

KEY DATA

CCM ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:
1 DECEMBER 2028

Not on track to meet deadline

CMR CONTAMINATION:
21.25km²Medium
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (km ²)	Release in 2024 (km ²)
Clearance	0	0
Technical Survey	0	8.1
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
Submunitions destroyed	0	0

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025

■ None

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

At the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in September 2025, Chile was granted a fourth Article 4 deadline extension, to 1 December 2028, to clear three confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering almost 21.25km² of military training ranges in northern Chile. Unlike in 2023 and 2024, Chile did not conduct any operations in 2025 due to a lack of funding. For the first time, Chile is seeking international financial assistance to procure clearance equipment and meet its obligations by the revised deadline. The main operational development reported in 2025 was explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training provided by the International Mine Action Centre of the Spanish Army Academy of Engineers to 12 Chilean deminers from 22 September to 1 October, covering disposal procedures and techniques for munitions and submunitions.

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 make every effort to ensure that its fourth extension request is its last, and that it is able to declare it has fulfilled Article 4 of the CCM by the extended deadline of 1 December 2028 – more than 17 years after becoming a State Party.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2025)	Score (2024)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	8	Chile has an accurate baseline of cluster munition contamination resulting from peacetime military training exercises. As no survey or clearance was conducted in 2025, contamination remained unchanged at 21.25km ² across three military ranges (classified as CHAs), all of which have been surveyed and require clearance only.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	6	7	Despite having an established institutional framework and national clearance capacity, Chile allocated no funding for CMR clearance in 2024 or 2025, halting operations. As of June 2026, efforts to secure international funding were unsuccessful, suggesting limited political commitment to completing clearance.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile's 2025 extension request noted that "instructions have been issued to encourage the voluntary participation of women in CMR clearance". While there are no gender-based restrictions on joining EOD units, no women participated in survey and clearance in 2023 and 2024.
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. 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)	6	7	Since taking over management of IMSMA in 2022, DICOR (the Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War) has not secured the resources needed to upgrade the system from Version 6 to the latest version, CORE.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Chile has established a clear work plan, annual targets, and resource requirements for completing clearance by 2028. However, the programme remains stalled due to a lack of funding for essential clearance equipment.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	7	6	Chile applies the IMAS and associated guidance and has assigned responsibility for clearing the three remaining contaminated areas to dedicated Army and Air Force units. In September 2025, 12 Armed Forces EOD operators received a 10-day specialised training from Spanish instructors on the handling and destruction of cluster munitions.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	3	4	Unlike in 2023 and 2024, Chile reported no land release in 2025. Given the lack of progress and reliance on international funding to procure clearance equipment, the prospects of Chile meeting its revised Article 4 deadline of 1 December 2028, granted at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties in September 2025, appear increasingly remote.
Average Score	6.0	6.3	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)
- Chilean Army's Demining and EOD Training Centre (CEDDEX)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chile has established an accurate baseline of cluster munition contamination resulting from peacetime military training exercises conducted between 1997 and 2008. The contamination is confined to designated military firing ranges that remain in active use and are located in secured military zones inaccessible to the public.¹

No survey or clearance was conducted in 2025, leaving the extent of contamination unchanged from the previous year.² At the end of 2025, three CHAs, totalling almost 21.25km², remained in the northern regions of Arica-Parinacota (one area with unexploded submunitions fired from the MK-II LAR 160 system) and Tarapacá (two areas where CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped). See Table 1 for details.³

In accordance with standard procedures of the Chilean Armed Forces, each use of the training areas is followed

by search and clearance operations by EOD units for cluster munition remnants (CMR) or other unexploded ordnance (UXO). As a result, Chile considers the remaining CMR contamination to be minimal.⁴

In its initial CCM Article 7 report submitted in September 2012, Chile reported four military training ranges with CMR, covering an estimated 97km².⁵ Through non-technical and technical surveys (NTS and TS), 66.2km² of these areas were cancelled or reduced between 2019 and 2021. Clearance began in 2023, resulting in the full release of the 1.4km² at Punta Zenteno range, in the southernmost region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic.⁶ In 2024, a further 8.1km² was reduced at the Delta-Zapiga Air Force range, leaving 3.24km² still to be cleared in this area of the Tarapacá region.⁷

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by region (at end 2025)⁸

Region	Military training Ranges	CHAs	Area (m ²)	No. of cluster munitions used	Year
Arica-Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	1	17,106,753	608 MK-II LAR 160 CM fired, number of CMR unknown	1997–2008
Tarapacá	Delta-Zapiga	1	3,235,945	4 CB-250-K CM fired, number of CMR unknown	2004
Tarapacá	Barrancas	1	906,064	16 CB-250-K CM fired, number of CMR unknown	2007
Totals		3	21,248,762		

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Chile is also impacted, to a limited extent, by UXO other than unexploded submunitions, also resulting from military exercises. Although, the extent of contamination has not been quantified, military regulations require EOD after each exercise, meaning that any residual UXO contamination is considered minimal.⁹

Chile officially declared completion of its anti-personnel mine clearance on 13 November 2020,¹⁰ having addressed all known mined areas. It 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

Following Chile's declaration of completion of mine clearance in 2020 and the subsequent dissolution of the National Demining Commission (CNAD) and its Executive Secretariat, the Ministry of National Defence (MoND) established the Department for the Implementation of International Conventions on Explosive Remnants (DICOR) on 3 February 2022.¹¹ DICOR, which is part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is responsible for the technical and military management of

Chile's CMR programme, including operational planning, implementation, and management of the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Strategic oversight, international cooperation, resource mobilisation, and monitoring of programme implementation are the responsibility of the Department of International Cooperation within the International Relations Division of the Undersecretariat of Defence.¹²

1 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 4.

2 Article 7 Report (covering 2025); and email from Sergio Larraín Barth, International Programs and Operations Officer, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of National Defence (MoND), 28 May 2026.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, pp. 4–5; Revised CCM 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 4; and Presentation of Chile on Article 4 deadline Extension Request, CCM Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 16–19 September 2025.

4 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 4.

5 Article 7 Report (covering June 2011 to June 2012), Form F, p. 23; and Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.

6 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3–4; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, p. 6.

7 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 5.

8 Ibid.

9 Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

10 Statement of Chile, Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.

11 APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J; and Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3 and 7.

12 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 20; and emails from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May and 17 June 2026.

A ministerial directive, in force since 2022, regulated activities under the CCM and outlined clearance planned for 2023–26, in line with Chile's previous Article 4 deadline.¹³ Several MoND Orders have since been adopted to implement the directive and to "plan, coordinate, manage, execute, and control activities in compliance with the CCM".¹⁴ Chile has not yet adopted a new directive or order to support the implementation of the CMR clearance programme through December 2028 following the approval of its fourth deadline extension request at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties in September 2025.¹⁵

The Chilean Army's Demining and EOD Training Centre (CEDDEX), which is part of the Army School of Engineers, is responsible for training EOD staff and for quality control and certification of released areas in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). CEDDEX plans, organises, and conducts EOD Levels 1 and 2 training in accordance with IMAS 09.30 on EOD and IMAS 06.10 on Management of Training. Higher-level qualifications, including EOD Levels 3 and 3+, are delivered through the International Mine Action Centre (CID) of the Spanish Army Academy of Engineers.¹⁶ In 2025, four instructors from the CID delivered specialised training from 22 September to 1 October to 12 Chilean Armed Forces EOD operators focusing on handling and final destruction techniques of cluster munitions.¹⁷

FUNDING FOR CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Clearance operations addressing CMR have historically been funded through Chile's national budget, which is approved annually by Congress and published in December.¹⁸ However, in its 2025 Article 4 deadline extension request, Chile formally sought international assistance to acquire clearance equipment and support completion of the remaining clearance tasks.¹⁹ Funding for CMR operations was not included in the national budgets approved for either 2024 or 2025, resulting in a suspension of operations in 2025.²⁰ A further funding request for 2026 was also rejected due to broader fiscal constraints affecting public expenditure across the Chilean government.²¹

Chile's 2026–28 work plan envisaged the resumption of clearance operations by the middle of 2026, subject to securing US\$1.85 million for the procurement of detectors and personal protective equipment (PPE). The total cost of fulfilling Chile's Article 4 obligations is estimated at US\$2.68 million, with the government committing to cover personnel, health, transport, and information technology expenses through national resources.²² However, as of mid-2026, the

funding needed to restart clearance had not been secured, jeopardising the planned resumption of activities.

Chile has been considering the development of a formal resource mobilisation strategy.²³ In the meantime, representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defence convened a donor meeting in Santiago on 31 January 2025, inviting the European Union, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Spain to present Chile's funding requirements and seek international support.²⁴ These fundraising efforts continued during the CCM intersessional meetings, where outreach was expanded to Czechia, South Korea, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, as well as at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, attended by a representative of the MoND as part of the Chilean delegation. In parallel, efforts were made within the MoND to secure additional national funding, but these were unsuccessful.²⁵

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Chile on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.²⁶

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

There are no gender-based restrictions or discrimination within the MoND or its subordinate institutions and women can voluntarily integrate into the EOD unit. Historically, women have participated in the humanitarian mine action programme (2004–20) across all areas of activity, including administrative, operational, and command functions. Women have served as EOD specialists and commanders of demining units, reflecting an institutional policy that promotes the integration and participation of women.²⁷

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

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

15 Emails from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May and 17 June 2026.

16 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.

17 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form I; and "Spanish Army Trains Engineering School Personnel in Cluster Munition Disposal", Chilean Army, 6 October 2025, <https://bit.ly/3RLyNoi>.

18 Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.

19 Ibid., p. 1.

20 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form I, p. 4; and Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 1.

21 Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

22 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 1, 14, and 17.

23 Emails from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May and 17 June 2026.

24 Presentation of Chile 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.

25 Presentation of Chile at the CCM Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 16–19 September 2025; and Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form A.

26 <https://the-monitor.org>.

27 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 26; and email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

With regard to CMR survey and clearance, the participation of women depends on the availability of qualified EOD specialists within the armed forces units assigned to these tasks. In 2021, women serving in Army and Air Force EOD teams conducted TS across all four contaminated areas, contributing to the reduction of 33.8km².²⁸ However, no women took part in the clearance operations at Punta Zenteno in 2023 or in the TS conducted at Delta-Zapiga in 2024.²⁹

Chile's 2025 extension request noted that "instructions have been issued to encourage the participation of women in CMR clearance". 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. The Ministry's commitment to gender equality is supported by several national laws on gender, diversity, and non-discrimination.³⁰ Chile reported that, in September 2025, it adopted a Third National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The plan provides a policy framework to promote the integration of women and gender equality across the defence and security sectors, as well as in peace and security-related operations.³¹

Table 2: Gender composition of DICOR and the EOD unit in 2025³²

Operator	Total staff, including support staff	Women staff, including support staff	Staff in managerial or supervisory positions	Women staff in managerial or supervisory positions	Staff in operational positions	Women in operational positions
DICOR	3	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)
EOD Unit	72	3 (4%)	4	0 (0%)	68	3 (4%)
Totals	75	3 (4%)	5	0 (0%)	70	3 (4%)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chile does not have a specific environmental management policy in mine action, but the National Defence Institutions implement environmental mitigation measures in accordance with their respective institutional policies and the applicable national environmental protection legislation, particularly Law 19300 enacted in 1994 on the General Bases of the Environment.³³ There is currently no designated focal point for environmental management within DICOR or the EOD Units.³⁴

In its successive Article 4 deadline extension requests, Chile has emphasised that clearance is conducted in accordance with Chile's environmental protection laws and the provisions of IMAS 07.13. Chile highlighted the minimal environmental impact of clearance on ecosystems noting that the three remaining contaminated areas are located in the arid desert regions of northern Chile. These areas have sparse vegetation, low biodiversity, and predominantly sandy and caliche soils (mineral deposits composed of gravel, sand,

and nitrates).³⁵ Chile further noted that environmental conditions do not adversely affect CMR clearance. Survey findings indicate that submunitions have not become more deeply buried over time; most are found on the surface or only partially buried. The hard caliche soil limits the penetration of munitions into the ground, thereby facilitating their detection and clearance.³⁶

Climate factors were taken into account in the scheduling of operations during favourable seasons, adapting to contrasting conditions between Chile's sub-Antarctic southern regions and its arid northern deserts. Operations are planned to minimise environmental impacts, with particular attention to protecting sensitive ecosystems, ensuring personnel safety, and supporting sustainable operations. Military commanders are legally required to consider health, safety, and environmental factors, and to mitigate any harm to surrounding ecosystems.³⁷

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Chile has used IMSMA as its national mine action database since 2003, transitioning to IMSMA New Generation in 2017. However, due to the discontinuation of the MARS (Mine Action Reporting System) Cloud (primarily for financial reasons),

²⁸ Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 21.

²⁹ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, Head of the Department of International Cooperation, MoND, 18 June 2024; and Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 10.

³⁰ Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 26; Law 16611 on legal equality between men and women, <https://bcn.cl/2fall>; Law 21120 on the recognition and guarantees to the Right to Gender Identity, <https://bcn.cl/3atcv>; and Law 20609 on measures against discriminations, <https://bcn.cl/2g7mr>.

³¹ Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

³² Ibid.

³³ 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>.

³⁴ Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 17 June 2026.

³⁵ Revised 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 21; and email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

³⁶ Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 17 June 2026.

³⁷ Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

DICOR—which assumed responsibility for managing the database in 2022—has reverted to using IMSMA V6, a version considered obsolete.³⁸ Since, no resources were secured to upgrade IMSMA to the latest version (Core). While no updates were made in 2025, adjustments were reportedly undertaken to improve data quality in the IMSMA database.³⁹

Chile has submitted its CCM Article 7 transparency reports each year since 2012, with timely and consistent information disaggregated by type of contamination and method of land release. Chile reports on progress in Article 4 implementation at the annual Meetings of States Parties. Its Article 4 deadline extension requests were also submitted on time and were strengthened through constructive engagement with the Article 4 Analysis Group.

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 previous extension request.⁴⁰ A new directive to support the implementation of the clearance programme through to December 2028 has still to be adopted following the approval of its fourth deadline extension request at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties in September 2025.⁴¹

Chile's 2023–2026 work plan set annual clearance targets but was later revised due to budget constraints. While the planned clearance of Punta Zenteno was successfully completed in 2023, progress in 2024 fell short of expectations. Instead of clearing Barrancas and commencing operations at Pampa Chaca Este as planned, Chile reduced approximately 8.1km² at Delta-Zapiga through TS, with no clearance undertaken.⁴²

In its fourth extension request, Chile updated its work plan, targeting the clearance of 7.4km² in 2026 to complete operations in the Tarapacá region, followed by 7.65km² in 2027 and 6.16km² in 2028 to release the remaining contaminated area in the Arica-Parinacota region (see Table 3).⁴³ Implementation of the plan is contingent on securing funding for the procurement of equipment. As no funding had been secured at the time of writing, Chile was already behind schedule, and the timeline for implementation will need to be adjusted accordingly once the required resources become available.

The total budget required by Chile is costed at US\$2.68 million, including US\$1.85 million the first year to purchase 63 sets of PPE and 27 UXO detectors – one for each pair of deminers. Of these, 20 detectors are required to start operations: 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.⁴⁴

Table 3: Planned clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas (June 2026 to December 2028)⁴⁵

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	Barrancas	Air Force	906,064	0	0	4	906,064
Tarapacá	Delta-Zapiga	Air Force	3,235,945	0	0	2	3,235,945
Totals			7,442,009	7,650,000	6,156,753		21,248,762

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

No updates were made to Chile's national standards in 2025.⁴⁶ 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. In 2024, Chile published another manual focused on demining and clearance of UXO for use by the armed forces.⁴⁷

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

39 Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

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

41 Emails from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May and 17 June 2026.

42 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 6-7; Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 5; and Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.

43 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 1 and 14.

44 Ibid., pp. 9 and 15-16; and Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 8.

45 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 5-6 and 9-10.

46 Email from Sergio Larraín Barth, MoND, 28 May 2026.

47 Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.

Chile has said that no further survey is required in the three remaining CHAs – only clearance.⁴⁸ For each of the three sites, Chile outlined a weekly plan that follows a sequence of activities: visual inspection, detection, clearance,

marking, neutralisation and/or destruction, and internal quality control. CEDDEX will ensure external quality control certifying land as cleared in accordance with IMAS.⁴⁹

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Survey and clearance are conducted by the EOD Units of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy, and the Air Force. The most recent deployment was in 2024 at Delta-Zapiga, where TS was conducted by a 12-person team from the Air Force EOD unit (Fuerza Aérea de Chile, FACH), comprising nine deminers, two commanders, and a medic.⁵⁰

Chile's fourth Article 4 deadline extension request outlined plans to deploy two army clearance teams at Pampa Chaca Este. Beginning in the second half of 2027, and subject to the availability of equipment, a third team would be added at the site. A single air force clearance team is planned for the other two CHAs – Delta-Zapiga and Barrancas (see Table 4 for details).

Table 4: Planned operational clearance capacities⁵¹

Region	Military firing range	Operator	Teams	Personnel	Comments
Arica y Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	Army	3	65	Year 1: Two Army EOD teams comprising 15 experts each (7 demining pairs and 1 unit commander), one support team (3 personnel), one medical team (2 personnel), one protection team (10 personnel) and one headquarters team (5 personnel), for a total of 50 personnel. Year 2: Addition of a third EOD team comprising 15 experts (7 demining pairs and 1 unit commander).
Tarapacá	Barrancas Delta-Zapiga	Air Force	1	15	One air force clearance team comprising 12 deminers (6 pairs), 1 unit commander, and 2 support staff.
Totals			4	80	

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Chile did not release any contaminated areas in 2025, marking a significant pause in progress following clearance in 2023 and TS in 2024.⁵²

Since becoming a State Party to the CCM in 2011, Chile has conducted CMR clearance only once. In 2023, it released 1.4km² through manual clearance at the Punta Zenteno military range in Punta Arenas, in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region. During the operation, 229 items were destroyed in situ, including 216 PM-1 submunitions, 11 PM-1 fuzes, and two CB-250K bomb containers.⁵³ The following year, Chile conducted TS at the Delta-Zapiga Air Force firing range in the Tarapacá region, reducing the contaminated area by 8.1km² (from 11.3km² to 3.2km²).⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Ibid, p. 2.

⁴⁹ Ibid., pp. 11–12.

⁵⁰ Email from Valentín Segura Flores, MoND, 2 May 2025.

⁵¹ Response to the Article 4 analysis group on Chile's fourth deadline extension request, 31 March 2025, p. 3; Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 9–10; and emails from Sergio Larrain Barth, MoND, 28 May and 17 June 2026.

⁵² Article 7 Report (covering 2025).

⁵³ Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F, pp. 6–7.

⁵⁴ Revised 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM (and in accordance with the extension granted in 2025), 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 December 2028.

Chile's original Article 4 deadline was 1 June 2021. No land was released between the CCM's entry into force for Chile in 2011 and the start of NTS in 2019, which cancelled 32.2km². During this period, Chile prioritised completion of its Article 5 obligations under the APMBC, achieving mine-free status in 2020. Two interim, one-year Article 4 deadline extensions, granted in 2022 and 2023, enabled the release of a further 33.9km² through TS. In 2022, Chile submitted a third extension request, committing to complete clearance by June 2026. By the end of 2024, it had fully released one of four CHAs (as shown in Table 5) and reduced another by 8.1km², leaving 21.25km² to be cleared. However, operations stalled in 2025 due to a lack of funding, leading Chile to seek and obtain a fourth extension until 1 December 2028 at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties.

Given the absence of operational progress in 2025 and Chile's reliance on external funding to acquire the necessary clearance equipment, it looks increasingly unlikely that Chile is on track to meet its 1 December 2028 deadline. It should make every effort 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 5: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2025	0
2024	0
2023	1,435,872
2022	0
2021	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. Both the EOD teams and CEDDEX will continue functioning after Chile's Article 4 obligations have been fulfilled.⁵⁵

55 Emails from Valentin Segura Flores, MoND, 1 June 2022, 7 June 2023, and 14 May 2024.