Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

2 December 2021

English only

Nineteenth Meeting
The Hague, 15-19 November 2021

Declaration of Completion of implementation of Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

I. Background

1. The United Kingdom ratified the Convention on 31 July 1998 and it entered into force for the United Kingdom on 1 March 1999. In its initial transparency report submitted on 26 August 1999, the United Kingdom reported that there were areas under its jurisdiction or control that were known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In doing so, the United Kingdom acknowledged that it had an obligation under Article 5 of the Convention to address these areas and to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines contained as soon as possible but no later than 1 March 2009.

2. The only mined areas under the jurisdiction and control of the United Kingdom were located on the Falkland Islands, an overseas territory. A number of minefields were laid in the Falkland Islands during the 1982 conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina. The Argentine Government reported to the United Nations that approximately 20,000 anti-personnel mines and 5,000 anti-vehicle mines were taken to the Islands by its armed forces. See below at 33-35 for information on the variance in mines recorded as laid and mines found.

3. In the immediate aftermath of the 1982 conflict, the UK military carried out work to locate known and suspected mined areas, and undertook some demining. Argentine military personnel assisted with these efforts, and provided all available minefield records, maps and information on how the minefields were designed, and the type and locations of mines and explosive ordnance not formally recorded. Approximately 1,855 mines were removed and destroyed from the mined areas, together with stockpiles containing approximately 3,000 mines. However, clearance was stopped due to mine-action related injuries. Following this, battle area clearance continued over a number of years to clear unexploded ordnance, stockpiles of ammunition, and other hazardous debris left over from the conflict. Confirmed and suspected hazardous areas were recorded, marked and fenced. In some cases, it was possible to identify areas accurately from Argentine minefields records. However, there was no complete record of mines laid or of the mines cleared following the conflict. Suspected hazardous areas were identified from information from local inhabitants and evidence such as animal casualties.

4. The confirmed and suspect areas were regularly monitored by the UK's locally based Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment to reduce the impact on the

community, with any mines on the surface that were perceived to pose a danger to civilians destroyed using a remotely controlled vehicle. Mine risk education continued for both military and civilians on the Falkland Islands to ensure mine awareness remained a key part of normal health and safety considerations. In addition, the Falkland Islands Government has imposed a Crimes Ordinance since 1989, which means that a criminal offence has been committed by any person who:

- Wilfully enters a minefield without lawful authority; or
- Without lawful authority wilfully causes a mine to explode or attempts so to do; or
- Without lawful authority wilfully cuts or removes any part of any fence dividing any minefield from other land; or
- Without lawful authority removes, damages or obscures any sign or notice warning of the existence of or depicting the boundaries or a boundary of a minefield, or warning of the possibility that mines may be found in the vicinity; or
- Wilfully drives any animal into a minefield.

5. In its initial transparency report submitted on 26 August 1999, the United Kingdom reported that 117 confirmed and suspected mined areas containing anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicle mines or a combination of both, remained from the 1982 conflict. The United Kingdom confirmed that measures were taken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from hazardous areas including stock-proof fences and signage around the perimeters. The United Kingdom also confirmed that it was working with Argentina to assess the cost and feasibility of mine clearance options.

6. The following types of mines were laid in the Falkland Islands: C-3B, P-4B, SB81, SB33, No 6, No 4, FMK1, FMK2, M1A1 and Elsie.

II. Joint Feasibility Study

7. In 2001, the United Kingdom and Argentina agreed to carry out a joint Feasibility Study on the clearance of landmines in the Falkland Islands. The United Kingdom could not initiate a demining programme until the study was completed in October 2007. The Feasibility Study included a field survey of the Falkland Islands, carried out by Cranfield University. The aim of the field survey was to provide a detailed assessment of: the availability and suitability of the methods and techniques normally used to detect, clear and dispose of landmines and UXO; the potential environmental risks; and the estimated costs for each clearance method and for environmental remediation.

8. The Feasibility Study identified 117 confirmed and suspected mined areas, totalling 13 sq km. This figure was later updated to 122 areas as the Study had combined separately numbered areas. The areas covered a wide range of terrain including sandy beaches and dunes, mountains, rock screes, dry peat, water-logged peat and pasture land. Some of these areas were isolated and could only be accessed by specialist tracked vehicles. The Study confirmed that each area would need to be assessed on its own merits and it was likely that different clearance methods would need to be adopted, even within one area. The report highlighted the environmental and logistical challenges, the climatic constraints and the limitations of the existing local infrastructure. Cranfield University 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. The severe weather conditions (temperature, rain and visibility) would limit the annual working period to a maximum of 10 months each year, leaving two months during which the completed tasks could be assessed and planning for the following annual period take place.

9. Due to the time taken to complete the Feasibility Study, the United Kingdom applied for an extension to its Article 5 deadline on 30 May 2008, requesting the maximum of 10 years to undertake and complete Article 5 implementation on the Falkland Islands. The Feasibility Study was attached to the extension request and gave detail on the significant environmental, technical and geographical challenges the mined areas presented for any demining operation. The extension request also set out how the humanitarian and socio-

economic impact of the mined areas in the Falkland Islands was negligible, with no civilian casualties since 1982, and there would be no negative implications if an extension was granted. On 28 November 2008, the Eighth Meeting of States granted the United Kingdom a 10 year extension until 1 March 2019. The United Kingdom agreed to proceed immediately with clearance of three mined areas.

III. Falklands Demining Programme

10. From 2009 to 2016, the United Kingdom completed four phases of demining. Phase 1 and Phase 2 were trials to assess the suitability of various mine clearance equipment, techniques for clearance and confidence-building measures, assess the optimal mix of techniques and equipment in each mined area, assess the environmental impact of each of the clearance options, and to examine the range of options for remediating the effects of mine clearance on the peat landscape that may be appropriate for each clearance technique. Phase 1 involved the clearance of four mined areas, and took place specifically on beaches, sand dunes and peat areas, with one mined area categorised as being in proximity of habitation or a road, and one area suspected not to contain mines that would be beneficial for confidence-building measures. On Phase 2, battle area clearance took place on land which was known not to be mined but still within a restricted area behind the Stanley Common fence. This area was selected due to its social value to the local population; it had previously been a popular picnic area and was close to Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands. The phases provided valuable operational and technical lessons which informed subsequent phases.

11. The UK committed £11,000,000 to the first four phases of demining. See table below for progress made during phases 1 - 4[1].

Project Phase	*Area Released (sqm)*	*AP Mines Destroyed*	*AV Mines Destroyed*	*UXO Destroyed*	*Mined Areas Cleared*	*Comments*
1	89,540	678	568	6	4	
2	3,490,000			85	0	No mine clearance took place but UXO was found visually and using detectors.
3	1,024,241	233	32	6	6	
4	2,427,258	3172	384	39	25	
Totals	**7,031,039**	**4,083**	**984**	**136**	**35**	

12. The United Kingdom committed initial funding of £27 million to Phase 5 that began in November 2016. Despite the significant progress made on clearance since 2009, the UK required an additional extension of five years of its initial extended Article 5 deadline to enable it to address the remaining and most complex mined areas. On 30 November 2018, the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties granted the UK a second extension until 1 March 2024.

13. Phase 5 was split into two parts. Phase 5a ran from November 2016 to 31 March 2018, clearing 52 mined areas. Phase 5b ran from 1 April 2018 to 14 November 2020, clearing 35 mined areas. This final phase of clearance concluded the Falklands Demining Programme. See table below for progress on mined areas:

Project Phase	*Area Released (sqm)*	*AP Mines Destroyed*	*AV Mines Destroyed*	*UXO Destroyed*	*Mined Areas Cleared*
5a	4,908,928	4,854	245	43	52
5b	11,117,983	990	465	35	35
Totals	**16,026,911**	**5,844**	**710**	**78**	**87**

[1] The UK has not disaggregated data on land released through technical survey from land reduced by clearance on this Programme.

14. The land release contractor employed the following number of staff members, including deminers, throughout the Programme: Phase 1 – 59; Phase 2 – 23; Phase 3 – 60; Phase 4 – 74; and for Phase 5 – 108.

IV. Oversight and assurance

15. The land release contractor (LRC), responsible for mine clearance, was selected by international competitive tender prior to each phase. Based on a selection awarded on the balance of merit and value for money, the same organisation, SafeLane Global Limited (formerly known as BACTEC International, then Dynasafe BACTEC), was selected to undertake all phases of the Programme.

16. The Demining Project Office (DPO), Fenix Insight Ltd, was also selected through international competitive tender and was independent of the LRC. The DPO was responsible for implementing the policies of the National Mine Action Authority (see 18 below) and monitored land release activities on the Falkland Islands (see 19 below). On merit, the DPO was also selected to work on all five phases of the Programme. Using the same LRC and DPO has allowed for continual improvements during each phase of the Programme, learning lessons from previous phases to increase performance and productivity.

17. Ahead of Phase 1, the UK also appointed an external consultant as a Strategic Adviser, independent of the DPO, to provide expert advice on the tendering process for demining phases; advise on governance arrangements for demining operations; provide expert technical advice through the implementation of the Programme; and to advise on a long-term approach to completing the UK's demining obligations in the Falkland Islands.

18. A National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was created to regulate, manage and co-ordinate mine action on the Falkland Islands. The NMAA ensured that mine action was conducted in accordance with UK and Falklands' legislation, and its approval was required prior to the commencement of clearance operations. The NMAA was chaired by a representative from what was then the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (now the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office), and comprised representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Falkland Islands Government (FIG), as well as the UK's Strategic Adviser. The Land Release Contractor (LRC) and Demining Project Office (DPO) were invited to meetings when appropriate. The Strategic Adviser developed an operational accreditation requirement for the LRC, which was then implemented by the DPO. Operational accreditation involved the on-site assessment of the LRC to confirm that people, equipment, materials and procedures had been provided and were capable of being used as intended.

19. The LRC undertook internal quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) in accordance with both IMAS and its own ISO 9001 quality management certification. The DPO (also ISO 9001 certified) monitored implementation of the LRC's quality management system, and conducted its own external monitoring processes. Most work sites were visited on a daily basis by the DPO external monitor. All key decisions taken during the land release process (relating to cancellation, reduction or final declaration of completion, including environmental aspects) at each site were subject to review by the DPO, checking the evidence base used to justify those decisions. Where the DPO was not satisfied that the available evidence had been adequately reflected in the decision-making process, any concerns were explained to the LRC so further technical action could take place. Once the DPO was satisfied, the decision log in the site record was countersigned by the DPO external monitor. The rigorous and comprehensive process ensured that quality, technical, environmental and safety standards were maintained. The DPO undertook external QA and QC on a regular basis in accordance with the concepts and principles set out in IMAS 07.40 (Monitoring of mine action organisations) and provided the LRC with a QC Sampling Plan prior to an inspection. If there was a failure to agree on aspects of the Plan, the DPO could override the LRC.

20. The aim was to test whether any non-conformities or critical non-conformities existed within a sample. For the Falklands Programme, a non-conformity was the discovery after land release of any item that may cause a reduction in confidence that all explosive hazards had been adequately removed or fenced. Such items included, but were not limited

to, identifiable fragments of mines and UXO. A critical non-conformity was the discovery in or on land released of a mine; any item of UXO; a fragment of a mine or UXO that still contained explosive; or a fuze, detonator other initiation device. If a non-conformity or critical non-conformity was found in released land, the DPO would work with the LRC to conduct a root-cause analysis to identify corrective action required, which would designate an appropriate area to be re-processed, and further action to prevent reoccurrence of a similar non-conformity. In-process non-conformities were identified, categorised and managed in accordance with IMAS 07.12 (Quality management in mine action) and IMAS 07.40. In the course of the 11-year Programme, two incidents were classified as critical non-conformities. Both related to the discovery of parts of mines (no longer capable of functioning as designed but included some energetic material or components) that had been subject to clearance process but remained in previously released areas. Investigation, including detailed and rigorous root-cause analysis, demonstrated that none of the fragments had been missed during clearance but indicated a possible gap in the clearance process relating to the collection and accounting of residual debris. A confirmatory search was conducted at the two sites in question and additional visual confirmatory searches were conducted at other sites subject to similar clearance accounting processes. No other items were discovered. Adjustments were made to the related standard operating procedures to address the aspect of dealing with post-clearance debris. No other subsequent non-conformity or critical non-conformities were discovered in relation to released land during the remainder of the Programme.

21. The Suspect Hazardous Area Land Release Committee (SHALARC) was formed after Phase 1. The Committee comprised the DPO as the Chair, and a wide range of local officials, a representative of the UK military, as well as the LRC. The SHALARC was based on the Falkland Islands and discussed land release processes and progress of the project. It provided an opportunity for the LRC and the DPO to discuss issues which may be of interest or concern to the Committee. It also provided an opportunity for the contractors to explain the approach being taken to ensure that any residual risk was reduced to as low as reasonably practicable and that the land subject to the land release process could be released for public use.

V. Methodology

22. Each mined area provided its own set of challenges in the form of: inaccurate records; no records; differing ground conditions; undocumented records of post-conflict clearance started by the UK military; the proximity of the public to hazardous areas; heath fires; as well as road traffic close to the mined areas.

23. The UK's Strategic Advisor set the following underlying principles for each phase of clearance:

- Mines to be cleared in compliance with domestic legislation and international obligations.
- All operational decisions shall put the safety of the deminer first.
- After the safety of the deminer, the quality of the land release outcome shall take precedence.
- Some disruption is unavoidable but best efforts will be used to minimise the impact of land release activities on the environment.
- In general, land release does not take place during the winter months because of the risks to safety, quality and productivity. Exceptions to this will be sought on a case-by-case basis.

24. The UK recognises International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and the contractors on the Programme were required to observe the requirements set out in them, except when relevant UK national or Falkland Islands law took precedence. When UK or Falkland Islands law was silent on a particular issue, IMAS applied. All work completed on the Falkland Islands met or exceeded IMAS standards, and was adapted to meet the specifics of the situation found on the Islands. On the issue of post clearance safety, the UK used 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'[2].

25. On the Programme, land release was the process to identify, define and remove all presence and suspicion of explosive ordnance through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. The survey process involved the collection and analysis of data, with and without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine contamination, to define better where mine contamination was present, and where it was not. This data supported land release prioritisation and decision-making processes. Non-technical survey was conducted from outside the fence of a confirmed or suspected mined area and took account of terrain and vegetation, and looked for mine-related metadata. Technical survey was undertaken behind fences by deminers, and sometimes required a small tracked flail device or tiller to cross the suspect land. The aim was to locate mine rows or to demonstrate that none existed. In the event that technical survey showed no mines were present, the LRC and DPO contractors prepared a report for the NMAA explaining how this outcome had been reached, and how the technical survey method used reduced the risk of missing any part of a mined area or other scattered mines to ALARP. The NMAA would then decide whether the area should remain as a suspected hazardous area for further investigation or to authorise the cancellation of the area and implement the process to complete a handover certificate. Technical survey provided key data to allow safe and cost-efficient mine clearance to follow. The project used a combination of manual and mechanical clearance, as well as battle area clearance to achieve ALARP. All mines found were destroyed through in-situ destruction, or by burning, other demolition or exploitation.

26. The following methods were used on the Programme:

- **Mechanical ground preparation and manual follow on**: Initial preparation of safe access lanes was achieved by using a suitable ground preparation machine, with a selected flail or tiller attachment. All mechanically prepared ground was followed up by 'manual deminers' using techniques such as visual search, detector search, raking or full manual excavation drills, depending on the threat analysis and whether the presence of mines was being proved or discounted.
- **Full manual excavation**: This required the removal of vegetation and layers of topsoil down to a contracted depth of 20cm. Excavation was achieved by removing soil in 5cm layers. Before each layer was removed, the ground was searched with a detector. Mine detection depths varied depending on the mine type and ground conditions.
- **Block clearance**: It is usual for evidence to be found on the surface, or for a detonation to occur during mechanical ground preparation, if mines are present in a suspect area. In these cases, the area was manually cleared by processing the soil with hand tools such as trowels, rakes, forks and detectors, which is known as block clearance. When supported by machines, block clearance was a quick and efficient method. In the sand dune areas, block clearance was completed using an armoured excavator or screening machine. This type of clearance was suitable for suspect areas where very few mines remained from the original pattern.
- **Raking:** This method was preceded by a thorough analysis of the records, a visual search of the ground, and mechanical ground preparation. It required mechanical processing of the driest ground several times to loosen the soil where it may be easily processed to a minimum depth of 20cm.
- **Battle area clearance (BAC):** The BAC process was applied to all hazard areas once they had been declared mine threat free. All BAC was preceded by a detailed threat analysis to determine the most effective way to complete area clearance whilst at the same time satisfying the standard of ALARP.

[2] IMAS 4.10: "All reasonable effort has been applied when the commitment of additional resources is considered to be unreasonable in relation to the results expected."

27. A missing mine drill was employed when a mine was missing from its expected location, either as shown on the minefield records, or in relation to other mines found. As a minimum, the area was searched carefully, with a radius of 1m, and to a depth below which a mine could not reasonably be present. If no mine could be found, every effort was made to find any evidence that may explain the absence of the mine including looking for fragments of the mine, which would indicate a detonation in-place. Both the LRC and DPO would need to be confident that the surrounding soil had been processed in such a way that, had any mine been present, it would have been found.

28. The process to reach ALARP was modified for the final tasks in Phase 5b to take into account its unique challenges, as the environmental conditions meant it would not have been practical to use the missing mine drill adopted in earlier phases. The LRC deployed block clearance and excavation to the rock or clay layer. This either determined evidence that the mine laid no longer posed a threat, or that the mine was missing. Once each excavation was completed, a detector search was conducted over the newly exposed ground before the sand was replaced.

29. In the Programme's strategy, the residual risk following completion of land release was considered ALARP when the following factors applied:

- The LRC is an organisation of proven competence and of international standing and has been selected from a competitive process to be the best organisation for this specific task.
- The DPO is a person or organisation of proven competence and international standing and has been selected from a competitive process to be the best for this specific task.
- A thorough accreditation process has taken place to check competence and suitability of the Contractor's personnel, equipment and procedures by the NMAA during competitive tender, and by the DPO during the pre-deployment and operational deployment phases for this specific task.
- The Contract requires higher standards than set out in IMAS.
- The land release methodology authorised for use has been agreed by the NMAA and FIG; and
- The land release methodology has been subject to both internal quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) undertaken by the LRC and external QA and QC undertaken by the DPO.

30. Following the end of each task, a handover certificate was produced to certify that the specified area had been cleared of mines and UXO hazards in accordance with the land release criteria specified in the contract. This was then signed by the LRC, DPO, Head of NMAA, and the landowner.

VI. Environmental considerations

31. The Falkland Islands contain some very sensitive flora, fauna and fragile terrain that required careful consideration prior to the commencement of any clearance work. Environmental standards used through the Programme were agreed in coordination with the FIG Environmental Planning Department to minimise damage to the environment, and to aid remediation. Earlier phases of work focused on tasks where the greatest impact could be achieved in the shortest time, leaving mined areas with environmentally sensitive issues until later.

32. In 2017, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) was conducted and identified two particular issues that required additional mitigation over and above standard measures to reduce the environmental risks and to ensure that impact was limited to the absolute minimum. The first area of concern was mined areas within which some penguin species bred and nested in burrows. The second area of concern was the operationally and environmentally challenging natural landscape of Yorke Bay. There was a heightened risk of

mine movement under the influence of wind, sand, watercourses and tidal action. Some mined areas in this region had been buried under sand dunes up to 10m in height, built up over 38 years.

VII. Variance in the number of historically recorded mines laid and mines found

33. The records available for planning the 2009-2020 Programme were incomplete. For example, there were no Argentine minefield records for 40 sites outside Stanley in the following areas: Goose Green, Fox Bay, Port Howard, Port Fitzroy and the Murrell Peninsula. Where records did exist, while very useful, they were not always reliable. Analysis has shown that:

- Many of the records were produced before mines were laid.
- Some records were lost soon after the conflict.
- Some discrepancies occurred as a result of physical conditions on the ground or because circumstances interrupted the mine laying process.
- Some mines were found in dumps but, even at sites with records, reconciliation of numbers found did not always match up. Some of the mines dumped may have been destroyed during or soon after the conflict.
- Mines may have been 'issued', and may have been included in the original declaration, but were not laid.
- Records of the initial UK forces clearance operation were sparse with a number of discrepancies.
- From bone evidence, it is clear that wildlife had detonated large numbers of mines in certain areas.

34. In addition, 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 the subsequent years. Clearance in the final phase of the Programme included areas that had been heavily affected by the action of tidal streams, watercourses and erosion. From time to time, mines have washed up on beaches, indicating that some quantity of mines were washed out to sea. We cannot assess what those numbers are, or where they might be. To reach ALARP for this specific issue, the entire shoreline and rock outcrops from the eastern end of the completed mined area SA004 to the western end of the area behind the Yorke Bay fence, under Gypsy Cove, has been visually searched at low tide. Fenix Insight undertook an exploitation study that suggests that while water ingress over time does reduce the viability of landmines, there is still a risk that some mine types may have the potential to function. The FIG are aware of the potential risk of mines washing up onto the shore. Signs were previously erected on beaches warning the public of this situation. Since the conclusion of the Programme, we have recommended signage at Yorke Bay to raise awareness of this issue, as well as an occasional physical check. See also 38 below for the process implemented in the event of a discovery of a mine.

35. During planning and projection phases, where available, we used numbers of mines from records to help assess the likely time and effort that would be needed for the completion of each phase of clearance. However, it was not possible to accurately predict the number of mines that would be found.

VIII. Conclusion of the Falklands Demining Programme

36. The UK has spent £44 million since the inception of the Falklands Demining Programme in 2009 to clear 122 confirmed and suspected mined areas. The UK operation destroyed 9,927 anti-personnel mines, 1,694 anti-vehicle mines and 214 unexploded ordnance items, and released 23,057,950 sq metres of land back to the community. Clearance has been achieved without a single casualty.

37. The United Kingdom declares that it has destroyed all anti-personnel mines in areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. The United Kingdom declares that it completed this obligation on 14 November 2020.

38. A requirement for further clearance is unlikely. All confirmed and suspected mined areas have been cleared and the contractors have carried out thorough gap analysis work for further assurance. However, in lieu of accurate mine laying records, the possibility that further minefields will be found cannot be discounted. Furthermore, as mentioned above, mines that were laid close to the coastline have washed up from time to time. If a mine or other explosive item is discovered, it will be destroyed by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team from the Royal Air Force Armament Engineering Flight based on the Falkland Islands. The Island civilian population are aware of the risks of landmines and other explosive items, having grown up in their close proximity and receive mine risk education. They follow a 'mark, leave, report' process on finding any unexploded ordnance. The continuation of mine risk education will be the responsibility of the Falkland Islands Government.

39. Should the UK, in an exceptional circumstance, discover a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, in line with the decision of the 12MSP:

(a) Immediately inform all States Parties of such a discovery and shall undertake to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from these areas and destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.

(b) If the UK is unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it will submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties.

(c) The UK shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention.

Annex 1

Cumulative totals – Phases 1 to 5

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

Project Phase	Geographic Area	Mined Area	Date Completed	Total Area Released	AP Mines Destroyed	AV Mines Destroyed	UXO Destroyed	Mined Areas Cleared	Mined Areas Remaining
									122
Phase 1 (October 2009 to June 2010)	Fox Bay	FB 8(W)	190410	24,175	0	0	0	1	121
	Darwin and Goose Green	GG 011	140510	24,175	0	0	0	1	120
	Stanley Area 1	008	020610	33,420	488	568	5	1	119
	Stanley Area 3	025	140510	7,770	190	0	1	1	118
Phase 1 Totals				89,540	678	568	6	4	
Phase 2 (January 2012 to March 2012)	Part of land behind SCF	Land release only	240314	3,490,000	0	0	85	0	
Phase 2 Totals				3,490,000	0	0	85	0	
Phase 3 (January 2013 to March 2013)	Stanley Area 1	117	300313	491	0	0	0	1	117
	Stanley Area 2	064	270313	47,300	86	32	2	1	116
		065	300313	388,450	0	0	0	1	115
		095	300313	130,200	73	0	2	1	114
		095A	300313	254,900	74	0	2	1	113
	Stanley Area 3	028	300313	19,900	0	0	0	1	112
Sub-total				841,241	233	32	6	6	
Additional land release				183,000					
Phase 3 Totals				1,024,241	233	32	6	6	
	Stanley Area 3	024	270415	47,027	381	0	0	1	111

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

Phase 4a (January 2015 to May 2015)		026	160415	37,988	25	24	0	1	110
		027	270315	22,410	0	0	1	1	109
		035	210315	21,498	158	0	6	1	108
		054	110415	15,927	5	0	2	1	107
		055	310115	5,697	0	0	1	1	106
		057	010315	2,022	0	0	0	1	105
		058	010315	9,242	79	0	0	1	104
		060	010315	1,970	0	0	0	1	103
		086	170415	101,140	75	0	8	1	102
Phase 4a Totals				264,921	723	24	18	10	
Phase 4b (September 2015 to March 2016)	Stanley Area 2	022	271115	38,203	264	0	2	1	101
		045	TS only	0	0	0	0	0	101
		046	TS only	0	0	0	0	0	101
		049	201115	22,938	139	139	1	1	100
		050A	021115	18,062	131	0	0	1	99
		050B	Cancelled	0	0	0	0	1	98
		050C (new task)	TS only	0		0	0	0	98
		051	111115	35,745	125	96	0	1	97
		052	141115	66,599	0	9	3	1	96
		053	281115	35,981	161	44	0	1	95
		063A	221015	8,314	0	0	1	1	94
		063B	261015	5,436	77	0	2	1	93
		066	021115	18,062	0	71	0	1	92
		083	131015	54,467	0	1	0	1	91
		110	051215	12,708	46	0	3	1	90
	Stanley Area 3	033	280915	4,000	72	0	3	1	89
		056	050316	179,873	139	0	2	1	88
		059	101215	332,206	1295	0	2	1	87
Sub-total				832,594	2449	360	19	15	
Additonal land release				1,329,743	0	0	2	0	

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

Phase 4b Totals				2,162,337	2,449	360	21	15	
Phase 4 Totals				2,427,258	3,172	384	39	25	
Phase 5a									
(November 2016 to March 2018)									
CLUSTER 2 (Mainly TS)	Darwin and Goose Green	GG 2	011117	6,168	0	0	0	1	86
		GG 3	050218	24,776	2	0	0	1	85
		GG 5	181217	23,286	0	0	0	1	84
		GG 7	050617	30,748	0	1	0	1	83
		GG 8	170617	64,919	0	0	7	1	82
		GG 10	150617	7,899	0	0	3	1	81
		GG12	141017	15,741	3	0	1	1	80
	Port Howard	PH 1						0	80
		PH 2						0	80
		PH 3						0	80
		PH 5						0	80
		PH 6						0	80
	Fox Bay	FB 1						0	80
		FB 2						0	80
		FB 3						0	80
		FB 4						0	80
		FB 5						0	80
		FB 6						0	80
		FB 7						0	80
		FB 8E						0	80
		FB 9N						0	80
		FB 9S						0	80
		FB 10						0	80

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

		FB 11						0	80
	Stanley Area 3	091A	191217	227,752	691	0	0	1	79
		091B						0	79
Additional land release				0					
Total Cluster 2				401,289	696	1	11	8	
		020	071216	3,763	0	0	1	1	78
		021	100217	627	2	0	0	1	77
	Stanley Area 3	036	030517	93,219	240	0	1	1	76
	Stanley Area 2	040	051216	29,998	233	0	0	1	75
		042	300117	35,166	268	0	0	1	74
		043	031216	30,722	298	0	0	1	73
		045	311216	113,688	491	0	0	1	72
		046						1	71
		050C	131216	211,847	615	0	0	1	70
		097	120317	29,150	143	0	0	1	69
		098						1	68
		099	310117	13,215	70	0	0	1	67
		100	240117	10,554	170	0	0	1	66
		102	100217	30,919	134	45	0	1	65
		106	161216	36,328	168	19	0	1	64
		108	070117	185,688	29	0	1	1	63
	Port Fitzroy	PF	200118	14,813	0	0	0	1	62
Addional land release	SCF			2,855,028	0	0	0		
Total Cluster 3				3,694,725	2,861	64	3	17	
CLUSTER 1	Stanley Area 4	032	280317	9,758	74	80	1	1	61
		039N	170617	3,377	0	0	0	1	60
		039S						1	59
		067	160318	38,340	0	2	17	1	58

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

	068	100318	72,447	26	0	0	1	57
	069	031217	4,450	2	6	0	1	56
	070	020517	732	4	3	0	1	55
	071	181217	2,987	1	0	0	1	54
	072	220517	3,559	15	27	0	1	53
	073	171017	1,238	31	0	0	1	52
	074	191017	2,823	72	0	0	1	51
	075	211117	4,716	59	0	0	1	50
	076	200118	16,331	114	0	2	1	49
	077	030218	16,660	66	0	1	1	48
	078	030517	3,371	65	0	0	1	47
	079	170617	23,635	87	0	0	1	46
	080	010318	247,653	0	6	2	1	45
	080A						1	44
	081A	171217	104,899	347	0	0	1	43
	081B	080218	82,779	91	0	0	1	42
	081C	050417	20,756	103	0	1	1	41
	096	111217	7,929	90	45	0	1	40
	105	140318	54,537	50	0	0	1	39
	111	110217	2,578	0	0	1	1	38
	113	140617	62,862	0	0	0	1	37
	114	230517	15,359	0	0	0	1	36
	115	160218	9,138	0	11	4	1	35
Additional land release								
Total Cluster 1			812,914	1,297	180	29	27	
Phase 5a Totals			4,908,928	4,854	245	43	52	
Phase 5b								
(1 April 2018 - 30 December 2020)								
Stanley Area 2	011	050419	89,861	33	30	0	1	34

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

CLUSTER 3 (From Phase 5a)		101	191118	14,844	28	11	0	1	33
Additional land release									
Total Cluster 3			191118	104,705	61	41	0	2	
CLUSTER 2	Port Howard	PH 1	120418	19,164	0	0	0	1	32
		PH 2	160518	47,808	0	0	0	1	31
		PH 3	060619	1,021,979	0	0	0	1	30
		PH 5	011218	255,434	0	1	0	1	29
		PH 6	280518	3,373	1	0	0	1	28
	Fox Bay	FB 1	290318	46,914	15	0	0	1	27
		FB 2	290319	153,940	4	0	0	1	26
		FB 3	091219	227,701	8	0	0	1	25
		FB 4	250519	493,958	92	0	0	1	24
		FB 5	220119	214,400	15	13	0	1	23
		FB 6	181219	244,153	0	0	0	1	22
		FB 7	300519	711,714	14	0	0	1	21
		FB 8E	100518	47,750	0	0	0	1	20
		FB 9N	070618	65,321	0	0	0	1	19
		FB 9S	100518	78,598	0	0	0	1	18
		FB 10	151018	71,951	1	0	0	1	17
		FB 11	040618	110,415	0	0	0	1	16
	Stanley Area 3	091B	280518	194,035	191	0	0	1	15
		116	070618	56,890	3	0	0	1	14
Additional land release									
Total Cluster 2				4,065,498	344	14	-	19	
CLUSTER 4 (TS only)	Stanley Area 1 (Yorke Bay)	004						0	14
		005						0	14

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

		005A					0	14
		007					0	14
		013					0	14
		014					0	14
		015					0	14
		017					0	14
		018					0	14
		013/014					0	14
		017/018					0	14
		M002					0	14
Additional land release								
Total Cluster 4				0	0	0	0	
		MP 00 TS	260518	5,428,654	0	0	0	1	13
		MP 1	280519	56,626	4	0	3	1	12
		MP 2	120619	253,145	82	0	2	1	11
		MP 3	200319	69,016	12	0	0	1	10
CLUSTER 5	Murrell Peninsula	MP 4	170220	115,613	16	0	1	1	9
		MP 5	191119	36,666	0	0	0	1	8
		Don Carlos Bay MP 6	101118	44,611	0	0	0	0	8
		Beatrice Cove MP 7	140319	32,436	0	0	0	0	8
		BAC 1	221218	17,010	0	0	0	0	8
		BAC 2	291218	32,887	0	0	0	0	8
Additional land release								
Total Cluster 5				6,086,664	114	0	6	6	
CLUSTER 4	Stanley Area 1 (Yorke Bay)	004	171019	15,763	0	0	1	1	7
		005	141019	17,628	0	1	0	1	6

Date compiled: 23 October 2020

		005A	051020	34,814	0	2	3	15
		007	190320	49,254	175	0	1	14
		014	151020	102,210	28	54	9	13
		015	270920	49,435	197	229	2	12
		017	180920	7,357	16	54	0	11
		018	261119	6,827	55	64	0	10
		M002	131119	874	0	0	0	00
Additional land release	LR005		100320	576,954	0	6	13	
Total Cluster 4				861,116	471	410	29	8
Phase 5b totals				11,117,983	990	465	35	35
Phase 5 totals				16,026,911	5,844	710	78	87
Running Grand Totals				23,057,950	9,927	1,694	214	1220

Annex 2

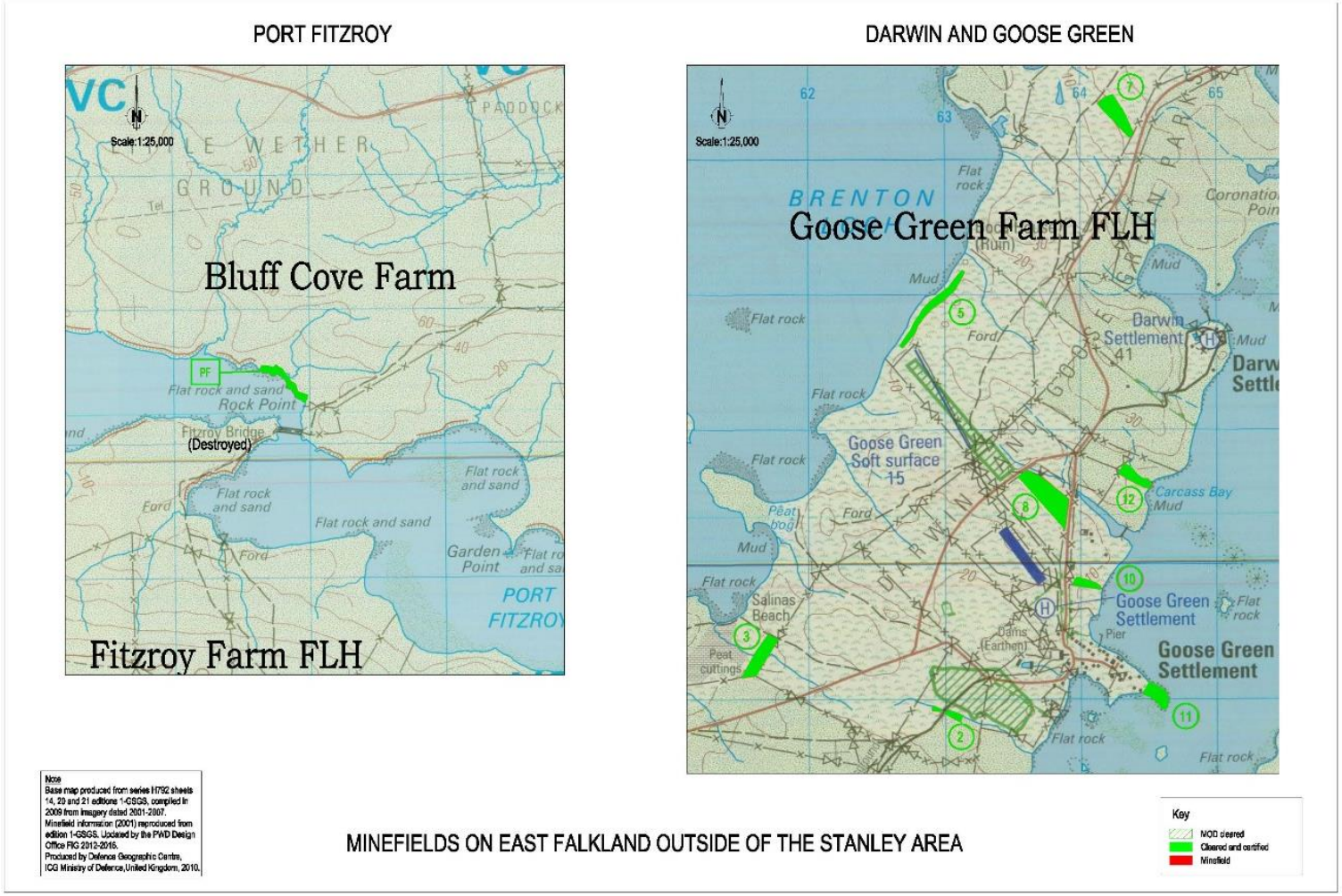
Map of suspect and confirmed hazard areas prior to Falklands Demining Programme

Annex 3

Map of confirmed or suspected hazardous areas cleared following conclusion of the Falklands Demining Programme

Annex 4

Maps of Port Fitzroy, Darwin and Goose Green



Annex 5

Maps of Fox Bay and Port Howard