

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 JUNE 2026
ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

CLUSTER MUNITION CONTAMINATION: MEDIUM

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

30.77 km²

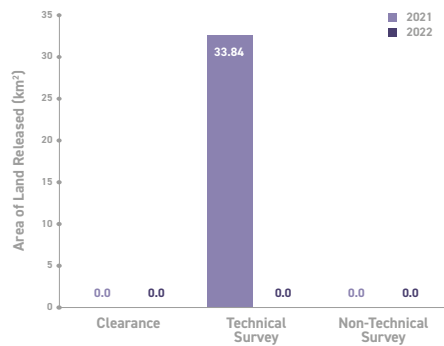
SUBMUNITION
CLEARANCE IN 2022

0 km²

SUBMUNITIONS
DESTROYED IN 2022

0

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In April 2022, Chile submitted an Article 4 deadline extension request (and a revised request in May), detailing plans for clearance of the remaining areas. There was no land release in 2022 whatsoever as national resources were used to address the COVID-19 pandemic. A new management structure is now in place for the implementation of Chile's clearance obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). If no land release takes place in 2023, compliance with its CCM Article 4 obligations will be in serious doubt.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chile should ensure sufficient resources are in place to complete clearance by the extended Article 4 deadline of 1 June 2026.
- Chile should elaborate a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for its programme of clearance of cluster munition remnants (CMR) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW).

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2022)	Score (2021)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	7	7	Chile has a reasonably accurate baseline of CMR contamination following the technical survey (TS) 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)	8	7	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 funds have been allocated for clearance in 2023. Chile plans to fund all of its clearance although budgets in Chile are only approved annually by Congress.
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, there was no mention of a Gender Policy 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, and it also created a "Gender Working Group". Chile should also formulate a mine action-specific gender and diversity policy.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. Chile has submitted Article 7 reports annually since 2012. In 2022, Chile submitted a request for an additional three-year extension to its Article 4 deadline and provided further information on its extension request as requested by the CCM Article 4 Analysis Group.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Chile included in its 2022 extension request plans to clear all CMR-contaminated area, beginning in the second semester (September) of 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)	4	6	Chile conducted TS during 2021 but achieved no further release of affected areas in 2022. Chile was granted an Article 4 deadline extension for three years to June 2026 during which period it plans to complete clearance of all remaining CMR-contaminated area.
Average Score	5.9	6.2	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

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

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Demining Units of the Army Corps of Engineers
- Demining Unit of the Navy
- Demining Unit of the Air Force
- Training Centre for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chile has reported that 30.77km² of cluster munition-contaminated area remain in the regions of Arica Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica.¹ The initial estimate of the extent of contamination was 97km².² In 2019, through non-technical survey (NTS), 32.27km² was cancelled. In 2021, through technical survey (TS) Chile reduced the overall estimate by a further 52%.³ As at the end of 2022, there are four confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in four military training ranges (See Table 1).⁴

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 Chilean Antarctic CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped.⁵ The contaminated areas remain within military enclosures and so are inaccessible to the public.⁶ Clearance was carried out after the cluster munitions were detonated and the military exercises were completed so Chile estimates that the remaining CMR contamination will be minimal.⁷

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by region, as at the end of 2022⁸

Region	Military training range	CHAs containing CMR	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 unexploded ordnance (UXO) other than unexploded submunitions. On 13 November 2020, Chile officially declared completion of mine clearance, having addressed all known mined areas, meeting its extended Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Chile for further information).⁹

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

In 2022, a new legal structure was put in place to address obligations contracted by Chile as a State Party to the CCM, as well as for other treaties relating to disarmament.¹⁰ The Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) begun functioning in February 2022, which sits under and is funded by the Joint Chief of Staffs of the Chilean Armed Forces. The Ministry of National Defence, via its resolution 1517 of 7 November 2022, approved the Ministerial Directive for the implementation of activities related to clearance as required by the CCM.¹¹

The reason for the restructuring was that the previous legal set-up for responding to the obligations related to the APMBC and mine action-related activities did not allow Chile to continue the activities required for implementation of CCM obligations. The National Demining Commission (CNAD) and its Executive Secretariat (SECNAD) ceased to exist at the end of 2020 with Chile's declaration of completion of mine clearance.¹²

1 Chile Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, Annex 2, pp. 7–8; Responses to the additional observations and comments of the CCM Article 4 analysis group on the updated extension request submitted by Chile, 9 May 2022, Annex 3, p. 3. Chile is divided into 16 Administrative Regions, 56 Provinces and 346 communes. For details, see: <https://bit.ly/3NyLnCK>.

2 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, Annex 2, p. 4.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.

4 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Head of International Cooperation Department, (DCI), Undersecretary of Defence, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023.

5 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F, pp. 5–6.

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

7 Responses to the additional observations and comments of the CCM Article 4 analysis group on the updated extension request submitted by Chile, 9 May 2022, Annex 3, pp. 3–4.

8 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

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

10 Ministry of National Defence, Ministerial Order 284, 3 February 2022, which reconfigures the organisation and functioning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

11 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form A.

12 APMBC, Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J; and telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 9 June 2023.

DICOR is responsible for advising the Joint Chief of Staffs on planning, coordination, management, and control of all activities leading to the clearance and certification of released land contaminated with CMR and other ERW.¹³ DICOR coordinates within the armed forces the annual operational, administrative, logistical, financial, and communication activities for CMR clearance and explosive ordnance risk education campaigns (EORE). It is also in charge of managing and keeping up to date the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database at the national level.¹⁴

The Training Centre for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), which is part of the Army School of Engineers, is responsible for training explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) staff and for quality control (QC) and certification of released areas. It is also responsible for the planning, organisation, and implementation of training for the different branches of the armed forces and for the preparation of international supervisors.¹⁵

Chile allocated CLP\$22.6 million (approx. US\$27,000) to conduct technical survey during 2021¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ It expected to be able to fund all its operations from national funding sources, and the State budget for 2023, which includes commencement of clearance in September, was approved by Congress in December 2022.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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".²⁰ In June 2023, however, Chile stated that Law 19.300, which sets out general protections with respect to the environment, including the right to live in an environment free of contamination, applies to all clearance and destruction of explosive ordnance.²¹

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

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.²² Chile reported that in 2019, of the 246 personnel carrying out roles within the demining units, only 10 (4%) were women. This included two demining section commanders and four women in support roles (one medic, two nurses, and one paramedic).²³

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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

Currently, the Minister of National Defence is a woman: Maya Fernández Allende. All military and strategic planning operations carried out by the Ministry of National Defence are implemented with an inclusive and non-discriminatory approach, which allows the full integration of women in all phases and tasks of defence. Furthermore, to ensure standards of inclusion and non-discrimination, the ministerial

13 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

14 Ibid.; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023.

15 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

16 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form I.

17 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 7–8; and 2021 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.

18 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 7–8; and telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 20 June 2023.

19 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, April 2022, pp. 9–10; and Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 14.

20 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

21 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

22 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.

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

24 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 5.

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

structure has a Gender Liaison Network with focal points and a gender working group that includes the participation of delegates from each of the Armed Forces and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as a delegate who acts as the gender focal point of the international ministerial agenda. These structures are responsible for dealing with possible situations that are detrimental to the principles of equality and discrimination. In this context, research is being conducted with a view to addressing barriers to women's participation in the military along with co-responsibility policies to facilitate childcare.²⁶

According to the Chilean authorities, the gender approach of the ministerial policy on national defence is clearly represented by the participation of women in the humanitarian demining process, within the framework of the CCM. All military personnel who join the EOD Units of the Armed Forces, do so voluntarily; therefore, the inclusion of men or women in the EOD Units is a personal decision. The Ministry of National Defence's commitment to gender equity encompasses all its dependent agencies, including the EOD Units of the Armed Forces.²⁷

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Since 2003, Chile has been using IMSMA as its national mine action database. Since 2017, it has been using IMSMA New Generation (NG) after starting the MARS (Mine Action Reporting System) application that replaced IMSMA Mobile. This application has, CNAD said, equipped Chile with high-quality geographic information to support decision-making on clearance.²⁸ This system was deployed in 2019 alongside NTS with a view to calculating the area of possible CMR contamination.²⁹ Since February 2022, DICOR has been managing IMSMA at the national level. During land release operations, IMSMA functions as a client server, in which the EOD units feed the system directly with data from field operations. The information is currently recollected via MARS. DICOR receives technical support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) for IMSMA and MARS.³⁰

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

The 2022 ministerial directive addresses the planning of clearance operations for 2023–26. According to Chile's 2022 Article 4 extension request plan, clearance was due to start in the second semester of 2023, and more specifically, in September 2023 in Punta Zenteno Military Range Polygon, Punta Arenas, Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic Region.³¹ Table 2 shows the updated clearance plan until completion in 2026.

Table 2: Planned clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas (2023–26) (m²)³²

Region and Military Range	2023	2024	2025	2026	Months	Total CHA (m ²)
"Pampa Chaca Este" (Arica y Parinacota)	0	4,414,646	6,621,969	6,070,138	31	17,106,753
"Delta" (Tarapacá)	0	0	6,794,591	4,529,728	20	11,324,319
"Barrancas" (Tarapacá)	0	906,064	N/A	N/A	3	906,064
"Punta Zenteno" (Magallanes y Antártica Chilena)	1,435,872	0	N/A	N/A	4	1,435,872
Totals	1,435,872	5,320,710	13,416,560	10,599,866		30,773,008

26 Ibid; and telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 9 June 2023.

27 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 1 June 2022 and 7 June 2023; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023. See also Gender Policy of Chile at: <https://bit.ly/3XgobN0>.

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

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

30 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

31 Telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 20 June 2023; and email, 7 June 2023.

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

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chile is guided by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).³³ 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".³⁴

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance are conducted by the EOD Units of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy, and the Air Force.³⁵ For the Pampa Chaca Este and the Delta military ranges, two 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.³⁶ Table 3 below shows updated information for 2023, where the EOD Unit numbers 17 instead of the 15 named in the 2022 Article 4 deadline extension request. The new figure was provided to Mine Action Review in June 2023, but without explanation for the increase.³⁷

Table 3: Operational survey and clearance capacities for 2023³⁸

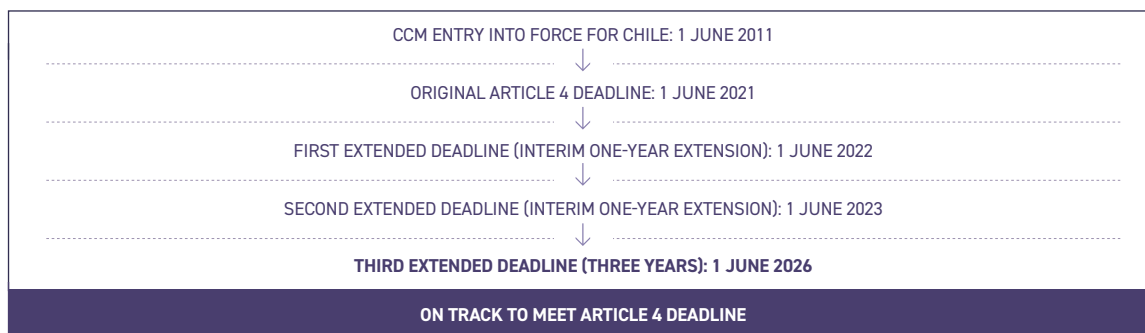
Region and Military Range polygon	Operator	Teams	Total personnel	Comments
"Punta Zenteno" Magallanes y Antártica Chilena	EOD Unit Chilean Navy	1	17	Total CMR survey and clearance personnel of the Navy EOD Unit is 17, qualified to conduct clearance, TS, and NTS.
Totals	1 EOD Unit	1	17	

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2022

No area was released through survey or clearance in 2022.³⁹ In 2021, Chile reduced almost 33.84km² of CMR-contaminated area through TS.⁴⁰ In 2019, it cancelled 32.27 km² through NTS.⁴¹

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



33 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F; and 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11; and telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 9 June 2023.

34 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, July 2020, p. 6; email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023.

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

36 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 12.

37 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023; and telephone interview, 20 June 2023.

38 Ibid.

39 Responses to the additional observations and comments of the CCM Article 4 analysis group on the updated extension request submitted by Chile, 9 May 2022, Annex 4, pp. 7–9.

40 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F, p. 7.

41 Ibid. p. 6.

Under Article 4 of the CCM (and in accordance with the extension granted in 2022), Chile is required to destroy all cluster munition remnants in cluster munition-contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 June 2026.

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 contaminated area remaining. Chile conducted TS in late 2021, reducing the contamination estimate by just over one 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 military clearance of these sites in the past, it is expected that the actual remaining CMR contamination will be low. During the Tenth Meeting of State Parties to the CCM, Chile was granted its third extension, setting its Article 4 deadline at 1 June 2026.

Chile did not release any cluster munition-contaminated area between its CCM entry into force in June 2011 and the start of NTS 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.

Table 4: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2022	0
2021	0
2020	0
2019	0
2018	0
Total	0

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

As CMR contamination is solely located in military training ranges, once clearance has been completed, the ranges will continue to be used for military training with different types of ordnance. Clearance will be carried out by the EOD units with the Armed Forces once each training exercise has been completed.⁴²

42 Emails from Valentin Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 1 June 2022 and 7 June 2023.