



**EXTENSION REQUEST OF CHILE PRESENTED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION
ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

Santiago, April 2022.

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EXTENSION REQUEST OF CHILE PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CCM)

Santiago, April 2022.

A. Background

The State of Chile submitted on July 10, 2020, an extension request for one year for the execution of the Technical Surveys (TS IMAS 08.20) that allow the confirmation of the affected areas and the cancellation of free areas, whose beginning is conditioned on the availability of resources. This application is available on the Convention website at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>

The Conference evaluated the request submitted by Chile for an extension of its deadline to complete the clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Convention, agreeing through a silent procedure, concluded on Friday, May 21, 2021, agree to the request for a 12-month extension until June 1, 2022, pending the provision of a detailed work plan and budget to be included in a subsequent extension request to be considered at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties.

During the year 2021, the Conference evaluated the request submitted by Chile for an extension of the extension to complete the clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Convention, and agreed to grant the request for an extension additional 12 months, being established until June 1, 2023.

This application is available on the website of the Convention at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rcp2/>

- In the main, the new extension was granted until June 1, 2023, pending Chile's presentation of a work plan and a detailed budget that should be included in the updated extension request that would be examined at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties to be held in the second half of 2022.

During this extension period, Technical Surveys were carried out on the contaminated land, which allowed the Confirmed Areas (CHA) to be further reduced. Of a total area of 64,611,124 m², it was reduced by approximately 52.4% because there was no evidence of contamination with remains of cluster munitions, which finally defined a total area of 30,773,008 m² as the area in which carry out operations to clean up and destroy the cluster munitions remnants, where concrete evidence of the presence of these sub-munitions was found.

B. Executive Summary

1. Duration of the proposed extension:
 - Time requested: 3 years (From June 1, 2023 to June 1, 2026).
 - Risks and assumptions: Activity dependent on the necessary resources.
2. Rationale and resource mobilization:
 - In the structuring of the national financial budgetary framework for the year 2023, budgetary resources will be requested for the cleaning and destruction of cluster munitions remnants in the four cluster munitions-contaminated areas in the country that are presented with their dimensions in point 4 and 8 below.

- It should be taken into consideration that Chile is currently affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, which has meant sharp drops in production, investment, employment, entrepreneurship and family income. These circumstances have caused damage to the national economy, and resources must be prioritized to face the effects of this pandemic and social assistance to the population, to the detriment of other international activities and commitments, as is the case of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
 - On the other hand, the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) of Chile have operated in recent times, in addition to their own main functions, in tasks of protecting citizens in terms of security, logistical and health support, migration and others, with the purpose of minimizing the negative effects on the country.
 - What was described above, affected the full compliance with Ministerial Order No. 2 that "Provides Activities for Compliance with the Convention on Cluster Munitions in the Defense Framework". Ministerial Order No. 2 was attached to Chile's annual report and is available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/convention-on-cluster-munitions/transparency-measures/ccm-article-7-database>
 - Financial means available and required by the State party to clean up and destroy all cluster munitions remnants during the proposed extension:
 - During the first semester of 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defense of Chile will carry out coordination with the Ministry of Finance (responsible for the administration of the financial resources of the State), in order to provide the necessary resources for the year 2023 and in successive periods. It must be taken into account that, by law, the discussion in the National Congress of the nation's budget takes place throughout the second semester of each year and its result is published in the month of December of the year prior to budget execution.
 - Tentative financial means required for the clearance and destruction of all the cluster munitions, US\$2,000,000 (approximate). Corresponding for the year 2023, a sum close to US\$700,000.
 - Technical means available and required by the State Party to clean up and destroy all cluster munitions remnants during the proposed extension:
 What is stated in the Extension Requests submitted in July 2020, which are available on the website of the Convention at the following link, is maintained.
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Pages 6 to 7)
3. Preparation of future work and the status of work already conducted under national clearance and demining programs during the initial 10 year period and any subsequent extensions:
- The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted in July 2020 are maintained, which are available on the website of the Convention at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 7)
4. Summary work plan for the extension period:
- With the "Arica" Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH), clean up the "Pampa Chaca Este" military range, in the Arica and Parinacota Region.

- With the "Calama" UDH, clean up the "Delta" military range, in the, Tarapacá Region.
 - Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force, to clean the Barrancas military range, in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the Landmines Operations Group of the Navy (POMTA), clean the Punta Zenteno military range, in the Magallanes Region.
 - With the Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), train personnel and certify the cleared land.
 - Cleaning Operations time required for each Confirmed Contaminated Area (CHA):
5. Total area POSSIBLY containing cluster munitions remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention:

Contaminated Area	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Months Process
"Pampa Chana Este"				31
"Delta"				20
"Barrancas"				3
"Punta Zenteno"				4

- Upon entry into force of the Convention, an initial area of **96,883,600** m² was determined to be suspected (SCH) of being contaminated with cluster munition remnants. Subsequently, as a result of the Non-Technical Surveys (NTS), through interviews, compilation and analysis of new background information and/or existing information, in addition to the visual inspection on the ground, it was possible to reduce 32,272 from the initial total of the area reported. 476 m², leaving an area of **64,611,124** m² suspected of being contaminated with cluster munitions, which was finally reduced by approximately 52.4% after the Technical Surveys (TS) were carried out, ultimately leaving an area of **30,773 .008** m².
6. Additional area containing cluster munitions remnants discovered after said entry into force:
- None.
7. Total area with cluster munitions remnants that has been cleared since the entry into force of the Convention (methods applied for land reclamation):
- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since, as reported in previous requests, priority was given to clearing antipersonnel mines, an activity that ended on March 1, 2020. The foregoing is recorded in the "Completion Report of the destruction of antipersonnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5, Paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction", APLC/MSP.18/2020 /MISC.1, presented by Chile, on September 21, 2020, available at:

<https://www.apminebanconvention.org/es/reuniones-de-los-estados-parte/18msp/18msp-documents/>

8. Total area with cluster munitions remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension:

- During the second semester of 2021, the Technical Surveys (TS) of the Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) were carried out, assigning the required technical and human resources, as follows:
 - With the "Arica" Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH), carry out TS in the Pampa Chaca Este military range, in the Arica and Parinacota Region.
 - With the "Calama" UDH, carry out TS in the Delta military range, in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the EOD Unit of the Air Force, carry out TS in the Barrancas military range, in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the Land Mines Operations Group of the Navy (POMTA), carry out TS in the Punta Zenteno military range, in the Magallanes Region.
- The foregoing made it possible to reduce the Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) that totaled **64,611,124 m²**, by 52.4%, reaching a total of **30,773,008 m²** confirmed with contamination from cluster munitions (CHA) according to the following detail:

"Pampa Chaca Este"	"Delta"	"Barrancas"	"Punta Zenteno"
17.106.753 m ²	11.324.319 m ²	906.064 m ²	1.435.872 m ²

9. Circumstances that have impaired the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munitions remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the initial ten-year period, and circumstances that have impaired this ability during the proposed extension

- The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted in July 2020 are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 8)

10. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension

- The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted in July 2020 are maintained, which are available on the website of the Convention at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 8)

11. All contact details of the national coordinator with whom the follow-up will be carried out:

- **Valentín Segura**, Head of the International Cooperation Department (DCI), of the International Relations Division of the Undersecretary of Defense, (vsegura@ssdefensa.gov.cl).
- **Colonel Andrés Cáceres**, Head of the Dept. for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, (acaceres@emco.mil.cl).

C. Detailed narrative

1. Origins of the Article 4 challenges to meeting the deadline:
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Pages 8 - 9)
2. Methods used to identify areas containing cluster munitions (in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)):
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 9)
3. Existing national demining structures and capacities:
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 9)
4. Nature and extent of the progress made to date using terminology and providing information in a manner consistent with IMAS:
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Pages 9 & 10)
5. Resources made available to support progress made to date:
 - No resources have been allocated to date, due to the effects that the COVID-19 Pandemic has had on the country's economy and the social assistance that has been granted to the population, however, with the information currently available, it will be possible to submit a new request for resources to be allocated in 2023, if the country has the necessary funds.
6. Methods and standards used to release suspected areas, including quality assurance standards
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Page 10)
7. Efforts undertaken in the effective exclusion of civilians from suspected areas:
 - The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:
<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/>. (Pages 10 to 13)

8. Nature and extent of the remaining challenges, using terminology contained within, and in a manner consistent with IMAS:

Military Range	Location	initial surface (in m ²)	Surface defined in the NTS (SHA and CHA in m ²)	Treated Surface in TS (in m ²)	Reduced surface in TS (in m ²)	Surface to be cleared (CHA in m ²)
Pampa Chaca Este	Arica, Región de Arica y Parinacota	33.710.000	30.560.000	30.560.000	13.453.247	17.106.753
Delta	Iquique, Región de Tarapacá	35.750.000	28.291.563	27.653.463	16.967.244	11.324.319
Barrancas	Iquique, Región de Tarapacá	20.905.000	2.669.542	2.669.542	1.763.478	906.064
Punta Zenteno	Punta Arenas, Región de Magallanes y Antártica Chilena	6.518.600	3.090.019	5.028.252	1.654.147	1.435.872
	Total m2	96.883.600	64.611.124	65.911.257	33.838.116	30.773.008

9. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension:

- The provisions of the Extension Requests submitted on July 2020, are maintained, which are available on the Convention's website at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/er2rc/> (Page 14)

10. Institutional, financial, technical and human means and resources available and / or necessary in order to meet remaining challenges:

- Available financial resources:

During the first semester of 2022, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile will develop coordination with the Ministry of Finance (responsible for the administration of the financial resources of the State), aimed at providing the necessary resources for the year 2023 and successive. It must be taken into account that by Law, the discussion in the National Congress of the nation's budget is carried out throughout the second semester of each year and its result is published in the month of December of the year prior to budget execution.

- Required financial resources:

US\$ 1,923,312 (approximate), which would be assigned from the year 2023 in the necessary proportions, according to the planning of the operations for 3 years of cleaning work. Corresponding for the year 2023, the sum close to US\$700,000.

Área Contaminada	Cost in Chilean Pesos	USD (aprox.)
"Pampa Chaca Este"	\$ 855.337.650	\$ 1.069.172
"Delta"	\$ 566.215.950	\$ 707.769
"Barrancas"	\$ 45.303.200	\$ 56.629
"Punta Zenteno"	\$ 71.793.600	\$ 89.742
Total	\$ 1.538.650.400	\$ 1.923.312

➤ Technical means available and required by the State Party for the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants during the proposed extension:

- Technical means available

The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a commitment made by the country, for which the cleaning and destruction of cluster munitions remnants will be faced with the Institutions of the Armed Forces, using the existing capacities in terms of EOD specialist personnel and personal protective equipment, detection equipment, clearance tools, vehicles, machinery and support equipment owned by the State of Chile.

The Army and Navy Demining Units have adequate training and equipment to carry out the cleaning and destruction of cluster munitions remains; likewise, personnel from the Chilean Air Force have been trained, thus allowing the creation of an EOD Unit in this Institution.

The minimum organization of a Cleanup Unit for areas contaminated with cluster munitions remains must have at least 7 tracking teams, in addition to an EOD team comprised of at least 2 EOD operators. The Cleaning Unit must also have in the area of operations, the material and health support personnel, logistical and administrative personnel, and means of transportation that allow the development and continuity of operations.

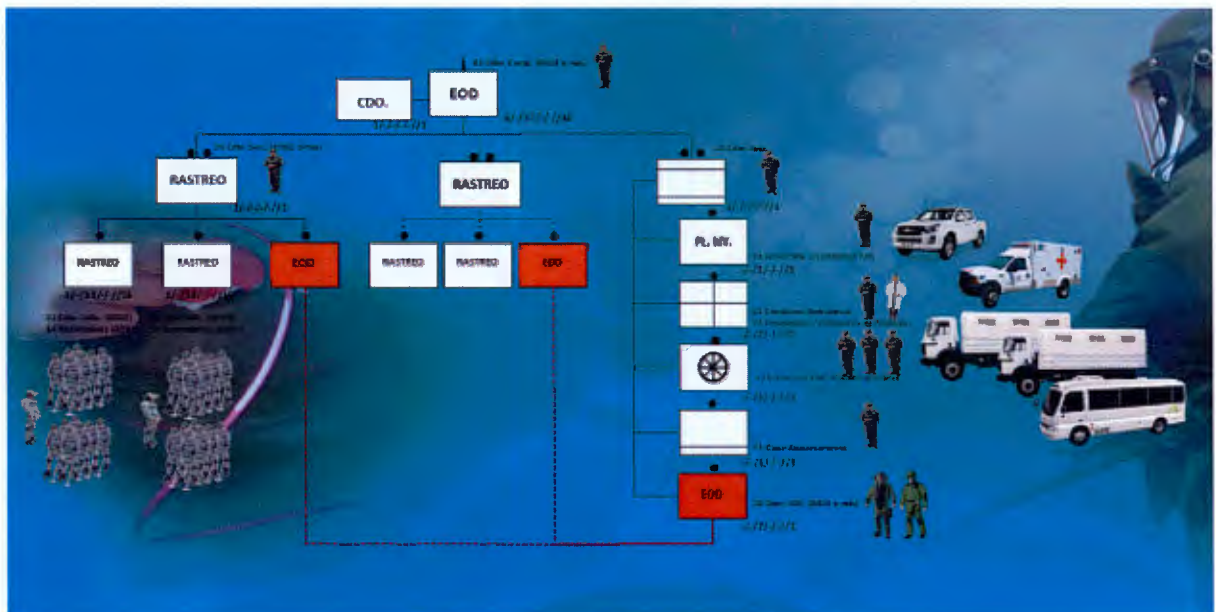


Figure 1. Organization of EOD unit for cluster munitions clearance.

EOD Section Commander.

- Exercise team instruction.
- Operate the team.
- Appoints Squad Commanders (Greater Experience).
- Responsible for the preparation of technical reports and regulatory documentation before the Commander of the EOD Company.
- Responsible in the area of destruction according to planning.

EOD Squad Commander.

- Responsible for technical execution.
 - Any action in the area of operation will obey only the guidelines of the EOD Section Commander.
 - Responsible for the tactical control of the means that will be used in his crew.
- Required technical means:
As described in the previous paragraph, the technical means available to the Armed Forces would be used, prior to specific retraining.



Figure 2. EOD protective equipment for cluster munitions Contaminated Area cleanup.

Given the commitments to face certain Chilean social challenges, as well as the COVID19 crisis, international assistance is requested. The foregoing is to replace equipment, maintain what is used in the demining of Anti-Personnel Mines.

Activity	Description	Period	Need
Search and cleanup	Protective suits	2021-2022	US\$ 122,352.94
Search and cleanup	Detectors	2022-2023	US\$ 400,202,39
Search and cleanup	Software detectors	2022-2023	US\$ 296,399.52
TOTAL GENERAL			U\$ 818.954,85

11. Amount of time requested and reasoning behind the amount of time requested:

- Duration of the requested extension:
 - 3 years, starting from June 1, 2023 and until June 1, 2026.**
- Reasons for requesting an extension of that duration:
 - According to the results of the Technical Surveys (TS) and considering the area reduction carried out by approximately 52.4%, reaching a total of 30,773,008 m² Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) contamination and taking into account the means physical resources available to simultaneously carry out the cleaning of the 4 confirmed areas, a duration of 31 months of work necessary for the fulfillment of the task has been determined, plus the necessary clearances in case of any inconvenience during the execution, which gives a total of 3 consecutive years.
 - Starting from the year 2023 the preparatory activities during the first semester and the cleaning operations from the second semester of the same year, since during the present year the financial projects will be presented in order to be approved during the year and assigning resources from the first half of 2023.

12. Detailed work plan covering the amount of time requested, with measurable benchmarks:

First semester year 2022.

- Formation of the Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) whose functions will be, among others, the following:
 - Propose the budget of the Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Explosive Remnants of War (DICOR) and its processing to the Undersecretary of the Armed Forces with the corresponding cash flows to be sent to the Ministry of Finance.
 - Plan, coordinate and direct the different executive activities of a military technical nature for Disarmament.
 - Process, through the Undersecretary of Defense, those documents that involve matters of a political nature, as well as those that imply coordination needs to be executed in the interministerial and/or international framework.
 - Propose the Annual Disarmament Plan of the Ministry of National Defense, with regard to regulatory and programmatic matters and the guidelines aimed at complying with the Disarmament Conventions.

- Establish coordination relations between the Institutions of the Armed Forces and the national organisms that have competence in the preparation and execution of programs related to Disarmament.

Second semester year 2022

- Reorganization of the available means previously used in compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa), to deal with the clearance of cluster munitions.
- Determine the specific area of each Confirmed Area (CHA), which will be recovered each year of the extension period (stages established by the State).
- Recovery methods and standards to be applied:
 - International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

As indicated in paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the States Parties shall take into account international standards, including the IMAS.

In this sense, Chile has considered, among others, the following IMAS:

- IMAS 07.10 Guidelines and requirements for the management of land.
 - IMAS 07.11 Land release.
 - IMAS 08.10 Non-technical survey (NTS).
 - IMAS 08.20 Technical survey (TS).
 - IMAS 09.10 Clearance requirements.
 - IMAS 09.11 Battle Area Clearance (BAC).
 - IMAS 09.20 Inspection of cleared land (Second edition, Amendment 6, June 2013).
 - IMAS 09.30 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).
 - IMAS 10.10 Safety & occupational health – (General requirement).
 - IMAS 10.20 Demining worksite safety.
 - IMAS 10.30 Personal Protective Equipment – (PPE).
 - IMAS 10.40 Medical support to demining operations.
- Obtaining the necessary financing for the execution of the plan. Detailed description of the State's resource mobilization strategy:
 - Firstly, it is planned to obtain the necessary financing for the execution of the plan with Chile's own resources, through a budget allocation from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of National Defense.

In the second instance, it is planned to request international aid.

First semester year 2023.

- Acquisition of personal protection equipment for the personnel who will work in the cleanup operations of cluster munitions remains.
- Continue teaching EOD courses to personnel from the Chilean Army, Navy, and mainly the Air Force, in order to increase the availability of trained personnel and have sufficient personnel for necessary handovers and replacements.

- Standardize the clearance and certification procedures, in addition to the minimum equipment required to be used in the tasks of "Cleaning and destruction of cluster munitions remnants", and disseminate the Booklet on "Procedures and equipment for cleaning areas contaminated with submunitions.
- Carry out, by the Center for Training in Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), the appropriate retraining and training in accordance with the "Procedures and equipment for cleaning areas contaminated with submunitions" booklet.
- Develop educational campaigns on risk reduction (Article 4. 2. e.), mainly aimed at civilians who live or visit the surroundings of areas contaminated with cluster munitions, so that they are aware of the risks derived from the devices explosives and are encouraged to behave in a way that reduces the risk to people, property and the environment, considering the indications indicated in IMAS 12.10 Education on the risk of explosive devices (EORE Explosive Ordinance Risk Education).

Second semester year 2023 until the first semester year 2026

- Beginning of the cleaning operations of Cluster Munitions Remnants in the four Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) simultaneously in the national territory.

Name Contaminated Area	2023	2024	2025	2026	Months Process
"Pampa Chaca Este"					31
"Delta"					20
"Barrancas"					3
"Punta Zenteno"					4

The estimated work time was based on the fact that the EOD Units of the Armed Forces have at least the following number of EOD specialist personnel, who execute the process of detection, clearance and destruction of submunitions:

- For the "Pampa Chaca Este" military range, the EOD Unit must be made up of 2 Crews of 15 EOD Specialists each, plus logistical and administrative support.
- For the "Delta" military range, the EOD Unit must be made up of 2 Crews of 15 EOD Specialists each, plus logistical and administrative support.
- For the "Barrancas" military range, the EOD Unit must be made up of 1 Crew of 15 EOD Specialists, plus logistical and administrative support.
- For the "Punta Zenteno" military range, the EOD Unit must be made up of 1 Crew of 15 EOD Specialists, plus logistical and administrative support.

- The beginning of the technical works, it is estimated that they would start from the second semester of the year 2023 and not at the beginning of the calendar year; therefore, the first year calculated corresponds in the case of Pampa Chaca up to 6 months of operation, in the case of Delta to 6 months of operation, in the case of Barrancas up to 3 months of operation and in the case of Punta Zenteno up to 4 months of operation.
 - The operations in the Punta Zenteno military range, due to the climatic conditions of the southern zone of the country, can only be carried out in the summer season (October to April).
 - Carry out, simultaneously with the cleaning work, the progressive certification by the Center for Training in Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX) of the Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) that have been cleared without observations throughout the entire cleaning process of clearing of areas contaminated by cluster munitions remnants.
13. Circumstances that may impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munitions remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the proposed extension:
- That the COVID-19 Pandemic continues and not being able to have the necessary resources, due to other national priorities.
14. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension:
- Chile maintains its will to comply with this international commitment, using national means and resources.
 - The greatest danger currently affecting Chile is the COVID-19 Pandemic. The effects of COVID-19 are still unsuspected and could, eventually, force Chile to continue deriving significant resources from the different National Financial Programs to meet urgent health and / or social needs of the Chilean population.
 - In the case of not having national resources, it is planned to request international aid.

SSD/DIV.RR.II/DCI

