



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

Santiago, June 29, 2020.

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

Santiago, June 24, 2020.

### A. Executive Summary

- The State of Chile, since August 2, 2011, has made clear its commitment to fulfill the obligations arising from the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which the deadline for the clearing and destruction of these munitions is June 1, 2021.
- Currently, Chile does not have Cluster Munitions of any kind. It destroyed its stocks in July 2013, 6 years before the deadline established by the CCM (June 1, 2019).
- Chile has never used cluster munitions in a military conflict, they were specifically launched in 4 military shooting ranges for training purposes. These terrains are of forbidden access for civilians and unauthorized military personnel, since they are used for specific military training activities, and will continue to be used as shooting ranges for different weapons and are not considered for other purposes.
- The 4 shooting ranges where cluster munitions were used and declared "contaminated by suspicion" are located in remote areas from populated localities and the access to the civilian population is prohibited.



Figure 2. General area of "**Pampa de Chaca Este**" Military Range (Desert terrain).



Figure 3. General area of "**Barrancas**" Military Range (Desert terrain).



Figure 4. General area of "**Delta**" Military Range (Desert terrain)



Figure 5. General area of “**Punta Zenteno**” Military Range (Cold steppe terrain)

- Due to the above, in Chile there have been no victims from cluster munitions, but in the case a person would be victim of cluster munitions, it would be covered by the Law 21.021 that provides reparation and rehabilitation assistance to victims of explosion of mines or other abandoned or unexploded military explosive ordnance, promulgated on July 25, 2017.
- The beginning of the clearing of the military ranges that are suspected of been contaminated by cluster munitions will be planned and budgeted, only when the process of lifting the antipersonnel mined fields, defined in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (APLC), Ottawa Convention, has been completed.
- On February 27, 2020, the demining work on antipersonnel mines ended, during the rest of the year 2020, the demobilization of camps and reorganization of the means will be carried out to comply with the cleaning and destruction of the remains of cluster munitions, mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM) and other unexploded ordnance (UXOs).
- In accordance with IMAS 08.10, during the year 2019 and in order to confirm the evidence of hazards, identify the type and dimension of the hazard within the hazardous area and define, as much as possible, the perimeter of the suspected hazardous areas (SHA) of contamination With cluster munitions remnants, Non-Technical Studies were carried out in which, through interviews, compilation and analysis of new antecedents and / or existing information, in addition to visual inspection of the land, allowed 96,883 of the initial total surface area of these areas. .600 m2, 32,272,476 m2 will be reduced, leaving 64,611,124 m2 suspected of being contaminated with Cluster Munitions.
- For the calculation of the contaminated surface, with the maximum precision possible, in the Non-Technical Survey the equipment and software of the MARS system (Mine Action Reports System) were used, allowing the collection of georeferenced information, from each Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) contaminated with cluster munition remnants, integrating this data into the IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action), as an information management system.
- The suspected areas to clear, contaminated with cluster munition remnants, are as follows:

Name	Region	Responsible Institution	Surface m <sup>2</sup>
Pampa Chaca Este	Arica y Parinacota	Army	30.560.000
Delta	Tarapacá	Air Force	28.291.563
Barrancas	Tarapacá	Air Force	2.669.542
Punta Zenteno	Magallanes y Antártica Chilena	Air Force	3.090.019
			<b>64.611.124</b>

- The characteristics of the state, shape and consistency of the terrain, as well as the prevailing climatic factors, access roads and medical evacuation capacity, are detailed in each of the Non-Technical Survey (NTS) of the areas to be cleared, antecedents that will be the basis for executing the Technical Survey (TS IMAS 08.20) that allow the confirmation of the affected areas and the cancellation of free areas, the start of which will be conditioned on the availability of resources for the year 2020/2021.
  - In the procedures to carry out the operations of cleaning and destruction of cluster munition remains, the provisions of IMAS 07.11 Land Release, IMAS 08.10 Non-Technical Survey, IMAS 08.20 Technical Survey, IMAS 09.30 Explosive ordnance disposal - EOD will be considered, in addition of the institutional regulations of the Chilean Army; Humanitarian Demining Manual MDO-90402 and EOD Procedures Manual MDO-40402.
  - Initially, it was planned to be the National Demining Commission (CNAD), through the CNAD Executive Secretariat (SECNAD), the body in charge of coordinating the use of the means of the Armed Forces (FF.AA.) and others State administration agencies to carry out the cleaning of the land where cluster munitions were used. However, the CNAD creation decree established that its purposes should be only in relation to antipersonnel mines and that according to national legislation it cannot manage cluster munitions or mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM) or UXOs. Due to the foregoing, the plan had to be modified, as it lacked legal support, and a new body should be created to coordinate the cleaning of cluster munitions.
  - With the TS results, the clearance task can be more accurately quantified.
  - Once the necessary resources have been allocated, work will begin to track and clean cluster munitions in the 4 suspected areas.
  - When cleaning cluster munitions, the 4 suspected areas will be considered mixed units (women and men), with no gender restrictions.
  - Derived from compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction (APLC), educational campaigns have been carried out on the civilian population to identify risks related to mines, UXOs and cluster munitions.
1. Duration of the proposed extension:
- Requested time: 1 year.
  - Risks: Activity dependent on the necessary resources.

## 2. Rationale and resource mobilization:

- Chile, gave full compliance to the destruction of all stocks of cluster munitions.
- This extension is requested in response to Chile's decision, as a Sovereign State, to first clear the contaminated land with antipersonnel mines, to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, typically referred to as the "Ottawa Convention" or "Mine Ban Treaty," whose term expires for Chile on March 1, 2020 and the National Demining Commission (CNAD) must close the administrative cycle during that year.
- Chile is currently seriously affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, which has caused significant damage to the national economy and resources should have been prioritized for other areas.
- On the other hand, Chile is in a process of restructuring the Disarmament System within the Ministry of Defense. This circumstance has impeded the execution of the Technical Studies, among other important aspects.
- Additionally, there are the following fundamentals:
  - The land contaminated with antipersonnel mines, are located in various areas of the country, where there is a risk of accidents, in addition some belong to individuals and must be reintegrated for use in productive activities.
  - In Chile, cluster munitions were only used in instructional and training activities, not the product of a war.
  - There are no victims of cluster munitions in our country
  - The lands on which these ammunition were launched correspond to military ranges, which are of forbidden access for civilians and restricted for military personnel, since they are used for specific military training activities, punctually as weapons ranges of all kinds.
  - Only for security reasons, it is estimated that these lands would be "contaminated by suspicion", because due to their destination (firing ranges), it cannot be guaranteed, that they are totally free of cluster munitions.
- Financial means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:
  - Financial means available:

To date, no financial resources have been allocated. It will be known in January 2021, according to the national financial cycle.
  - Financial means required for the cleaning and destruction of all cluster munitions, US \$ 10,542,767.83 (approximate).
- Technical means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:
  - Technical means available:

They would be made up of the Army and Navy demining units that carried out the lifting and destruction of antipersonnel mines (APLC) until

February 27, 2020, who have the training to carry out the cleaning of possibly contaminated land. Eventually, Air Force personnel and units that were trained in EOD would be added.

- Required technical means:

As described in the previous paragraph, the available technical means will be used, prior to a specific retraining.

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:

- If the required resources are available, the units that have completed the demining of antipersonnel mines will be used to clear the land where cluster munitions were used.
- During the first semester of the year 2019, 20 people from the Chilean Air Force were trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (EOD Level 2) at the Explosive Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX), belonging to the School of Engineers (ESCING) of the Chilean Army.
- From November 11 to December 06, 2019, 21 people were trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (EOD Level 3) at the International Demining Center (CID) of the Spanish Army Engineers Academy.
- The demining units will be demobilized, camps will be closed and the means will be adjusted to face the cleaning and destruction of cluster munitions.
- Non-technical surveys were carried out to reduce the possible contaminated areas. Based on the non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey will be carried out (TS IMAS 08.20) that allow the confirmation of the affected areas and the cancellation of free areas, the beginning of which will be conditioned to the availability of resources.

4. Summary work plan for the extension period.

- Carry out the TS of the possible contaminated areas, and the allocation of the required resources, as follows:
  - With the Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica", carry out TS in the Pampa Chaca Este shooting range, Arica and Parinacota Region.
  - With the UDH "Calama" carry out TS at Delta shooting range in the, Tarapacá Region.
  - Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force, carry out TS in the Barrancas shooting range in the Tarapacá Region.
  - With the Navy Landmine Operations Party (POMTA), perform TS at the Punta Zenteno shooting range in the Magallanes Region.
- Depending on the technical survey of the possible contaminated areas, and the allocation of the required resources, the following is planned:
  - With the Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica", clear the "Pampa Chaca Este", military range in the Arica and Parinacota Region.
  - With the UDH "Calama" clear the "Delta" military range in the Tarapacá Region.
  - Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force, clear the "Barrancas" military range in the Tarapacá Region.

- With the Landmine Operations Team of the Navy (POMTA), clear the "Punta Zenteno" military range in the Magallanes Region.
  - With the Explosive Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX), train staff and certify cleared land.
5. Total area suspected of containing cluster munitions remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention:
    - It would correspond to 64.611.124 m<sup>2</sup>
  6. Additional areas containing cluster munitions remnants discovered after such entry into force:
    - There is none.
  7. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants cleared since entry into force of the Convention:
    - Cluster munitions have not been cleared, as priority has been given to the clearing of antipersonnel mines.
  8. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension:
    - It must be determined by the Technical Survey (TS), to date it would correspond to 64,611,124 m<sup>2</sup>.
  9. Circumstances that have impeded the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the initial 10 year period, and those that may impede its ability during the proposed extension:
    - Cluster munitions have not been cleared, as priority has been given to the clearing of antipersonnel mines.
    - The available resources have not been available to begin the work of cleaning and removing cluster munition remains.
  10. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension:
    - There are no humanitarian implications, Chile has no victims of cluster munitions.
    - There are no social implications, possibly contaminated lands correspond exclusively to military ranges whose use will continue to be purely military.
    - There are no economic implications, Chile possibly contaminated land is not economically productive land.
    - There are no environmental implications, because they are military ranges, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations.
  11. All contact details of the national focal person with whom follow up will be conducted:
    - Valentín Segura, Head of the Department of Cooperation, Treaties and International Agreements of the Subsecretariat of Defense, vsegura@ssdefensa.gov.cl.

## **B. Detailed narrative**

1. Origins of the Article 4 challenges to meeting the deadline:

- This extension is requested in response to the decision of Chile, as a Sovereign State, it had to first clear the land contaminated with antipersonnel mines, to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and Destruction (APLC), whose term expired for Chile on March 1, 2020 and the CNAD must close the administrative cycle during that year.
  - In addition, Chile did not have the economic, military, and technical capacity to simultaneously carry out the tasks of demining and clearing cluster munition remains.
  - Initially, it was planned to be the National Demining Commission (CNAD), through the CNAD Executive Secretariat (SECNAD), the body in charge of coordinating the use of the means of the Armed Forces (FF.AA.) and other agencies of the State administration to carry out the cleaning of the land where cluster munitions were used. However, the CNAD creation decree established that its purposes should be only in relation to antipersonnel mines and that it cannot manage cluster munitions or mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM) or UXOs. Due to the foregoing, what had been planned had to be suspended, as it lacked the national legal basis, and a new body should be created to coordinate the cleaning of cluster munitions.
  - The Armed Forces permanently carry out activities in these training areas and after each exercise, it is arranged that EOD crews review and eliminate UXOs. The last time cluster munitions was used was between 2007 and 2008, since that time, the EOD crews have eliminated the UXOs found, and have not reported seeing Cluster Munitions remains. Chile does not have victims of Cluster Munitions. This implies that the certification of the clearing of the areas declared as suspected of contamination does not represent a national priority.
2. Methods used to identify areas containing cluster munitions:
- The Army and the Air Force reported the amounts of cluster munitions used in these military ranges. The quantity of unexploded ordnance was not specified, therefore, due to the time elapsed (2007, the last cluster munitions were used) and the multiple activities carried out in these areas (military exercises), it is possible that no remains of cluster munitions.
  - Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines.
3. Existing national demining structures and capacities:
- Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica" of the Army.
  - UDH "Calama" of Army
  - Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force.
  - Landmine Operations Team of the Navy (POMTA).
  - Army Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX).
4. Nature and extent of the progress made to date using terminology and providing information in a manner consistent with IMAS:
- Non-technical survey (NTS) were carried out and the area reported in 2013 was reduced from 96,883,600 m<sup>2</sup> to 32,272,476 M<sup>2</sup>, leaving an area of 64,611,124 on which to carry out the Technical Studies (TS).

- On February 27, 2020, the anti-personnel mine clearance work was completed, during the rest of the year 2020, the demobilization of camps and reorganization of the means will be carried out to comply with the cleaning and destruction of the remains of cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance (UXOs).
  - Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines.
5. Resources made available to support progress made to date:  
It will be known in January 2021, according to the national financial cycle.
6. Methods and standards used to release suspected areas, including quality assurance standards:
- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines.
7. Efforts undertaken in the effective exclusion of civilians from suspected areas:
- The 4 military ranges where cluster munitions were used and declared "contaminated by suspicion", are located in isolated sectors far away of populated localities and access to the civilian population is prohibited.
  - IN CHILE TO DATE NO VICTIMS OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED.
  - The area corresponding to the "Pampa Chaca Este" belonging to the Chilean Army, located in the Arica and Parinacota Region, is demarcated with signals and has 4-row barbed wire, requiring repair.
  - The military ranges belonging to the Air Force have basic signage.
  - From the compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, educational campaigns have been carried out to the civilian population to identify risks related to mines, UXOs and cluster munitions, as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Nearest Military Shooting Range</b>
2007	12-jul	Mine risk prevention workshop, aimed at tour operators	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"
2007	August	Campaign for prevention and education on the risk of mines to the civilian population, Putre High School.	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"

Year	Date	Activity	Place	Nearest Military Shooting Range
2007	04-oct	Workshop on mine risk prevention, for CONAF <sup>1</sup> , SERNATUR <sup>2</sup> staff, ENAP <sup>3</sup> executives, teachers and students of the INACAP <sup>4</sup> tourism and risk prevention careers.	Punta Arenas	64 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2007	October	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC <sup>5</sup> , focused on schools and high schools on mine risk education.	1) Visviri 2) Putre 3) Arica 4) Pozo Almonte 5) Alto Hospicio 6) Iquique	1) 300 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 2) 165 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 3) 35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 4) 81 Kms to Delta & 92 Kms to Barrancas 5) 50 Kms to Barrancas & 115 Kms to Delta 6) 40 Kms to Barrancas & 126 Kms to Delta
2007	Dec	Informative workshop on mine risk prevention oriented to the locality of "Cerro Sombrero", Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego.	Punta Arenas	183 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2010	May	Information dissemination talks and safety measures on mine risk, in places of mass access.	Arica y Parinacota; Tarapacá; Antofagasta & Magallanes Regions	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno

<sup>1</sup> National Forestry Corporation, Corporación Nacional Forestal

<sup>2</sup> National Tourism Service, Servicio Nacional de Turismo

<sup>3</sup> National Oil Company, Empresa Nacional del Petróleo

<sup>4</sup> INACAP is a Chilean high education institution, a private law corporation, founded on October 21, 1966 and constituted by three institutions: INACAP Technical Training Center, INACAP Professional Institute, INACAP Technological University of Chile.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Education, Ministerio de Educación

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Nearest Military Shooting Range</b>
2011		Information dissemination talks and security measures in places of tourist interest, in conjunction with the National Tourism Service	Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta y Magallanes y Antártica Chilena.	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno
2012	08-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Padre Alberto Hurtado of Pica	Tarapacá Region	1) 144 Kms to Delta 2) 136 Kms to Barrancas
2012	09-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Huara.	Tarapacá Region	1) 39 Kms to Delta 2) 115 Kms to Barrancas
2012	21-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the "Liceo Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins".	Puerto Natales	215 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2012	28-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Granaderos of Putre.	Arica y Parinacota Region	165 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2012	29-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Francisco Napolitano school.	Arica y Parinacota Region	35 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2013		Campaign for prevention and education on the risk of mines to the civilian population.	Arica, Iquique, Calama, Punta Arenas & Santiago	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno
2015	24-sep	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at Visviri.	Arica	35 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2016	sep-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Iquique	40 Kms to Barrancas y 126 Kms de Delta
2017	28-sep	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Arica, Putre	35 Kms & 165 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2017	05-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Punta Arenas, San Gregorio	64 Kms & 135 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2018	25-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "Deportivo" School.	Iquique	40 Kms to Barrancas & 126 Kms to Delta
2019	03-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "Chile Norte" School.	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Nearest Military Shooting Range</b>
2019	17-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "E-3 Coronel Santiago Bueras" School	Puerto Natales, Región de Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena	215 Kms to "Punta Zenteno"

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

Location	Size of contaminated area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cluster munition remnants		Estimated or known date of contamination	Method used to estimate suspected area	Supplementary information
		Type	Estimated quantity			
Army military range "Pampa Chaca Este", Arica and Parinacota Region	30,560,000	MK-II LAR 160 rockets	608	Used in exercises between 1997 and 2008	The total area of the military premises used for instruction has been considered.	These areas correspond to military properties intended for training currently in use. In them different types of ammunition have been used -including cluster munitions-, after which, and according to the usual procedures of the armed forces, it was cleared of remnants of ammunition or UXOs.
Air Force military range "Delta", Tarapacá Region	28,291,563	CB-250K aerial bomb	4	Used in "Hurricane" exercise in 2004		
Air Force military range "Barrancas", Tarapacá Region	2,669,542	CB-250K aerial bomb	16	Used in daytime instruction in 2007		
Air Force military range "Punta Zenteno", Magallanes Region	3,090,019	CB-250K aerial bomb	20	Used in daytime instruction in 2007		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,611,124</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>648</b>			

- As a result of the Non-Technical Surveys, the reported area of 96,883,600 m<sup>2</sup> was reduced by 32,272,476 M<sup>2</sup>, leaving an area of 64,611,124 on which to carry out the Technical Surveys.

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

- There are no humanitarian implications, Chile has no victims of cluster munitions.
- There are no social implications, possibly contaminated lands correspond exclusively to military ranges whose use will continue to be purely military.
- There are no economic implications, Chile possibly contaminated land is not economically productive land.
- There are no environmental implications, because they are military ranges, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations.

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

➤ Available financial means:

For the year 2020, there were no resources to carry out cluster munitions cleaning tasks. It will be known in January 2021, according to the national financial cycle.

➤ Required financial means, US \$ 10,542,767.83 (approximate)

US\$	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SECNAD	509.480,37	915.515,50	1.132.143,41	358.473,88	358.473,88	358.473,88
EOD ARICA (EJTO)	188.060,80	211.316,61	211.316,61	211.316,61	211.316,61	123.739,70
EOD IQUIQUE (EJTO)		211.316,61	211.316,61	211.316,61	211.316,61	111.762,96
EOD FACH		116.414,12				
EOD ARMADA		116.414,12				
CEDDEX	81.189,78	64.931,25	64.931,25	23.512,12	64.931,25	23.512,12
EMCO	593.741,82	871.963,10	693.642,41	693.642,41	693.642,41	693.642,41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.372.472,77</b>	<b>2.507.871,33</b>	<b>2.313.350,29</b>	<b>1.498.261,62</b>	<b>1.539.680,76</b>	<b>1.311.131,06</b>
					<b>GRAN TOTAL</b>	<b>10.542.767,83</b>

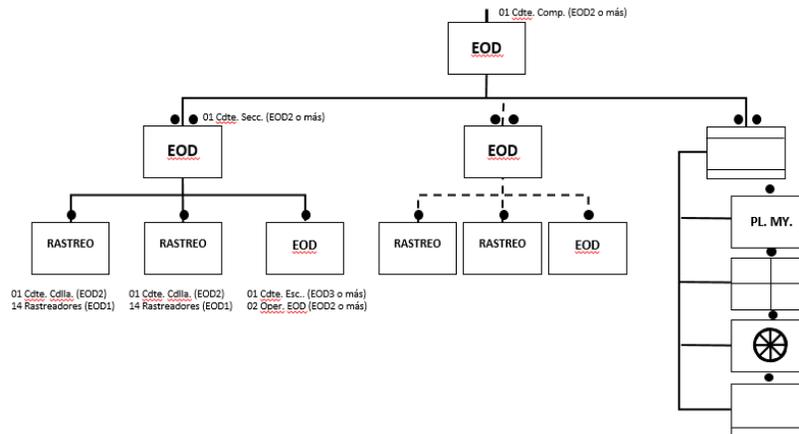
➤ Technical means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:

• Technical means available:

The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a commitment acquired at the national level, therefore, the cleaning and destruction of cluster munition remnants must be confronted with the Institutions of the Armed Forces, using existing capacities in terms of EOD specialized personnel and personal protective equipment, detection equipment, tools for clearance, 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 clearing and destruction of cluster munition remnants; likewise, personnel from the Chilean Air Force have been trained, thereby allowing the creation of an EOD Unit in this Institution.

The minimum organization of a Cleaning Unit for areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants must have at least 7 tracking pairs, in addition to an EOD team comprised of at least 2 EOD operators. The Cleaning Unit, in addition, must 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.



#### EOD Section Commander.

- Exercise team instruction.
- Exercises equipment operation.
- Appoint Crew Commanders (Greater Experience).
- Responsible for preparing technical reports and regulatory documentation to the Commander of the EOD Company.
- Responsible in the destruction area according to planning.

#### EOD Squad Commander.

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

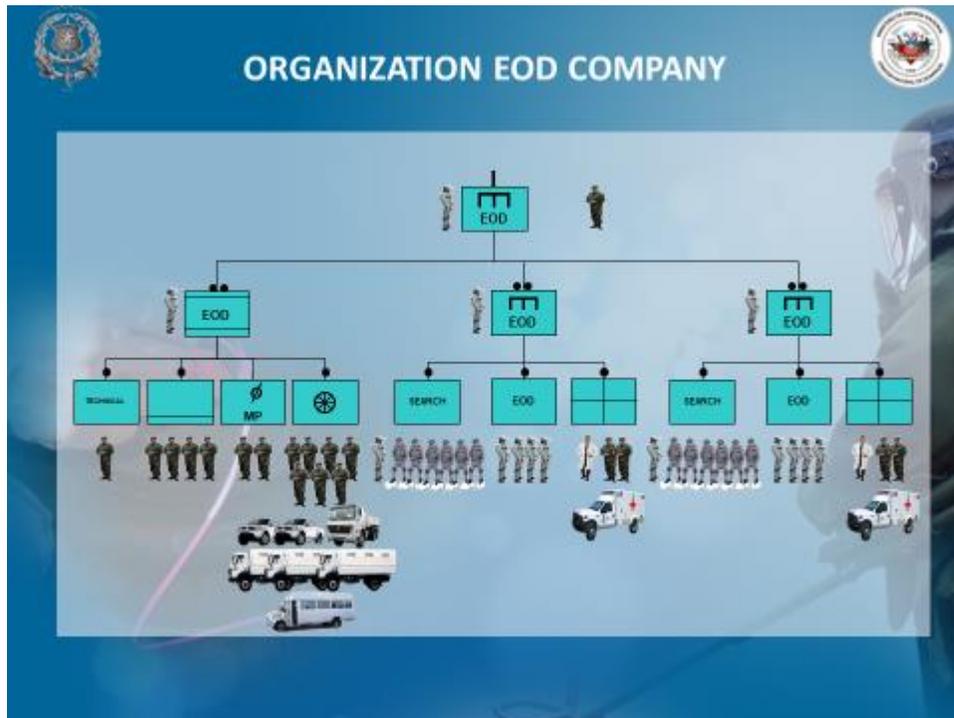


Figure 6. Organization of cluster munitions clearing unit.



Figure 7. Protection Equipment.

Given the commitments to face certain Chilean social challenges, as well as the crisis caused by COVID19, international assistance is requested. The above is to replace equipment, keep what is used in demining the Anti Personal Mines.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Need</b>
Search and removal	Protection gear	2021-2022	US\$ 122,352.94
Search and removal	Detectors	2022-2023	US\$ 400,202,39
Search and removal	Detectors software	2022-2023	US\$ 296,399.52
Machinery maintenance	Used in humanitarian demining	2021	US\$ 180,000.00
Supporting Vehicles	1 Truck, 1 Bus & 1 Ambulance	2022-2023	US\$ 430,588.24
		<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$1,429,543.09</b>
Risk education	Annual educative campaigns in 4 areas, making informative material.	2021-2026	US\$ 200,000.00
		<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>US\$1,629,543.09</b>

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

➤ Amount of time requested:

1 year, counting from June 1, 2021 and until June 1, 2022.

➤ Reasoning behind the amount of time requested:

- This extension is requested for one year to carry out the technical survey (TS) to accurately determine the areas suspected of contamination with cluster munitions and, subsequently, with this information, plan in detail the cluster munitions cleaning operations.
- On the other hand, Chile is in a process of restructuring the Disarmament System within the Ministry of Defense, since the National Demining Commission does not have legal competence to carry out activities for the removal of cluster munitions, MOTAPM and UXOs. This circumstance has impeded the execution of the Technical Survey. So the first priority is to create an organization at the Defense level to coordinate
- This extension is requested in response to the decision of Chile, as a Sovereign State, to first clean the land contaminated with antipersonnel mines, to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel and Destruction Mines (APLC), whose term expired for Chile on March 1, 2020 and the CNAD must close the administrative cycle during that year.
- Chile is currently affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, which has caused significant damage to the national economy and resources have been prioritized for other areas. During the year, the resources required to carry out the work in accordance with IMAS standards will be managed.
- Based on the results of the technical survey, detailed planning would begin for the cleaning of the 4 areas contaminated by suspicion.

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

- If necessary, what survey activities will take place to determine actual location, size, and other characteristics of suspected areas:

Technical surveys (TS) will be carried out to reduce the possible contaminated areas.

- TS are an important means of identifying, confirming, and improving the definitions of the boundaries of hazardous areas and the nature and distribution of their contents. Well-planned and justified TS methodologies help to ensure that any additional interventions are necessary and efficient and can enable the safe release of land without the need for additional technical interventions. TSs can be carried out as a stand-alone activity or can be integrated with clearance operations.
- The purpose of the TS is to provide evidence for analysis to support the decision-making process on land release. It is an intrusive process, using inspection and clearance techniques, generally in a suspected or confirmed hazardous area, although it can also be used as a method for initial area investigation in some circumstances. Although TS can be a separate activity, it is often integrated with search and can be done before, during and after clearance activities, depending on local circumstances and information needs of decision makers.
- Any clearance methodology should be planned in a way that provides a very high level of confidence that if hazardous elements are present, they will be indicated. The performance of the TS media against different types of hazard should be monitored, through the collection and analysis of appropriate performance data, to develop evidence-based assessments of confidence levels for target indication.
- TS does not occur in isolation. They must be planned, implemented and adjusted in light of the information obtained by non-technical means, including the NTS, and as a result of new information discovered during the TS. It must be appropriate to the specific circumstances and conditions associated with the operating site and will often be closely integrated with the full authorization. TSs are the primary method of accurately and confidently defining the extent of clearance areas, and can be used to support decisions about when and where it is appropriate to stop clearance operations.
- Whenever possible, targeted TS is preferable to systematic survey.
- Circumstances in which so little is known about the potential threat that it is impossible to develop a specific approach should generally be subject to additional non-technical effort. When implementing a systematic TS, it should be planned in such a way as to provide the desired level of confidence that if hazardous elements are present, at least evidence of their presence will be found and indicated.
- Physical evidence of the presence of explosive ordnance (EO) is the primary source of "hard" data for analysis of the nature and distribution of hazardous elements and their relationship to the surrounding environment. As such, it is of great value within the land liberation process and should be treated with the utmost care and attention. There is only one opportunity to record such data; It should not be wasted. Accurate and consistent data collection, recording and reporting is a

basic requirement of any land release process. The standards for such data collection must be defined by the NMAA.

- Creation of a Defense Disarmament Commission (CDD), as an advisory body to the Ministry of National Defense and inter-ministerial coordinator, in actions to comply with: 1) the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM); 2) Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols II as amended and V .; and the monitoring of the Convention on Antipersonnel Mines (APLC).
- The Commission will be chaired by the Minister of National Defense and integrated by the Under Secretary of Defense in political coordination regarding Disarmament, the Under Secretary for the Armed Forces in budget coordination and control, and matters related to Victim Assistance, by the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in joint military coordination and direct supervisor of the financial aspects assigned to Disarmament.
- The Commission will have a Disarmament Work Unit (UTD). The functions of the UTD, among others, will be the following:
  - Plan, coordinate and direct the various executive activities of a military technical nature for Disarmament.
  - Process through the Secretariat of the Disarmament Commission, those documents that involve matters of a political nature, as well as those that require coordination needs to be executed within the inter-ministerial and / or international framework.
  - Propose the Annual Plan for Disarmament of the Ministry of National Defense, with regard to regulatory, programmatic matters and the guidelines intended to comply with the Disarmament Conventions. It will consider that the political, interministerial and / or international nature inputs will be the responsibility of the Defense Undersecretariat.
  - Establish coordination relations between the Institutions of the Armed Forces and the national organizations that have competence in the preparation and execution of programs related to disarmament.
  - Propose - in coordination with the Defense Undersecretariat - the budget of the Defense Disarmament Commission and its processing to the Undersecretariat of Armed Forces with the corresponding cash flows to be sent to the Ministry of Finance.
- Reorganization of the available means to face the cleaning of cluster munitions.
- How much area is planned to be released each year of the extension period? (state milestones):

It will depend on the conclusions of the technical survey for the reduction of possible contaminated areas.
- Land release methods and standards to be applied:

International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

As indicated in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the States Parties shall take into account for the development of activities the cleaning and destruction of cluster munition remnants, international standards, including international standards. on Mine Action (IMAS, International Mine Action Standards).

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

- IMAS 07.10 Guidelines and requirements for the management of land release and residual contamination operations.
  - IMAS 07.11 Land release.
  - IMAS 08.10 Non-Technical Survey (NTS).
  - IMAS 08.20 Technical Survey (TS).
  - IMAS 09.10\_Ed2-Am6 Clearance requirements.
  - IMAS 09.11 Battle Area Clearance (BAC).
  - IMAS 09.20 The inspection of cleared land: guidelines for the use of sampling procedures (Second Edition, Amendment 6, June 2013).
  - IMAS 09.30 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Ed 2 Amend 5 October 14.
  - 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.
- Expected sources of funding necessary for implementation of the plan. State’s resource mobilization strategy:
- In the first instance, it is planned to obtain the necessary financing for the execution of the plan of Chile's own resources, through budget allocation from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of National Defense.
- In the second instance, it is planned to request international aid.
- Potential challenges and/or risk factors that may negatively affect the realization of the plan:
- Not having the necessary resources, due to other national priorities.
13. Circumstances that may impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the proposed extension:
- Not having the necessary resources, due to other national priorities.
14. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension:
- Chile is willing to comply with this international commitment, using national means and resources.
- On the other hand, the greatest danger at present is the COVID-19 Pandemic. This situation not only affects Chile, but the entire world. The effects of COVID-19 are still unsuspected and could, eventually, compel Chile to derive resources from the different National Financial Programs to supply urgent needs of a sanitary and / or social nature for the Chilean population.
- In the absence of national resources, it is planned to request international aid.