



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

Santiago, May 9, 2022.

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

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 extension request is available on the Convention website at the following link:

<https://www.clusterconvention.org/2rc-part-1-er/>

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 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/2rc-part-2-er/>

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 Hazardous 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 remnants 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 clearing 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 have 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 funds 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\$800,000.
- Technical means available and required by the State Party to clean up and destroy all cluster munitions remnants during the proposed extension:
 - On February 3, 2022, through Ministerial Order N° 284 of the Ministry of National Defense, the Department for the Implementation of International Conventions on Explosive Remnants "DICOR" was created to execute the planning, coordination, direction and control of the activities to comply with the process of clearing and certification of contaminated areas, within the framework of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other international commitments signed by the State of Chile, in matters of disarmament.
 - Operational, administrative, and logistical support for the execution of cluster munition remnants clearing and destruction operations, will be provided by the Armed Forces Institutions, that have the following Units:
 - ✓ Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica", of the 4th Motorized Brigade "Rancagua", dependent on the VI Army Division, with area of responsibility, the "Pampa Chaca Este" training camp, in the Arica and Parinacota region.

- ✓ "Calama" Demining Unit, of the "Calama" Motorized Brigade N°1, dependent on the I Army Division, with area of responsibility, the "Delta" training camp, in the Iquique Region.
 - ✓ Creation of an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit (EOD) of the Chilean Air Force (FACH), dependent on the I Air Brigade of the Chilean Air Force, in the city of Iquique, having as its area of responsibility, the "Barrancas" training camp, in the Iquique Region.
 - ✓ Navy Landmine Operations Party (POMTA), belonging to Marine Infantry Detachment N°4 "Cochrane", dependent on the III Naval Zone, with area of responsibility in the "Punta Zenteno" training camp, in the Region of Magellan's and Chilean Antarctica.
 - ✓ The Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), belonging to the Military Engineers School, has been the body in charge of planning, programming, directing and training the personnel of the Army and other branches of the Armed Forces, to perform humanitarian demining activities. It is expected to carry out equivalent tasks in the area of the destruction of cluster munitions remnants, in addition, on behalf of the National Mine Action Authority, carry out the activities corresponding to the process of "Certification of Cleared Areas" of cluster munitions remnants.
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:
- For the preparation of future operations to be carried out from the year 2023 when the necessary financial resources are available, a new Ministerial Order was prepared, which is currently being processed, which establishes activities for compliance with the convention on cluster munitions within the framework of defense, which dictates provisions both to the undersecretaries dependent on the Ministry of National Defense, as well as to the institutions of the Armed Forces.
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.

- Clearing Operations time required for each Confirmed Contaminated Area (CHA):

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

- Total area POSSIBLY containing cluster munitions remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention:

- Upon entry into force of the Convention, an initial area of **96,883,600 m²** was determined to be Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) 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 **32,272,476 m²** from the initial total of the area reported, 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**.

- Additional area containing cluster munitions remnants discovered after said entry into force:

- None.

- Total area with cluster munitions remnants that has been cleared since the entry into force of the Convention (methods applied for land reclamation):

- At the time of entry into force of the CCM, Chile had 249 MK-II rockets of the SAC-LAR system, which were totally destroyed during 2013 with national resources, without international support, and 6 years before the established deadline for it. This was reported in detail to the Convention. (Year 2013 annual Report of the Art. 7).

- 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 landmines 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), were carry out TS in the Pampa Chaca Este military range, in the Arica and Parinacota Region.
 - With the “Calama” UDH, were carried out TS in the Delta military range, in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the EOD Unit of the Air Force, were carried out TS in the Barrancas military range, in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the Land Mines Operations Group of the Navy (POMTA), were carried out TS in the Punta Zenteno military range, in the Magellan’s 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

- No cluster munitions clearance has been carried out as priority was given to clearing anti-personnel mines.
- The available resources have not been available to begin the clearing and removal of cluster munitions remnants.

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, the possibly contaminated land corresponds exclusively to military sites whose use will continue to be purely military.
- There are no economic implications, in Chile the possibly contaminated land is not land that will be used in economically productive activities.
- There are no environmental implications, as they are military estates, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations.

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).

- **Brigadier 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:
 - This extension is requested in response to the decision of Chile, as a Sovereign State, to first carried out the clearing of land contaminated 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 (APLC), whose term expired for Chile on March 1, 2020 and the CNAD had to 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 up cluster munitions.
 - Initially, it was planned that it would be the National Demining Commission (CNAD), through the Executive Secretariat of the CNAD (SECNAD), the body in charge of coordinating the use of the means of the Armed Forces (FF.AA.) and others agencies of the State administration to carry out the clearing of the land where cluster munitions were used. However, the decree creating the CNAD established that its purposes should only be related to antipersonnel mines and that it cannot manage cluster munitions or mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM) or Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs). Due to the above, what was planned had to be suspended, due to the lack of national legal support, and a new body would have to be created to coordinate the clearance of Cluster Munitions Remnants (CMR).
 - The Armed Forces permanently carry out activities in these training areas and after each exercise, EOD crews are required to review and eliminate UXOs. The last time that cluster munitions were used was between 2007 and 2008, since that date, the EOD crews have eliminated the UXOs found, and have not reported seeing CMR. Chile has no victims of CMR. The foregoing 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 (in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)):
 - The Army and the Air Force reported the locations and quantities of cluster munitions used in their training ranges. As a result, the Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) were carried out in 2020 and the Technical Surveys (TS) in 2021, according to the methodology indicated in the IMAS 08.10 Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and IMAS 08.20 Technical Surveys (TS).
3. Existing national demining structures and capacities:
 - Department for the Implementation of Conventions on Remnants of War Explosives (DICOR), in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Santiago.
 - Army EOD Unit "Arica", in Arica.
 - Army EOD Unit Calama", in Pozo Almonte.
 - Air Force EOD Unit, in Iquique.
 - Navy Landmine Operations Team (POMTA), in Punta Arenas.

- Army Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), in Tejas Verdes.
4. Nature and extent of the progress made to date using terminology and providing information in a manner consistent with IMAS:
- On February 27, 2020, the demining of antipersonnel mines ended, during the rest of 2020, the demobilization of camps and reorganization of the means was carried out to comply with the clearing and destruction of the cluster munitions remnants of and other unexploded ordnance (UXOs).
 - During the year 2021, the non-technical surveys (NTS) were carried out and the area reported in 2013 was reduced from 96,883,600 m² in 32,272,476 m², leaving an area of 64,611,124 m² on which to carry out the Technical Surveys (TS).
 - During this extension period, Technical Surveys were carried out on contaminated land, reducing the Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) of 64,611,124 m² by 52.4% due to the absence of evidence of contamination with cluster munitions remnants, which finally defined a total area of 30,773,008 m² as a surface in which clearing and destruction operations of cluster munitions remnants must be carried out, spaces where concrete evidence of the presence of these sub-munitions was found.
 - To date, no clearance of cluster munitions remnants has been carried out, since the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines was prioritized.
5. Resources made available to support progress made to date:
- During 2020 and 2021, despite the difficult economic conditions in the country as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the necessary resources were allocated for the execution of the Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and Technical Surveys (TS) respectively.
 - No resources have been allocated for the year 2022, 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 that is currently available, a new request for resources will be submitted to be allocated in 2023, for the above it was sent on April 29, 2022, the letter RR.EE. (DISIN) OF.PUB. N°04883 signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense, addressed to the Minister of Finance, in which it is requested from the year 2023, to ensure the necessary resources to comply by the State of Chile with the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
 - The foregoing is part of the normal calendar of allocations of the Nation's budget, which must be presented to the Ministry of Finance as needed from one year to the next and subsequently approved by Congress to be in a position to allocate resources in the first few months of the following year.
 - Given the commitments to face certain Chilean social challenges, as well as the COVID19 crisis, international assistance shall be requested only to replace equipment and maintain what is used in demining Anti-Personnel Mines. For the above, it is planned to invite possible collaborating countries to learn about the planning of our operations and the national problems that currently affect it, in order to establish the necessary ties to receive cooperation, especially in physical elements of protection and detection, which If this is not possible, it does not condition the initiation or development of cluster munitions remnants clearance operations the year 2023.

6. Methods and standards used to release suspected areas, including quality assurance standards
 - To date, no clearing of cluster munitions remnants has been carried out specifically, through the application of international regulations that are expected to apply when operations begin in 2023, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines. However, in the 4 military ranges identified with cluster munitions remnants, UXOs have been cleaned after each military exercise carried out in the area.
7. Efforts undertaken in the effective exclusion of civilians from suspected areas:
 - The 4 military ranges where cluster munitions were used and were declared "contaminated due to suspicion". They are located in isolated sectors of populated towns 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" property belonging to the Chilean Army, located in the Arica and Parinacota Region, has signals indicating proximity to danger zone. Likewise, it is demarcated with 4-row barbed wire, requiring its repair.
 - The 3 military ranges belonging to the Air Force have signage and basic fencing.
 - After carrying out the Technical Surveys (TS IMAS 08.20) in the 4 military ranges of the Armed Forces, which took place in the last quarter of 2021, it was possible to determine the educational needs in risk reduction of these explosive devices, in the population located in the coastal settlements and "Los Verdes" cove that is located in the vicinity of the Barrancas military range, as in the population of Huara and settlement in Zapiga that are located a few kilometers from the Delta military range.
 - The Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), belonging to the Army School of Military Engineers, is the organization in charge of planning, programming, directing, capacitating and training the personnel of the Army and from other branches of the Armed Forces, to perform EOD activities and destruction of UXOs. It will represent the Chief of the General Staff (DICOR), in the activities corresponding to the process of "Certification of Cleared Areas", such as the activities on education in risk reduction of these explosive devices that will be developed in coordination with the agencies of the Ministry of Education from the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá and Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica.
8. Nature and extent of the remaining challenges, using terminology contained within, and in a manner consistent with IMAS:
 - As a result of the Non-Technical Surveys (NTS), it was possible to define the following contaminated areas with the types and amounts of ammunition indicated:

Location	Size of the contaminated area (m ²)	Cluster munitions remnants		Date of estimated or known contamination	Method used to calculate the presumed affected area	Additional Information
		Type	Estimated amount			
Military Premises of the Chilean Army "Pampa Chaca Este", Arica, XV Region of Arica and Parinacota	30.560.000	MK-II LAR 160 land-based rockets	608	Used in exercises between 1997 and 2008	The total area of the military property used for training has been considered.	The detailed areas correspond to military ranges intended for training that are currently in use. Different types of ammunition have been used in them -including cluster munitions-, after which, and in accordance with the usual procedures of the armed forces, the remnants of ammunition or UXOs present in the area were cleaned.
Military premises of the Chilean Air Force "Delta", I Air Brigade, I Region of Tarapacá	28.291.563	CB-250K air bomb	4	Used in Hurricane exercise in 2004		
Military premises of the Chilean Air Force "Barrancas", I Air Brigade, I Region of Tarapacá	2.669.542	CB-250K air bomb	16	Used in day instruction in 2007		
Military premises of the Chilean Air Force "Pta. Zenteno", IV Air Brigade, XII Region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica	3.090.019	CB-250K air bomb	20	Used in day instruction in 2007		
TOTAL	64.611.124	TOTAL	648			

- Subsequently, during this extension period, the Technical Surveys were carried out on the contaminated land, which made it possible to further reduce the Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) indicated above as follows:

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

* The area treated in the Technical Surveys (TS) was 1,300,133 m² higher than that defined in the Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) mainly due to the request made by the Chilean Air Force to incorporate a sector that borders the "Punta Zenteno Military Range" in the Magallanes Region.

9. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension:
- There are no humanitarian implications, Chile has no victims of cluster munitions remnants.
 - There are no social implications; the possibly contaminated land corresponds exclusively to military sites whose use will continue to be purely military.
 - There are no economic implications, in Chile the possibly contaminated land is not economically productive land.
 - There are no environmental implications, as 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 resources:

During the first semester of 2022, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile develop negotiations and 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.

For the above, it was sent on April 29, 2022, the letter RR.EE. (DISIN) OF.PUB. No. 04883 signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense, addressed to the Minister of Finance, in which it is requested from the year 2023 to ensure the necessary resources to comply with the Convention on Cluster Munitions by the State of Chile.

- 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 clearing work. Corresponding for the year 2023, the sum close to US\$800,000.

Contaminated area	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

What corresponds annually, according to the following table:

Contaminated area	Año 1		Año 2		Año 3		Total	
	Chilean Peso	USD (aprox)	Chilean Peso	USD (aprox)	Chilean Peso	USD (aprox)	Chilean Peso	USD (aprox)
Pampa Chaca Este	\$ 289.884.958	\$ 362.356	\$ 278.914.580	\$ 348.643	\$ 286.538.112	\$ 358.173	\$ 855.337.650	\$ 1.069.172
Delta	\$ 243.018.242	\$ 303.773	\$ 323.197.708	\$ 403.997			\$ 566.215.950	\$ 707.770
Barrancas	\$ 45.303.200	\$ 56.629					\$ 45.303.200	\$ 56.629
Punta Zenteno	\$ 71.793.600	\$ 89.742					\$ 71.793.600	\$ 89.742
TOTAL	\$ 650.000.000	\$ 812.500	\$ 602.112.288	\$752.640	\$ 286.538.112	\$ 358.173	\$1.538.650.400	\$ 1.923.313

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

- Technical means available

The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a commitment made by the country, for which the clearing 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 clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants; 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 Clearance Unit for areas contaminated with cluster munitions remnants must have at least 7 tracking teams, in addition to an EOD team comprised of at least 2 EOD operators. The Clearing 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.

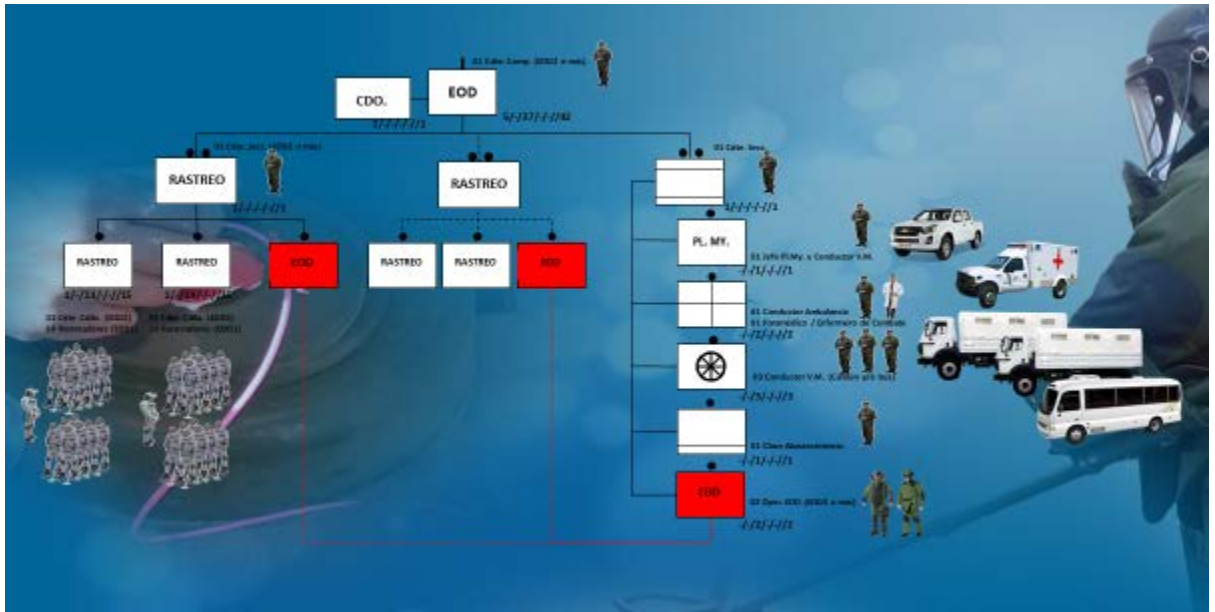


Figure 1. Organization of EOD unit for cluster munitions clearance.

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.

- Assistance Needs.

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

For the above, it is planned to invite possible collaborating countries to learn about the planning of our operations and the national problems that currently affect it in order to establish the necessary ties to receive cooperation, especially in physical elements of protection and detection to be used in accordance with the previous frame.

Although it is true, international assistance is requested, this corresponds to the replacement and improvement of the technical equipment for the personnel who will carry out the work to clean up the remnants of cluster munitions, if this is not feasible, this activity and expense is considered in the financing requested from the Ministry of Finance of Chile, so it will not affect the beginning or the development of the planned operations.

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 clearing 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 clearing 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 Hazardous 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 07.40 Monitoring of mine action organisations.
- 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 09.30 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 remnants.
- 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 "Clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants", and disseminate the Booklet on "Procedures and equipment for clearing 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 clearing 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).

- In addition to the above, during the months of March to September, it is not possible to carry out work to clean up the cluster munitions remnants in the Magallanes region (“Punta Zenteno”) given the climatic conditions where the land is frozen and covered in snow, which prevents field work.

Second semester year 2023 until the first semester year 2026

- Beginning of the clearing 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 sub-munitions:

- 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 clearing 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 clearing process of clearing of areas contaminated by cluster munitions remnants.
- According to the results obtained in the Technical Surveys carried out during the year 2021, the following projection of the operations for the clearance and certification of areas contaminated with cluster munitions remnants has been carried out:

Projection of progress per year and confirmed areas:

Contaminated area	Surface CHA (m2)	Year 1 (m2)	Year 2 (m2)	Year 3 (m2)	Months Process
"Pampa Chaca Este"	17.106.753	4.414.646	6.621.969	6.070.138	31
"Delta"	11.324.319	6.794.591	4.529.728		20
Barrancas"	906.064	906.064			3
"Pta. Zenteno"	1.435.872	1.435.872			4
	30.773.008	13.551.173	11.151.697	6.070.138	

- The estimated time of the operations indicated above is based on the fact that the EOD Units of the Armed Forces have the following staff of EOD specialist personnel, who will execute the process of detection, clearance and destruction of submunitions:

Contaminated area	Specialist staffing
"Pampa Chaca Este"	2 Crews of 12 EOD Specialists each.
"Delta"	2 Crews of 12 EOD Specialists each.
Barrancas"	1 Crew of 14 EOD Specialists.
"Punta Zenteno"	1 Crew of 16 EOD Specialists.

- The minimum organization of a Clearing Unit for areas contaminated with cluster munitions remnants must have at least 7 tracking teams, in addition to an EOD team comprised of at least 2 EOD operators. The Clearing 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.
- Basic responsibilities of the controls of an EOD Clearing Unit:
 - 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.
- The planned work schedule for clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants (Article 4 of the CCM), is determined on the basis of trained personnel and the means of the National Defense Institutions, who will arrange the preparation and enlistment of human and technical resources to carry out the clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants, starting in 2023.
 - The expected work deadlines are calculated on the average progress achieved by a manual unit, considering the work periods; rest periods, camp transfers, in addition to the technical information provided in the Non-Technical Surveys and the Technical Surveys.
 - Clearing operations of areas contaminated with cluster munitions remnants will be carried out through visual inspection, detection, clearance, signaling, neutralization and/or destruction, the above must be considered based on the physical state of the munitions found.
 - These technical works are within the functions that correspond to the Armed Forces and will be carried out by specialist EOD personnel from the Army, Navy and Air Force.
 - The execution of operations to clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants has been planned in accordance with the following details:

a. Pampa Chaca Este

Activity	Weeks
Organization of work areas and security corridors	4
Detection	19
Clearance and Removal	60
Destruction	10
Internal Quality Assurance	19
Certification (External Quality Control)	12
Complete Process	124

b. Delta

Activity	Weeks
Organization of work areas and security corridors	2
Detection	6
Clearance and Removal	49
Destruction	3
Internal Quality Assurance	12
Certification (External Quality Control)	8

Activity	Weeks
Complete Process	80

c. Barrancas

Activity	Weeks
Organization of work areas and security corridors	1
Detection	1
Clearance and Removal	8
Destruction	1
Internal Quality Assurance	1
Certification (External Quality Control)	1
Complete Process	12

d. Punta Zenteno

Activity	Weeks
Organization of work areas and security corridors	1
Detection	2
Clearance and Removal	10
Destruction	1
Internal Quality Assurance	1
Certification (External Quality Control)	1
Complete Process	16

The monthly average of progress has been calculated based on the information obtained in the Technical Surveys; however, this progress is conditional on having the EOD specialist staff indicated in letter a) above and having the necessary financing to sustain the activities.

The estimated monthly average progress, for each confirmed hazardous area, is as follows:

Contaminated area	Average monthly advance area (m ²)
Pampa Chaca Este	551.831
Delta	566.216
Barrancas	302.021
Pta. Zenteno	358.968

- The preparation and enlistment of the human and technical resources for the clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants has been planned, in which the process of acquisition and subsequent delivery of personal protection equipment, equipment, accessories and detection systems will be carried out. In addition, EOD training will be carried out for personnel that will integrate the EOD Units and retraining of personnel trained in landmine demining, so that they can carry out EOD operations considering the provisions of the "Procedures and equipment booklet for clearing areas contaminated with submunitions" year 2021. In addition,

training will be provided in the planning and management of EOD operations and "Explosive Ordnance Risk Education" (EORE) activities.

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:

- The Convention on Cluster Munitions was approved by Congress through Decree N°59, of August 2, 2011, which promulgates the Convention on Cluster Munitions. URL: <http://bcn.cl/1v5fy>. The foregoing constitutes law of the Republic.
- Despite the fact that to date Chile has no registered victims of cluster munitions, Law N°21,021 of August 17, 2017 was enacted, which Provides Repair and Rehabilitation and Assistance to Victims of Explosion of Mines or Other Abandoned Military Explosive Devices or No Bursting. URL: <http://bcn.cl/21ok7>.
- The clearing and destruction operations of cluster munitions remnants in the 4 contaminated areas are within the functions that correspond to the Chilean Armed Forces; Similarly, activities on education in risk reduction of these explosive devices are developed in coordination with other State agencies.
- Since the start of humanitarian demining operations in the Ottawa Convention (2004), in the Chilean Armed Forces there has been a presence of women in the demining process, as of 2007, female officers have played the role of commanders, at the different levels of the Demining Units. The first of them was Second Lieutenant Patricia Seguel Lavín, who in 2007 assumed the position of Commander of the Manual Demining Section of the UDH Arica, in this same sense, Captain Gabriela Valdivia Marambio, in 2018 she worked as Logistics Officer of the "Arica" Demining Company and in June of that year he assumed the position of Commander of the "Arica" Demining Company, until compliance with the APLC Convention on February 27, 2020.
- During the last quarter of 2021, the EODs units of the Armed Forces developed the Technical Surveys in the 4 areas, where women participated in the EODs units of the Army and the Air Force. The conformation and structure of these EOD units allow male and female personnel to apply voluntarily to be included in the clearance operations of areas contaminated with cluster munitions remnants.
- The personnel that integrates the EOD units in Chile and that develops the specific activities of Non-Technical Surveys, Technical Surveys and clearing and destruction of cluster munitions remnants, are highly qualified personnel, who in addition to having the training and qualification according to the IMAS 09.30 "Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)", voluntarily integrates these units, therefore, both women and men who meet the requirements established for these activities, have equal access to perform their professional functions in the EOD Units.

- The permanence of the personnel in these units is regulated by the Armed Forces (Chilean Army, Navy and Air Force), taking into account the voluntariness of the people, their professional projection in each force, the sequence of professional preparation according to each hierarchical level, security measures in demining operations and institutional needs and capacities.
- 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.
- Although it is true that international aid is planned to be requested for the replacement and improvement of protection and detection equipment, this does not condition the initiation or development of clearing and destruction operations of cluster munitions remnants that are considered to be carried out with the national budget each year. 2023.

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