

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

KEY DATA

CLUSTER MUNITION CONTAMINATION: MEDIUM

NATIONAL AUTHORITY ESTIMATE

29.33 km²

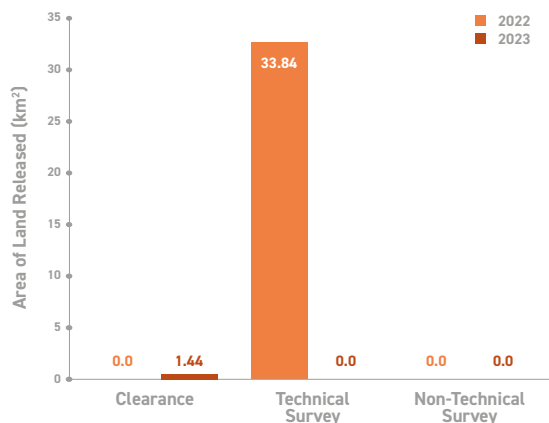
SUBMUNITION
CLEARANCE IN 2023

1.44 km²

SUBMUNITIONS
DESTROYED IN 2023

229

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In a welcome development, 13 years after becoming a State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Chile finally began clearing cluster munition remnants (CMR) on its territory in 2023. In accordance with the clearance plan it submitted as part of 2022 request for an extension to its Article 4 deadline, Chile released one of the four CMR-contaminated areas through manual clearance. The area was at the Punta Zenteno military range in Punta Arenas in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chile should ensure sufficient resources are in place to complete clearance by its extended Article 4 deadline of 1 June 2026.
- Chile should elaborate a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for its programme for clearing CMR as per the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Chile should ensure the environment is taken into consideration in its clearance programme.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2023)	Score (2022)	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. All contamination is classified in confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) across three military ranges.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	8	8	Since February 2022, the newly created Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) has been responsible for planning and coordinating CMR clearance. Units of the Chilean armed forces conduct that clearance. Chile funds its own mine action activities and funds were allocated for the clearance in 2023. Chile plans to pay for all of its clearance although budgets in Chile are only approved annually by the Chilean 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 Article 4 deadline extension 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". No further developments have been reported for 2023. Chile should also formulate a mine action-specific gender and diversity policy.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION* (10% of overall score)	6	Not Scored	Chile does not have a specific environmental policy for mine action. It does, however, have a law on the environment that it considers sufficient for implementing CMR clearance.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	7	6	Chile uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Version 6. 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. It reported on clearance in 2023 in its Article 7 transparency report.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Chile included plans to clear all CMR-contaminated area in its 2022 extension request, beginning in the second half 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** (10% of overall score)	6	5	Chile says it is operationally guided by the IMAS. It has designated survey and clearance responsibility for the CMR-contaminated areas to specific units within its army, navy, and air force.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	5	4	Chile conducted technical survey 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 by which time it plans to have completed clearance of all remaining CMR-contaminated area. Chile cleared one of the four remaining cluster munition-contaminated areas in 2023, which was located in the southern Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region.
Average Score	6.4	5.9	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

* New criterion introduced in 2024 to assess performance.

** The weighting of this criterion was previously 20% of overall performance score, but is now given a 10% weighting.

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 29.33km² of cluster munition-contaminated area remain in the regions of Arica Parinacota and Tarapacá in the north of the country at the end of 2023.¹ The initial estimate of the extent of national 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 2023, there were three confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in three military training ranges (See Table 1).⁴

Contamination is the consequence of use of cluster munitions in peacetime exercises in military training ranges. In Arica and Parinacota, MK-II LAR 160 cluster munition rockets were fired while in Tarapacá and the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped.⁵ The contaminated areas remain within military enclosures and are inaccessible to the public.⁶ Clearance was carried out after the submunitions detonated so Chile believes that the remaining CMR contamination is minimal.⁷

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by region (at end 2023)⁸

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
Totals		3	29,337,136

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 2021* 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 other disarmament treaties.¹⁰ The Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) was opened in February 2022. It 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 the implementation

of its 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

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 explosive remnants of war (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. It is also in charge of managing and keeping up to date the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.¹⁴

1 Chile CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 4–5. Chile is divided into 16 administrative regions, 56 provinces, and 346 communes. For details, see: <https://bit.ly/3NyLnCK>.

2 2022 CCM 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, Office of the Undersecretary of Defence, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

5 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 4–5.

6 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, p. 8.

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, 17 May 2024.

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.

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

14 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023 and 17 May 2024; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023.

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\$34.13 million¹⁶ (approx. US\$31,000) for clearance during 2023 in addition to other logistical resources (explosives, fuel, vehicles, and equipment) which were provided by the navy.¹⁷ It expected to be able to fund all its operations from national sources, and at the time of writing the State budget for 2024 was in discussion before Congress.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 secured it will cover these costs itself.¹⁹ In its latest Article 7 report, Chile informs that it requires nearly CLP\$285 million (approx. US\$302,000) for EOD equipment including detectors and personal protective equipment (PPE).²⁰ According to DICOR, the funds for the actual clearance come from the national budget and no international funding is being sought.²¹ At the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the CCM, Chile reiterated that it was operationalising the provisions of its Clearance Plan 2023–2026, "including the allocation of the necessary resources, in order to move forward with the provisions at the level of national planning".²²

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

At present, the Minister of National Defence is a woman: Maya Fernández Allende. All military and strategic planning is carried out by the Ministry of National Defence, which it says is implemented in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner that allows the full integration of women in all defence tasks.²³ Furthermore, to ensure standards of inclusion and non-discrimination, the ministerial 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.²⁴

According to the Chilean authorities, the gender approach of the ministerial policy on national defence is clearly

represented by the participation of women in demining, 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.²⁵ Additional laws on gender, diversity and non-discrimination exist in Chile.²⁶

No women were part of the EOD unit that conducted clearance during 2023 in Punta Zenteno.²⁷ With regard to the EOD unit that was due to clear the CHA in Barrancas in 2024, the number of women was not known at the time of writing. Nevertheless, Chile stated that instructions from DICOR had been transmitted to the Air Force to encourage women to join.²⁸

In 2023, none of the officials working at DICOR was a woman (see Table 2).²⁹

Table 2: Current Composition by Gender in the Department for the Implementation of Explosive Remnants of War Conventions (DICOR)

Staff employed	Women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women in managerial or supervisory positions	Operational staff	Women in operational positions
3	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	2	0

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

16 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, p. 8; and email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

17 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, p. 8.

18 Dirección de Presupuestos (DIPRES), "Senado inicia análisis del Presupuesto 2024 y aprueba 21 partidas", 21 November 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3XdFpMN>.

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

20 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, pp. 8–9.

21 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

22 Statement of Chile on "clearance and destruction of CMR and risk education (topic 10(c)) of the provisional agenda", CCM Eleventh Meeting of State Parties, Geneva, 11–14 September 2023.

23 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form J, p. 11; and email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

24 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 21; and telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 9 June 2023.

25 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 1 June 2022 and 7 June 2023 and 17 May 2024; and telephone interview, 9 June 2023. See also Gender Policy of Chile at: <https://bit.ly/3XgobN0>.

26 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>.

27 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form J, p. 11, does not mention participation by gender within the EOD unit that cleared Punta Zenteno. However, an email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 18 June 2024 clarified the absence of women in the EOD unit that cleared the said CHA.

28 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 18 June 2024.

29 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

Information on beneficiaries of CMR clearance by sex and age is not collected and no community liaison activities are carried out as the CHAs are in zones inaccessible to civilians.³⁰

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".³¹ In June 2023 and May 2024, however, Chile stated that Law 19300, 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.³² In addition, a number of other laws regulate environmental issues more broadly.³³ Chile believes that its approach to environmental management in CMR clearance is aligned with the law and that it promotes the protection and conservation of the environment.³⁴

Chile does not have National Mine Action Standards, but operations are said to be IMAS compliant including for the environmental management of clearance operations. Chile does not consider there is environmental damage

as camps are not set up for clearance, thereby minimising the possible environmental damage. Nonetheless, the Chilean Navy, for the clearance of the Punta Zenteno CHA, took into account national environmental legislation and regulations and applied measures to ensure the mitigation of the environmental damage. As such, work sectors and access and evacuation routes were marked and divided, restricting access to other areas without contamination and which could have caused damage to the vegetation and the soil vegetation cover.³⁵ The use of vehicles is also restricted to the movement of personnel, equipment, and materials needed for clearance operations.³⁶

In planning CMR clearance, climate and atmospheric factors are always taken into account. In the case of clearance in the Punta Zenteno polygon, which is in the south of the country, land release was conducted during the summer season. For 2024 and onwards, the contaminated polygons are located in the north where the climate is desert conditions and there is hardly any rain.³⁷

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Chile has been using IMSMA since 2003 as its national mine action database. Since 2017, it used IMSMA New Generation (NG) after starting the MARS (Mine Action Reporting System) application that replaced IMSMA Mobile. This system was deployed in 2019 alongside NTS with a view to calculating the area of possible CMR contamination.³⁸ Since February 2022, DICOR has been managing IMSMA at the national level.

Currently, DICOR is using IMSMA V6 as it cannot use the MARS system for collecting georeferenced data, due to the MARS Cloud no longer being available.³⁹ DICOR is looking for other tools to feed in the data in a safe and secure manner and with a reliability equal to or better than MARS. If financial resources are available for IMSMA training during 2024, the information management personnel of the EOD unit of the

Chilean air force would be trained.⁴⁰ According to DICOR, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) has provided technical support for IMSMA every time it has been requested.⁴¹

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.

30 Ibid.

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

32 Emails from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023 and 17 May and 18 June 2024.

33 For instance, Law 20173 creates the position of President of the National Commission for the Environment, with the rank of a Minister of State, at: <https://bcn.cl/2iq0p>.

34 Email from Valentín Segura, Ministry of National Defence, 18 June 2024.

35 Ibid.

36 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

37 Ibid.

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

39 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

40 Ibid.

41 Ibid.

PLANNING AND TASKING

The 2022 ministerial directive number 002 at present continues to be in force, it addresses the planning of clearance operations for 2023–26.⁴² According to Chile's 2022 Article 4 extension request plan, clearance was conducted in Punta Zenteno Military Range Polygon in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region.⁴³ Table 3 shows the clearance plan presented in the last extension request until completion in 2026.

Table 3: Planned clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas (2023–26) (as reported in 2022)⁴⁴

Region and Military Range	2023	2024	2025	2026	Months	Total CHA (m²)
Pampa Chaca Este (Arica and 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 and Chilean Antarctic)	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

Chile does not intend to draft a national strategic plan. According to DICOR, there have been changes to the planning of clearance operations for 2023–26, as shown in Table 3, as a result of budget restrictions. Updates to the clearance plan submitted in the 2022 Article 4 extension request were conducted internally, and the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the CCM is said to have been updated via video conference.

In 2024, Chile was set to clear completely the Barrancas Military Range, which is located in Tarapacá region and has

contamination covering 906,064m². According to the Article 7 report for 2023, funds for the acquisition of outdated equipment are being dealt with, and the main challenge to compliance with Article 4 is the financial budget allocations, given wide-ranging government priorities.⁴⁵ Even so, Chile considers that with existing capacities and resources, it will comply with the Article 4 clearance deadline of 1 June 2026.⁴⁶ That said, it has not been made public when the 4,414,646m² of CMR contamination in the Delta Military Range in Tarapacá region, originally planned for release in 2024, will be cleared. This puts into question timely compliance with the CCM.

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chile is guided by the IMAS and associated standards and protocols. In addition, Chile has a Manual on Procedures and Equipment for CMR Clearance, which was published in October 2023. This new manual was developed by DICOR based on consultation with the armed forces and CEDDEX.⁴⁷

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.⁴⁸ The 2022 extension request had planned that two fifteen-strong EOD units would be assigned to clear the Pampa Chaca Este and Delta military ranges. For the Barrancas and Punta Zenteno military ranges, one EOD unit (also of 15 personnel) would be assigned to clear each range. This does not include the logistical and administrative support that accompanies each unit.⁴⁹ Table 4 summarises the number of personnel involved in clearance during 2023.⁵⁰

42 Ministry of National Defence, Ministerial Order 002, 22 March 2021, on the provision of activities for compliance with the CCM, at: <https://tinyurl.com/3n7ymr62>
43 Telephone interview with Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 20 June 2023; and emails, 7 June 2023 and 17 May 2024.
44 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension Request, May 2022, p. 18.
45 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 7.
46 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.
47 Ibid.
48 Ibid.
49 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 12.
50 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 7 June 2023; and telephone interview, 20 June 2023.

Table 4: Operational survey and clearance capacities for 2023⁵¹

Region and Military Range polygon	Operator	Teams	Personnel	Comments
Punta Zenteno Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic	EOD Unit Chilean Navy POMTA	1	16	The personnel are all qualified to also conduct TS and NTS. Two of the Unit are also information management specialists, and both participated in earlier years in NTS and TS teams.
Totals	1 EOD Unit	1	16	

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2023

In 2023, Chile released 1,435,872m² through manual clearance, destroying in situ 229 submunitions. This is the first clearance of CMR since Chile became a State party to the CCM in June 2011. The contamination was in one CHA in the Punta Zenteno military range, located in Punta Arenas, in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region.⁵² Priority was given to clearance of the Punta Zenteno polygon as the Navy Unit "Partida de Operaciones de Minas Terrestres" (POMTA) was based there and the equipment and PPE had an expiry date of the end of the year.⁵³

No area was released through survey or clearance in 2022.⁵⁴ In 2021, Chile reduced almost 33.84km² of CMR-contaminated area through TS.⁵⁵

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 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. Chile conducted TS in late 2021, reducing the estimate of contaminated area by more than 50%. In April 2022, Chile submitted a third extension request to 1 June 2026 during which time Chile plans to clear all CMR-contaminated area. 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 to 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 efforts on implementing Article 5 of the APMBC, completing anti-personnel mine clearance in February 2020.

⁵¹ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

⁵² Ibid.; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 6–7.

⁵³ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 17 May 2024.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F, p. 7.

Table 5: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2023	1,435,872
2022	0
2021	0
2020	0
2019	0
Total	1,435,872

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.⁵⁶ Both the EOD teams of the armed forces and the CEDDEX will continue functioning after the compliance with Article 4.⁵⁷

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

57 Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Ministry of National Defence, 14 May 2024.