

KEY DATA

**CCM ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:
1 JUNE 2026**

Not on track to meet deadline
Thirty-month extension requested to 1 December 2028

**CMR CONTAMINATION:
21.25km²**

Medium
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2024 (km ²)	Release in 2023 (km ²)
Clearance	0	1.4
Technical survey	8.1	0
Non-technical survey	0	0
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
Submunitions destroyed	0	229

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATOR IN 2024

- Air Force EOD Unit

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

After releasing one of its four cluster munition-contaminated areas through manual clearance in 2023, Chile reduced 8.1km² at the Delta-Zapiga site through technical survey (TS) in 2024. As at the end of 2024, 21.25km² of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) remained across three military training ranges located in two regions of the north of Chile. Survey is now complete and only clearance is now required. Given the slow pace of implementation and the lack of national funding, Chile has submitted a request for a fourth extension to its Article 4 deadline. In this request, Chile has officially sought international financial assistance to acquire clearance equipment and complete its obligations by 1 December 2028. The request was due to be considered at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties in September 2025.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chile should secure the necessary financial resources to acquire the protection and detection equipment required to clear its three remaining cluster munition-contaminated areas.
- Chile should ensure that it fulfils its Article 4 obligations within its fourth deadline extension period.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	7	In 2024, Chile further reduced one of its three remaining confirmed hazardous areas by 8.1km ² . Surveys have now been completed and the three remaining military ranges, covering 21.25km ² , only require clearance.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	8	Despite having a clear institutional framework and national capacities, Chile's Congress did not provide national funding for clearance of cluster munition remnants in 2024 or 2025, which prevented procurement of required equipment and halted operations. The fourth extension request does not foresee operations resuming until the middle of 2026, and only after securing international assistance, suggesting limited political commitment to CMR clearance.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile's new extension request noted that "instructions have been issued to encourage the voluntary participation of women in CMR clearance activities". While there are no gender-based restrictions on joining explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units, no women participated in the EOD units involved in survey and clearance in 2023 and 2024. The EOD units include four women – three in the air force and one in the army.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile does not have a specific environmental policy for mine action, though a range of national environmental laws are applicable and considered adequate by the authorities for implementing CMR clearance. Chile also indicated that survey and clearance are conducted in compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 07.13.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	7	7	In 2024, no resources have been secured to upgrade Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) V6 to a latest version. Chile's reporting is, however, accurate, timely, and disaggregated by type of contamination and method of land release. Chile reports on progress in Article 4 implementation at the meetings of States Parties. In December 2024, it requested a two-and-a-half-year extension to its Article 4 deadline, and responded to queries from the Article 4 Analysis Group in March 2025.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Chile updated plans to clear all cluster munition-contaminated area in its fourth extension request, beginning in the second half of 2026. Chile has also determined its annual clearance targets and the associated resource requirements.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile follows the IMAS and associated guidelines. It has allocated responsibility for clearing the three remaining contaminated areas to specific units within its army and air force. In 2024, Chile published a manual focused on demining and clearance of unexploded ordnance for use by its armed forces.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	4	5	At the end of 2024, Chile still had 21.25km ² to address by clearance. Progress has been slow due to competing national priorities and insufficient funding. In December 2024, Chile submitted a fourth deadline extension request until 1 December 2028. It is seeking international funding to renew protective and detection equipment.
Average Score	6.3	6.4	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Ministry of National Defence, International Relations Division, (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, 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

- EOD Units of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy, and Air Force)
- Training Centre for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chile has a reasonably accurate baseline of cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination resulting from the use of cluster munitions during peacetime military exercises between 1997 and 2008. At the end of 2024, three military training ranges, classified as CHAs, and covering almost 21.25km² remained to be addressed. The testing and training activities took place within designated live-fire ranges, which remain in active use and are located in secured military zones that are inaccessible to the public.¹ The remaining areas are located in the two far northern regions of Arica-Parinacota and Tarapacá (see Table 1).²

In its first Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 7 report, submitted in September 2012, Chile informed States Parties of the existence of four military training ranges covering an estimated 97km² of areas that were suspected to contain unexploded submunitions.³ In 2019, Chile cancelled 32.3km² through non-technical survey (NTS), followed by a reduction of 33.9km² through TS in 2021. In 2023, Chile conducted its first clearance operations, fully releasing one

of the four contaminated areas (the Punta Zenteno military range), and covering 1.4km² in the city of Punta Arenas, in the southernmost region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic.⁴ In 2024, Chile further reduced 8.1km² at Delta-Zapiga, an air force military range in the Tarapacá region in the north of the country.⁵

The contamination is the result of cluster munitions used during military exercises. In Arica-Parinacota, MK-II LAR 160 cluster munition rockets were fired. In the Tarapacá region and in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region, CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped in 2004 and 2007.⁶

In accordance with standard procedures of the Chilean Armed Forces, each use of these training areas is followed by search and clearance operations for munition remnants or unexploded ordnance (UXO), conducted by explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units. As a result, Chile considers the remaining CMR contamination to be minimal.⁷

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by region (at end 2024)

Region	Military training range	CHAs containing CMR	Area (m ²)
Arica-Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	1	17,106,753
Tarapacá	Delta-Zapiga*	1	3,235,945
Tarapacá	Barrancas	1	906,064
Totals		3	21,248,762

* The Delta-Zapiga area was reduced by 8,088,374m² through TS in 2024.

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Chile is also impacted, although to a limited extent, by UXO other than unexploded submunitions.

Chile officially declared mine clearance completion on 13 November 2020,⁸ having addressed all known mined areas and met its extended Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline (see Mine Action Review's report on Chile in *Clearing the Mines 2021* for further information).

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

On 3 February 2022, the Ministry of National Defence (MoND) established the Department for the Implementation of International Conventions on Explosive Remnants (DICOR). This followed the dissolution of the National Demining Commission (CNAD) and its Executive Secretariat after Chile's declaration of completion of mine clearance in 2020.⁹

A ministerial directive, in force since 2022, regulates activities under the CCM and outlined clearance planned for 2023–26, in line with Chile's current Article 4 deadline.¹⁰ Several MoND Orders have been approved to implement the directive and to "plan, coordinate, manage, execute, and control activities in compliance with the CCM".¹¹

1 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 4.
2 Revised CCM 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 4.
3 Article 7 Report (covering June 2011 to June 2012), Form F, p. 23; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.
4 Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3–4; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 6.
5 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 5.
6 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 4–5.
7 Ibid.
8 Statement of Chile, Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.
9 APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J; and Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3 and 7.
10 Ministry of National Defence (MoND) Directive on the Execution of Military Activities in Compliance with the CCM, 7 November 2022. The Directive was shared with Mine Action Review on 9 May 2025, but is not yet available on the UNODA website.
11 Statement of Chile, CCM Twelfth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 10–13 September 2024.

DICOR is responsible for overseeing Chile's commitments under the CCM as well as other disarmament treaties. It advises the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and plans, coordinates, and manages all clearance in cluster munition-contaminated areas as well as areas containing other UXO. DICOR is also in charge of managing and updating the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.¹²

The Training Centre for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), which is part of the Army School of Engineers, is responsible for training EOD staff and for quality control (QC) and certification of released areas in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It is also responsible for planning, organising, and conducting training for the armed forces and international supervisors.¹³

In 2023, Chile allocated a modest sum of CLP\$34.13 million (approximately US\$31,000) for clearance, alongside logistical support provided by the navy, including explosives, fuel, vehicles, and other equipment.¹⁴ This enabled release through manual clearance of one of the four CMR-contaminated areas. During the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the CCM in September 2024, Chile said it

had been unable to secure the resources needed to continue clearance and that it was exploring options for international support.¹⁵ The national budget approved by Congress for both 2024 and 2025, however, did not allocate the required funding for EOD equipment, effectively bringing interventions to a halt in 2025.¹⁶

Chile formally requested international assistance for equipment as part of its fourth Article 4 deadline extension request, which it submitted in December 2024. The new work plan for 2026–28 expects activities to resume by the middle of 2026, but this is contingent upon securing US\$2.68 million for the procurement of detectors and personal protective equipment (PPE). Chile has committed to covering the salaries of EOD personnel, as well as health-related expenses, air and land transportation, and information technology (IT) costs through the budgets of the MoND and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.¹⁷ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised a donor meeting in Santiago in January 2025, inviting the European Union, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Spain with a view to mobilising resources.¹⁸

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Since 2022, the Chilean Minister of National Defence has been a woman: Maya Fernández Allende, and, since March 2025, Adriana Delpiano. The Head of the International Division at the MoND is also a woman – Karen Meier.¹⁹ In recent years, the government has emphasised the importance of inclusion and non-discrimination across various sectors, including defence, and has been promoting the full integration of women in all defence roles.²⁰ A Gender Liaison Network and working group within the MoND, involving representatives from the Armed Forces and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, helps to promote equality and address potential discrimination. The Ministry's commitment to gender equality extends to all its agencies, including the voluntary EOD Units, and is supported by several national laws on gender, diversity, and non-discrimination.²¹

Women were involved in the national mine action programme in Chile that was in place from 2004 to 2020. Women officers played various roles, including commanders at different levels of the demining units. In 2021, women were also members of the EOD units of the army and air forces, who conducted the TS in cluster munition-contaminated areas.²²

Chile's new extension request noted that "instructions have been issued to encourage the participation of women in cluster munition remnants clearance activities". There are no gender-based restrictions on joining EOD units, but participation is voluntary.²³ Despite the inclusive framework, no women participated in the 2023 clearance operations at Punta Zenteno or the 2024 technical survey in Delta-Zapiga.²⁴ In 2024, the army EOD team included three women while the air force EOD team had one woman but none was engaged in CMR-related activities. One of the officials working at DICOR was a woman (see Table 2).²⁵

12 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 3; emails from Valentín Segura Flores, Head of the Department of International Cooperation, MoND, 7 June 2023 and 17 May 2024; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023.

13 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 4.

14 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, p. 8; and email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.

15 Statement of Chile, CCM Twelfth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 10–13 September 2024.

16 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form I, p. 7; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 1.

17 Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 1, 14 and 17.

18 Chile's presentation at the CCM Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 7 April 2025; and Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 9.

19 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 9 May 2025.

20 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 26.

21 Law 16611 on legal equality between men and women at: <https://bcn.cl/2fall>; Law 21120 on the recognition and guarantees to the Right to Gender Identity at: <https://bcn.cl/3atcv>; and Law 20609 on measures against arbitrary discriminations and judicial procedures at: <https://bcn.cl/2g7mr>.

22 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 21.

23 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form J, p. 11; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 26.

24 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 18 June 2024; and Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 10.

25 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2, 9, and 22 May 2025.

Table 2: Composition by gender in DICOR and the Air Force EOD unit operational in 2024

	Staff employed	Women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Operational staff	Women operational staff
DICOR	3	0	1	0	2	0
Air Force EOD Unit	12	0	2	0	9	0

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chile does not have an environmental management policy in mine action, though national environmental laws—particularly Law 19300, enacted in 1994, which establishes the legal framework for environmental protection—apply to clearance and destruction of explosive ordnance.²⁶ DICOR does not have a designated focal point for environmental management.²⁷

In its successive Article 4 deadline extension requests, Chile has emphasised that clearance is conducted in accordance with Chile's protection laws and the provisions of IMAS 07.13. Chile also highlighted the minimal environmental impact of clearance activities, noting that the effects on ecosystems, soil quality, and biodiversity are negligible.²⁸ The areas where

CMR remain are in arid and desert regions with almost no vegetation, where the terrain is sandy and with caliche soil (a mineral deposit of gravel, sand, and nitrates).²⁹

Climate factors were taken into account in the scheduling of operations during favourable seasons. Clearance is said to be adapted to the contrasting environmental conditions between Chile's sub-Antarctic southern regions and its arid northern deserts.³⁰ Survey and clearance, such as that carried out in Punta Zenteno in 2023 and in Delta-Zapiga in 2024, included environmental mitigation measures such as waste management, restricted vehicle use, and controlled access to preserve soil and vegetation.³¹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Chile has used IMSMA as its national mine action database since 2003, transitioning to IMSMA New Generation in 2017 with the introduction of its MARS (Mine Action Reporting System). However, due to the discontinuation of the MARS Cloud (primarily for financial reasons), DICOR—which assumed responsibility for managing the database in February 2022—has reverted to using IMSMA V6. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) has provided technical support when requested.³² In 2024, no resources were secured to upgrade IMSMA to the latest version (Core).³³

Chile has submitted its CCM Article 7 transparency reports each year since 2012, with accurate and timely information. In December 2024, Chile submitted a fourth Article 4 deadline extension request, seeking a new deadline of 1 December 2028. It provided additional information to the Article 4 Analysis Group in March 2025. The request, which was of good quality overall, was submitted in a timely manner.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Chile does not have a national strategic plan, but a Ministerial Directive, in force since November 2022, regulates activities under the CCM and outlines clearance operations planned for 2023–26, in line with Chile's current extension request.³⁴

The 2023–26 work plan included annual clearance targets, but had to be revised due to budget constraints, linked, in particular, to competing priorities and increased public spending to address social needs in the country.³⁵

26 Law 19300 is available at: <https://bit.ly/4d0QyXc>. Other relevant legislation includes Law 20173, which creates the position of President of the National Commission for the Environment with the rank of Minister of State. Text available at: <https://bcn.cl/2iq0p>.

27 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.

28 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 21; and email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.

29 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.

30 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.

31 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May and 18 June 2024 and 2 May 2025.

32 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.

33 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.

34 MoND Directive on the Execution of Military Activities in Compliance with the CCM, 7 November 2022.

35 Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.

The plan included clearance of Punta Zenteno in 2023, with the affected area successfully released.³⁶ This area was prioritised because the Navy Unit "Partida de Operaciones de Minas Terrestres" (POMTA) was based there, and the equipment and PPE had an expiry date at the end of the year.³⁷ However, the projections for 2024 were not met, as Chile was supposed to clear Barrancas and start operations at Pampa Chaca Este. In fact, Chile only reduced some 8km² at the area of Delta-Zapiga through TS, without conducting any clearance.³⁸

In its new extension request, Chile updated the work plan with the following projected annual clearance targets: 7.4km² in 2026, including the two CHAs in the Tarapacá region; 7.7km² in 2027; and 6.2km² in 2028 to release the last remaining area in the Arica-Parinacota region (see Table 3).

Table 3: Planned clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas (June 2026 to December 2028)³⁹

Region	Military Range	EOD Unit	2026	2027	2028	Months	Total CHA (m ²)
Arica-Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	Army	3,300,000	7,650,000	6,156,753	28	17,106,753
Tarapacá	Delta-Zapiga	Air Force	3,235,945	0	0	2	3,235,945
Tarapacá	Barrancas	Air Force	906,064	0	0	4	906,064
Totals			7,442,009	7,650,000	6,156,753		21,248,762

The implementation of this new work plan is, however, contingent on securing funding, primarily for the procurement of PPE and detectors, which Chile is officially requesting as international financial support.⁴⁰

Chile initially indicated a required budget of \$1.7 million to pay for 48 sets of PPE and four UXO detectors.⁴¹ Following feedback from the Article 4 Analysis Group on the low number of detectors compared to the number of EOD pairs, Chile revised the figures and increased the budget to \$2.68 million. The increased budget is based on purchasing 63 sets of PPE⁴² and 27 UXO detectors – one for each pair of

deminers.⁴³ Of these, 20 detectors are required to start operations in 2026: 14 for the Army EOD units at Pampa Chaca Este, and 6 for the Air Force EOD unit deployed at the Barrancas and Delta sites. As well, Chile is considering, subject to funding, deployment of an extra army EOD team currently based in Calama (in Antofagasta region), which would require seven more detectors in 2027.⁴⁴ The revised Article 4 deadline extension request received by the Implementation Support Unit in June 2025 included provision for further equipment: two hand-held and large-area detectors and 29 field data collection devices with specialised software (EVA4ALL) to analyse the findings.⁴⁵

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chile follows the IMAS and associated standards and protocols. In addition, Chile has a "Manual on Procedures and Equipment for CMR Clearance", published by DICOR in 2023 and developed in consultation with the armed forces and CEDDEX.⁴⁶ In 2024, Chile published another manual focused on demining and clearance of UXO for use by the armed forces.⁴⁷

For each of the three sites, Chile outlined a weekly plan that follows a sequence of activities: the organisation of work areas and security corridors, detection, clearance and removal, destruction, internal quality assurance, and certification (through external QC). CEDDEX is responsible for certifying land as cleared in accordance with IMAS.⁴⁸ Chile has said that no further TS is required in the three remaining CHAs – only clearance.⁴⁹

³⁶ Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 7.

³⁷ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.

³⁸ Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 18; Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 6; and Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 5.

³⁹ Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 5–6 and 9–10.

⁴⁰ Ibid., pp. 1 and 14.

⁴¹ Article 4 deadline Extension Request, submitted 13 December 2024, p. 1; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

⁴² Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

⁴³ Ibid.; and Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 8.

⁴⁴ Email from Sergio Larrain Barth, International Programs and Operations Desk at the Department of International Cooperation, MoND, 22 May 2025; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.

⁴⁵ Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

⁴⁶ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.

⁴⁷ Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.

⁴⁸ Ibid., pp. 11–12.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 2.

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.⁵⁰ In 2024, the number of personnel who conducted the TS at Delta-Zapiga was as set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Operational survey capacities for 2024⁵¹

Region	Military range polygon	Operator	Teams	Personnel	Comments
Tarapacá	Delta-Zapiga	Air Force EOD Unit (Fuerza Aérea de Chile, FACH)	1	12	Nine EOD operators, two managers, and a medic.

Chile's fourth Article 4 deadline extension request outlined plans to deploy two teams of 15 EOD specialists each for operations in Pampa Chaca Este, comprising 28 deminers (14 pairs), 2 unit commanders, plus 3 support staff, totalling 50 military personnel. For the two other CHAs, Delta-Zapiga and Barrancas, a single team of 13 EOD specialists is planned, composed of 12 deminers (6 pairs) and a unit commander, plus 2 support staff, totalling 22 personnel. Starting in the second half of 2027, Chile indicated that a third team of 15 EOD specialists—7 pairs (14 deminers) and a unit commander—would be added, subject to the availability of equipment.⁵²

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

No clearance occurred in 2024, only release through TS of almost 8.1km² as Table 5 describes.

Table 5: Summary of land release outputs in 2024

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2024 (m ²)	Comments
Clearance	0	
Technical survey	8,088,374	Reduction of Delta-Zapiga Air Force range
Non-technical survey	0	
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	Comments
Submunitions destroyed	0	

SURVEY IN 2024

In 2024, Chile reduced 8.1km² through TS from the 11.3km² hazardous area at the Delta-Zapiga Air Force shooting range, located in the Tarapacá Region, in the north of the country. As a result, 3.2km² remain to be cleared at the site.⁵³

CLEARANCE IN 2024

Chile did not clear any cluster munition-contaminated areas and did not destroy any CMR in 2024.⁵⁴ In 2023, Chile released 1.4km² through manual clearance, destroying in situ 229 items: 216 PM-1 submunitions, 11 PM-1 fuzes, and two CB-250K bomb containers. This was the first—and only—clearance of CMR since Chile became a State Party to the CCM in 2011. The contamination was in one CHA in the Punta Zenteno military range, in Punta Arenas in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region.⁵⁵

50 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 17 May 2024.
51 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.
52 Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 3; and Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.
53 Revised 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.
54 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 5.
55 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 6–7.

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM (and in accordance with the extension granted in 2022), Chile is required to destroy all CMR in cluster munition-contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 June 2026. As Chile will not meet this deadline, it has requested a further extension of two years and six months (albeit written in the request as two years and five months) to 1 December 2028. The request was due to be considered at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties in September 2025.

Chile's original Article 4 deadline was 1 June 2021. No contaminated area was released between the CCM's entry into force in June 2011 and the start of NTS in 2019, which cancelled 32.2km². During this period, Chile prioritised Article 5 obligations under the APMBC, completing mine clearance in 2020. Chile was granted two one-year interim extensions to its CCM Article 4 deadline in June 2022 and June 2023, allowing for release through TS of 33.9km². In April 2022, Chile submitted a third extension request, pledging to complete clearance by June 2026, along with a revised version addressing concerns from the Article 4 Analysis

Group regarding clearance capacity. By the end of 2024, Chile had cleared one of four CHAs (see Table 6) and reduced another by 8.1km², leaving 21.25km² to be cleared.

Chile should make every efforts to ensure that its fourth extension request is its last, and that it is able to declare itself free of CMR by the extended deadline of 1 December 2028 – more than 17 years after becoming a State Party.

Table 6: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2024	0
2023	1,435,872
2022	0
2021	0
2020	0
Total	1,435,872

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

As CMR are solely located in military training ranges, once clearance has been completed, the ranges will continue to be used for military training with other types of ordnance. Clearance will then be conducted by the EOD units of the armed forces after each training exercise.⁵⁶ Both the EOD teams and CEDDEX will continue functioning after Chile's Article 4 obligations have been fulfilled.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 1 June 2022 and 7 June 2023.

⁵⁷ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 14 May 2024.