

PERU'S CLUSTER MUNITION PRESENTATION



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Peru

Cluster Munition Ban Policy

Peru ratified the Convention on September 26 2012. It has participated in most of the Convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria, South Sudan, and Ukraine. Peru voted in favor of a UN resolution on the Convention in December 2015.

Peru has not used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it has imported them. Peru has declared a stockpile of 2,007 cluster munitions and 153,174 submunitions in its transparency reports, which it is preparing to destroy.

Peru is not retaining any cluster munitions for research or training.

Policy

The Republic of Peru signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions on December 3 2008, ratified on September 26 2012, and the Convention entered into force for the country on March 1 2013.

Under national implementation measures, Peru has reported its 2012 ratification law and decree, as well 2010 and 2011 directives on the standardization of weapons disposal procedures.

Peru has not prepare additional legislative measures to enforce the Convention's provisions, because it does not produce and trade any kind of this weapons.

Peru submitted its initial Article 7 transparency report for the Convention on Cluster Munitions on August 1 2013 and provided annual updated reports since then, most recently on May 9 2017.

As one of the Small Core Group of nations that took responsibility for the Oslo Process that created the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Peru hosted an international conference on cluster munitions in Lima in May 2007.

Peru engaged in the work of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was described in October 2015 as a “complete priority.”. It has participated in the Convention’s First Review Conference in Dubrovnik, Croatia in September 2015 and in an address to the high-level segment of the meeting, where has affirmed the importance of universalizing the Convention, observing that it will make significant progress “when countries understand that in updating their arsenals they should do away with the acquisition of cluster munitions”.

Peru has attended all, except one, of the Convention’s Meetings of States Parties as well as intersessional meetings in Geneva in 2011–2015. It has also participated in regional workshop on cluster munitions, in Santiago, Chile in December 2013.

Peru has condemned the recent use of “horrendous” cluster munitions in Syria and other countries, which it has called “alarming news.” Peru has also voted in favor of UNGA resolutions condemning the use of cluster munitions in Syria, most recently in December 2015.

In relation to the interpretation and implementation of the Convention, Peru prohibits transit and assistance during joint military operations with states not party that may use cluster munitions, prohibits on foreign stockpiling of cluster munitions, and prohibits on investment in production of cluster munitions.

Peru is a State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty. It is also party to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).



Use, production, and transfer

Peru has not used, produced, or exported cluster munitions. It has imported cluster munitions and maintains a stockpile.



Stockpiling by Peru (July 2016) As listed in the following table:

Peru has declared a stockpile of 2,007 cluster munitions and 153,174 submunitions,

Type	Quantity of Cluster Munition	Quantity of submunitions
RBK-250-275 bombs, each containing 150 AO-1Sch submunitions (RUSSIA)	388	58,200
RBK-500 bombs, each containing 60 AO-2.5RT submunitions (RUSSIA)	198	11,880
RBK-250 PTAB 2.5, each containing 42 PTAB 2.5 submunitions (RUSSIA)	657	27,594
BME-330 NA, each containing 180 SNA submunitions (SPAIN)	90	16,200
BME-330 AR, each containing 180 SNA submunitions (SPAIN)	53	9,540
RBK 250-ZAB 2.5 bombs (RUSSIA)	621	29,808
TOTAL	2,007	153,222

RBK-250-275 bombs, each containing 150 AO-1SCh submunitions (RUSSIA)



**RBK-500 bombs, each containing 60 AO-2.5RT submunitions
(RUSSIA)**



BOMBA BME-330 SNA (SPAIN)



During the Oslo Process, in May 2007, Peru's Minister of Defense first publicly disclosed that the Peruvian air force possesses stocks of BME-330 cluster bombs from **Spain** and RBK-500 cluster bombs of **Russian/Soviet origin**.

Retention

Peru reports that it is not retaining any cluster munitions or submunitions for research or training. Previously, it expressed its intent to retain cluster munitions for the purposes of training in detection, clearance, and destruction techniques, but stated it had not yet identified the number of cluster munitions or submunitions to be retained.

In August 2013, Peru reported a stockpile of 676 cluster munitions of three types and 86,280 submunitions. In July 2016, Peru reported an additional 1,331 cluster munitions of three types and another 66,894 submunitions.

Stockpile destruction

Under Article 3 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Peru is required to declare and destroy all stockpiled cluster munitions under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible, but not later than March 1 2021. At the First Review Conference in September 2015, Peru reiterated that it expects to complete destruction before the 2021 deadline.



Norwegian Cooperation

On June 18, 2014, Mr. Kay Gamst, an adviser to the NGO Norwegian People's Aid, sent a letter stating the cooperation between Peru and NPA for the destruction of stockpiles of cluster munitions

From September 21 to 24 2014, the NPA visited Peru to complete the Verification and Feasibility Phase of the Project, with excellent results, planning the following eight stages:

- • Verification and Feasibility (Evaluation)
- • Research and Development (Implementing the protocols for the demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions, 3 bombs were deactivated)
- • Detailed planning and preparation.
- • Preparation and Testing Phase.
- • Ammunition, construction and logistics configuration.
- • Training of operators.
- • Implementation of the operation of stock destruction.
- • Reports and closure of projects.

Peru has been receiving cooperation from the Kingdom of Norway through the NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) since 2015. NPA has been providing technical support to the Peruvian Air force, which is responsible for the stockpiled cluster munitions and their destruction. In May 2015, NPA experts demonstrated disassembly and destruction techniques for the cluster munitions stockpile, which is held at the Peruvian Air Force's Puntos Lobos Base, located south of Lima in Pucusana district.

From 04 to 08 May 2015, the NPA visited to comply with the R & D phase, implement the protocols for the demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions, 3 bombs were deactivated, 676 bombs to be destroyed - 586 Russian and 90 Spanish.

From August 18 to 19, 2015, the NPA visited to discuss aspects related to the third phase of "Detailed planning and preparation" prior to the fourth phase called the "Preparation and Test" phase. The requirements for the training phase of the operators and the implementation phase were determined in order to establish common understandings of the actions necessary to prepare for the fourth phase.

From May 9 to 13 2016, the NPA visited to develop the so-called "Preparation and Test" phase started in October 2015,.

During the year 2017, the NPA continued to provide support to Peru for its process of destruction of arsenals of cluster munitions.

From April 19 to 28 of this year, NPA officials visited Peru to carry out the stage called "Operator Training", aimed at training Air Force personnel in Peru, for the destruction of cluster munitions that Peru possesses in arsenals. Perú has already destroyed 5 bombs: 01 RBK 250-275 AO-1C4 (Russian), 02 RBK 500 AO-RT (Russian) and 02 BME-330 NA (Spain).

In consideration of the climatic problems presented in Peru during this year, the Peruvian Air Force has postponed the visit of the NPA for the month of August of this year. **Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) stockpile destruction experts will train Peruvian specialists on August 2017 to begin the stockpile destruction.**

Risks and threats for the implementation of the Cluster Munition destruction process in Peru

1. Climatological conditions that prevent the transfer of cluster munitions to the site of destruction (Lima).
2. Budgetary problems for the execution of the project.
3. Accidents that may paralyze the project.
4. Absence of life insurance for operators.

THANK YOU