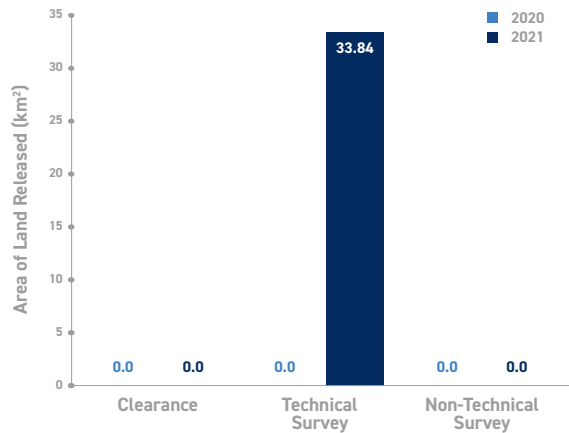
SUBMUNITION
CLEARANCE IN 2021

0 km²

SUBMUNITIONS
DESTROYED IN 2021

0

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2021, Chile conducted technical survey of its cluster munition-contaminated area, all of which is in military training ranges. This reduced the estimate of contaminated area by more than half, paving the way for the submission of an Article 4 deadline extension request in April 2022 (and a revised request in May), detailing plans for clearance of the remaining area. Chile's land release output had stalled during 2020 following the reallocation of resources due to the COVID-19 pandemic. But operations were restarted in 2021 and the management structure is now in place for the implementation of Chile's clearance obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chile should ensure sufficient resources are in place to complete clearance by the requested Article 4 deadline of 1 June 2026.
- Chile should elaborate a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for its mine action programme.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2021)	Score (2020)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	7	5	Chile has an accurate baseline of cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination following the technical survey conducted in 2021. This reduced its total estimate of CMR contamination by just over one half, with all contamination now classified in confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) across four military ranges.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	4	A new government department, the Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR), was established in February 2022 and made responsible for planning and coordinating CMR clearance. Units of the Chilean armed forces will conduct the clearance. Chile funds its own mine action activities and was able to allocate funds to technical survey during 2021 despite ongoing budgetary challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Chile plans to fund all of its clearance although budgets in Chile are only agreed annually by the Ministry of Finance.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile has taken steps to mainstream gender across the armed forces with women working at all levels of the mine action programme. However, the number of women employed in demining in 2019 was just 4%. Chile stated in its 2020 CCM Article 4 deadline extension request that the Ministry of National Defence will promote women to the teams that will conduct CMR clearance although there was no mention of this in its 2022 request. In March 2022, the Ministry of National Defence appointed gender focal points who will guide the development of the demining programme. Chile should also formulate a mine action-specific gender and diversity policy.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	6	5	Chile uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. Chile has submitted Article 7 reports annually since 2012. In April 2022, Chile submitted a request for an additional three-year extension to its Article 4 deadline for clearance through to June 2026. In May 2022, Chile submitted further information on its extension request as requested by the CCM Article 4 Analysis Group.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	5	Chile included in its latest extension request plans to clear all CMR-contaminated area, beginning in June 2023 and taking up to 31 months (with a five-month contingency period). Chile has also determined its annual clearance targets for land release and the associated resource requirements.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	5	5	Chile says it is operationally guided by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It has designated survey and clearance responsibility for the CMR-contaminated areas to specific units within the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	6	3	Chile managed to conduct technical survey during 2021 and was able to allocate sufficient resources. In 2022, Chile submitted an Article 4 deadline extension request from June 2023 to June 2026 during which period it plans to complete clearance of all remaining CMR-contaminated area. Provided that Chile can secure the necessary resources, this new target date for completion seems achievable.
Average Score	6.2	4.6	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (Departamento de Implementación de Convenciones sobre Restos de Explosivos de Guerra (DICOR))
- Division of International Relations, Undersecretary of Defence (Subsecretaría de Defensa, División de Relaciones Internacionales)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Demining Units of the Army Corps of Engineers
- Demining Unit of the Navy
- Demining Unit of the Air Force

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chile reported that at the end of 2021 it had 30.77km² of cluster munition-contaminated area in three of its fifteen provinces (see Table 1).¹ This is a 52% reduction from the estimate as at the end of 2020 following technical survey of the contaminated areas during 2021. All contamination is now in confirmed hazardous area (CHA).²

Contamination is the consequence of use of cluster munitions in exercises in military training ranges. In Arica and Parinacota, MK-II LAR 160 cluster munition rockets were used, while in Tarapacá and Magallanes and Antártica Chilena CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped. The contaminated areas remain within military enclosures and so are inaccessible to the public.³ Clearance was carried out after the cluster munitions were detonated and the military exercises were completed so Chile estimates that the remaining cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination will be minimal.⁴

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by province (at end 2021)⁵

Province	Military range	CHAs	Area (m ²)
Arica and Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	1	17,106,753
Tarapacá	Delta	1	11,324,319
Tarapacá	Barrancas	1	906,064
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena	Punta Zenteno	1	1,435,872
Totals		4	30,773,008

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Chile is also affected, to a limited extent, by other unexploded ordnance (UXO). On 13 November 2020, Chile made an official declaration of completion that it had addressed all known minefields and had met its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines 2021* report on Chile for further information).⁶

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The national mine action programme was managed by the National Demining Commission (Comisión Nacional de Desminado, CNAD), which is chaired by the Minister of Defence. Chile's obligations under the CCM have, so far, been the responsibility of the Division of International Relations of the Undersecretary of Defence.⁷ It was initially planned that CNAD would assume responsibility for coordinating the demining units from the Armed Forces that would conduct survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants (CMR). Under national law, however, CNAD may only manage the survey and clearance of anti-personnel mines and it was determined that a new body should be created to coordinate clearance of CMR and explosive remnants of war (ERW).⁸

In March 2021, Ministerial Order 02, issued by the Minister of Defence, instructed the Undersecretariat of Defence, the Undersecretariat of the Armed Forces, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on their roles and responsibilities in relation to the CCM. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were responsible for planning and coordinating the technical survey, which was then conducted by the armed forces.⁹ In February 2022, Ministerial Order 284, also issued by the Minister of Defence, created the Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR), which is responsible for planning and coordinating CMR clearance. The Department's duties also include submitting the relevant budgets to the Ministry of Finance and the Annual Disarmament Plan to the Ministry of Defence.¹⁰

1 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

2 Ibid.; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 1 May 2018 to 30 March 2019), Form F.

4 Responses to the additional observations and comments of the CCM Article 4 analysis group on the updated extension request submitted by Chile on 9 May 2022, p. 1.

5 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

6 Statement of Chile, APMBC 18th Meeting of States Parties (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.

7 Email from Pamela Moraga, Disarmament Affairs, Non-Proliferation and International Security Coordinator, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations (UN) Office in Geneva, 19 September 2018.

8 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 18.

9 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Annex pp. 11–22 and 15.

10 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

Chile allocated CLP\$22.6 million (approx. US\$27,000) to conduct technical survey during 2021¹¹ and has estimated it will require US\$1.9 million to complete clearance of CMR from 2023 to 2026, a dramatic reduction from its previous estimate of US\$10.5 million.¹² It expects to be able to fund all its operations from national funding sources although this will not be confirmed until December 2022 when the State budget for 2023 is finalised.¹³ In the case where national funds are diverted from mine action towards addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, Chile will request funding from the international community.¹⁴ In Chile's latest 2022 Article 4 deadline extension request it reported that US\$818,954 had been requested from the international community to replace demining equipment but Chile has stated that if no external funding can be found it will finance these costs itself.¹⁵

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chile does not have a policy on environmental management in mine action. In its revised 2022 Article 4 deadline extension request, with respect to environmental implications of the proposed extension, Chile said "There are no environmental implications [for the areas], as they are military estates, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations".¹⁶

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

While there is no specific gender and diversity policy within CNAD, Chile's policy of integrating women into the armed forces has been in place since 2000. As at May 2019, 14% of the total personnel of the armed forces were women. In 2016, restrictions on the type of military positions a woman could hold were lifted and legislation was adopted to modify the military grading system, allowing women to be promoted in the same way as men. Women have been working in demining in Chile since 2004 across all types of roles, including as deminers and in managerial/supervisory roles.

In 2007, the first woman was appointed as Manual Demining Section Commander in Arica. In May 2018, a woman was appointed as Demining Company Commander in Arica. Chile has made it easier for women to work in the sector by, for example, adapting demining equipment to better suit female specifications, providing childcare, and eliminating the gender wage gap.¹⁷ Chile reported that in 2019 of the 246 personnel carrying out roles within the demining units, only ten (4%) were women. This included two demining section commanders and four women in support roles (one medic, two nurses, and one paramedic).¹⁸

In a positive step, Chile stated in its 2020 CCM Article 4 deadline extension request that due to the increasing importance of implementing gender perspectives in the field of disarmament, the Ministry of National Defence will promote women to the teams that will conduct CMR clearance.¹⁹ In its Revised Article 4 deadline extension request submitted in May 2022, Chile includes information on the two women who have occupied leadership roles within the demining units. It also states that women worked in the EOD units of the Army and Air Force during technical survey operations conducted in 2021 but does not detail the number of women or their specific roles.²⁰

The Ministry of National Defence is working to mainstream gender perspective in all areas of its ministerial work, including the planning of military operations. To that end, in March 2022, gender focal points were appointed who will guide the development of the demining programme through a gender and diversity lens.²¹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Since 2003, Chile has been using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). During 2017, Chile upgraded to IMSMA New Generation (NG) after starting the MARS (Mine Action Reporting System) application that replaced IMSMA Mobile. This application has, CNAD says, equipped Chile with high-quality geographic information to support decision-making on clearance.²² This system was deployed in 2019 alongside non-technical survey with a view to calculating the area of possible CMR contamination.²³

11 Ibid., Form I.

12 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, pp. 7-8; and Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2021, p. 3.

13 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, pp. 7-8.

14 Ibid., p. 13.

15 Ibid., pp. 9-10; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 14.

16 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 6.

17 Statement of Chile during the Thematic Discussion on Integrating Gender into Mine Action, APMBIC Intersessional meetings, 23 May 2019; and emails from Col. Juan José López Demuth, Executive Secretary, CNAD, 22 and 27 June 2019.

18 Email from Carlos Rivera Bugueño, Senior Sub-Officer, CNAD, 6 August 2020.

19 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 5.

20 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 21.

21 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Head, Department of International Cooperation (DCI), 1 June 2022.

22 Email from Col. Andres Caceres Cuadra, CNAD, 12 July 2018.

23 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 4.

Chile has submitted its Article 7 transparency report every year since 2012 and the reports are generally accurate and timely. In April 2022, Chile submitted its third Article 4 deadline extension request through to June 2026 and then submitted a revised extension request following feedback from the Article 4 Analysis Group in May 2022. The requests are generally of good quality and were submitted in a timely manner.

PLANNING AND TASKING

In January 2020, Chile submitted a draft Article 4 deadline extension request, requesting a five-year extension until 1 June 2026. However, based on feedback from the Article 4 Analysis Group, Chile resubmitted the extension request in June 2020, asking instead for a one-year interim extension through to 1 June 2022. During the extension period Chile pledged to conduct technical survey to clarify the extent of remaining CMR contamination, and said that it would then formulate a plan for CMR clearance based on the results of the technical survey.²⁴ This it has now done.

Chile's interim extension request to 1 June 2022 was subsequently granted by the so-called "silence" procedure (meaning it is granted unless any State Party objects), because Part 2 of the Review Conference, which had been scheduled to be held in a hybrid format in early 2021, was postponed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, due to the impact of the pandemic, Chile did not conduct technical survey. It submitted a second interim extension request

in June 2021 for one further year through to 1 June 2023. Chile's first extension request referenced that, in accordance with Ministerial Order 02, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were instructed to present a plan for clearance of the four cluster munition-contaminated areas, in coordination with the Undersecretariat for Defence and the Undersecretariat for the Armed Forces, at the latest by 15 May 2021.²⁵

The second interim extension request was granted by States Parties in September 2021, at Part 2 of the Second CCM Review Conference. Chile conducted technical survey of the contaminated area in during 2021 and submitted a third extension request in April 2022.²⁶ Clearance is scheduled to begin in June 2023 and will take up to 31 months in total with more than 13.5km² cleared in year 1 of the extension; over 11.1km² cleared in year 2; and almost 6.1km² in year 3 (see Table 2). This will leave a five-month contingency period in case of any impediments during execution.²⁷

Table 2: Planned CMR clearance (for 2023–26)²⁸

Military range	Year 1 (m ²)	Year 2 (m ²)	Year 3 (m ²)	Total no. of months	Total area (m ²)
Pampa Chaca Este	4,414,646	6,621,969	6,070,138	31	17,106,753
Delta	6,794,591	4,529,728	0	20	11,324,319
Barrancas	906,064	0	0	3	906,064
Punta Zenteno	1,435,872	0	0	4	1,435,872
Totals	13,551,173	11,151,697	6,070,138		30,773,008

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chile is guided by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).²⁹ In addition to the IMAS, Chile also follows the provisions and regulations as set out in the "Humanitarian Demining Manual of the Chilean Army" and the "EOD Procedures Manual".³⁰

²⁴ Ibid.; and Annex, p. 15.

²⁵ 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, Annex, p. 15.

²⁶ Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 10.

²⁸ Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 18.

²⁹ Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F; and Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, p. 11.

³⁰ Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 6.

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance is conducted by the EOD Units of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy, and the Air Force.³¹ For the Pampa Chaca Este and the Delta military ranges, two explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units of 15 personnel each will be assigned for clearance at each range. For the Barrancas and Punta Zenteno military ranges, one EOD unit of 15 personnel will be assigned for clearance at each range. This does not include the logistical and administrative support that accompanies each unit.³²

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2021

In 2021, Chile reduced almost 33.84km² of CMR-contaminated area through technical survey (see Table 3). No area was cancelled through non-technical survey or was cleared.³³ This is an increase from 2020 when no survey or clearance of CMR-contaminated area was conducted.³⁴

Table 3: Reduction through technical survey in 2021³⁵

Province	Military range	Area reduced (m ²)
Arica and Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	13,453,247
Tarapacá	Delta	16,967,244
Tarapacá	Barrancas	1,763,478
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena	Punta Zenteno	1,654,147
Total		33,838,116

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM Chile is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 June 2023.

Chile was granted a second interim extension request at Part 2 of the Second CCM Review Conference in September 2021. In April 2022, Chile submitted a third extension request to 1 June 2026 during which time Chile plans to clear all the CMR-contaminated area remaining, all of which is located in military training ranges, and was able to cancel one third of the total estimated area of contamination. Following non-technical survey in 2019, Chile conducted technical survey in late 2021, reducing the contamination estimate by just over a half. In May 2022, Chile submitted a revised extension request, providing additional information to the Article 4 Analysis Group in response to their concerns that the amount of clearance capacity Chile was allocating to each site was not sufficient to meet the annual clearance targets. However, as Chile has already conducted clearance of these sites, it is expected that the actual amount of remaining CMR contamination will be low.

31 Email from Carlos Rivera Bugueño, CNAD, 6 August 2020.

32 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, p. 12.

33 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

34 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.

35 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

Chile did not release any cluster munition-contaminated area between its CCM entry into force in June 2011 and the start of non-technical survey in 2019. It is hard to see how this is compliant with the duty to clear CMR as soon as possible under Article 4 of the CCM. During this period Chile instead focused its efforts on implementation of Article 5 of the APMBC, completing anti-personnel mine clearance in February 2020.

Chile was able to fund technical survey operations in 2021 despite the cuts to national departmental budgets since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Chile intends to fund CMR clearance activities but has stated that it may not have sufficient resources if it continues to have to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In such an eventuality, Chile will request international financial assistance.

Table 4: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2021	0
2020	0
2019	0
2018	0
2017	0
Total	0

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Chile says it has a plan in place for dealing with residual risk from landmines and will maintain a demining capacity within the Chilean military to address any residual contamination that may be discovered in the future.³⁶

Regarding CMR contamination as it is solely located in military training ranges, once clearance has been completed they will continue to be used as for military training with different types of ordnance detonated and clearance will be carried out by the EOD units with the Armed Forces once each training exercise has been completed.³⁷

³⁶ Presentation by National Demining Commission Executive Secretary Col. Juan José López Demuth for the Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining, 10 February 2021.

³⁷ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, DCI, 1 June 2022.