

# **Article 4 CCM Extension Request**

## Chile

## A. Executive Summary

### 1. Duration of the proposed extension:

- a. The proposed extension period is 2 years, 4 months.
- b. Fourth extension requested.

## 2. Rational and resource mobilization:

- a. The proposed extension is needed because the necessary financial resources have not been secured for the destruction of cluster munitions remnants (CMR) at 3 contaminated military sites.
- b. The State Party has the following financial and technical means available for the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants during the proposed extension:
  - Financial means].
    - Those necessary for the payment of salaries of national staff involved in the process.
    - Maintenance of health capacity (helicopters and ambulances).
    - Air and ground transportation of national staff.
    - Payment of Convention membership fees.
  - Technical means
    - Army, Navy and Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams. While EOD personnel are trained and organised, personal protective equipment and detection equipment is outdated.
- c. The State Party shall request assistance for the following financial, technical and material resources:

Needs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	US\$
Needs	US\$	US\$	US\$	Total
Human resources (Travel expenses)	\$79.960	\$79.960	\$26.654	\$186.574
Operation	\$603.045	\$288.861	\$96.287	\$988.193
Support and administration costs	\$243.899	\$172.835	\$57.611	\$474.345
Overheads	\$40.700	\$24.342	\$8.114	\$73.157
Total international assistance required	\$967.604	\$565.998	\$188.666	\$1.722.269

• Total financial means to comply with Article 4 CCM:

Note: The costs of years 2 and 3 were made with values considered for year 1, in accordance with the valuation of the different items in the year 2024.

• Financial means to start work (2025):

Expenditure	US\$ Dollars
Acquisition of equipment	\$603,045
Operational and administrative expenses	\$364,559
Total	\$967,604

• Technical means

	Item			Amount	Unit US\$	Total US\$
Non-Financial	Assets	(Tables,	Chairs,		\$25.324	\$25.324
Ambulance Ec	quipment)					
Unexploded	Ordnance	(UXOS)	Detection	4	\$48.336	\$193.344
Equipment						
Personal Prote	ective Equip	ment		48	\$8.008	\$384.378
					Total	\$603.045

**Note**: This is an approximate quotation, it was considered in the previous point, but the species are also detailed. In the event that a country contributes with such equipment, this should be subtracted from the total of US \$967,604.

- 3. Preparation of future work and the status of work already conducted under national clearance and demining programmes during the initial 10-year period and any subsequent extensions:
  - a. The State Party has developed a comprehensive plan for the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants during the proposed extension period.
  - b. The State Party has fully completed (100%) the Non-Technical Survey and the necessary Technical Surveys.
  - c. The State Party has completed 5% of the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants in areas under its jurisdiction or control since entry into force of the Convention.
- 4. Total area containing cluster munition remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention for that State Party and any additional areas containing cluster munition remnants discovered after such entry into force:
  - a. At the time of entry into force of the Convention, the total area containing cluster munition remnants in areas under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party was **96,883,600** m<sup>2</sup>.
  - b. Since entry into force of the Convention, the State Party has not discovered additional areas containing cluster munition remnants.
- 5. Total area containing cluster munition remnants cleared since entry into force of the Convention (land release methodologies applied):
  - a. Since entry into force of the Convention, the State Party has reduced the area containing cluster munition remnants, in 75,634,838 M<sup>2</sup> as follows:

N°	Activity	Area M <sup>2</sup>
1	Non-technical survey year 2019 (Cancelled Area)	32,272,476
2	Technical survey year 2021 (Reduced Area)	33,838,116
3	Clearance operations 2023 (Punta Zenteno) (Clear Area)	1,435,872
4	New technical survey year 2024 (Delta-Zapiga) (Reduced Area)	8,088,374
5	Total area reduced from year 2014	75,634,838
6	Total area pending to be cleared	21,248,762

- 6. Total area containing cluster munition remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension is 21,248,762 m2.
- 7. 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:
  - a. The State Party has faced a number of challenges in clearing and destroying cluster munition remnants, including:
    - Other national priorities in allocating financial resources.
  - b. The State Party is planning to overcome these challenges and continue its efforts to clear and destroy all cluster munition remnants by asking for international cooperation.
- 8. The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the proposed extension:

The proposed extension will have a number of positive humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications for the State Party, including accomplish the procedures of the CCM.

- 9. Provide full contact details of the national focal person with whom follow-up will be conducted:
  - a. Name: Valentin Segura
  - b. Title: Mr.
  - c. Email: vsegura@ssdefensa.gov.cl
  - d. Phone Number: +569-9706-5644

#### B. Detailed Narrative

The State Party signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on 3 December 2008, ratified it on 16 December 2010, and the Convention entered into force for it on 1 June 2011.

- 1. Total area to be addressed at entry into force, as defined in Article 2, paragraph 11, and Article 4, paragraph 6.e was 96,883,600 m<sup>2</sup>
- **2.** Total area discovered since the entry into force in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.d, no new areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants have been discovered.
- **3.** Total new contamination including date of contamination since entry into force in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1.b., no new areas have been contaminated with cluster munition remnants.
- 4. Area addressed since entry into force disaggregated by cancellation through NTS, reduction through TS or cleared.

Methods of land release	Year	Area m <sup>2</sup>
Non-technical survey (NTS)	2019	32,272,476
Technical survey (TS)	2021	33,838,116
Clearance	2023	1,435,872
New Technical survey (Delta-Zapiga)	2024	8,088,374
Total area release		75,634,838
Total area pending		21,248,762

# 5. Quantity and type of cluster munitions destroyed.

Туре	Quantity	Location	Destruction method (if information is
			available)
PM1 submunition	216	Punta Zenteno	Manual cleaning of CMR on the
			surface and destruction in situ by
			explosion.
PM1 fuze	11	Punta Zenteno	Idem
CB-250K Bomb	2	Punta Zenteno	Idem
Container			
Total	229		





6. Estimated area remaining to be addressed (specify SHA, CHA) in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.f 21.248.762 m<sup>2</sup>

Location	Suspected Hazardous Area	Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA)	Comments
Pampa Chaca-Arica		17,106,753	
Delta-Zapiga		3,235,945	
Barrancas-Iquique		906,064	
Total		21,248,762	

7. Amount of time requested, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.a:

2 years and 4 months of clearance operations, depending on the allocation of resources.

This projection is based on the allocation of the total budget requested.

Priority is given to the acquisition of the latest generation of Personal Protective Equipment and Detection Equipment. The procurement process, under normal conditions, may take 6 months; therefore, if resources are allocated in year 1, operations could only begin once the EOD Units have the personal protective equipment and detection equipment, and the personnel are trained and/or retrained.

If there is no resource allocation for the first year, the projection is shifted. This is in consideration of the fiscal year flow for the allocation of budgetary resources.

		Year 1							Year 2										Year 3																
Name of CHA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	NAL	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	UEL 1.1.1.1	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pampa Chaca Este																																			
Barrancas																																			
Delta																																			

**8. Circumstances which impeded the ability** of the requesting State Party to fulfil its obligations, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.g.

Due to other pressing national priorities, it has not been possible to obtain the necessary resources for the purchase of equipment and CMR destruction operations.

# 9. National laws and standards in place? Info on national demining structure.

- a. National laws:
  - Law N° 17,798, on 'Arms Control', latest version of 04 September 2024. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/3tpwd</u>.
  - Decree 59 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 08 April 2011, promulgating the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/3nn98</u>.
- b. National Mine Action Standards (NMAS); and whether they based on the International Mine Actions Standards (IMAS)
  - Chile uses the IMAS as a basis, and has also produced the following documents:
    - Booklet of Procedures and Equipment for cleaning Contaminated Areas with Cluster Munitions Remnants (year 2023).
    - DNC A 10 Manual on Humanitarian Demining and Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War for the Armed Forces, (year 2024).

# c. National Demining Structure:

According to Annex N° 1

10. Methodologies utilized are in compliance with international standards including IMAS in accordance with Article 4.3

# (NTS, TS, clearance)

Yes, they comply with international standards, the IMAS are used as national standards.

- **11. Annual projections** of Cluster Munitions Remnants (CMR) contaminated areas to be addressed and by what method (NTS, TS, clearance), in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.b
  - a. As Chile has already carried out the NTS and TS, the cleaning and destruction of CMR is planned to be carried out as follows, as long as the resources are available:

		Year 1							Year 2										Year 3																	
Name of CHA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	ост	VOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pampa Chaca Este																																				
Barrancas																																				
Delta																																				

b. Number of clearance teams participating in EOD activities.

The State of Chile has 4 military EOD units (teams).

- With the "Arica" Army EOD Unit, clean the Pampa Chaca Este military shooting range, in the Arica and Parinacota Region. If resources are allocated to provide personal protective equipment and detection equipment to other EOD Units, there would be support from the Army EOD Unit of "Calama" and/or the EOD Unit of the Chilean Navy.
- With the EOD Unit of the Air Force, clean the Barrancas Air Force shooting range, in Iquique, Tarapacá Region.

- Later, with the same Air Force EOD Unit, clean the Delta Air Force shooting range in Zapiga, Tarapacá Region.
- With the Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), train the personnel and certify the cleared lands.
- c. Area that each team can effectively clean per day.
  - This will depend on several factors, it should be noted that clearance operations of CMR contaminated areas will be executed by visual inspection, detection, clearance, marking, neutralisation and/or destruction, all of which should be considered on the basis of the physical state of the munition that is above ground or semi-buried.
  - In this regard, in February 2020, field tests were conducted for the clearance of areas contaminated with UXO and cluster munition remnants. These technical tests defined an average progress rate for a demining team of 5,000 m2 per day.
  - It must be considered that the team has at least one metal detector to carry out the search, marking and marking of the UXOs. It should be noted that, according to the experience gained in the operations carried out at the end of 2023, given the type of explosive device that cluster submunitions represent, there is a high probability that, once the destruction stage has been carried out, other remains of these submunitions that were not visible will be found; therefore, the search, marking and marking stage must be repeated.
- d. In addition, it is essential that the state provide the specific count of deminers assigned by team to ensure clarity and accurate assessment of demining capacities.

The minimum strength of the EOD team, considered for clearance operations of cluster munition remnants in Chile, is 7 EOD operators; of which, there is a team leader and 3 EOD couples, each team must have at least one metal detector. The number of EOD teams suggested to complete an EOD Unit is at least two EOD teams, in addition to the necessary support teams (health, transport, communications, technical, operational, administrative and logistical support).

**12. Methods to be used** to render CMR contaminated areas no longer dangerous, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.b

These methods include:

a. Survey and clearance: land release through Non-Technical Survey (NTS), Technical Survey (TS), and clearance efforts

The management of EOD operations in Chile is a rigorous and continuous process that includes planning, execution and monitoring, designed to safely and efficiently release land; in this case from contamination with cluster munition remnants. This ensures safety and efficiency at every stage.

Based on international standards (IMAS), the 'Land Release' process is a comprehensive and evidence-based approach, following a logical sequence of both technical and non-technical activities. This allows the land to be safe for use, following the principle of 'Every Reasonable Effort', which requires the implementation of rigorous risk and quality management procedures, ensuring that all clearance activities are carried out in a safe and efficient manner.

b. Marking and fencing:

The area corresponding to the 'Pampa Chaca Este' property belonging to the Chilean Army, located in the Arica and Parinacota Region, is marked with signs warning that it is a military

compound and that entry is prohibited. Likewise, the entire perimeter of the property is demarcated with four rows of barbed wire, which needs to be repaired.

Pampa Chaca East military shooting range marking and fencing:



The Air Force shooting range (Barrancas and Delta) have basic marking.



- c. Risk education
  - To date, no cluster munition casualties have been reported in Chile.
  - The military sites where cluster munitions were used are located in isolated sectors of populated areas and access to the civilian population is prohibited.
  - Therefore, it has not been necessary to carry out risk education actions for the civilian population.
- d. Quality control is an important part of all these methods. This means that there are procedures in place to ensure that the work is being done correctly.

The procedures established to ensure that the work is carried out correctly are based on the IMAS. The Army Demining and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training Centre (CEDDEX) will be responsible for certifying cleared land in accordance with IMAS.

### 13. Financial, technical, material, personnel needs per year

Needs	Year 1 US\$	Year 2 US\$	Year 3 US\$	Amount US\$
Human resources (allowance/travel	\$79,960	\$79 <i>,</i> 960	\$26,654	\$186,574
expenses)				
Operation	\$603,045	\$288,861	\$96,287	\$988,193
Support and admin costs	\$243,899	\$172,835	\$57,611	\$474,345
Overhead costs	\$40,700	\$24,342	\$8,114	\$73,157
Total international assistance required	\$967,604	\$565,998	\$188,666	\$1,722,269

a. The State Party needs international the following assistance per year:

**Note**: The costs of years 2 and 3 were made with values considered for year 1, in accordance with the valuation of the different items to the year 2024.

b. Financial requirements to start work (2025):

Necessary budget allocations for activities related to the implementation of the destruction of Cluster Munitions Remnants (CMR).

This should include funding for demining operations, equipment procurement and maintenance, training programmes, and any other associated costs.

Expenditure	US\$ Dollars
Acquisition of equipment	\$603,045
Operational and administrative expenses	\$364,559
Total	\$967,604

c. Technical needs to start work in 2025:

# **UXOs Detection Equipment**

An EOD Unit is an organisation that complies with specific procedures to detect UXOs in confirmed hazardous areas where the geographical location and depth of unexploded ordnance is unknown; therefore, equipment to detect UXOs requires different characteristics and specifications from equipment to detect anti-personnel land mines, being in essence both metal detectors, but with clear differences in their performance and use.

All metal detectors suffer from a certain amount of unwanted noise; for example, from external electromagnetic fields, from the electronics of the instrument itself, from the electromagnetic properties of the ground over which the detector is used, and even from environmental conditions; therefore, the ability to detect metal targets at a controlled depth in the ground can give true or false indications.

The support of a data collector with the appropriate software allows the discrimination of the detected object, thus obtaining efficiency and effectiveness in the work carried out.

For the clearance of cluster munition remnants in contaminated terrain, the following guiding principles have been considered for the procurement of new equipment for the clearance of cluster munition remnants:

- Remote metal object detection capability.
- Safe handling and operation in EOD operations.
- Software to discriminate signals and maintain a geo-referenced data record.
- Complete equipment weight and transport facilities.
- Probes and probe heads with a search capability of at least 2 m depth.

Ideally, there should be for each EOD operator pair one detection equipment. Based on the above, the following minimum equipment has been defined for the clearance of cluster munition remnants:

Description	Unit Value US\$
Vallon Detector VMH4	\$10,060
UXO Search Plate Vs60 60 cms.	\$6,379
VFC4.1 Data Collector (PDA)	\$14,722
EVA4Mobile Data Logging Software	\$17,175
	\$48,336

#### **Total equipment required**

Item	Quantity	US\$ Unit	US\$ Total
UXOs detection equipment	4	\$48,336	\$193,344

**Note**: This is an approximate quotation, it was considered in the previous point, but the species are also detailed. In the event that a country contributes with such equipment, this should be subtracted from the total of US \$938,594.

d. Material requirements:

Material resources essential to the successful implementation of CMR clean-up efforts. This includes consumables, protective equipment, communication devices and any other materials crucial to the safety and efficiency of personnel.

Item	Quantity	US\$ Unit	US\$ Total
Non-financial assets (Tables, Chairs, Ambulance		\$25,324	\$25 <i>,</i> 324
Equipment)			
Personal protective equipment	48	\$8,008	\$384,378
		Total	\$409,701

# **Personal Protective Equipment**

IMAS 10.30 (Safety and occupational health – personal protective equipment) states:

4.3 'Minimum requirement for Personal Protective Equipment':

PPE shall protect the parts of the body that are covered against the blast effects of 240 g of TNT at distances appropriate to the wearer's activity.

The amount of PPE provided shall be determined as a result of a formalized risk assessment and management decision. The minimum PPE within the safety distance of a hazardous area, or when engaged in any activity that involves being close to EO, shall be:

- Body armour capable of satisfying the ballistic test outlined in STANAG 2920, achieving a V50 rating (dry) of 450 m/s for 1.102 g fragments. It shall also be capable of protecting the chest, abdomen and groin area against the blast effects of 240 g of TNT at 60 cm from the closest part of the body;
- Eye protection that is held over the eyes in a frame that prevents blast ingress from beneath. The eye protection shall be capable of retaining integrity against the blast effects of 240 g of TNT at 60 cm. It is recommended that eye protection be a part of frontal head protection capable of protecting against the blast effects of 240 g of TNT at 60 cm and of providing full frontal coverage of face and throat.

- Safety glasses that do meet STANAG 2920 are available and may be used. However, commonly available industrial safety spectacles that do not meet the minimum requirement of this standard, shall not be used as demining PPE.
- Armour capable of protecting the chest, abdomen and groin against the explosive effects of 240 grams of TNT at 60 cms from the nearest part of the body.

Taking into consideration the IMAS above, the climate and geographical environment of the areas to be cleared, and the type of threat EOD operators will face, the following personal protective equipment has been defined for the clearance of cluster bomb remnants per EOD Operator:

- Tactical Vest with standard protection level IIIA, with Level IV ballistic protection plates (Front and Back).
- Demining helmet with detachable visor DHV6.4, with protection level according to STANAG 2920, Visor: v50 = 250 m/s. Helmet: v50 = 650 m/s.

Description	Quantity	Unit Value US\$	Total US\$
Tactical Vest Size M Level IIIA. Code 1310011-02	12	\$1,54	\$21,052
Tactical Vest Size L Level IIIA. Code 1310011-03	24	\$1,926	\$46,226
Tactical Vest Size XL Level IIIA. Code 1310011-04	12	\$1,987	\$23,849
Tactical Vest Throat Module	48	\$638	\$30,620
Tactical Vest Groin Module	48	\$638	\$30,620
Tactical Vest Upper Arm Module	48	\$675	\$32,387
Tactical Vest Neck+Shoulder Module	48	\$662	\$31,798
Zeta NIJ IV Hard Armour Plate (2 pieces, Chest and Back)	96	\$859	\$82,440
Demining Helmet DHV6.4 with Visor	48	\$1,779	\$85,385
	1 Equip.	\$8,008	\$384,378

# **Detail of Personal Protective Equipment (48 units)**

e. Personnel needs:

# Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit organisation and structure

The EOD Unit is a specialised explosive ordnance management organisation. Its primary mission is to detect, identify, assess, neutralise and safely deactivate these devices. To accomplish this mission, the unit is staffed with highly trained personnel in EOD techniques, as well as the necessary administrative and logistical support.

In Chile the structure of an EOD Unit is organised around a command element, explosive ordnance reconnaissance teams (EOR), EOD deactivation teams and a logistical support element including medical and evacuation services. The specific composition of the unit is determined by the complexity and scale of the operations to be conducted.

For CMR clearance operations, the recommended minimum composition includes an EOR/EOD team consisting of 7 EOD operators pairs led by a specialist leader. To this team is added the technical, logistical and medical support and the means of transport required to execute the mission in a safe and efficient manner.

This configuration has been used by the EOD Units of the Navy and Air Force. In the case of the Army EOD Unit 'Arica', having more specialist EOD personnel doubles its structure.

## Training of EOD Unit personnel

EOD Unit personnel must have specialised training in explosive ordnance disposal techniques. This training is provided by the Chilean Army's Demining and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training Centre (CEDDEX), which offers EOD Level 1 and 2 courses in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), notably IMAS 09.30 on Explosive Ordnance Disposal and IMAS 06.10 on Training Management.

Training at higher levels, such as Level 3 and/or 3+, is conducted at the International Mine Action Centre of the Spanish Army Academy of Engineers.

Specific training requirements vary according to the role within the EOD Unit:

- EOR Operators: Must have at least EOD level 1.
- EOD Operators: Require EOD level 2 or higher.
- EOD Team Leaders: Must possess EOD level 2 or higher.
- EOD Unit Commander: Must also have EOD level 2 or higher.
- 14. National financial resources required, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.b.
  - a. Funding that the State Party needs to allocate from its own budget or national resources to fulfil its obligations under the convention.
    - The State of Chile will provide the salaries and risk allowances of the Chilean personnel involved in the process of cleaning up remains of cluster munitions.
    - Additionally, it will assume the costs of a health nature and eventual transfers to the 4th level of care in the event of accidents.
    - Likewise, it will have motorized vehicles, ambulances, communications and computer equipment.
    - In addition, the Convention on Cluster Munitions dues will continue to be paid.
  - b. Financial planning:
    - Process and strategy used to determine the financial resources required.

A process of appreciation of the situation was carried out, considering the available means, the characteristics of the terrain, financial commitments that the country can contribute, concluding that the only thing Chile requires is international assistance for the sum of US\$ 1,722,269.

The cost estimation methodology was based on the IMAS, the equipment to be used was determined and a quote was made with suppliers represented in the country.

The necessary resources were requested annually through the National Budget; however, due to other urgent social priorities, it was not feasible to finance the removal of cluster munition remains. It should be noted that Chile has received more than 1,600,000 immigrants (9% increase in the national population), which has meant greater internal spending.

Criteria used to prioritize funding for different aspects of the implementation of the convention. The resources granted were used to clean one of the contaminated lands (Punta Zenteno) and carry out new technical studies on the Delta property, which made

it possible to cancel 1,435,872 m2 and 8,088,374 m2 respectively, adding a total of 9,524,246 m2.

- c. Sustainability measures:
  - Plan or initiative aimed at ensuring sustainable financing for the long-term implementation of the convention.

The resources detailed in letter "a." precedent, will continue to be part of the nation's annual budget.

Chile has the resources for the following activities:

- Payment of salaries of national personnel involved in the process.
- Maintenance of a health capacity (helicopters and ambulances).
- Air and land transportation of national personnel.
- Payment of Convention membership fees.

Working meetings have been developed to identify national challenges in the face of decreased available financial resources

The above has allowed us to conclude that in the case of Chile there would be two alternatives for international cooperation, such as direct bilateral cooperation with a possible collaborating country or international assistance, through the coalition mechanism of countries promoted by the CCM.

To date, the most appropriate modality for the case of Chile is being evaluated.

- d. Financial accountability:
  - List of the mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of national financial resources.

Chile has the administrative and operational experience of 18 years of humanitarian demining operations, which culminated in 2020, declaring the country free of antipersonnel landmines.

Furthermore, in Chile there are laws and regulations to guarantee transparency and accountability in the use of financial resources, among these the following stand out:

- Decree Law No. 1.263 of 1975, Organic of Financial Administration of the State and Establishes Other Norms on Budgetary and Personnel Administration. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2l0x2</u>
- Law Nº 19.896, of 2003, Introduces Modifications to Decree Law Nº 1.263, of 1975, Organic Decree of Financial Administration of the State and Establishes Other Norms on Budgetary and Personnel Administration. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2l0x2</u>
- Law 19.886 of 2003, which regulates the contracting of goods and services by State administration institutions. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2eqxs</u>
- Law 20.285 of 2003 on Access to Public Information. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/25bya</u>
- Decree Law DL 250 of 2004, Public Procurement Regulations. Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2ofw5</u>
- Resolution CGR No. 30, of 2015, Sets Procedural Standards on Accountability Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2ilhj</u>

- Resolution CGR No. 16, of 2015, Approves Regulations of the National General Accounting System (International Public Sector Accounting Standards IPSAS). Available at: <u>https://bcn.cl/2f8kj</u>
- CGR N° 96016 on accounting procedures. Available at: <u>https://dipres.gob.cl/590/articles-214411\_doc\_pdf.pdf</u>
- CGR N° 12817, which issues instructions to public sector services and institutions on the preparation and presentation of financial statements at the close of the accounting year 2023 (and the corresponding document for each year). Available at: <u>https://dipres.gob.cl/590/articles-328995\_doc\_pdf.pdf</u>
- 15. Assistance needs incl. financial resources required, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.b

The State Party needs international the following assistance per year:

Needs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Amount
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Human resources (allowance/travel	\$79 <i>,</i> 960	\$79 <i>,</i> 960	\$26,654	\$186,574
expenses)				
Operation	\$603,045	\$288,861	\$96,287	\$988,193
Support and admin costs	\$243 <i>,</i> 899	\$172,835	\$57,611	\$474,345
Overhead costs	\$40,700	\$24,342	\$8,114	\$73,157
Total international assistance required	\$967,604	\$565 <i>,</i> 998	\$188,666	\$1,722,269

**Note**: The costs of years 2 and 3 were made with values considered for year 1, in accordance with the valuation of the different items to the year 2024.

#### 16. Resource mobilization plan

The resource mobilization plan that Chile will prepare will consider the available national funds and capacities, along with the international assistance to which our country can access, according to the cooperation bodies that have been informed by the ISU.

Finally, it is reiterated that Chile has the capabilities to carry out this task and only requires INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN US\$ 1,722,269

#### **Coordination and Communication:**

Technical coordination with government agencies, international partners and other stakeholders will be carried out by the Ministry of Defense, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Communication strategy to raise awareness about the resource mobilization plan and its importance.

The body in charge of carrying out the superior direction of the process will be the DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION of the International Relations Division of the Undersecretariat of Defense. In turn, the technical and military direction will be exercised by THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXPLOSIVE REMAINS CONVENTIONS (DICOR) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Please specify how coordination among relevant government agencies, international partners, and other stakeholders will be managed.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring the effectiveness of the resource mobilization plan will be developed by the Department of International Cooperation of the International Relations Division of the Undersecretariat of Defense.

Key performance indicators and milestones will be defined to track progress.

Key Indicators (KPIs): Define KPIs to measure progress, such as the number of new partnerships formed, funds raised, and projects successfully completed.

Tracking milestones: Each strategic objective will have associated milestones, such as diversifying the donor base (participation from other countries).

Reporting: Periodic reporting and feedback mechanisms will be implemented to adjust strategies and improve performance when necessary. Feedback from stakeholders will be collected to assess the impact of resource mobilization efforts.

- **17. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications** of the extension, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.h
  - a. Humanitarian implications: Assess impact on civilian safety and victim assistance programs.

There are no humanitarian implications; Chile has no cluster munition victims.

b. Social implications: Examine effects on community structures and access to essential services.

There are no social implications; the contaminated land corresponds exclusively to military facilities whose use will continue to be purely military. There are no effects on community structures and access to essential services.

c. Economic implications: Evaluate impact on local economies, livelihoods, and national budgets.

There are no economic implications, in Chile contaminated land is not economically productive land. There is no impact on local economies, livelihoods and national budgets.

d. Environmental implications: Consider effects on ecosystems, soil quality, and biodiversity.

There are no environmental implications, the military ranges comply with Chilean environmental regulations, the effects on ecosystems, soil quality and biodiversity are minimal.

e. Cross-cutting considerations: Ensure gender responsiveness and adherence to human rights standards.

The current government has focused on strengthening the gender perspective in different areas, including defence. It is necessary to include women in decision-making processes, as they are fundamental agents of change for regional and global governance.

Chile is committed to strengthening the Women, Peace and Security agenda and consolidating their significant participation in both the planning and development of military operations. This year will see the publication of our Third National Action Plan for the implementation of this Resolution, as a result of two years of work in the Inter-Ministerial Roundtable.

It is designed with a time horizon of actions until 2030 and will address not only Peace Operations but also, in line with the evolution of the agenda, will consider gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and implementation of emergency activities arising from climate change and state action on organised crime, particularly human trafficking.

An important axis of this Plan is cooperation with other countries in the aforementioned areas, both to share national experience and to incorporate good practices and lessons learned.

*f.* **Monitoring and mitigation**: *Establish mechanisms for ongoing impact monitoring and proactive mitigation strategies.* 

The humanitarian demining process developed in Chile, within the framework of the Ottawa and Cluster Munitions Conventions, has excelled in the management of risks associated with explosive ordnance. The application of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) has

provided a fundamental framework to protect operators, communities and the environment during each stage of the clearance and removal of explosive remnants.

Monitoring is the structured collection of information on key indicators to assess progress towards clearance objectives and ensure safety. This process ensures compliance with the quality standards defined by IMAS, contributing to the effectiveness of operations. By defining standards, measuring performance and implementing corrective actions, the population is protected, contaminated land is rehabilitated and international commitments are met.

Risk mitigation in demining operations is based on early identification of potential threats before, during and after clearance. This approach has included the implementation of a Quality Management System in demining operations in Chile that ensures compliance with international standards (IMAS), promoting sustainability and reducing risks to affected communities. This system has been key to achieving the programme's humanitarian and development objectives and includes 'Quality Assurance' and 'Quality Control'.

Quality Assurance' is positioned as a central axis in risk mitigation, ensuring that processes are executed under strict protocols that minimise the likelihood of errors or incidents. This concept encompasses not only the verification of results, but also the proactive optimisation of the design and execution of operational processes.

On the other hand, 'Quality Control' complements this approach by providing a rigorous mechanism to certify that released areas comply with international standards, ensuring their safety and reusability. This component ensures that clearance operations are reliable and sustainable in their impact.

N°	Contaminate area	<b>Research Studies Conducted</b>	Year
1	Pampa de Chaca, Arica	Non Technical Survey (NTS)	2019
2	Barrancas, Iquique	Non Technical Survey (NTS)	2019
3	Delta, Zapiga	Non Technical Survey (NTS)	2019
4	Punta Zenteno, Magallanes	Non Technical Survey (NTS)	2019
5	Pampa de Chaca, Arica	Technical Survey (TS)	2021
6	Barrancas, Iquique	Technical Survey (TS)	2021
7	Delta, Zapiga	Technical Survey (TS)	2021
8	Punta Zenteno, Magallanes	Technical Survey (TS)	2021
4	Delta, Zapiga	New Technical Survey (TS)	2024

#### g. Research Studies Conducted:



**Contaminated areas year 2024** 

# Pampa Chaca East military shooting range, Arica and Parinacota Region

Located 51 kilometers south of the city of Arica, desert terrain. Access for vehicles with 4x4 traction. Coordinates 18º 43' 48.2" East and 70º 07' 24.3" West, WGS84.



Imagen N.° 1: CHA loteada

Images of cluster munitions remnants Pampa Chaca Este Army shooting range



# Barrancas Air Force shooting range, Iquique, Tarapaca Region

Located 40 kilometers south of the city of Iquique, desert terrain. Vehicle access. Coordinates 20<sup>o</sup> 35' 45.9" South and 70<sup>o</sup> 11' 03.3" West, GMS.





## Delta Air Force shooting range, Zapiga, Tarapaca Region.

Located 50 kilometers north of the town of Huara, desert terrain. Vehicle access. Coordinates 19<sup>o</sup> 38' 10" South and 069<sup>o</sup> 55' 50" West, GMS.



canceladas y confirmadas.



Evidencia indirecta de submunición PM-1, además se concluye que existió un trabajo de EOD en donde se realizó la destrucción de esta submunición y posterior acopio de los estabilizadores



18. Any other information relevant to the request, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6.i

# a. Other scenarios/ and inaccessible areas:

None

# b. Gender and diversity considerations:

Contaminated areas year 2024The Chilean government has focused on strengthening the gender perspective in different areas, including defence. It is necessary to include women in decision-making processes, as they are key agents of change for regional and global governance.

Chile has taken steps to incorporate a gender and diversity perspective in the armed forces; there are currently no gender and diversity restrictions on the integration of EOD units.

Instructions have been issued to encourage the participation of women in cluster munition remnants clearance activities, but in Chile the integration of such hazardous activities is voluntary, and there are no gender restrictions on the integration of EOD units.

Chile is committed to strengthening the Women, Peace and Security agenda and consolidating their meaningful participation in both the planning and development of military operations. This year will see the publication of our Third National Action Plan for the implementation of this Resolution, as a result of two years of work in the Inter-Ministerial Roundtable. This Plan

is designed with a time horizon of actions until 2030 and will address not only Peace Operations but also, in line with the evolution of the agenda, will consider gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation and implementation of emergency activities arising from climate change and state action on organised crime, particularly human trafficking.

An important axis of this Plan is cooperation with other countries in the aforementioned areas, both to share national experience and to incorporate good practices and lessons learned.

### c. National Mine Action Strategy Plan:

In 2020, Chile completed the demining tasks of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti Personnel Land Mines and on their Destruction (APLMC Anti Personnel Land Mines Convention).

Currently there is no National Strategic Plan for Mine Action; however, according to national regulations, there is a Ministerial Directive, which has provided guidance and provisions for all agencies and authorities involved in the demining process in the context of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Exempt Resolution MDN No. 1517 dated 07.NOV.2022).

# d. Residual contamination management:

The presence of explosive ordnance or remnants of explosive ordnance in previously cleared areas or outside known risk areas represents a constant challenge for States involved in compliance with the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions, including Chile. The adoption of measures such as continuous monitoring, marking, rapid intervention and updating of reports is key to the management of this problem. Likewise, rigorous compliance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and diligent response to the possible appearance of an explosive device ensure that the country continues to be in line with international safety standards, preventing long-term risks to the population and fulfilling its international commitments on humanitarian demining.

Even when all reasonable efforts have been made to detect and destroy UXOs in a specific area, it is crucial to implement a post-clearance monitoring system to ensure that any residual mines are identified in a timely manner. The IMAS International Standards recognise the existence of a residual risk, despite having effectively carried out all processes to identify and remove threats.

If the existence of UXOs is confirmed in previously intervened areas, they should be destroyed immediately or as soon as possible. Priority in the clearance of these explosive devices responds to the need to guarantee a safe environment for the population, in compliance with the procedures established in the IMAS and in the provisions of the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions. As such, teams of EOD specialists must be deployed to carry out this task quickly and efficiently, and to minimise the possibility of future residual contamination.

Once the area has been delimited and marked, the destruction of UXOs must be carried out in accordance with IMAS standards. A system of constant reporting and updating must also be established. This not only allows adequate control to be maintained over the status of contaminaded areas in the country, but also ensures that any new areas identified are properly recorded and subject to clearance protocols.

The management of residual UXOs is a continuous process that requires a comprehensive approach adapted to local conditions. In Chile, protocols have been established to identify and mitigate this risk. This involves active monitoring, the implementation of early warning systems and the ability to respond immediately to any new discovery of explosive ordnance. In this way, the aim is to minimise risks and ensure the safety of cleared areas.

## e. Risk education:

In Chile to date, no victims of cluster munitions have been recorded.

The military compounds where cluster munitions were used are located in isolated sectors of populated localities and access to the civilian population is prohibited.

Therefore, there has been no need to implement a State Party risk education program designed to raise awareness and promote safe behavior around cluster munition remnants.

## f. Victim Assistance (VA):

Chile has no cluster munition victims.

On JUL 25, 2017, Law 21,021 was promulgated, which provides reparation and rehabilitation assistance to victims of mine explosions or other abandoned or unexploded military explosive devices. Text of the Law, available at: https://bcn.cl/2o801.

In the event that a cluster submunition causes a casualty. This victim would be covered by the Law that provides reparation and rehabilitation assistance to victims of mine explosions or other abandoned or unexploded military explosive devices.

Elaborate on victim assistance initiatives, offering comprehensive information on support programs, services, and measures in place to aid individuals affected by cluster munitions.

## g. Donors: past and present donors

The country has not received contributions from donors to meet its obligations under Article 4 of the CCM.

## h. Implementation Agencies:

There are no implementing agencies that are supporting the country to meet its obligations under Article 4 of the CCM.

## 19. Annexes:

- 1. National Demining Structure
- 2. Contaminated terrain graphics



# **Chile National Demining Structure**

Annex N°1

# Pampa Chaca East military shooting range, Arica and Parinacota Region





The image represents the significant progress in reducing the risk of cluster munition remnants at the Pampa Chaca Este Shooting Range. According to the Technical Survey (TS) carried out in 2021, the sections in red indicate the areas where the presence of evidence of cluster munition remnants is confirmed; In this way, they are classified as Confirmed Hazardous Areas. The surfaces of these areas add up to a total of 17,106,753 m<sup>2</sup>.

The orange areas represent sectors where the presence of CMR was suspected, but no evidence of them was found. The total area of these reduced areas reaches 13,453,247 m<sup>2</sup>. The technical survey carried out in 2021 have allowed us to obtain a detailed characterization of the area, which has been essential to plan future clearance operations safely and efficiently.

Delta Air Force shooting range, Zapiga, Tarapaca Region.



Delta Air Force Shooting Range Tarapacá Region

The image shows a segmentation of the Air Force Shooting Range into specific areas that have been the subject of Technical Survey (TS) and Non-Technical Survey (NTS) in the years 2021 and 2024.

The areas in orange, with orange and yellow striping represent sectors where the presence of CMR was suspected, but no evidence of them was found.

The areas in red (TS 2024) are identified as the surfaces confirmed by Technical Survey carried out during the year 2024. These areas have been evaluated and the presence of evidence of CMR has been determined. These areas, designated as Confirmed Hazardous Areas, have a total of 3,235,945 m<sup>2</sup>. In these areas, the process of cleaning, clearing and destroying CMR must be carried out.

The image of the Delta Firing Range is a visual representation of the progress and planning of activities developed in accordance with international mine action standards (IMAS), to more efficiently determine Confirmed Hazardous Areas. The inclusion of the treated surfaces and their respective years of intervention (2021 and 2024) allows a temporal analysis and evaluation of activities over the years.



Barrancas Air Force Shooting Range, Tarapacá Region

The map is divided into different sectors that have been the subject of specific evaluation and treatment work (Technical Survey and Non-Technical Survey). The areas highlighted in red represent the sectors established by the TS as Confirmed Hazardous Areas, that is, areas in which the presence of evidence of CMR has been validated, accumulating an area of 906,064 m<sup>2</sup>.

On the other hand, the areas represented in an orange striped pattern indicate the surfaces that have been subject to area reduction works, reaching a total of 1,763,478 m<sup>2</sup>. This area indicates the sectors where surveys and technical measures have been applied that have reduced the surface area as no evidence of the risk of remains of explosive devices was found.

The reduction process involves an exhaustive analysis of the area, the identification of potential dangers, the georeferencing of the areas, whether canceled, reduced and/or confirmed. These studies have allowed us to obtain a detailed characterization of the area, which has been essential for planning future clearing operations safely and efficiently.