

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2024
ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

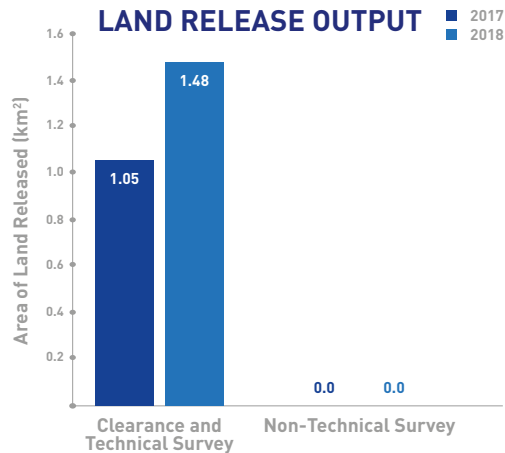
MEDIUM, 6.1 km²
(ESTIMATED)

AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2018

1.48 km²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2018

588



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **HIGH**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2018, the United Kingdom requested and was granted a further five-year extension to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline until 1 March 2024. The United Kingdom again made good progress in 2018, releasing nearly 1.5km² of mined area on the Falkland Islands,¹ in addition to conducting technical survey of the eight mined areas that will remain as at the end of the current phase of demining in March 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- In both its reporting and planning, the United Kingdom should disaggregate data on the extent of mined area released (or planned for future release) through type of survey and through clearance.
- The United Kingdom should update APMBC states parties on the results of technical survey of the remaining eight mined areas in Yorke Bay and on the planned timeline for contracting and completing clearance of this final phase of demining.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

| Criterion | Score (2018) | Performance Commentary |
|--|--------------|---|
| UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score) | 7 | The United Kingdom has established a reasonably accurate baseline of remaining anti-personnel mine contamination, though past assessments, based on the best information at the time, have tended to overstate the extent of the problem. |
| NATIONAL OWNERSHIP & PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score) | 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 good progress in implementing its obligations under APMBC Article 5. |
| GENDER (10% of overall score) | 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 (currently SafeLane Global), and the Demining Project Office (currently 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 & REPORTING (10% of overall score) | 6 | The United Kingdom has a well-functioning information management system in place, to record and monitor progress in land release operations on the Islands. However, land released through technical survey is not disaggregated from release through clearance in the United Kingdom's reporting. |
| PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score) | 8 | The United Kingdom has a clear workplan in place to address remaining mined areas on the Islands, as well as measures in place to address residual risk, post completion. |
| LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score) | 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 11 uncontaminated areas, despite the 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) | 8 | The United Kingdom released nearly 1.5km ² of mined area in 2018 and conducted technical survey of the eight mined areas which will remain as at the end of the current phase of demining in March 2020. The United Kingdom has committed to fulfil its Article 5 obligations by March 2024. |
| Average Score | 7.1 | Overall Programme Performance: GOOD |

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- 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 (current Demining Project Office)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

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

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

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 As at the end of Phase 5(a) of clearance, in March 2018, only 35 mined areas remained to be cleared, totalling over 6.1km².³ As at the end of December 2018, contamination had been reduced to 22 mined areas, totalling 3.9km² (see Table 1).⁴

The United Kingdom has a fully funded programme in place (Phase (b) clearance) to reduce contamination by 31 March 2020, to only eight remaining mined areas in Yorke Bay, totalling 0.16km².⁵

Table 1: Contamination by province (at end 2018)⁴

| Area | Mined areas | Area (m ²) |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Fox Bay | 6 | 2,017,912 |
| Port Howard | 1 | 1,021,979 |
| Darwin and Goose Green | 0 | 0 |
| Murrell Peninsula | 5 | 582,287 |
| Stanley Area 2 | 2 | 89,861 |
| Stanley Area 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Yorke Bay | 8 | 205,800 |
| Totals | 22 | 3,917,839 |

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 APMB (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 was expected to conclude at the end of March 2020.¹³ At the end of this Phase, it is expected that only eight mined areas will remain, covering an estimated 163,460m², all located in Yorke Bay.¹⁴

There are two further areas, Don Carlos Bay and Beatrice Cove, which have never been considered as mined, and which were not included in the 122 mined areas established in the feasibility study in 2007, but which are located behind the long Murrell Peninsula fence. This area has been out of bounds to all persons on the Islands since 1982, so it has not been possible to check whether these two areas were mined. If these two areas are found to require clearance, they will be added to the list of mined areas, and the United Kingdom expects they could be cleared within the five-year extension period.¹⁵ Two further tasks, BAC 1, which was suspected to contain booby-traps based on anecdotal evidence, and BAC 2, a building suspected of being booby trapped, were completed in December 2018.¹⁶

The United Kingdom has reported that no civilian has ever been killed or injured by mines on the islands.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

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 a strategic advisor. It meets "as required" (at least once every six months), and the land release contractor (SafeLane Global; formerly, Dynasafe BACTEC) and the Demining Project Office (currently Fenix Insight), are invited "where appropriate".¹⁹

In addition, there is a Suspect Hazardous Area Land Release Committee (SHALARC), which is a body based in the Falkland Islands, composed of a range of local officials and a representative of the United Kingdom 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.²⁰

Survey and clearance operations in the Falkland Islands are entirely funded by the UK Government.²¹

GENDER

The NMAA requires SafeLane Global and Fenix Insight to meet contractual conditions to prevent unlawful discrimination either directly or indirectly on protected characteristics such as race, colour, ethnic or national origin, disability, sex or sexual orientation, religion or belief, or age. The provisions also set out that the Contractor shall adhere to the current relevant codes of practice or recommendations published by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.²²

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, one is occupied by a woman, but none of the survey or clearance staff is female.²³

In 2018, the UK Government wrote to suppliers setting out safeguarding policies and procedures in light of sexual exploitation and abuse in the aid sector, which raised questions regarding the ethical behaviour of organisations being funded by UK taxpayers’ money and the safeguarding of the communities across the world that it is intended to support. The contractors working to deliver the UK’s Falkland Islands Demining Programme were contacted as part of this wider engagement.²⁴

Women are involved in key positions at the FCO: Senior Responsible Officer, Deputy Senior Responsible Officer, and Project Manager.²⁵

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.²⁶

Historically, the United Kingdom has not collated data on area cancelled and on area reduced,²⁷ and does not disaggregate land released through technical survey from land released through clearance in its reporting.²⁸

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

At present, the United Kingdom is undertaking the fifth phase of demining operations in the Falkland Islands. The government has committed to spend more than £27 million on this phase (2016–20), which aims to release 79 mined areas covering an estimated total of just under 10.86km².²⁹

Phase 5(a) commenced in November 2016 and concluded in March 2018.³⁰ During this phase operators cleared more mined areas for which there were no minefield records than previously. The prior technical survey included cutting lanes into suspected minefields in order to establish the position of any remaining mines.³¹ Following the conclusion of Phase 5(a), the United Kingdom believes it has a more accurate picture of the remaining mine clearance challenge, which has helped inform its strategic planning and the drafting of its second Article 5 deadline extension request, which was submitted on 29 March 2018 for consideration by states parties to the APMBC.³²

The current stage of demining, Phase 5(b), which began in April 2018, is due to conclude on schedule by the end of March 2020.³³ At the end of this Phase, it is expected that only eight mined areas will remain, covering an estimated 163,460m², and located in the environmentally sensitive beach and sand dune area known as Yorke Bay.³⁴ As part of Phase 5(b), technical survey of these eight mined areas has been completed, enabling the United Kingdom to plan, cost, and contract the final phase of demining operations.³⁵

To date, the United Kingdom has prioritised clearance of areas closest to settlements and civilian infrastructure, resulting in release of areas closest to Port Stanley and the roads leading in and out of the Islands’ capital. 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.³⁶

The land release contract sets out a task list (the workplan), which must be completed within the two-year window (1 April 2018 to 31 March 2020).³⁷ The Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight) monitors the Land Release Contractor (now 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.³⁸

Full and accessible records of all survey and clearance undertaken will be retained by national authorities in the Falkland Islands and the United Kingdom. The enduring UK military presence on the Falkland Islands includes an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team from the Royal Air Force Armament Engineering Flight. They hold responsibility for EOD activity on the Falkland Islands. The team will deal with residual explosive threats, post Article 5 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 the International Mine Action Standards (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 Applicable environmental standards are agreed on in coordination with the Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Department to minimise damage to the fragile environment and to aid remediation.⁴²

OPERATORS

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 fifth phase of demining operations in the Falkland Islands, as for the previous four phases.⁴⁴ Capacity for Phase 5 operations was increased from previous phases, with a total of 108 personnel. Mechanical equipment includes one anti-vehicle mine machine, three anti-personnel mine machines, and two armoured excavators, in addition to the required transportation equipment.⁴⁵

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

However, it is possible that the land release methodology adopted in the Falkland Islands might be overly risk adverse, based on the fact that eleven mined areas in 2018 were technically surveyed, but were then fully cleared, and found to contain no anti-personnel mines. According to the United Kingdom, full clearance was undertaken of these 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.⁴³

tender. Fenix Insight has been awarded responsibility for the Demining Project Office for all five stages of demining so far.⁴⁶

The United Kingdom has noted 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.⁴⁷

SafeLane Global undertakes its own internal Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). Fenix Insight monitors this quality management and can also conduct its external QA and QC.⁴⁸ The size of the sampled areas at each task is decided by the quality contractor based on the guidance set out in IMAS 09.20.⁴⁹

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

In addition to manual survey and clearance, mechanical assets are also deployed extensively as part of land release operations on the Falkland Islands.⁵⁰ Flails and tillers are to aid technical survey while excavators, bulldozers, dumper trucks, and sand-sifting machines are deployed on sandy areas such as Yorke Bay. All mechanically prepared ground is subsequently processed by deminers using visual search, detector search, raking, or full manual excavation drills.⁵¹

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) helps 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.⁵²

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

In 2018, a total of 1.48km² of mined area, across 24 SHAs, was released through clearance and technical survey in 2018, with the destruction of 588 anti-personnel mines, 31 anti-vehicle mines, and 26 items of UXO. No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey.

In addition, technical survey was conducted in 2018 on the remaining areas, including at Yorke Bay and the Murrell Peninsular, but no results had been made available as at May 2019.

SURVEY IN 2018

In 2018, technical survey was conducted as part of land release operations, but no data was reported on the amount of mined area reduced through survey, which is instead included in reported clearance output (see Tables 2 and 3 overleaf).

In addition, a major focus in 2018 was on conducting technical survey on the remaining areas, including at Yorke Bay and the Murrell Peninsular (including Don Carlos Bay),⁵³ to enable the United Kingdom to plan for the final phase of clearance. As at May 2019, no results of the technical survey had been made public.⁵⁴

No areas were cancelled through non-technical survey in 2018.⁵⁵

CLEARANCE IN 2018

In 2018, of total of over 1.48km² of mined area was released through clearance (0.58km² during Phase 5(a) and 0.9km² during Phase 5(b)) with the destruction of 588 anti-personnel mines,⁵⁶ 31 anti-vehicle mines, and 26 items of UXO. This comprised nearly 0.58km² cleared between January and March, as part of Phase 5a of land release operations (see Table 2);⁵⁷ and a further 0.9km² cleared between April to December 2018, as part of Phase 5b of land release operations (see Table 3).⁵⁸

Clearance Phase 5(b)

Phase 5(b) of clearance operations (April 2018 to March 2020), which began on schedule in April 2018, is planned to cover more than 5.95km² of mined area.⁵⁹

Between April and December 2018, 0.9km² of mined area was cleared, with the destruction of 249 anti-personnel mines and 12 anti-vehicle mines (see Table 3).⁶⁰

Table 2: Mine clearance Phase 5(a) (November 2016 to March 2018)⁶¹

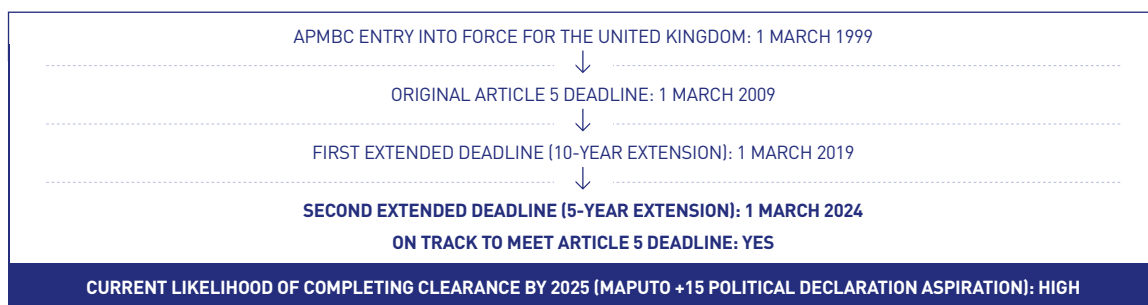
| Time period | Geographic area | Areas released | Area cleared (m ²) | AP mines destroyed | AV mines destroyed | UXO destroyed |
|---|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| November to December 2016 | Stanley Area 2 and 3 | 7 | 426,346 | 1,314 | 19 | 1 |
| January to December 2017 (including three month stand down during Austral winter) | Darwin and Goose Green, Stanley Area 2, 3, and 4 | 34 | 1,050,080 | 2,557 | 207 | 17 |
| January to March 2018 | | 11 | 577,474 | 352 | 19 | 26 |
| Totals | | 52 | 2,053,900 | 4,223 | 245 | 44 |

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

Table 3: Mine clearance Phase 5(b) (April 2018 to December 2018)

| Time period | Geographic area | Areas released | Area cleared (m ²) | AP mines destroyed | AV mines destroyed | UXO destroyed |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| April to December 2018 | Cluster 3 | 1 | 14,844 | 28 | 11 | 0 |
| | Cluster 2 | 12 | 887,653 | 221 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | | 13 | 902,497 | 249 | 12 | 0 |

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 stated in April 2019 that it is strongly committed to meeting this deadline.⁶²

The overwhelming majority of clearance activity (Phase 5) already has funding allocated and contracts in place, and is on schedule to complete by 31 March 2020, notwithstanding the general risks to timelines posed to all mine clearance in the Falkland Islands, such as poor weather forcing stand-downs.⁶³ Phase 5(a) of survey and clearance operations finished as scheduled at the end of March 2018 and Phase 5(b) began immediately afterwards in April 2018.

The United Kingdom expects that eight remaining mined areas, covering an estimated 163,460m², will remain upon completion of Phase 5(b) in March 2020. The eight mined areas in question are all located in Yorke Bay, an environmentally sensitive beach and sand dune area, which is also the most challenging of mined areas.⁶⁴ According to the United Kingdom, "It is possible that the work can be completed in a single further year, but that cannot be certain at this stage... Rather than request a three year extension which may prove insufficient, thus necessitating a further extension request, the UK requests a five year extension until 1 March 2024".⁶⁵

The United Kingdom "retains the strong intention that the clearance of Yorke Bay will be possible within the five-year extension request".⁶⁶ It does, however, cite two risk factors to the realisation of the plan. The first is a risk that, at Yorke Bay, some mines may have been displaced by sand movement and that technical survey cannot identify the bounds of that movement, which may lead to lengthier and more expensive clearance. Second, there could be a delay in securing further funding, which "will be weighed against competing priorities and subject to approval at senior levels". This in turn could lead to a situation requiring demobilisation, and remobilisation of demining capacity, or retendering, after Phase 5, which would be timely and costly: hence the request to an extended deadline to 2024.⁶⁷

In its 2018 extension request, the United Kingdom reported that "further funding will be sought once the cost of covering Yorke Bay is known based upon the results of technical survey conducted during the extension request period in Phase 5."⁶⁸ As at April 2019, technical survey of the eight mined areas in Yorke Bay had been completed as part of Phase 5(b). According to the United Kingdom, officials and contractors are working through the operational and commercial processes, and the national authorities planned to share further information with States Parties once available.⁶⁹ The eight mined areas in Yorke Bay pose the greatest challenges to date and demining is expected to be complex due to the challenges of the sandy environment.⁷⁰

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.⁷¹

Most of the remaining mined areas are said to be in extremely remote locations, exposed to adverse weather conditions that enforce an annual three-month stand-down in the winter months.⁷² The United Kingdom has also reported the following additional challenges to clearance in the Islands: 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.⁷³ The United Kingdom reports that these factors are becoming increasingly significant as it tackles the more technically challenging and environmentally sensitive minefields in Phase 5 of demining. To address these considerations the United Kingdom increased its funding commitment for Phase 5.⁷⁴

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 over 4km² of mined area has been cleared in the last five years (see Table 4).

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)

| Year | Area cleared (km ²)* |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 2018 | 1.48 |
| 2017 | 1.05 |
| 2016 | 0.94 |
| 2015 | 0.59 |
| 2014 | 0 |
| Total | 4.06 |

* Based on the year in which clearance was completed

The United Kingdom government funds all mine-clearance operations in the Islands.⁷⁵ The first four stages of demining (2009 to March 2016) cost £11 million (approx. US\$14.5 million).⁷⁶ The United Kingdom government has committed to spend more than £27 million (approx. US\$35.5 million at current exchange rates) on Phase 5 through to March 2020. As at April 2019, the United Kingdom was to develop and costing a clearance plan for the release of the eight mined areas that will remain as at March 2020.⁷⁷

The United Kingdom has committed to providing updated information on progress and next steps at subsequent meetings of the APMBBC and in its treaty reporting.⁷⁸

- 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 APMBC Article 5 clearance deadline until 2020.
- 2 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 3 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 4 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 3 September 2019. The United Kingdom reported that there is a difference between the size of mined area estimated in the Feasibility Study and the actual size of area cleared, which can result in a discrepancy in contamination date. In addition, mined area SA013 in Yorke Bay was increased in size from 5,300m² to 76,500m², in order to show all reasonable effort.
- 5 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 29 March 2018, p. 3.
- 6 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 6 August 2018; and corrected Annex B.
- 7 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.
- 8 Analysis of 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 18 November 2008.
- 9 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.
- 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.
- 11 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5.
- 12 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 13 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 14 *Ibid.*, pp. 7 and 14.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p. 13.
- 16 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 October 2019.
- 17 Statement of the United Kingdom, Standing Committee meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 4.
- 18 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.
- 19 *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- 20 *Ibid.*, p. 9.
- 21 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 22 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 23 *Ibid.*
- 24 *Ibid.*
- 25 *Ibid.*
- 26 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 27 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex A.
- 28 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form F; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 March 2019.
- 29 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 6 August 2018, Annex 3 (update to the UK Extension Request).
- 30 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.
- 31 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July and 11 October 2017; Statement of the United Kingdom, Standing Committee meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and "Falklands: 46 minefields to be cleared in two years pledges Foreign Office", *MercoPress*, 13 January 2017, at: bit.ly/2NTHVWD.
- 32 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 11 October 2017.
- 33 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request (), p. 7; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 March 2019.
- 34 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 7 and 14.
- 35 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 36 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 37 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 38 *Ibid.*
- 39 APMBC 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 6 August 2018; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 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; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 41 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 42 Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 43 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 44 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 45 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 46 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 47 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.
- 48 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.
- 49 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 1 July 2016.
- 50 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 51 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 52 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 July 2016, 28 July 2018, and 24 April 2019; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.
- 53 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form F; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 54 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 55 *Ibid.*
- 56 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 3 September 2019. There is a small discrepancy in the 588 anti-personnel mines confirmed as destroyed in 2018, and the total of 601 anti-personnel mines destroyed in 5a (January to March 2018) and 5b (April to December 2018).
- 57 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex A; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 58 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 59 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 60 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 61 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex A. There is a small discrepancy between the mined area cleared and the number of mines destroyed, as reported previously for 2016 (6 areas released, 423,210m² cleared and 1,807 AP mines, 19 AV mines and 1 other UXO destroyed) and the data reported most recently for 2016 (7 areas released, 426,346m² cleared and 1,314 AP mines, 19 AV mines, and 1 UXO destroyed), as contained in Table 2 of this report. The FCO has confirmed to Mine Action Review that the data in Table 2 of this report is correct.
- 62 *Ibid.*
- 63 *Ibid.*
- 64 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 7 and 14.
- 65 *Ibid.*, p. 15.
- 66 *Ibid.*, p. 14; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 67 2018 Extension Request, p. 15.
- 68 2018 Extension Request, p. 10.
- 69 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 70 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 22 May 2019.
- 71 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 28 July 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, pp. 3 and 11.
- 72 2018 Extension Request, p. 4.
- 73 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 3.
- 74 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 3.
- 75 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 June 2015.
- 76 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3 and 10.
- 77 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 78 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 12 and 14; and Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 22 May 2019.