

# UNITED KINGDOM

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2019**  
 (NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE)

## MINE ACTION PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

For 2016

For 2015

| MINE ACTION PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE            | For 2016   | For 2015   |
|--|------------|------------|
| Problem understood                           | 7          | 7          |
| Target date for completion of mine clearance | 4          | 4          |
| Targeted clearance                           | 6          | 6          |
| Efficient clearance                          | 6          | 5          |
| National funding of programme                | 7          | 7          |
| Timely clearance                             | 5          | 5          |
| Land release system in place                 | 8          | 8          |
| National mine action standards               | 8          | 8          |
| Reporting on progress                        | 6          | 6          |
| Improving performance                        | 7          | 6          |
| <b>PERFORMANCE SCORE: AVERAGE</b>            | <b>6.4</b> | <b>6.2</b> |

## PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Having re-initiated clearance in Falkland Islands in 2015, the United Kingdom continued to make good progress in releasing mined area in 2016 and is currently working at what it deems to be the maximum capacity that can be safely deployed in the Falkland Islands. However, despite this, it is not on track to meet its extended Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline and will almost certainly need to submit an extension request in 2018. Its current phase of demining commenced in October 2016 and is expected to run until March 2018, during which the United Kingdom plans to clear 46 mined areas and carry out technical survey in preparation for clearance of a further 27.

### RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION

- The United Kingdom should present detailed plans and timelines for completing demining in the Falkland Islands.

## CONTAMINATION

The only mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United Kingdom are on the Falkland Islands, the result of conflict with Argentina in 1982.<sup>1</sup> At the end of 2016, the United Kingdom had 77 mined areas covering 11.21km<sup>2</sup>, as set out in Table 1.<sup>2</sup> This is a small decrease from the 83 mined areas covering 11.63km<sup>2</sup> of mined area, as at March 2016,<sup>3</sup> the result of demining in the last quarter of 2016.

**Table 1: Contamination by province (as at end-2016)<sup>4</sup>**

| Area                         | Mined areas | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Fox Bay                      | 12          | 2.37                    |
| Port Howard and Port Fitzroy | 6           | 1.30                    |
| Darwin and Goose Green       | 7           | 0.17                    |
| Murrell Peninsula            | 6           | 6.05                    |
| Stanley Area 1               | 8           | 0.14                    |
| Stanley Area 2               | 10          | 0.32                    |
| Stanley Area 3               | 4           | 0.58                    |
| Stanley Area 4               | 24          | 0.28                    |
| <b>Totals</b>                | <b>77</b>   | <b>11.21</b>            |

Although some clearance was undertaken in the early 1980s immediately following the Falklands conflict, between entry into force of the APMBC for the United Kingdom on 1 March 1999 and submission of its extension request in 2008, no further clearance took place.<sup>5</sup>

In 2001, the United Kingdom and Argentina agreed to carry a feasibility study on the clearance of mines in the Islands. The study, which was undertaken by Cranfield University, was concluded in October 2007. The resultant report “highlighted the environmental and remediation challenges, the climatic constraints and the limitations of the existing local infrastructure and recommended a two-year trial. It concluded that the clearance of mines from all mined areas would be challenging, but technically possible and estimated that the task would take a minimum of 10 years subject to the outcome of the trial.”<sup>6</sup>

In its 2008 Article 5 extension request, the United Kingdom reported that 117 mined areas remained over a total area of 13km<sup>2</sup>, and containing just over 20,000 mines (anti-personnel and anti-vehicle).<sup>7</sup> On the basis of additional information obtained during demining operations, the estimate for the total contaminated area was increased to 13.5km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>8</sup>

During the first four phases of clearance (from October 2009 to March 2016), 35 mined areas were released, totalling just over 2km<sup>2</sup>, with the destruction of 4,371 anti-personnel mines, 984 anti-vehicle mines, and 74 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO), including 21 submunitions. In addition, battle area clearance (BAC) operations during this period, resulted in just over 5km<sup>2</sup> of suspected hazardous area (SHA) being released, with the destruction of 87 items of UXO.<sup>9</sup>

No civilian has ever been killed or injured by mines on the islands.<sup>10</sup> Over the years, however, civilians have deliberately or inadvertently entered a minefield in numerous cases. For example, the Ministry of Defence reported “infringement” of minefields by a total of six locals and 15 foreign fishermen or tourists between March 2000 and December 2008.<sup>11</sup> On 6 December 2008, three crew members of a Belgian yacht inadvertently entered a minefield at Kidney Cove on East Falkland but were not injured. In October 2002, a Falkland Islander was fined £1,000 for entering a minefield on Goose Green.<sup>12</sup> It is a criminal offence on the Falkland Islands to enter a minefield.

The socio-economic impact of contamination on the islands is said to be minimal. All mined areas and SHAs have been “perimeter-marked and are regularly monitored and protected by quality stock proof fencing, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians.”<sup>13</sup> According to the United Kingdom, mined areas represent “only 0.1% of land used for farming. The mined areas cover a wide range of terrain including sandy beaches and dunes, mountains, rock screes, dry peat, wet swampy peat, and pasture land.”<sup>14</sup> A number of instances of cattle, sheep, or horses entering the minefields have been recorded since 2000, some of which resulted in the animals’ deaths.<sup>15</sup>

## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

A National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was established in 2009 to oversee clearance of mined areas.<sup>16</sup> The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) chairs the NMAA, which contains representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Falkland Islands government, a strategic advisor, and the project contractors.<sup>17</sup>

### Strategic Planning

Since 2010, mine clearance and battle area clearance (BAC) in the Falkland Islands have been conducted in four phases. Phase 1 took place from October 2009 to June 2010; Phase 2 from January to March 2012; Phase 3 from January to March 2013; Phase 4(a) from January to April 2015;<sup>18</sup> and Phase 4(b) from September 2015 to March 2016.<sup>19</sup>

In September 2016, the United Kingdom announced its plans for the next stage of survey and clearance operations in the Falkland Islands: Phase 5. This Phase will comprise of two stages, the first of which commenced in October 2016 and is expected to finish in March 2018, by the end of which the United Kingdom will have a more accurate picture of its remaining mine clearance challenge.<sup>20</sup>

The United Kingdom does not currently have a strategic plan in place for completion of mine clearance on the Falkland Islands. However, according to the United Kingdom, the first stage of Phase 5 has been designed to provide a more accurate picture of the remaining mine clearance challenge. As this first stage concludes in March 2018, the information gathered will inform the strategic plan.<sup>21</sup>

### Standards

The United Kingdom does not have its own national mine action standards, but demining operations on the Islands are conducted according to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and agreed upon by the NMAA.<sup>22</sup> Each project's Statement of Requirement contains the standards specific to the tasks being addressed.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup>

### Quality Management

Fenix Insight was responsible for monitoring the latest phase of clearance on a daily basis and has undertaken external quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) of the operations. 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.<sup>25</sup>

### Information Management

In 2015, the United Kingdom disseminated reports on three phases of "exploitation work" conducted during Phases 1, 2, and 4 on the Islands. These reports, although specific to the Falklands, were released in the expectation they might be of broader interest to the mine action community, particularly with regard to the effects of aging and weathering of specific mine types. The reports focus on two anti-personnel mines, the SB33 (Italian) and the P4B (Spanish), and two anti-vehicle mine types, the SB81 (Italian) and the C3B (Spanish).<sup>26</sup> Recent findings from analysis of recovered landmines in the Falkland Islands were presented as part of a side event hosted by the United Kingdom at the APMBC intersessional meetings in June 2017, entitled "Impact of Ageing of Landmines on Global Mine Action".<sup>27</sup>

### Operators

In October 2014, the Governor's Office in Port Stanley announced that demining contracts had been awarded to two companies for Phase 4 of clearance on the Islands. Battle Area Clearance, Training, Equipment and Consultancy International (BACTEC) was awarded the land release contract, while Fenix Insight was responsible for the Demining Project Office, which ensures quality management of demining operations.<sup>28</sup>

To implement Phase 4, which began in January 2015, BACTEC had a team totalling 46 deminers, along with other support and management staff. In total, 74 staff were employed on the project.<sup>29</sup> BACTEC also used three demining machines during operations: two flails and a tiller.<sup>30</sup>

BACTEC and Fenix Insight were subsequently awarded the contracts for land release contractor and demining project office (including quality assurance) respectively, for Phase 5 of clearance, which commenced in October 2016.<sup>31</sup> Capacity for Phase 5 operations was increased from previous phases, with a total of 108 personnel: 84 demining staff (7 teams of 12 (eight deminers, one supervisor, one team leader, a medic, and a driver per team); 7 technical staff (surveyors, mechanics, and excavator operators); 13 support staff, and 4 management staff. Mechanical equipment includes one anti-tank demining machine, three anti-personnel demining machines, two armoured excavators, in addition to the required transportation equipment.<sup>32</sup>

No major changes in survey and clearance capacity were expected in 2017. The United Kingdom has noted that the Falkland Islands has limited capacity in terms of accommodation and medical/casevac (evacuation of casualties by air) 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.<sup>33</sup>

## LAND RELEASE

During 2016, two phases of anti-personnel mine survey and clearance operations took place. The final three months of Phase 4b concluded in March 2016, while Phase 5 began in October of the same year. Between October and December 2016, 0.15km<sup>2</sup> was reduced by technical survey and a further 0.42km<sup>2</sup> released by clearance. In addition, survey confirmed nine areas as mined, totalling 0.18km<sup>2</sup>.

Since the start of planned demining operations at the end of 2009, the United Kingdom has predominantly released land through full clearance. While non-technical and technical survey have formed part of the United Kingdom's operations in the Falkland Islands for many years, the United Kingdom did not historically provide disaggregated data on the amount of land cancelled by non-survey, reduced by technical survey, and released by full clearance.

### Survey in 2016

As recorded in last year's Clearing the Mines 2016 report for the United Kingdom, during Phase 4(b) survey from September 2015 to March 2016, a total of more than 0.32km<sup>2</sup> was confirmed as mined.<sup>34</sup>

Between the start of Phase 5 operations in October 2016 and the end of the year, 154,000m<sup>2</sup> in Stanley Area 3 was reduced through technical survey. In addition, nine areas totalling 180,057m<sup>2</sup> were confirmed as mined in Stanley Area 3, and Darwin and Goose Green.<sup>35</sup>

### Clearance Phases 1 – 4 (October 2009 to March 2016)

The first formal clearance operations since the United Kingdom became a State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty in 1999 took place at the end of 2009. In total, during the first four phases of clearance from October 2009 to March 2016, 35 mined areas were released, totalling just over 2km<sup>2</sup>, with the destruction of 4,371 anti-personnel mines, 984 anti-vehicle mines, and 74 items of UXO, including 21 submunitions (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Mine clearance by project phase and area in October 2009 to 30 March 2016<sup>36</sup>**

| Project Phase | Geographic area                                       | Areas released | Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> ) | AP mines destroyed | AV mines destroyed | UXO destroyed |
|---------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1             | Fox Bay, Darwin and Goose Green, Stanley Area 1 and 3 | 4              | 89,540                         | 678                | 568                | 12            |
| 2             |   | 0              | 0                              | 0                  | 0                  | 0             |
| 3             | Stanley Area 1, 2 and 3                               | 6              | 826,000                        | 296                | 32                 | 6             |
| 4(a)          | Stanley Area 3  | 10             | 264,921                        | 723                | 24                 | 37            |
| 4(b)          | Stanley Area 2 and 3                                  | 15             | 832,594                        | 2,674              | 360                | 19            |
| <b>Totals</b> |   | <b>35</b>      | <b>2,013,055</b>               | <b>4,371</b>       | <b>984</b>         | <b>74</b>     |

AP = Anti-personnel

AV = Anti-vehicle

As noted in last year's Clearing the Mines report for the United Kingdom, during Phase 4(b) clearance from September 2015 to March 2016, fifteen areas totalling just over 0.83km<sup>2</sup> were cleared.<sup>37</sup> Phase 4(b) had originally been expected to conclude in December 2015, but was extended by three months as one mined area proved especially difficult to clear due to the unexpected inaccuracy of the minefield records.<sup>38</sup> The United Kingdom allocated additional funding to the project which allowed contractors to complete, at the same time, more tasks than originally planned.<sup>39</sup>

### Clearance Phase 5 (October 2016 onwards)

Phase 5 survey and clearance operations will tackle the most complex, remote, and environmentally sensitive minefields. The first stage of Phase 5 commenced in October 2016 and is expected to run until March 2018, with a three-month stand down over the Austral winter beginning in June 2017.<sup>40</sup>

Between the start of Phase 5 clearance operations in October 2016 and the end of the year, 423,210m<sup>2</sup> of mined area was cleared, with the destruction of 1,807 anti-personnel mines, 19 anti-vehicle mines, and one item of UXO (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Mine clearance Phase 5 (October 2016 to May 2017)<sup>41</sup>**

| Project Phase                | Geographic area          | Areas released | Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> ) | AP mines destroyed | AV mines destroyed | UXO destroyed |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 5 (October to December 2016) | Stanley Area 2           | 6              | 423,210                        | 1,807              | 19                 | 1             |
| 5 (January to May 2017)      | Stanley Area 2, 3, and 4 | 12             | 439,087                        | 1,358              | 80                 | 7             |
| <b>Totals</b>                |                          | <b>18</b>      | <b>862,297</b>                 | <b>3,165</b>       | <b>99</b>          | <b>8</b>      |

In some SHAs, machines (with a flail or tiller) are used to prepare the land for clearance, which improves productivity. All mechanically prepared ground is subsequently processed by deminers using visual search, detector search, raking, or full manual excavation drills. Furthermore, aerial drones, which were first introduced during Phase 4 clearance operations, are again being deployed during Phase 5. Use of drones to overfly 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. As it progresses towards clearing sand-duned areas, heavy sand-sifting machinery will be introduced.<sup>42</sup>

## ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the ten-year extension granted by states parties in 2008), 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 2019. The United Kingdom is not on track to meet this deadline.

As at December 2015, the Article 5 Committee highlighted that total mined area cleared to date represented less than 10% of overall mine contamination, far less than the 48% the United Kingdom forecasted it would have cleared in its 2008 Article 5 deadline extension request.<sup>43</sup> The Committee also observed that "the United Kingdom's pace of implementation suggests that it will not be able to complete implementation of Article 5 by its deadline in 2019".<sup>44</sup>

At the conclusion of the phase 4b of demining operations in March 2016, just under 2km<sup>2</sup> of mined land had been cleared since the United Kingdom joined the APMBC, releasing a total of 35 mined areas (see Table 2 above). As at the end of Phase 4b, 83 mined areas, covering a total of 11.63km<sup>2</sup>, remained to be released,<sup>45</sup> and by the end of 2016 this had been reduced to 77 mined areas over 11.21km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>46</sup> In July 2017, the United Kingdom reported that meeting the 2019 deadline would be "challenging", and that its current priority was successful implementation of the first stages of the Phase 5, and agreeing on plans for demining beyond 2018.<sup>47</sup> In both its reporting and planning, the United Kingdom is encouraged to clearly disaggregate data on the amount of mined area released (or planned for future released) through survey (both cancelled by non-technical survey and reduced through technical survey) and through clearance.

The Ninth Meeting of States Parties in December 2008 agreed to the United Kingdom's request for a ten-year extension but noted the United Kingdom had agreed to provide, not later than the end of June 2010, a detailed explanation of how demining was proceeding and the implications for future demining in order to meet the United Kingdom's obligations under Article 5.<sup>48</sup> As at September 2017, the United Kingdom had not yet fulfilled this commitment, though it had reported on progress in clearance and plans for the forthcoming phase of demining. The Article 5 Committee stated at the June 2017 intersessional meetings that "updated information on United Kingdom's plan to complete implementation of Article 5 by its deadline of 1 March 2019 would be welcomed, specifically indicating what geographical and quantified results are expected when, how, by whom and at what cost". It also noted that the Convention as a whole would benefit if the United Kingdom, "provided an accounting of annual milestones of progress to be achieved during the remaining period of its extension request".<sup>49</sup> The United Kingdom has pledged to continue to provide updates on progress and share lessons learned.<sup>50</sup>

The United Kingdom government funds all mine-clearance operations in the Islands.<sup>51</sup> Many of the remaining mined areas are said to be in extremely remote locations, exposed to adverse weather conditions, and, in the United Kingdom's opinion, pose negligible risk to civilians.<sup>52</sup> 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 medical evacuation of any casualties.<sup>53</sup> The United Kingdom expects these factors to become increasingly significant as the later phases of demining tackle the more remote and technically challenging minefields.<sup>54</sup>

To date, the United Kingdom has prioritised clearance of areas closest to settlements and civilian infrastructure, resulting in release of areas closest to Stanley and the roads leading in and out of the Islands' capital. In early 2016, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office 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 2016 study applied Multi Criteria Decision Analysis to rank all remaining minefields according to a range of factors including size/density of minefield; terrestrial factors (remoteness of location, topography, and difficulty of mine removal); human factors (proximity to life, benefits to local population of clearance, and political priorities of United Kingdom/Falkland Islands Government); and environmental factors (conservation of wildlife and adherence to local legislation). The resultant priority list formed the basis of the UK Government's invitation to tender for the contract for Phase 5 demining. The final order of clearance will also take into account practicalities, such as the contractors' capacity, weather, and time constraints.<sup>55</sup> The United Kingdom has noted that the small humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the remaining mined areas in the Falkland Islands decreases as the mined areas closest to population centres are cleared.<sup>56</sup>

The first stage of the latest phase of demining in the Falkland Islands (Phase 5), began in October 2016,<sup>57</sup> with the deployment of some 90 deminers.<sup>58</sup> During the first stage of Phase 5, 46 minefields totalling an estimated 111,150m<sup>2</sup> will be cleared, and a further 27, totalling an estimated 431,130m<sup>2</sup>, will be subject to technical survey. For the first time, operators will be clearing mined areas for which there are no minefield records, after technical survey has been conducted.<sup>59</sup> The survey work includes cutting lanes into suspected minefields in order to establish the position of any remaining mines, which will help to establish more accurately the extent of contamination in the remaining minefields,<sup>60</sup> and help inform strategic planning.<sup>61</sup>

The United Kingdom has also conducted an environmental impact assessment (EIA), which as at July 2017, was currently being discussed with the Falkland Islands Government prior to the affected areas being cleared.<sup>62</sup> The first part of Phase 5 is due to finish in March 2018, and detailed planning for clearance beyond that date was ongoing as at July 2017. The United Kingdom remains committed to keeping the APMBC informed of its progress and, as at July 2017, United Kingdom diplomats intended to provide details of clearance beyond 2018 at the APMBC Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties in December 2017.<sup>63</sup>

The £20 million pledged for the latest phase of demining will be jointly funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Ministry of Defence.<sup>64</sup>

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- 1 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 30 May 2008. There is a sovereignty dispute over the islands with Argentina, which claims jurisdiction over the Malvinas. Argentina has been granted an extension to its Article 5 deadline until 2020.
  - 2 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), 28 July and 31 August 2017.
  - 3 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
  - 4 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July and 31 August 2017.
  - 5 Analysis of Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 18 November 2008.
  - 6 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16.
  - 7 Ibid., p. 2.
  - 8 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.
  - 9 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 24 August 2016.
  - 10 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
  - 11 Letter from Permanent Joint Headquarters of the UK Ministry of Defence to Landmine Action, 16 February 2009.
  - 12 L. Johnson, "Lucky minefield incident for landing crew in Falklands", MercoPress, 9 December 2008.
  - 13 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Executive Summary, 18 November 2008, p. 2.
  - 14 Ibid.
  - 15 Letter from Permanent Joint Headquarters of the UK Ministry of Defence to Landmine Action, 16 February 2009.
  - 16 Statement of United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings (Standing Committee on Mine Action), Geneva, 27 May 2009.
  - 17 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
  - 18 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 and 11 June 2015.
  - 19 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
  - 20 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017; Statement of the United Kingdom, 15th Meeting of States Parties, Santiago, 29 November 2016; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
  - 21 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 11 October 2017.
  - 22 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
  - 23 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.

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- 24 Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 25 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 1 July 2016.
- 26 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 June 2015; Intersessional meetings (Committee on Article 5 Implementation), Geneva, 25 June 2015; and exploitation reports available at: <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/states-parties-to-the-convention/united-kingdom/>.
- 27 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 11 October 2017.
- 28 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 June 2015.
- 31 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 32 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department of the FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings (Standing Committee on Mine Action), Geneva, 19 May 2016; and emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 June and 15 July 2016.
- 35 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department of the FCO, 28 July and 31 August 2017.
- 36 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 24 August 2016. There is a small discrepancy between the number of mines reported in the "Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2016" report for Phase 4(b) (2,675 anti-personnel mines and 351 anti-vehicle mines), as contained, and the number of mines recorded subsequently (2,674 anti-personnel mines and 360 anti-vehicle mines) 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 now correct.
- 37 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings (Standing Committee on Mine Action), Geneva, 19 May 2016.
- 38 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 39 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 14 and 21 June 2016.
- 40 Statement of the United Kingdom, 15th Meeting of States Parties, Santiago, 29 November 201; and emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department of the FCO, 2 June, 28 July, and 11 October 2017.
- 41 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July, 31 August 2017, and 11 October 2017.
- 42 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016 and 28 July 2018.
- 43 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 30 May 2008; and "Preliminary observations of the Committee on Article 5 implementation – observations on the implementation of Article 5 by the UK", 23 June 2015.
- 44 "Preliminary observations of the Committee on Article 5 implementation – observations on the implementation of Article 5 by the UK", 23 June 2015.
- 45 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 46 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Decision on UK Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 9th Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 28 November 2008.
- 49 "Preliminary observations of the committee on Article 5 implementation – observations on the implementation of Article 5 by the UK", 8–9 June 2017.
- 50 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 51 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 June 2015.
- 52 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 53 Ibid.
- 54 Ibid.
- 55 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 56 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 57 UK government, "UK pledges £20m for landmine clearance from the Falkland Islands", 14 September 2016, at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-20m-for-landmine-clearance-from-the-falkland-islands>; and email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016.
- 58 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 59 Ibid.; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 60 UK government, "UK pledges £20m for landmine clearance from the Falkland Islands", 14 September 2016; email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016; "Falklands: 46 minefields to be cleared in two years pledges Foreign Office", MercoPress, 13 January 2017, at: <http://en.mercoPress.com/2017/01/13/falklands-46-minefields-to-be-cleared-in-two-years-pledges-foreign-office>; and statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 61 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 11 October 2017.
- 62 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 63 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 64 UK government, "UK pledges £20m for landmine clearance from the Falkland Islands", 14 September 2016.