

UNITED KINGDOM (FALKLAND ISLANDS)



CLEARING THE MINES 2021

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2024
REPORTED FULFILMENT OF ARTICLE 5 OBLIGATIONS

KEY DATA

**ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:
COMPLETED CLEARANCE OF ALL
KNOWN MINED AREAS**

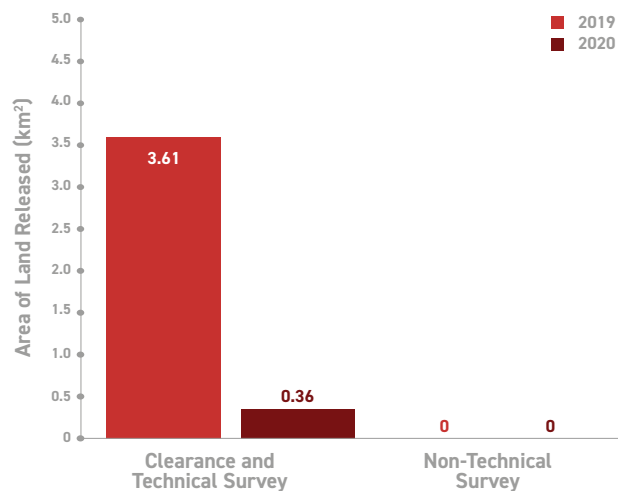
AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2020

0.36 km²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2020

432

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment):
COMPLETED CLEARANCE IN NOVEMBER 2020

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The United Kingdom has reported fulfilling its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 obligations, completing clearance of remaining mined area on the Falkland Islands¹ on 14 November 2020, well in advance of its 1 March 2024 extended deadline.²

In April 2020, the United Kingdom published a costed work plan for clearance of the last four mined areas and additional funding was sought to ensure the Programme was fully funded through to completion. Completion was the result of strong national ownership and political will in recent years, supported by national funding and effective planning.

The United Kingdom believes there is a very low risk of previously unknown mine contamination (i.e. residual contamination) being discovered post completion, but if a mine or other item of explosive ordnance is found, 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.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2020)	Score (2019)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	9	9	The United Kingdom had established an evidence-based, accurate baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination in the Falkland Islands, including through technical survey. Clearance of all known mined areas was completed on 14 November 2020. The United Kingdom believes there is a very low risk of previously unknown mine contamination being discovered post completion. If a mine or other item of explosive ordnance is found following completion, it will be addressed by the EOD team from the UK Royal Air Force on the Islands, which has a long-term military presence there.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	9	9	There was 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.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Good gender policies and procedures were 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 were held by women, none of the survey or clearance personnel was female. This was despite claims of equal employment opportunities.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	The United Kingdom had a well-functioning information management system that recorded progress in land release operations on the Islands. That said, land released through technical survey was not disaggregated from release through clearance in the United Kingdom's reporting, as international best practice demands.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	10	9	Phase 5(b), which began in April 2018, proceeded according to schedule up to the end of March 2020. It was then extended to complete clearance of the remaining mined areas. In April 2020, the United Kingdom published a clear and costed work plan for the clearance of the last four mined areas and additional funding was sought to ensure the Programme was fully funded through to completion. Measures are in place to address residual risk, post completion.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	8	7	The United Kingdom does not have its own national mine action standards, but survey and clearance operations on the Islands were said to meet or exceed the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Detailed information from non-technical survey informed land release methodology, which moved between technical survey and clearance in response to new information.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	9	9	The United Kingdom released the remaining 0.36km ² of mined area in 2020, declaring completion on 14 November, well ahead of its extended 2024 Article 5 deadline.
Average Score	8.2	7.9	Overall Programme Performance: VERY GOOD

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

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

NATIONAL OPERATORS

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

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The United Kingdom concluded its mine clearance operations in the Falkland Islands on 14 November 2020.³ The Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, had been the only mined area under the jurisdiction or control of the United Kingdom, as a result of armed conflict with Argentina in 1982.⁴

At the end of 2019, contamination had been reduced to six mined areas totalling 391,825m².⁵ Contamination had been further reduced to four mined areas totalling an estimated 226,958m² by the end of March 2020.⁶ Clearance of the final four mined areas, which had already been technically surveyed, was completed in November 2020 and totalled 193,816m²,⁷ slightly less than the size estimated.

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.⁸ 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.⁹ However, a multi-year joint feasibility study with Argentina was conducted during this period and published in July 2007.¹⁰

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.¹¹ On the basis of additional information obtained during demining operations, the estimate for the total contaminated area was increased to 13.5km².¹² The total number of mined areas was subsequently revised upwards, from 117 to 122 mined areas, as the earlier feasibility study had combined a small number of separately numbered mined areas.¹³

The first four phases of clearance took place from October 2009 to March 2016) and the fifth and final phase of clearance in the Falkland Islands began in October 2016 and was completed in November 2020.¹⁴ According to the United Kingdom's records, a total of 9,927 anti-personnel mines and 1,694 anti-vehicle mines were cleared during the 11-year programme of clearance that began in October 2009.¹⁵

The United Kingdom has reported that no civilian has ever been killed or injured by mines on the islands.¹⁶ Over the years, very few civilians have deliberately or inadvertently entered a minefield. It was a criminal offence on the Falkland Islands to enter a minefield.¹⁷

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 was chaired by United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and comprised representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Falkland Islands government, and the programme's strategic advisor. The NMAA ensured mine action was conducted in accordance with United Kingdom and Falkland Islands' legislation, and its approval was required before cleared areas were declared completed. It met at least once every six months, and the land release contractor (SafeLane Global; formerly, Dynasafe BACTEC) and the Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight) were invited to brief the NMAA "as appropriate".¹⁸

In addition, there was 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 provided a forum for the contractors to discuss issues of concern or interest to the committee and explain the land release process.¹⁹

Survey and clearance operations in the Falkland Islands were entirely funded by the UK Government.²⁰ The total investment in demining of the Falklands was £44 million (approx. US\$54 million).²¹

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The UK reported that it made every effort to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men were considered in planning and implementation of mine clearance activities on the Falkland Islands.²²

The UK government and its contractors adhered to an equal opportunities approach to recruitment for the demining programme in the Falkland Islands.²³

The NMAA required 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 stipulated that the Contractor must adhere to the current relevant codes of practice or recommendations published by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.²⁴

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” was 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 occupied one third, but none of the survey or clearance staff was female.²⁵ 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 was not the most qualified candidate for the role.²⁶

At the FCDO, the national authority, women were involved in the programme in key positions such as Senior Responsible Officer, Deputy Senior Responsible Officer, and Project Manager.²⁷

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The information management system was managed at two levels. The Strategic Advisor maintained 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 formed the basis of the declarations to the APMBC Meetings of States Parties. Also, the Demining Project Office and the Land Release Contractor used an operational-level planning and information management tool which guided the work and ultimately led to the Handover Certificate at the conclusion of each task.²⁸

The United Kingdom did not disaggregate land released through technical survey from land released through clearance in its reporting.²⁹

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

PLANNING AND TASKING

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.³⁰

A land release contract set out a task list (the work plan),³¹ and the Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight) monitored the Land Release Contractor (SafeLane Global) to ensure that it completed the task list according to the contract standards and completion date. Fenix Insight reported regularly to the FCO, and both Fenix Insight and SafeLane Global reported to the NMAA on progress against timescales.³²

Phase 5(b), which began in April 2018, proceeded according to schedule up to the end of March 2020.³³ As noted above, this phase was extended to complete clearance of the four remaining mined areas.³⁴ In April 2020, the United Kingdom published a costed work plan for the clearance of the last four mined areas and additional funding was sought to ensure the Programme would be fully funded through to completion.³⁵

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 were reported to meet or exceed IMAS, by adapting IMAS to meet the specifics of the situation on the Falkland Islands.³⁶ Each project’s Statement of Requirement contained the standards specific to the tasks being addressed.³⁷

The United Kingdom reported that it had followed the principles set out in IMAS 09.10 (Clearance Requirements) and was 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’.³⁸

Non-technical survey data informed each minefield task. There was no separate technical survey and clearance plan in the Falkland Islands demining operations. Instead, the programme is said to have run a rolling, integrated, information-gathering and decision-making process, where practical activity moved between technical survey and clearance, in response to new information as it became available.³⁹

Applicable environmental standards were agreed upon in coordination with the Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Department to minimise damage to the fragile environment and to aid remediation.⁴⁰ 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 were to be addressed in such a way as to ensure impact to the existing environment is limited to the minimum practically possible.⁴¹ SafeLane Global considered the EIA and

wrote a report in response to lay out the planned mitigation measures for sites affected by the EIA. The mitigation measures were then added to each task plan.⁴² Clearance tasks were completed with no harm to the penguins.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

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. The technical survey conducted at Yorke Bay allowed for a clearance plan to be developed for technical and commercial analysis and produced a costing for clearance. The technical survey determined 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 the types of equipment to use, such as sifting buckets, dump trucks, or screening machines. The survey also provided recommendations to allow for additional time to the programme schedule to take into account local factors such as the likelihood of high tides or flooded excavations.⁴⁵

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

The Land Release Contractor in the Falkland Islands was 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 in all five phases of demining operations in the Falkland Islands, and demining was conducted by Zimbabwean deminers employed by SafeLane Global.⁴⁶

SafeLane Global’s operational capacity in the Falkland Islands in 2019 was 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.⁴⁷ In 2020, as the programme was drawing to a close, SafeLane Global adopted a staggered demobilisation with demining teams leaving the programme throughout the year.⁴⁸

The United Kingdom had noted previously that the Falkland Islands has limited capacity in terms of accommodation and medical/aerial Casevac facilities. Staffing levels reached the maximum that could be safely deployed on the Islands.⁴⁹

The Demining Project Office, which implemented the policies of the NMAA and monitored the land release operations on the Falkland Islands, was also awarded through competitive tender. Fenix Insight was awarded responsibility for the Demining Project Office for all five stages of demining.⁵⁰

SafeLane Global undertook its own internal Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). Fenix Insight monitored this quality management and also conducted its external QA and QC.⁵¹ The size of the sampled areas at each task was decided by the quality contractor based on the guidance set out in IMAS 09.20.⁵²

Drones were 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.⁵³ Yorke Bay, where the remaining four mined areas were located, is a very large sandy area with dunes up to 10 metres in height. Aerial drones provided a viewpoint that was not otherwise available.⁵⁴

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 informed the clearance plan.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2020

In 2020, a total of nearly 0.36km² of mined area, across six SHAs, was released through clearance and technical survey, with the destruction of 432 anti-personnel mines, 339 anti-vehicle mines, and 21 items of UXO. No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey.

The United Kingdom officially declared completion of clearance on 14 November 2020.⁵⁵

NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY IN 2020

No areas were cancelled through non-technical survey in 2020.

TECHNICAL SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN 2020

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

In 2020, a total of nearly 0.36km² was released through clearance and technical survey, across six SHAs. During clearance operations completed in November 2020, a total of 432 anti-personnel mines were destroyed in situ (28 FMK-1 mines, 104 No. 4 mines, 16 P4B mines, and 284 SB33 mines), along with 339 anti-vehicle mines, and 15 other items of UXO (see Table 1).⁵⁶

Table 1: Phase 5(b) mine clearance and technical survey (January to November 2020)⁵⁷

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	0
April to November 2020	SA005A	1	34,814	0	2	3
	SA014	1	102,210	28	54	9
	SA015	1	49,435	197	229	2
	SA017	1	7,357	16	54	0
Totals		6	358,683	432	339	15

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 was 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 completed clearance of mined areas, thereby fulfilling its Article 5 obligations, on 14 November 2020. In a statement at the APMBC Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties, the United Kingdom said it would shortly submit a voluntary declaration of completion.⁵⁸

The United Kingdom sought and prioritised additional financing to ensure the Programme was fully funded through to completion, despite the current climate.⁵⁹ It planned (and achieved) completion of clearance by the end of 2020, well ahead of its deadline.⁶⁰

Challenges to clearance in the Islands during all five phases of clearance 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.⁶¹

The fifth and final phase of clearance included tackling the most technically challenging and environmentally sensitive minefields.⁶² Additional challenges potentially posed to clearance of the last four minefields included the nature of the terrain and the potential for water logging or flooding after rainfall, which was mitigated through the use of draining and pumps. Due to challenging supply lines to the Falkland Islands, there was also a potential risk if key components of equipment broke down. To mitigate against this, stocks were regularly replenished. Finally, the impact of COVID-19 posed potential challenges to the planned completion by December 2020.⁶³

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Falkland Islands clearance programme was suspended between 26 March and 19 May 2020 as part of temporary lockdown measures imposed by the Falkland Islands Government. To ensure that

it could achieve its projected deadline, the United Kingdom reassessed the programme schedule and decided to continue working over the austral winter instead of demobilising in June.⁶⁴

Demining on the Falkland Islands was conducted in phases, which cut across calendar years, though, based on the year in which demining tasks were completed, a total of 7.22km² of mined area was released in the last five years (see Table 2), through to completion of clearance in November 2020.

In its 2008 Article 5 extension request, the United Kingdom had originally reported that mined areas in the Falkland Islands contained some 20,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.⁶⁵ During the five phases of demining operations, a total of 11,621 mines were discovered and destroyed (9,927 anti-personnel mines and 1,694 anti-vehicle mines),⁶⁶ leaving a very significant shortfall compared to the number reported in the 2008 extension request. The United Kingdom clarified that there had, in fact, never been a reliable set of figures to work from, for the reasons detailed below.⁶⁷

According to the United Kingdom, the number of mines declared by the Argentinians and referred to in the original feasibility study were not understood to be “exact”. Post-operational analysis revealed that many of the records were produced before mines were laid, and some records were anecdotally reported as having been lost soon after the conflict. Some discrepancies occurred either as a result of physical conditions on the ground or because circumstances (such as bombardment by approaching UK forces) interrupted the already recorded mine-laying process. As a result, not everything that appears in the mine records was actually laid. Furthermore, some mines were found in dumps, but even at sites with records, reconciliation of number of mines found in the ground and in dumps against those on the records did not always match. Mines may have been “issued” (and perhaps included in the original declaration), but not actually emplaced. Some of those dumps were found while others may have been destroyed during or soon after the conflict, and the United Kingdom does not have full records addressing all of those issues.⁶⁸

Immediately after the conflict, clearance was carried out by UK forces. The records are sparse and later analysis identified a number of apparent gaps and discrepancies within those records. Additionally, the United Kingdom does

not know the number of mines lifted by Argentine forces in Fox Bay East.⁶⁹ Furthermore, evidence from bones indicates that large numbers of mines were initiated by wildlife on the Murrell peninsula.⁷⁰

According to the United Kingdom, a substantial number of mines were laid on beaches and in areas immediately inland from the waterline. There have been significant changes to the topography of the beaches in subsequent years. Recent clearance included areas that had been heavily disrupted by the action of tidal streams, watercourses, and erosion. The fact that from time to time mines have washed up, and continue to wash up, on beaches indicates that some quantity of mines were removed by natural forces; some may have been taken out into the open ocean; and some may remain closer offshore. However, the United Kingdom has said it is not possible to assess what those numbers are or where they might be.⁷¹

The United Kingdom has said that the above factors taken together mean that there was never an “expected” number of mines to compare with the actual number of mines found during clearance. The United Kingdom is confident in the quality of the clearance that has been conducted since 2009. There remains a low residual risk in the Falkland Islands, mostly along the beach line.⁷²

Table 2: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance/technical survey

Year	Area released (km ²)*
2020	0.36
2019	3.61
2018	**1.59
2017	1.05
2016	***0.61
Total	7.22

* Based on the year in which clearance was completed.

** Previously reported as 1.48m², but subsequently corrected based on amended data provided. Excludes a minefield totalling over 5.4km² which was released through technical survey in 2018.

*** Previously reported as 0.94km², but subsequently corrected based on amended data provided.

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.⁷³ 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 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.⁷⁴ If a mine or other item of explosive ordnance is found following the conclusion of the demining programme, it will be addressed by the EOD team from the UK’s Royal Air Force Armament Engineering Flight on the Falkland Islands, which has a long-term military presence there.⁷⁵

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.

2 Statement of the United Kingdom on Article 5 implementation, APMBC 18th Meeting of States Parties (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.

3 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 7 May 2021.

4 2008 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request.

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, 18 May 2020.

6 Ibid.

7 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 7 May 2021.

8 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

9 Analysis of 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 18 November 2008.

- 10 Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, "The UK Presents: Clearance Completion in the Falklands", 18MSP Side event, 20 November 2020.
- 11 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.
- 12 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.
- 13 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5.
- 14 APMBBC Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.
- 15 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 30 June 2021. There is a slight discrepancy between the total number of mines reported by the FCDO upon completion of demining efforts, and the total sum of the number of mines reported destroyed annually during Phases 1 through 5b (which total 9,306 anti-personnel mines and 1,631 anti-vehicle mines). This difference might result from the calendar-year reporting periods of the Convention and Mine Action Review not always aligning with the Falkland Islands' programme phases.
- 16 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 4.
- 17 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.
- 18 Ibid., p. 8; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 7.
- 19 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 7.
- 20 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 21 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 4.; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 7 May 2021.
- 22 United Kingdom, "Submission of information for the Convention's website", Intersessional Meetings, 30 June–2 July 2020.
- 23 Statement of the United Kingdom, APMBBC Fourth Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 24 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), "Additional Reporting for 2019".
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 10 July 2020.
- 27 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), "Additional Reporting for 2019".
- 28 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 29 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020.
- 30 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 31 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre of the FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020.
- 34 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 3-4.
- 35 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, 18 May 2020.
- 36 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; APMBBC Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 37 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 38 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 39 Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, "The UK Presents: Clearance Completion in the Falklands", 18 MSP Side event, 20 November 2020.
- 40 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.
- 41 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 Reports (covering 2019 and 2020), Form F.
- 42 Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, "The UK Presents: Clearance Completion in the Falklands", 18 MSP Side event, 20 November 2020.
- 43 Ibid.; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.
- 44 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020.
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9; and Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom, "The UK Presents: Clearance Completion in the Falklands", 18 MSP Side event, 20 November 2020.
- 47 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020.
- 48 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 7 May 2021.
- 49 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.
- 50 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 51 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.
- 52 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 1 July 2016.
- 53 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 15 July 2016, 28 July 2018, 24 April 2019, and 10 July 2020; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.
- 54 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 10 July 2020.
- 55 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 7 May 2021.
- 56 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form G; and emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020 and 7 May 2021.
- 57 Emails from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020 and 7 May 2021.
- 58 Statement of the United Kingdom on Article 5 implementation, APMBBC 18th Meeting of States Parties (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.
- 59 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, pp. 4–5.
- 60 Ibid., p. 3; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 18 May 2020.
- 61 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 3; and Statement of the United Kingdom, Fourth APMBBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 62 Statement of the United Kingdom, Fourth APMBBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 63 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 64 Ibid., p. 4; and email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 10 July 2020 and 7 May 2021.
- 65 2008 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 2.
- 66 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 30 June 2021. There is a slight discrepancy between the total number of mines reported by the FCDO upon completion of demining efforts, and the total sum of the number of mines reported destroyed annually during Phases 1–5b (9,306 anti-personnel mines and 1,631 anti-vehicle mines).
- 67 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 30 June 2021.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCDO, 30 June 2021.
- 70 Ibid.
- 71 Ibid.
- 72 Ibid.
- 73 APMBBC 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 of the FCO, 24 April 2019.
- 74 FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.
- 75 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 6 August 2018; email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre of the FCO, 24 April 2019; and FCO, Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5), 30 April 2020, p. 5.