

UNITED KINGDOM (FALKLAND ISLANDS)

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2019
(FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION REQUESTED TO MARCH 2024)

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE	2017	2016
Problem understood	8	7
Target date for completion of mine clearance	6	4
Targeted clearance	6	6
Efficient clearance	6	6
National funding of programme	8	7
Timely clearance	6	5
Land-release system in place	8	8
National mine action standards	9	8
Reporting on progress	7	6
Improving performance	8	7
PERFORMANCE SCORE: GOOD	7.2	6.4

PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

The United Kingdom again made good progress in 2017 in releasing mined area on the Falkland Islands,¹ clearing just over 1km² of mined area. The government has increased funding and accelerated demining in the current phase of operations, and has a fully funded programme in place until March 2020, at which point only eight mined areas covering less than 0.2km² of land are expected to remain. The inaccessibility of the Falkland Islands means they have limited capacity to support an

expanded workforce that would permit an increased rate of work. The United Kingdom has been working at what it assesses to be the maximum capacity that can be safely deployed on the Islands. In 2018, the United Kingdom was preparing to submit a five-year Article 5 deadline extension request until 1 March 2024. This extended deadline would provide the additional time needed to complete the United Kingdom's Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 obligations.

RECOMMENDATION 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) by survey (both cancelled by non-technical survey and reduced through technical survey) and clearance.

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 March 2018, only 35 mined areas

remained to be cleared, totalling 6.4km² (see Table 1)³ and the United Kingdom has a fully funded programme in place to further reduce contamination to eight mined areas by 31 March 2020.⁴

Table 1: Contamination by province (as at end of Phase 5(a), end March 2018)⁵

Area	Mined areas	Area (m ²)
Fox Bay	12	236,950
Port Howard	5	128,280
Darwin and Goose Green	0	0
Murrell Peninsula	6	6,046,800
Stanley Area 1	8	0
Stanley Area 2	2	2,570
Stanley Area 3	2	25,450
Stanley Area 4	0	0
Totals	35	6,440,050

Some clearance was undertaken in the early 1980s immediately following the Falklands conflict, during which 1,855 mines were removed and destroyed from mined area.⁶ 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.⁷

In 2001, the United Kingdom and Argentina agreed to carry out a feasibility study on the clearance of mines in the Islands. The study, which was undertaken by Cranfield University in the United Kingdom, 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."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, which were then separated out with a view to maintaining accurate accounts of progress.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

In addition, battle area clearance (BAC) operations during this period (conducted during Phases 2, 3, 4(b), and 5(a)), resulted in nearly 7.86km² of suspected hazardous area (SHA) being cleared, with the destruction of 87 items of UXO.¹³

The United Kingdom has reported that no civilian has ever been killed or injured by mines on the islands.¹⁴

Over the years, however, civilians have deliberately or inadvertently entered a minefield in a number of 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 2008.¹⁵ It is a criminal offence on the Falkland Islands to enter a minefield.¹⁶

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.”¹⁷ 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.”¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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 the UK 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), with the Land Release Contractor (currently Battle Area Clearance, Training, Equipment and Consultancy International (BACTEC) now known as Dynasafe BACTEC Ltd) and the Demining Project Office (currently Fenix Insight), invited to attend “where appropriate”.²⁰

In addition, there is a Suspect Hazardous Area Land Release Committee (SHALARC), which is a body based on the Falkland Islands, composed of a wide range of local officials and a representative of the United Kingdom military. The SHALARC provides a forum for the contractors to discuss or provide detail on issues of concern or interest to the committee, such as the land release process, including when land has been released for public use.²¹

Strategic Planning

The United Kingdom is currently undertaking the fifth phase of its demining operations on the Falkland Islands. The government has committed to spend more than £27 million on Phase 5(a) and (b) (covering 2016–20), which covers the clearance of 79 mined areas totalling some 10.86km². This total includes 2.86km² of BAC.²²

Phase 5(a) commenced in November 2016 and concluded in March 2018.²³ 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.²⁴ 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 APMB.²⁵

The current stage of demining, Phase 5(b), which began in April 2018, is due to conclude by the end of March 2020.²⁶ 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.²⁷ Technical survey of Yorke Bay, which will be carried out during Phase 5(b), will inform the planning and costing for the release of the remaining eight mined areas.²⁸

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 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 the United Kingdom/Falkland Islands Governments); 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰

Legislation and Standards

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.³¹ Each project's Statement of Requirement contains the standards specific to the tasks being addressed.³² 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.³³

Quality Management

The Land Release Contractor in the Falklands (Dynasafe BACTEC Ltd, at present) undertakes its own internal Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). The Demining Project Office (Fenix Insight, at present) monitors this quality management and can also conduct its external QA and QC.³⁴ The size of the sampled areas at each task is decided by the quality contractor based on the guidance set out in IMAS 09.20.³⁵

Information Management

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 extension request). This forms the basis of the declarations to the APMB's 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.³⁶

The United Kingdom has not historically collated data on area cancelled and on area reduced.³⁷

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. Based on a balance of merit and value for money, the same organisation, 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.³⁸ 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-vehicle mine machine, three anti-personnel mine machines, and two armoured excavators, in addition to the required transportation equipment.³⁹

The position of Demining Project Office, which implements the policies of the NMAA and monitors the land release operations on the Falkland Islands, is also awarded through competitive tender. Based on merit, Fenix Insight has been awarded responsibility for the Demining Project Office for all five stages of demining so far.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹

LAND RELEASE

During 2017, anti-personnel mine survey and clearance operations took place in the Falkland Islands as part of Phase 5(a) of demining (November 2016 to March 2018, with operations stood down for the Austral winter).

Between January and December 2017, just over 1km² was released by clearance, as part of Phase 5(a) clearance operations.⁴²

While non-technical and technical survey have formed a key part of the United Kingdom's operations in the Falkland Islands for many years, the United Kingdom does not provide data on the amount of land cancelled by non-technical survey or reduced by technical survey.

Survey in 2017

During Phase 5a (November 2016 to March 2018), technical survey was reported to have been completed in minefields in Port Howard, Fox Bay, and Stanley Area 3, but no data was reported on the amount of mined area reduced through survey.⁴³

Clearance in Phase 5(a) (November 2016 to March 2018)

Phase 5(a) survey and clearance operations are tackling some of the most complex, remote, and environmentally sensitive minefields. Phase 5(a) commenced in November 2016 and ran until March 2018, with a three-month stand down over the Austral winter beginning in June 2017.⁴⁴ In total, during Phase 5(a) of clearance, 52 mined areas were released, totalling just over 2km², with the destruction of 4,223 anti-personnel mines, 245 anti-vehicle mines, and

44 items of UXO (see Table 2).⁴⁵ A further 2.86km² of BAC was conducted during this Phase.⁴⁶

Of this, just over 1km² of mined area was reported as cleared in 2017, with the destruction of 2,557 anti-personnel mines, 207 anti-vehicle mines, and 17 items of UXO during the course of the year.

Table 2: Mine clearance Phase 5(a) (November 2016 to March 2018)⁴⁷

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

Phase 5(b) of clearance operations, for the period April 2018 to March 2020, commenced on schedule in April, and is covering more than 5.95km² of confirmed or suspected mined area.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹

Previous 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 2km², with the destruction of 4,083 anti-personnel mines, 927 anti-vehicle mines, and 74 items of UXO, including 21 submunitions (see Table 3).

Table 3: Mine clearance by project phase and area in October 2009 to 30 March 2016⁵⁰

Project Phase	Geographic area	Areas released	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
1 (Oct 2009 to June 2010)	Fox Bay, Darwin and Goose Green, Stanley Area 1 and 3	4	89,540	678	568	12
2 (Jan 2012 to March 2012)		0	0	0	0	0
3 (Jan 2013 to March 2013)	Stanley Area 1, 2 and 3	6	841,241	233	32	6
4(a) (Jan 2015 to May 2015)	Stanley Area 3	10	264,921	723	24	37
4(b) (Sept 2015 to March 2016)	Stanley Area 2 and 3	15	832,594	2,449	303	19
Totals		35	2,028,296	4,083	927	74

ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMB (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. 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 2018.⁵¹ In March 2018, the United Kingdom submitted a second extension request, seeking a further five-year extension to its Article 5 deadline, through to 1 March 2024. This will be the final deadline extension the United Kingdom expects to seek.

Phase 5(a) of survey and clearance operations finished as scheduled at the end of March 2018. Upon conclusion of Phase 5(a), just over 4.08km² of mined land had been cleared since the United Kingdom joined the APMB, releasing a total of 87 mined areas. In addition, almost 7.86km² of BAC has been released during this same period.⁵² Phase 5(b) commenced immediately in succession in April 2018 and was expected to conclude by 31 March 2020.

As outlined by the United Kingdom in its Article 5 extension request, submitted for consideration by States Parties in March 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 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.⁵³ 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”.⁵⁴

There are two further areas, Don Carlos Bay and Beatrice Cove, which have never been considered as mined, and which were not involved 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.⁵⁵

The United Kingdom “retains the strong intention that the clearance of Yorke Bay will be possible within the 5-year extension request”.⁵⁶ 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 moved 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 2024.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸

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 in the winter months.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰ 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 has increased its funding commitment for Phase 5.⁶¹

The United Kingdom government funds all mine-clearance operations in the Islands.⁶² The first four stages of demining (2009 to March 2016) cost £11 million (approx. US\$14.5 million).⁶³ 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). This will leave eight mined areas as at end of March 2020. According to the United Kingdom, “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.”⁶⁴

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 3.42km² of mined area has been cleared in the last five years.

Table 4: Mine clearance in 2013–17⁶⁵

Year	Area cleared [km ²]*
2017	1.05
2016	0.94
2015	0.59
2014	0
2013	0.84
Total	3.42

* Based on the year in which clearance was completed

The United Kingdom has committed to providing updated information on progress and next steps at subsequent future meetings of States Parties to the Convention.⁶⁶

- 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 2020.
- 2 First Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 2008 (hereafter, 2008 Extension Request).
- 3 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 4 Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 29 March 2018, p. 3 (hereafter, 2018 Extension Request).
- 5 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 6 2018 Extension Request, p. 6.
- 7 Analysis of 2008 Extension Request, 18 November 2008.
- 8 2008 Extension Request, p. 16.
- 9 2008 Extension Request, p. 2.
- 10 2008 Extension Request, p. 2; 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 Extension Request, p. 5.
- 12 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Statement of the United Kingdom, Standing Committee meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 4.
- 15 Letter from Permanent Joint Headquarters of the UK Ministry of Defence to Landmine Action, 16 February 2009.
- 16 2018 Extension Request, p. 10.
- 17 2008 Extension Request, p. 2.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Letter from Permanent Joint Headquarters of the UK Ministry of Defence to Landmine Action, 16 February 2009.
- 20 2018 Extension Request, p. 8.
- 21 Ibid., p. 9.
- 22 Ibid., pp. 7 and 14; and email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 23 2018 Extension Request, p. 3.
- 24 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, 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: <http://en.mercoPress.com/2017/01/13/falklands-46-minefields-to-be-cleared-in-two-years-pledges-foreign-office>.
- 25 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 11 October 2017.
- 26 2018 Extension Request, p. 7.
- 27 Ibid., pp. 7 and 14.
- 28 Ibid., p. 14.
- 29 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 21 September 2016 and 28 July 2017.
- 30 Statement of the United Kingdom, Standing Committee meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 31 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018; and 2018 Extension Request, pp. 3 and 7.
- 32 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016.
- 33 APMBC Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 34 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 9.
- 35 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 1 July 2016.
- 36 Email from an official in the Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre, FCO, 21 August 2018.
- 37 2018 Extension Request, Annex A.
- 38 Ibid., p. 9.
- 39 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 40 2018 Extension Request, p. 9.
- 41 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 3.
- 42 2018 Extension Request, Annex A.
- 43 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 44 Statement of the United Kingdom, 15th Meeting of States Parties, Santiago, 29 November 2017; and emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 2 June, 28 July, and 11 October 2017, and 26 June 2018.
- 45 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 46 2018 Extension Request, Annex A.
- 47 Ibid. 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.
- 48 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 49 Emails from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 15 July 2016 and 28 July 2018; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 8.
- 50 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 24 August 2016. There is a small discrepancy between the mined area cleared and the number of mines destroyed, as reported previously for Phase 3 (826,000m² cleared and 296 anti-personnel mines destroyed) and Phase 4(b) (2,674 anti-personnel mines and 360 anti-vehicle mines destroyed) and the data reported most recently in the United Kingdom's 2018 Article 5 Extension Request (Phase 3: 841,241m² cleared and 233 anti-personnel mines destroyed and Phase 4(b) 2,499 anti-personnel mines and 303 anti-vehicle mines destroyed), as contained in Table 3 of this report. The FCO has confirmed to Mine Action Review that the data in its 2018 Article 5 Extension Request and Table 3 of this report is now correct.
- 51 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017.
- 52 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 26 June 2018.
- 53 2018 Extension Request, pp. 7 and 14.
- 54 Ibid., p. 15.
- 55 Ibid., p. 13.
- 56 Ibid., p. 14.
- 57 Ibid., p. 15.
- 58 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 28 July 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, pp. 3 and 11.
- 59 2018 Extension Request, p. 4.
- 60 Statement of the United Kingdom, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and 2018 Extension Request, p. 3.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Email from an official in the Arms Export Policy Department, FCO, 3 June 2015.
- 63 2018 Extension Request, pp. 3 and 10.
- 64 Ibid., p. 10.
- 65 See Cluster Munition Monitor and Mine Action Review reports on clearance in the United Kingdom covering 2013–17.
- 66 2018 Extension Request, pp. 12 and 14.