

UNITED KINGDOM (FALKLAND ISLANDS)



CLEARING THE MINES 2020

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2024
ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

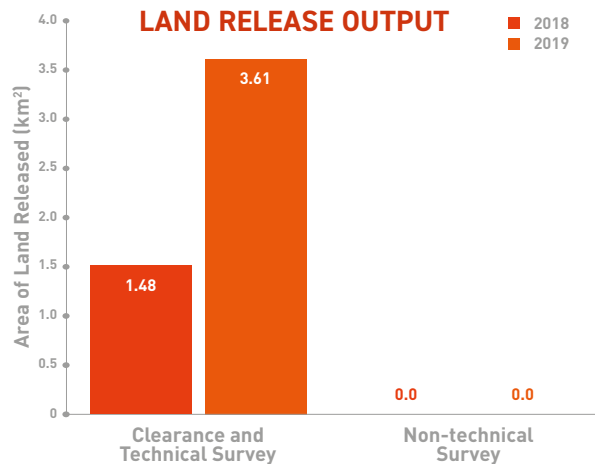
LIGHT, **0.23 km²**

AP MINE CLEARANCE
AND TECHNICAL
SURVEY IN 2019

3.61 km²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2019

319



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment): **HIGH**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The United Kingdom has again made good progress in 2019, releasing more than 3.6km² of mined area on the Falkland Islands¹ through clearance and technical survey. The United Kingdom has extended its latest phase of operations to address the four mined areas remaining as at April 2020. It has published a work plan through to fulfilment of Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), which it planned to achieve by the end of 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- The United Kingdom should disaggregate data on mined area released through technical survey from mined area released through clearance, in line with international best practice.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2019)	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	9	7	The United Kingdom has established an evidence-based, accurate baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination and has conducted technical survey of the four mined areas which remain.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	9	9	There is strong national ownership of mine action on the Falkland Islands, with oversight from a National Mine Action Authority and a Demining Project Office, and 100% national funding for all survey and clearance. The United Kingdom is now making very good progress in implementing its obligations under APMB Article 5.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Good gender policies and procedures are in place to cover mine action in the Falkland Islands, including at the level of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the National Mine Action Authority; the land release contractor (SafeLane Global); and the Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight). While one third of management positions in SafeLane Global in the Falkland Islands are held by women, none of the survey or clearance personnel is female. This is despite equal employment opportunities.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	6	The United Kingdom has a well-functioning information management system that records progress in land release operations on the Islands. That said, land released through technical survey is not disaggregated from release through clearance in the United Kingdom's reporting, as best practice demands.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	9	8	The United Kingdom has a clear work plan in place to address the remaining four mined areas on the Islands, as well as measures in place to address residual risk, post completion.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	7	6	The United Kingdom does not have its own national mine action standards, but survey and clearance operations on the Islands are said to meet or exceed the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). While the land release methodology could potentially be viewed as overly risk-adverse, based on full clearance of three uncontaminated areas, despite the reported conduct of technical survey prior to clearance, the United Kingdom maintains clearance was necessary for full assurance and to ensure all reasonable effort, given the lack of minefield records.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	9	8	The United Kingdom released over 3.6km ² of mined area in 2019 and has conducted technical survey of the four mined areas which remained as at the end of March 2020. The United Kingdom plans to complete clearance and fulfil its Article 5 obligations by the end of 2020, well ahead of its 2024 deadline.
Average Score	7.9	7.1	Overall Programme Performance: GOOD

DEMINEING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- National Mine Action Authority (chaired by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and comprising representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Falkland Islands government, and a strategic advisor)
- Fenix Insight (Demining Project Office)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- SafeLane Global (formerly Dynasafe BACTEC, and land release contractor)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The only mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United Kingdom are on the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, the result of armed conflict with Argentina in 1982.²

At the end of 2019, contamination had been reduced to six mined areas totalling 391,825m²,³ compared to 22 mined areas totalling 3,917,839m² as at the end of 2018.⁴ Contamination had been further reduced to four mined areas totalling an estimated 226,958m² by the end of March 2020 (see Table 1).⁵

Table 1: Contamination by province (at end March 2020)⁶

Area	Mined area	Estimated area (m ²)
Yorke Bay (in the Stanley area)	SA005A	67,910
	SA014	102,211
	SA015	49,480
	SA017	7,357
Total		226,958

Some clearance was undertaken in the early 1980s immediately following the Falklands conflict, during which 1,855 mines were removed and destroyed from mined areas.⁷ However, between the date the United Kingdom became a State Party to the APMBC (1 March 1999) and the submission of its first Article 5 deadline extension request in 2008, no clearance took place.⁸

In its 2008 Article 5 extension request, the United Kingdom reported that 117 mined areas remained over an estimated total area of 13km², and containing some 20,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.⁹ On the basis of

additional information obtained during demining operations, the estimate for the total contaminated area was increased to 13.5km².¹⁰ The total number of mined areas was subsequently revised upwards, from 117 to 122, as the earlier feasibility study had combined a small number of separately numbered mined areas.¹¹

During the first four phases of clearance (from October 2009 to March 2016), 35 mined areas were released, totalling just over 2km², with the destruction of 4,083 anti-personnel mines, 927 anti-vehicle mines, and 74 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO), including 21 submunitions. A further 52 mined areas, totalling over 2km², were cleared during Phase 5(a) clearance (from November 2016 to March 2018, with operations stood down for the Austral winter), during which a further 4,223 anti-personnel mines, 245 anti-vehicle mines, and 43 items of UXO were cleared.¹²

Phase 5(b) began in April 2018 and proceeded according to schedule up to the end of March 2020. This phase of demining was subsequently extended to include clearance of four remaining mined areas. The last four mined areas, which have already been technically surveyed, are all in Yorke Bay and total an estimated 226,958m².¹³

In addition, two areas, Don Carlos Bay and Beatrice Cove, which were fenced off, were released after neither was confirmed to contain mines. These areas had never formally been considered as mined and were not included in the 122 mined areas established in the feasibility study in 2007.¹⁴

The United Kingdom has reported that no civilian has ever been killed or injured by mines on the islands.¹⁵ Over the years, very few civilians have deliberately or inadvertently entered a minefield. It is a criminal offence on the Falkland Islands to enter a minefield.¹⁶

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

A National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was established in 2009 to regulate, manage, and coordinate mine action on the Falkland Islands. The NMAA is chaired by United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and comprises representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Falkland Islands government, and the programme's strategic advisor. The NMAA ensures mine action is conducted in accordance with United Kingdom and Falkland Islands' legislation, and its approval is required before cleared areas are declared completed. It meets at least once every six months, and the land release contractors (SafeLane Global; formerly, Dynasafe BACTEC) and the Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight), are invited to brief the NMAA "as appropriate".¹⁷

In addition, there is a Suspect Hazardous Area Land Release Committee (SHALARC), which is a non-decision-making body based in the Falkland Islands, composed of local officials and a representative of the British military. SHALARC provides a forum for the contractors to discuss issues of concern or interest to the committee, and includes explanation of the land release process, including when land has been released for public use.¹⁸

Survey and clearance operations in the Falkland Islands are entirely funded by the UK Government.¹⁹ The first four stages of demining (2009 to March 2016) cost £11 million (approx. US\$14.5 million at the time),²⁰ and an additional £27 million (approx. US\$35.5 million at current exchange rates) was committed on Phase 5 through to March 2020.²¹ Since 2018, the United Kingdom has sought additional financing to ensure the Programme will be fully funded through to completion, which will bring the total investment in demining of the Falklands from £38 million to £44 million (approx. US\$54 million).²² The United Kingdom is, "confident that the necessary funding will be in place to allow us to complete clearance by 30 December 2020",²³ and will work to ensure that resourcing for the Programme remains a priority, even in the current climate.²⁴

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The UK reported that it makes every effort to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men are considered in planning and implementation of mine clearance activities on the Falkland Islands.²⁵

The UK government and its contractors adhere to an equal opportunities approach to recruitment for the demining programme in the Falkland Islands.²⁶

The NMAA requires its contractors, SafeLane Global and Fenix Insight, to meet contractual conditions to prevent unlawful discrimination, either directly or indirectly, on the basis of race, colour, ethnic or national origin, disability, sex or sexual orientation, religion or belief, or age. The provisions also stipulate that the Contractor must adhere to the current relevant codes of practice or recommendations published by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.²⁷

Fenix Insight has an organisational gender policy which it applies to its demining, though there is limited opportunity to pursue it on the Falklands given the deployed "team" is composed of only one (male) person. SafeLane Global has an equal opportunities policy and selects employees based on qualification and experience, without gender restrictions. Of management level positions employed by SafeLane Global in the Falkland Islands, women occupy one third, but none of the survey or clearance staff is female.²⁸ According to SafeLane Global no female deminers presented themselves during the recruitment phases for the Falkland Islands operations and only one female applicant applied for a surveyor position, but was unsuccessful as she not the most qualified candidate for the role.²⁹

At the FCO, the national authority, women are involved in the programme in key positions such as Senior Responsible Officer, Deputy Senior Responsible Officer, and Project Manager.³⁰

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The information management system is managed at two levels. The Strategic Advisor maintains the public statement of progress through a "Cumulative Totals" spreadsheet (as demonstrated in the attached annex to the United Kingdom's 2018 Article 5 deadline extension request). This forms the basis of the declarations to the APMBC Meetings of States Parties. Also, the Demining Project Office and the Land Release Contractor use an operational-level planning and information management tool which guides the work and ultimately leads to the Handover Certificate at the conclusion of each task.³¹

Historically, the United Kingdom has not collated data on area cancelled and on area reduced,³² and does not disaggregate land released through technical survey from land released through clearance in its reporting.³³

The United Kingdom submits annual Article 7 transparency reports and reports on its progress in Article 5 implementation at the APMBC intersessional meetings and meetings of States Parties.

PLANNING AND TASKING

The United Kingdom is currently in its fifth and final phase of demining operations in the Falkland Islands.

In early 2016, the Ministry of Defence and the FCO commissioned the United Kingdom's Defence, Science and Technology Laboratory to carry out a study to help prioritise clearance of the remaining minefields in a Phase 5 of demining. The resultant priority list formed the basis of the UK Government's invitation to tender for the contract for Phase 5 demining.³⁴

A land release contract sets out a task list (the work plan),³⁵ and the Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight) monitors the Land Release Contractor (SafeLane Global) to ensure that it completes the task list according to the contract standards and completion date. Fenix Insight reports regularly to the FCO, and both Fenix Insight and SafeLane Global report to the National Mine Action Authority on progress made against timescales.³⁶

Phase 5(b), which began in April 2018, proceeded according to schedule up to the end of March 2020.³⁷ As noted above, this phase has been extended with a view to completing clearance of the four remaining mined areas.³⁸ In April 2020, the United Kingdom published a costed work plan for the clearance of the last four mined areas and additional funding has been sought to ensure the Programme will be fully funded through to completion.³⁹

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

The United Kingdom does not have its own national mine action standards, but survey and clearance operations on the Falkland Islands are reported to meet or exceed IMAS, by adapting IMAS to meet the specifics of the situation on the Falkland Islands.⁴⁰ Each project's Statement of Requirement contains the standards specific to the tasks being addressed.⁴¹

The United Kingdom reported that it has "followed the principles set out in IMAS 09.10 (Clearance Requirements) and is very conscious of the statement that "The beneficiaries of humanitarian demining programmes must be confident that cleared and released land is safe for their use. This requires management systems and clearance procedures which are appropriate, effective, efficient and safe." The UK and its contractors have used all reasonable effort to achieve the best practicable outcome. On the issue of post clearance safety, the UK continues to use the principles set out in UK Health and Safety legislation to reduce the residual risk to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) which is similar to the IMAS concept of 'all reasonable effort'.⁴²

However, it is possible that the land release methodology adopted in the Falkland Islands might be overly risk adverse, based on the fact that four mined areas in 2019 were technically surveyed, but three of which were then fully cleared, and found to contain no anti-personnel mines and just one item of UXO.⁴³ According to the United Kingdom, full clearance is undertaken of mined areas (which were included in the original 122 fenced and marked areas) for "full assurance", because of the lack of minefield records, and to ensure all reasonable effort was taken.⁴⁴ Of the four areas released in which no mines were discovered, one task (MP5) was released without clearance, following technical survey. The remaining three tasks (PH3, FB6 and SA004)

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

The Land Release Contractor in the Falkland Islands is selected by international competitive tender prior to each phase, as required by the European Union. SafeLane Global (formerly Dynasafe BACTEC), was awarded the land release contract for the current and final phase of demining operations in the Falkland Islands, as for the previous four phases.⁵⁰

SafeLane Global's operational capacity in the Falkland Islands in 2019 remained constant at seven manual clearance teams totalling 56 manual deminers (excluding team leaders and medics) and 16 mechanical assets, including sifters which are critical to the project.⁵¹

The United Kingdom has noted previously that the Falkland Islands has limited capacity in terms of accommodation and medical/aerial casevac facilities. Current staffing levels have reached the maximum that can be safely deployed on the Islands, but work was claimed to be progressing "very well" with the current capacity.⁵²

The Demining Project Office, which implements the policies of the NMAA and monitors the land release operations on the Falkland Islands, is also awarded through competitive tender. Fenix Insight has been awarded responsibility for the Demining Project Office for all five stages of demining.⁵³

SafeLane Global undertakes its own internal Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). Fenix Insight

were cleared, despite no mines being found during technical survey. On PH3 and FB6, no Argentine mine records existed and in addition there was uncertainty regarding the quality of the action taken by the British Armed Forces after the ceasefire in 1982. On SA004, the Argentine record stated that 23 anti-personnel mines and 46 anti-vehicle mines had been laid but technical survey did not find any direct evidence of mine contamination. This task had not been cleared previously, so clearance was undertaken to be absolutely certain the mines had not moved under the sand dunes.⁴⁵

Applicable environmental standards are agreed upon in coordination with the Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Department to minimise damage to the fragile environment and to aid remediation.⁴⁶ The United Kingdom conducted an environmental impact assessment (EIA) in 2017, which was discussed with the Falkland Islands Government. The EIA identified two particular issues: a) the penguins on the islands; and b) the area at Yorke Bay, which will be addressed in such a way as to ensure impact to the existing environment is limited to the minimum practically possible.⁴⁷

The UK Government commissioned a mine exploitation study in May 2019 to evaluate the effects of ageing on some of the anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mine types recovered. The United Kingdom has planned to share the results at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020.⁴⁸

SafeLane Global, with input from Fenix Insight, had to devise innovative procedural solutions to deal with the mechanical processing of very large volumes of sand to ensure that there was no cross-contamination and to minimise the loss of sand due to wind action. Recommendations were drawn from the technical survey and applied to the planning for clearance.⁴⁹

monitors this quality management and can also conduct its external QA and QC.⁵⁴ The size of the sampled areas at each task is decided by the quality contractor based on the guidance set out in IMAS 09.20.⁵⁵

Drones have been used for reconnaissance over large areas not accessible behind minefield fences and for aerial mapping. Use of drones to overfly suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) helped to identify mine "dump" locations, row markers, and other evidence that might have otherwise taken a manual team several days to locate. The United Kingdom deems the use of drones to be an excellent addition to the demining toolbox and continues to use them when appropriate.⁵⁶ Yorke Bay, where the remaining mined areas are located, is a very large sandy area with dunes up to 10 metres in height. Aerial drones provide a viewpoint that is not otherwise available.⁵⁷

Technical survey during phase 5(b) helped determine the most effective clearance methods given the unique conditions of the four remaining minefields at Yorke Bay and have informed the clearance plan. Technical survey identified where block excavation down to the rock or clay layer could take place, suggesting a combination of techniques (mechanical and manual clearance where necessary) and types of equipment to use, including sifting buckets, dump trucks, and screening machines.⁵⁸

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2019

In 2019, a total of 3.61km² of mined area, across 15 SHAs, was released through clearance and technical survey, with the destruction of 319 anti-personnel mines, 108 anti-vehicle mines, and 6 items of UXO. No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey.

NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY IN 2019

No areas were cancelled through non-technical survey in 2019.

TECHNICAL SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN 2019

The United Kingdom does not disaggregate land released through technical survey from land released through clearance, and instead reports technical survey and clearance combined as "land release".

In 2019, a total of 3.61km² was released through clearance and technical survey, across 15 SHAs. During clearance operations completed in 2019, a total of 319 anti-personnel mines were destroyed in situ (298 P4B mines and 21 SB33 mines), along with 108 anti-vehicle mines, and 6 other items of UXO (see Table 2).⁵⁹

The United Kingdom does not disaggregate land released through clearance from land released through technical survey, preventing comparison of clearance output between years. However, the United Kingdom reported that it conducted less clearance and more technical survey in 2019 compared to 2018, when 1.48km² of mined area had been released with the destruction of 588 anti-personnel mines, 31 anti-vehicle mines, and 26 items of UXO.⁶⁰

Table 2: Phase 5(b) mine clearance and technical survey (January to December 2019)⁶¹

Time period	Geographic area	Mined area	Areas 'released'	Area 'released'(m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
January to March 2019	Fox Bay	Cluster 2: (FB2, FB5)	2	368,340	19	13	0
	Murrel Peninsula	Cluster 5: (MP3)	1	69,016	12	0	0
April to December 2019 (including three-month stand-down during Austral winter)	Port Howard and Fox Bay	Cluster 2: (PH3, FB3, FB4, FB6, FB7)	5	2,699,505	114	0	0
	Stanley Area 2	Cluster 3: (011)	1	89,861	33	30	0
	Stanley Area 1	Cluster 4: (004, 005, 018)	3	40,218	55	65	1
	Murrel Peninsula	Cluster 5: (MP1, MP2, MP5)	3	346,437	86	0	5
Totals			15	3,613,377	319	108	6

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

In addition, technical survey of a task in Beatrice cove in January–March 2019, released an area of 32,436m² and "resulted in its cancellation as a clearance task".⁶² However, Beatrice Cove had never been formally considered as mined and was not included in the 122 mined areas established in the feasibility study in 2007, but it had been fenced off⁶³ and so required investigation before being released.

PROGRESS IN 2020

Phase 5(b) continued in 2020 and a further 0.16km² was released across two mined areas in the first quarter of the year, during which 191 anti-personnel mines and 2 items of UXO were discovered and destroyed (see Table 3).⁶⁴ This left a total of four mined areas remaining to be cleared as at April 2020.

Table 3: Phase 5(b) mine clearance and technical survey (January to March 2020)⁶⁵

Time period	Geographic area	Areas released	Area released (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
January to March 2020	Cluster 4: (007)	1	49,254	175	0	1
	Cluster 5: (MP4)	1	115,613	16	0	1
Totals		2	164,867	191	0	2

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the second extension (of five years) granted by States Parties in 2018), the United Kingdom is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2024. The United Kingdom is on track to meet this deadline.

The United Kingdom stated at the Fourth Review Conference in Oslo in November 2019 that it remains committed to meeting its obligations.⁶⁶ It plans to complete clearance by the end of 2020, well ahead of its deadline, but has said that this remained under review due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions.⁶⁷ The Demining Programme was stood down on 26 March 2020 as part of temporary lockdown measures imposed by the Falkland Islands Government.⁶⁸ Operations subsequently recommenced on 19 May⁶⁹ and the United Kingdom plans to complete clearance by 30 December 2020.⁷⁰

The United Kingdom is in the fifth and final phase of clearance, which includes tackling the most technically challenging and environmentally sensitive minefields.⁷¹ The United Kingdom had expected that eight mined areas would remain upon completion of Phase 5(b) in March 2020, covering an estimated 163,460m².⁷² In April 2020, the United Kingdom reported that only four mined areas in fact remained, totalling an estimated 226,958m², all of which are located in Yorke Bay.⁷³

In April 2020, the United Kingdom confirmed that it had sought additional financing to ensure the Programme will be fully funded through to completion and was “confident that all necessary funding will be in place to allow us to complete clearance, and will work to ensure that resourcing for the Programme remains a priority, even in the current climate.”⁷⁴

Challenges to clearance in the Islands have previously included the remote location of mined areas; incomplete Argentine minefield records; concerns about the environmental impact of demining; and limits on the capacity of the Falkland Islands to provide certain facilities for demining, such as accommodation for deminers and medical facilities, including for the evacuation of any casualties.⁷⁵

Additional challenges potentially posed to clearance of the last four minefields include the nature of the terrain and the potential for water logging or flooding after rainfall, which will be mitigated through the use of draining and pumps. Due to challenging supply lines to the Falkland Islands, there is also a potential risk if key components of equipment break down. To mitigate against this, stocks are regularly replenished. Finally, the impact of COVID-19 poses potential challenges to the planned completion by December 2020.⁷⁶

Demining on the Falkland Islands is conducted in phases, which cut across calendar years, though, based on the year in which demining tasks were completed, a total of 7.67km² of mined area has been released in the last five years (see Table 4).

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance/technical survey

Year	Area released (km ²)*
2019	3.61
2018	1.48
2017	1.05
2016	0.94
2015	0.59
Total	7.67

* Based on the year in which clearance was completed

PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

Full and accessible records of all survey and clearance undertaken will be retained by national authorities in the Falkland Islands and the United Kingdom.⁷⁷ The United Kingdom believes there is a very low risk of previously unknown mine contamination being discovered post completion, but that it remains a possibility as there is no complete record of mines laid on the Falkland Islands. According to the United Kingdom, all known and suspected minefields will have been cleared and the contractors have carried out thorough gap analysis work for further assurance.⁷⁸ If a mine or other item of explosive ordnance is found following the conclusion of the demining programme, it will be addressed by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team from the UK's Royal Air Force Armament Engineering Flight on the Falkland Islands, which has a long-term military presence there.⁷⁹

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| <p>1 There is a sovereignty dispute over the Falkland Islands/Malvinas with Argentina, which claims jurisdiction over the Malvinas. Argentina has been granted an extension to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 clearance deadline until March 2023.</p> <p>2 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.</p> <p>3 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 3-4; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.</p> <p>4 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 6 August 2018; and corrected Annex B.</p> <p>5 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 3-4; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.</p> <p>6 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.</p> <p>7 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.</p> <p>8 Analysis of 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 18 November 2008.</p> <p>9 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.</p> <p>10 Ibid.; and "Preliminary observations of the committee on Article 5 implementation – observations on the implementation of Article 5 by the United Kingdom", 23 June 2015.</p> <p>11 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5.</p> <p>12 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 26 June 2018.</p> | <p>13 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 3-4; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.</p> <p>14 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 13; FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 3.; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.</p> <p>15 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 4.</p> <p>16 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.</p> <p>17 Ibid., p. 8; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 7.</p> <p>18 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 7.</p> <p>19 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.</p> <p>20 Ibid., pp. 3 and 10.</p> <p>21 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.</p> <p>22 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 4.</p> <p>23 United Kingdom, "Submission of information for the Convention's website", Intersessional Meetings, 30 June–2 July 2020.</p> <p>24 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.</p> |
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- 25 United Kingdom, "Submission of information for the Convention's website", Intersessional Meetings, 30 June–2 July 2020.
- 26 Statement of the United Kingdom, APMBC Fourth Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 27 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), "Additional Reporting for 2019".
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 10 July 2020.
- 30 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), "Additional Reporting for 2019".
- 31 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 32 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex A.
- 33 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.
- 34 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 35 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre of the FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 36 Ibid.
- 37 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.
- 38 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 3–4.
- 39 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.
- 40 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 26 June 2018; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3 and 7; Article 7 Report (covering 2016), Form F; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 41 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 42 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 43 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May and 10 July 2020.
- 44 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, 24 April 2019.
- 45 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 10 July 2020.
- 46 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 47 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July 2017; 2018 Extension Request, pp. 3 and 11; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 48 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 51 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 19 May 2020.
- 52 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.
- 53 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 54 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
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