



PERÚ

Ministerio de Defensa



PERÚ

Ministerio
de Relaciones Exteriores

**EXTENSION REQUEST SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF PERU IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 3 OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER
MUNITIONS**

Lima, May 2020

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CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS ARTICLE 3 EXTENSION REQUEST SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

The Republic of Peru ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on April 25, 2012. The CCM entered into force on March 1, 2013 for Peru. Under its provisions, Peru undertakes to destroy or guarantee the destruction of all cluster munitions (CM) within eight years. The deadline for the destruction of stockpiles of its cluster munitions is on March 1, 2021.

The quantity and type of cluster munitions reported upon entry into force of the Convention, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 3, paragraph 4. d, are detailed in Annex "B", (Table 2), page 28. We have included 676 Cluster Munitions: **198** RBK 500 AO-2.5 RT, **388** RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH and **90** BME 330 SNA.

Likewise, the quantity and type of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets reported after the entry into force of the Convention, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 3, paragraph 4.d, are detailed in Annex "B" (Table 3), page 28. We have included a total of 1,345 cluster munitions: **2** RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT, **657** RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M, **47621** RBK 250 ZAB-2.5, **10** RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH, **2** BME 330 SNA and **53** BME 330 AR. Similarly, after a physical verification of type BME 330 cluster munitions last year, we detected, among the BME type 330 ammunition stocks, **01** BME 330 AP and **01** BME 330 CH, with different nomenclature, which will undergo research and development; if difference in ammunition is confirmed, its destruction will be reported in the transparency report for the year 2020; In addition, stocks of 8,445 Alpha explosive bomblets was reported, of which 290 were destroyed in 2018 as part of the Research and Development (R&D) stage. This destruction was reported in the transparency report for 2018, leaving a balance of 8,155 Alpha explosive bomblets to destroy, their existence has been reported in the transparency report of the year 2019 and their destruction is in the process of execution for this year. However, these works have stopped due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Due to various circumstances, Peru will not be able to complete the process of destruction of cluster munitions within the above-mentioned eight years; however, we have planned to complete the total destruction of Alpha explosive bomblets this year. In this regard, and in compliance with the provisions in force, Peru will submit a request to the Meeting of the States Parties for an extension of the deadline for the implementation of the CCM commitments under Article 3 of the Convention.

It is worth noting that, until the entry into force of the Convention, Peru never used cluster munitions and/or Alpha explosive bomblets; however, it has those types of materiel, which are out of service and stored in six (06) air bases: GRUP2 and GRUP4 (Arequipa), GRUP6 (Lambayeque), GRU11 (Piura), EFOP1 (Ica), BAPLO (Lima), which are restricted areas to unauthorized military personnel and civilians. These stockpiles are under the process of decommissioning and final disposal for final destruction.



Peru has renewed its commitment to comply with the aforementioned convention in several multilateral instances and it is fully aware of the importance of the Convention in disarmament and International Humanitarian Law. Therefore, considering the provisions of this Convention and the meagre national capabilities to be employed, particularly in terms of stockpiles destruction, our country has developed a gradual implementation process in accordance with the provisions of this treaty, prioritizing the use of its capabilities in areas where civilian populations would possibly be more exposed.

In this regard, we have conducted the planning and budgeting of the extension request costs for the cluster munitions destruction process by the Peruvian Air Force, scheduled to start in March 2021 and to finish in April 2024. Consequently, during the current year, we need the approval of the resources to be requested and managed, according to the national budget cycle, for these resources to be available within the 2021-2024 period.

1.- Executive Summary

- a. Duration of the proposed extension.
 1. Requested time: 37 months.
 2. Risks: Activity dependent on the necessary personnel and material resources.
 3. Assumptions: to have the necessary resources from March 2021 to April 2024.
- b. Rationale and resource mobilization: Summary explanation of the proposed extension request, including the financial and technical resources available to or required by the State Party, and, where applicable, the exceptional circumstances justifying it.
 1. The reasons that delayed the final disposal process of cluster munitions, which make it necessary to request the extension for their destruction, are the following:
 - a.- The lack of adequate legislation during the implementation process of the previous stages and during the first years of the signing of the CCM, which led to a two-time modification of the legislation regarding the procedures for final disposal of explosive material. It resulted in the modification of Directive MINDEF 015-2011 in its entirety. This document stated that a registered notary public would be responsible for attesting to the final disposal acts. In practice, that procedure was very expensive since this type of work requires a lot of time and the payment was calculated on an hourly basis, resulting in the administrative processes to be slow. Therefore, the change of the above-mentioned Directive was requested, which led to its replacement with Directive 005-2019 that removes the need to have a registered notary public and involves only personnel from the Ministry of Defense and the Peruvian Air Force, thus counting on staff dedicated exclusively to the final disposal of war materiel. This has allowed so far this year to start work and destroy 805 6-kg Alpha bombs out of the 8,155 that are expected to be destroyed this year; however, these works are suspended due to the National Emergency declaration by the Peruvian government given the serious circumstances that affect the life of the Nation as a consequence of the outbreak of COVID-19.
 - b.- The lack of technology to carry out the destruction of munitions, the lack of trained personnel and the need for special equipment to carry out the demilitarization processes of cluster munitions, as well as the implementation of facilities for each type of cluster munitions and explosive bomblets in each base were limitations that affected the work progress during the eight-year period to destroy the munitions under the Convention. For these reasons, the Peruvian State requested the support from the Kingdom of Norway, which, through Norwegian People's Aid NGO, carried out the implementation of the research and development (R&D) process from 2014 to 2016; however, the implementation and removal of discrepancies process

due to the *El Niño* phenomenon in 2017 or administrative difficulties, and the modification of the plan in 2018 and 2019, call for an extension request.

2. The Peruvian Air Force, in order to complete the Final Disposal of Cluster Munitions (CM), has developed a Work Plan that finishes in April 2024, where the following items are considered:

- a.- The training of technical personnel with expertise in the bases of the interior of the country, the implementation of facilities and provision of equipment, by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO.
- b.- The preparation of the administrative processes for Materiel decommissioning and the processing of the Vice-Ministerial Resolution for Final Disposal, as well as the deadline for the administrative procedures required for the secondment of personnel to various bases.
- c.- The implementation of Life Insurance for technical and specialist personnel.
- d.- The preparation of personnel, logistics and transportation resources, as well as the operative resources for the Prevention of Accidents before and during operations to conduct safely the demilitarization process and destruction of the stockpiles and the verification process by the Verification Committee of the Ministry of Defense (MINDEF) and/or the Peruvian Air Force (FAP).

c. Outline for how and when stockpile destruction will be completed - Summary work plan for period of extension

1. According to the Work Plan, the Final Disposal process has been divided into four (04) stages in relation to the method of Destruction of Cluster Munitions (CM), taking as reference the geographical location where munitions are stored, the administrative processes of preparation and the cessation of activities due to possible climatic phenomena such as *El Niño* in the first months of the year in the north and center part of Peru, and *frost* in the first months of the year in the southern part of Peru, according to the following details:

OUTLINE OF THE STAGES FOR THE DESTRUCTION PROCESS OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS (37 months, 2021-2024)

STAGES	BASES	LOCATION
1 (2021)	Grupo Aéreo N° 11	(Talara-Piura)
	Grupo Aéreo N° 11	(Talara-Piura)
2 (2022)	Grupo Aéreo N° 11	(Talara-Piura)
	Grupo Aéreo N° 6	(Chiclayo-Lambayeque)
3 (2023)	Pilot Training School	(Pisco-Ica)
	Grupo Aéreo N° 4	(La Joya-Arequipa)

4 (2024)

Grupo Aéreo N° 2

(Vitor-Arequipa)

2. The destruction work must be completed within the 37-month requested period, which must be conducted in accordance with the Peruvian regulations, regulated by Ministry of Defense with Directive 005-2019 that establishes the methods and modalities to achieve total destruction of materiel, in such a way that no part, material or explosive, can be reused for its original purpose, considering the protection of public health according to Law No. 29783 on Occupational Safety and Health and Peruvian Air Force Manual 136-1 on the handling of explosives and the protection of the environment, which have been applied during the implementation of the research and development (R&D) process and will be considered for the destruction of cluster munitions detailed in the annex "A", page 27.
- d. Quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions held at the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party and any additional cluster munitions or explosive submunitions discovered after such entry into force
1. Cluster Munitions reported at the entry into force of the Convention: The quantity and type of Cluster Munitions reported upon the entry into force of the Convention, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 3, paragraph 4. d, are detailed in Annex "B" , (Table 2), page 28. We have included 676 Cluster Munitions: **198** RBK 500 AO-2.5 RT, **388** RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH and **90** BME 330 SNA.
 2. Cluster Munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets reported after the entry into force of the Convention: Cluster Munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets reported after the entry into force of the Convention, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 3, paragraph 4.d, are detailed in Annex "B" (Table 3), page 28. We have included a total of 1,330 cluster munitions: **02** RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT, **657** RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M , **621** RBK 250 ZAB-2,5, **10** RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH, **02** BME 330 SNA and **52** BME 330 AR.
- e. Quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions destroyed during the 8 years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party

The quantity and type of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets destroyed during the 8 years following this Convention are detailed in Annex "C", (Table 4), page 29:

Within the R&D and Training processes, the Peruvian Air Force has destroyed 164 Cluster Munitions so far.

Within the R&D and Training processes, 290 Alpha explosive bomblets were also destroyed.

These activities were carried out by the War Materiel Service (SEMAG) and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO, at the facilities of the Punta Lobos Air Base, in Pucusana, Lima.

In addition, according to the destruction plans by the Peruvian Air Force, the destruction of 8,155 6kg A/C S.A., batch 1990, explosive bomblets and 174 Cluster Munitions is planned for 2020. In March 2020, we have destroyed 805 explosive bomblets and 2,100 type SA-222 R1M1 fuzes; however, these works are suspended due to the National Emergency declaration by the Peruvian government given the serious circumstances that affect the life of the Nation as a consequence of the outbreak of COVID-19.

- f. Quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions remaining to be destroyed during the proposed extension and the annual destruction rate expected to be achieved

In accordance with the provisions of the Work Plan, the annual destruction rate expected to be achieved is detailed in Annex "E".

1. The Peruvian State, as a State Party, will not retain any cluster munitions nor explosive submunitions for the purposes described in Article 3.6 of the CCM. The R&D, Instruction and Training processes have been developed and will be developed with munitions declared to the Convention, in the final disposal processes where they have been included.
- g. Full contact details of the national focal person with whom follow-up will be conducted

National Focal Person

Peruvian Foreign Service Minister Vitaliano Gallardo Valencia
Director General for International Relations
Ministry of Defense of Peru
Email address: vgallardo@mindef.gob.pe

2.- Detailed narrative

- a. Origins of the Article 3 challenge to meeting the deadlines

1. Peru ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on April 25, 2012 and it entered into force on March 1, 2013. In accordance with Article 3 (2), each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions (CM) as soon as possible, but not later than eight years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party. For the Republic of Peru, the deadline is March 1, 2021.
2. In April 2014, the Norwegian Government agreed to cooperate with the Republic of Peru, through the “Norwegian Popular Aid” (NPA) Organization, for the destruction of cluster munitions (CM) stockpiles in the country before April 2021. The Ministry of Defense of Peru and NPA agreed to implement a cooperative effort to destroy all these munitions.
3. As a first step in this process, a joint verification and feasibility assessment (VFA) was carried out in September 2014 at the Punta Lobos Logistics Base (Pucusana-Lima), aimed at verifying the types and quantity of cluster munitions (CM) stored and their status, and aimed at discussing possible destruction modalities, taking into account the resources available in the country. During this visit, NPA was informed of the two (02) types of Soviet origin cluster munitions (CM), to which the research and development (R&D) process was carried out until 2016. There was not much progress because the specialist staff would only come to Peru once or twice a year, due to restrictions that did not allow for setting up an office in Peru.
4. After the preparation time for the start of the training and after a delay in operations in April 2017, due to heavy flooding in the northern part of Peru, the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO and the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) started training and the destruction of Soviet origin cluster munitions (CM) at the Punta Lobos Air Base (Pucusana-Lima), in August 2017, which continued until November 2018.
5. According to coordination between the Peruvian authorities and the Norwegian Popular Aid (NPA) NGO, the planning for the demilitarization and destruction of all cluster munitions (CM) project was designed under the assumption that all these munitions would be transported to the Punta Lobos Air Base for demilitarization and destruction; however, due to climate conditions (El Niño phenomenon and landslides in the north and center of Peru; as well as Frost in the south), the movement of logistics for humanitarian purposes, and the diversion of financial resources for the reconstruction of the country, it was impossible to transport cluster munitions to the Punta Lobos Air Base. Also, this Air Base has experienced an increase in surrounding populations, which is decisive for not using its facilities for some types of destruction of munitions, especially by explosive methods.

6. Consequently, due to all the unforeseen events previously stated by the Directorate General for Logistics of the Peruvian Air Force (DIGLO), the Peruvian Air Force War Materiel Service (SEMAG) and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO agreed to modify the planning for the teams to be trained in demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions (CM) procedures in each of the five (05) bases where such stockpiles are stored (Lima, Talara, Chiclayo, Pisco and Arequipa).
 7. Also, during the execution of similar works for the Final Disposal of obsolete explosive materiel in 2019, these were postponed due to various administrative and logistical discrepancies that lengthened and made the final disposal process very slow; however, these discrepancies have been overcome to date. It is worth noting that, while the respective procedure for the extension request is being carried out, the Peruvian State will continue with the destruction work planned for this year; however, a 37-month extension to start in March 2021 will be requested.
- b. Existing national storage and stockpile destruction capacities
1. In the territory of the Republic of Peru, the Peruvian Air Force is in charge of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets, being the only Armed Service in the country that has this type of munition in its stockpiles. It has the necessary facilities, duly implemented for storage nationwide, and has specialized EOD personnel that could carry out the destruction process of the afore-mentioned munitions.
 2. Likewise, it is necessary to mention that, in view of the modification of the action plan with respect to the original one in terms of the final disposal process for cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets, up to now, there are only facilities available at the Punta Lobos Air Base; therefore, the execution of the disposal process in the other bases that have this type of munition, as well as the respective training of the specialized personnel before the beginning of the works, must be conducted by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO.
 3. Cluster Munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets of the Peruvian Air Force to be destroyed this year and during the extension period are stored and duly marked to avoid their use in the air bases detailed in Annex "D".
 4. Alpha explosive bomblets, in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1 of the CCM, at the time of making this document, are 8155 explosive submunitions (SM), which are duly identified, separated from the inventory and marked for destruction scheduled for this year.
- c. Nature and extent of the progress made to date

1. In September 2014, the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO conducted a joint verification and feasibility assessment (VFA) at the Punta Lobos Logistics Base (Pucusana-Lima), aimed at comparing the types and number of cluster munitions (CM) stored and their status, and aimed at discussing possible destruction modalities taking into account the resources available in the country, in order to start the Research and Development (R&D) processes. The work executed by the War Materiel Service with the support by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO is shown below:
 - a. From September 21 to 24, 2014, visit by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO officials to execute the Project's Verification and Feasibility stage, with excellent results, having proposed 8 stages for its development :
 - Phase 1: Verification and Feasibility (Assessment)
 - Phase 2: Research and Development (Implementation of protocols for demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions, 3 bombs were deactivated)
 - Phase 3: Detailed Planning and Preparation.
 - Phase 4: Preparation and Testing Stage.
 - Phase 5: Munition configuration, construction and logistics.
 - Phase 6: Operators Training.
 - Phase 7: Implementation of stockpile destruction operation.
 - Phase 8: Reports and project closure.
 - b. From May 4 to May 8, 2015, a new visit was conducted by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO, to execute the Research and Development stage, where the protocols for the demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions were implemented. That year, only three (3) bombs were deactivated of the 676 bombs (number initially reported by the Ministry of Defense) to be destroyed - 586 Russian and 90 Spanish.
 - c. From August 18 to 19, 2015, a third visit was conducted by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO, to discuss aspects related to the "Detailed planning and preparation" third stage prior to the fourth stage called the "Preparation and Test" stage. The requirements for the operators training stage and the implementation stage were determined, in order to establish common understandings of actions necessary to prepare for the fourth stage.
 - d. From May 9 to 13, 2016, a new visit by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO took place to develop the "Preparation and Testing" stage.
 - e. From April 19 to 28, 2017, the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO officials were scheduled to visit to conduct the "Operators Training"

stage, aimed at training personnel of the Peruvian Air Force, for the destruction of cluster munitions Peru has in its stockpiles.

- f. Through official letter NC-136-SGFA-LOMA-MG-Nº 1174 (03.27.17), the General Commander of the Air Force informed that due to climate conditions, access to the Punta Lobos Logistics Base was flooded, which is why the commitments undertaken for the work visit of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO had to be postponed for a new date.
 - g. In June 2018, the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO carried out the "Operators Training" stage at the Punta Lobos Peruvian Air Force Base.
 - h. It should be noted that, by the end of the third quarter of 2018, more than 119 cluster bombs (containing 6,822 submunitions) and 2,038 fuzes, as well as 290 6-kg Alpha explosive bomblets had been destroyed. At that time, it was reported in the 2018 transparency report.
 - i. From November to December 2018, we worked with the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO, achieving the demilitarization and destruction of **45** RBK-250 ZAB- 2.5 cluster munitions (containing 2,160 submunitions). In 2018, 141 cluster munitions were deactivated in total.
 - j. In summary, since the signing of the Convention, to December 2018, Peru has destroyed - with the cooperation of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO - a total of 164 Cluster Munitions and 290 explosive bomblets, and in the year 2020, it plans to destroy 174 cluster munitions and 8,155 6kg Alpha explosive bomblets.
2. The planning for the demilitarization and destruction project of all Cluster Munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets was based on the initial idea that all munitions and submunitions would be transported to the Punta Lobos Air Base (Lima) for demilitarization and destruction. From an administrative point of view, this strategy was going to reduce the costs to hire a Notary Public, who was to attest to the final disposal of the material. Considering that costs became burdensome and the climate phenomena such as "Niño Costero" phenomena, and due to logistical and financial difficulties, it was impossible to arrange the transportation of all cluster munitions to the Punta Lobos Air Base.
 3. Currently, the Concept of Operations design has been modified, which led to the improvement of processes. Instead, it is planned that work teams be trained to carry out the demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions in each of the five (05) locations where stockpiles are held (Lima-Punta Lobos, Talara-Grupo 11, Chiclayo-Grupo 6, Pisco-Efopi and Arequipa-Grupo4, and Grupo 2). For this reason, it was necessary to change the

destruction plans and give them a location-based destruction approach that will contemplate the destruction of various types of munitions in each location.

d. Resources made available to support progress made to date

1. According to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Directorate General for Logistics of the Peruvian Air Force and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO, they agreed, in the Framework of the Convention, to carry out a project in order to safely destroy the cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets stockpiles in Peru, in Punta Lobos, with minimal environmental impact.
2. The Peruvian Air Force, from the beginning of activities, has assisted in the processes for the implementation of the final disposal works of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets, deploying its specialized personnel in war materiel, providing its facilities, its transportation resources, as well as information on its stockpiles in order to fulfill its commitment to the Convention. It is necessary to mention that the munitions Research and Development stage has taken a considerable time, increasing instruction and training times, given that work plans designed at the beginning have been changed.
3. The amount to be provided by the Peruvian Air Force for the destruction of ammunition to carry out the final disposal work for cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets amounts to approximately S/ 1'157,413.67 soles, including payment for secondment, transportation, fuel, vehicle maintenance, protective equipment, explosives, tools and miscellaneous articles. These costs do not include personnel life insurance. These amounts are described in Annex "F".
4. We have planned to establish work teams in each location. To this end, we have specialized personnel in each location, according to the following detail:

- Grupo Aéreo N° 11 (Talara-Piura)	14 personnel
- Grupo Aéreo N° 6 (Chiclayo-Lambayeque)	19 personnel
- Escuela de Formación de Pilotos (Pisco-Ica)	18 personnel
- Grupo Aéreo N° 4 (La Joya-Arequipa)	16 personnel
- Grupo Aéreo N° 2 (Vitor-Arequipa)	16 personnel

5. Each Unit in the Air Force has the necessary number of personnel to fulfill its assigned mission. Due to the amount of work and the time required by the entire project, it would not be possible to permanently have a group of personnel without reducing the operating capacity of their unit of origin; therefore, we established work groups with the own personnel of the unit where demilitarization activities will take place.

e. Methods and standards used

1. According to Peruvian regulations, demilitarization is carried out under the Ministry of Defense regulation, Directive 005-2019, which establishes the process to remove explosive charges, gunpowder and/or propellant from the war materiel containing the aforementioned elements, in order to achieve the total destruction in such a way that the munition is destroyed and that no part, material or explosive, can be reused for its original purpose, by using methods of destruction, disablement and combination of methods. The method of destruction applied to the final disposal process requires the execution of disarmament or demilitarization, blasting and burning or incineration modalities.
2. Since the Air Force did not have qualified specialists in the demilitarization of cluster munitions, the Research and Development (R&D) stage was implemented with the cooperation of the NPA. The purpose of the R&D stage was to establish the appropriate level of resources and activities necessary to destroy relevant cluster munitions safely, cost-effectively and with minimal environmental impact.
3. In cooperation with NPA, specialist personnel training was carried out. We conducted training of operators for the demilitarization and destruction of all cluster munitions of Soviet origin (RBK-500-AO-2.5RT, RBK-250- 275 AO-1SH, RBK-250 PTAB-2.5 and RBK-250 ZAB-2.5). This training was carried out at the Logistics Base of Punta Lobos (Pucusana-Lima), in addition to the research and development of the ZAB 2.5 and PTAB 2.5 submunitions during specialist training.
4. The objective of this stage was to collect information to allow the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that conform to a Quality Management system. R&D also gathered the information required for various elements of Phase 3 (Planning and Preparation), such as the compilation of the list of tools, equipment and patterns for the manufacture of special tools; it also established the basis for developing the training plan used in Phase 6 (Operator Training).
5. The demilitarization of munitions is carried out through the application of the procedures developed in the research and development stage, carried

out in cooperation with the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Organization, using tools and equipment provided for this purpose. Examples of documents of the methods and standards used are shown in Annex G.

6. During the Research and Development (R&D) stage, procedures were established. These procedures established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the following activities:

- a) APB Management: It establishes procedures to carry out:
 - Planning and preparation.
 - Design and organization.
 - Color coding system.
 - Key stages in the work sequence.
 - Development and maintenance of a Medical Emergency Response Plan (MERP).
 - Emergency procedures.
- b) Permit to Work (PTW): The PTW provides a checklist to ensure all critical safety and quality requirements are met before potentially hazardous activity begins at any work site. A repeated PTW validity check is performed every day before work begins. In the event of interruption of operations for any reason, the PTW must be re-verified and re-signed before restarting operations.
- c) RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M Bomb Demilitarization Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures for the safe, controlled and traceable extraction of all munitions from the cluster bomb, in order to comply with relevant international and national legislation.
- d) PTAB-2.5M Submunition Demilitarization Procedure: Illustrated and practical guide to the procedures for the safe and controlled demilitarization of the PTAB-2.5M submunitions (after being extracted from the RBK-250 munition clusters), in order to comply with relevant international and national legislation.
- e) PTAB-2.5M Submunition Detonator Extraction Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures for the safe and controlled extraction of PTAB-2.5M submunition detonators, in order to comply with the relevant international and national legislation.
- f) RBK-500, AO-2.5RT Bomb Demilitarization Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures for the safe, controlled and traceable extraction of all cluster munitions from the bomb, in order to comply with the relevant international and national legislation.

- g) PTAB-2.5M Submunition Open Burning Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures for the safe and controlled burning of explosive charges of the PTAB-2.5M submunitions, once fuzes and detonators have been removed. .
 - h) 6Kg Alpha Bomblet Demilitarization Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures associated with the submunitions and fuzes, to prepare the destruction of the munition.
 - i) RBK 250 ZAB Bomb Demilitarization Procedures: Illustrated practical guide to the procedures to extract all the components of the bomb, to prepare the submunitions for disposal.
 - j) ZAB-2.5 TYPE II Submunition Demilitarization Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures to reduce the risk associated with the submunition and explosive charge, to prepare the submunitions for their destruction.
 - k) ZAB-2.5 TYPE III Submunition Demilitarization Procedure: Practical and illustrated guide to the procedures to reduce the risk associated with the submunition and explosive charge, to prepare the submunitions for their destruction.
7. During 2020, SOPs will be prepared for the demilitarization of the remaining munitions and submunitions, which, as the previous ones, are prepared based on the International Technical Guidelines on Munitions (IATG) 10.10, which covers the destruction and demilitarization of munitions.
8. In order to minimize the impact on public health and the environment, the destruction of munition and submunition will be carried out in the firing ranges for aircraft, specifically located in places far from the population; also, according to national and international standards, the destruction through disposal in landfills (burial) and anchoring on the high seas is forbidden.
9. The procedures are applied for the munition processes within the APB at the Air Base where works are carried out, within the framework of the Project for the Destruction of Cluster Munitions.

The objective is to ensure proper safety coordination, including the separation of potentially dangerous elements, and quality management,

including the separation of processed and unprocessed elements, and that it be maintained at all times while the technical work is carried out.

The Project Manager (PM) of the Peruvian Air Force is responsible for the general application of this procedure. The workplace is a facility within the Base that has cluster munitions in its stockpile. All reporting lines from the authority are directed to the Peruvian Air Force PM, who is also the main point of contact for liaison with local civil and military authorities. The PM, in general, is person in charge of on-site operations and is responsible for filling out the Permit to Work (PTW) and the continuation of work forms. The PM is responsible for controlling the work chain and acting to prevent excess hazardous elements from accumulating anywhere in the APB and the project area.

Planning and Preparation: During the planning and preparation process, the location and design of the intended work site must be clearly determined. The location of other important sites such as the primary evacuation hospital and airports should be available on maps. All routes on the work site to each location must be clearly marked.

The basic principles to be followed include:

- Exposing the minimum number of people to ammunition and explosives.
- Ensuring that such personnel are physically exposed to ammunition and explosives for the minimum amount of time.
- Ensuring that all participating personnel have received adequate technical training for their duties.
- Ensuring that all operational activities are supported by an effective risk management process.

Workplace management has important implications for work safety, efficiency, and quality. A well-designed and managed site will allow devices to be processed like a factory production line, while ensuring that:

- Only qualified personnel will operate near dangerous objects during potentially dangerous activities.
- There is no risk of mixing items that have been properly processed with those that have not.

The overall sequence of the procedure is managed through a clear series of steps and stages.

APB Design and Organization: The site design system has several purposes:

- Ensuring adequate safety and security divisions between potentially dangerous activities and other parts of the workplace.
- Ensuring there is no risk of mixing processed and unprocessed items at any stage in the process.
- Promoting a smooth and efficient workflow throughout the process.
- Ensuring that all activities are properly documented.

Physical Separation of the Activity: During the processing of cluster munitions, it is important to ensure clarity and understanding regarding all aspects of the process to guarantee the safety of all personnel. Basic “traffic light” coding principles (green, yellow, red), including physical marking and signaling, should be applied to define process zones, as necessary.

- The green area contains:
 - Products that have been entered into the project's accounting system, but have not yet undergone any type of technical processing.
 - Items that are waiting to be transferred to the yellow zone.
 - Inert waste items that come out of the technical process.
- The yellow area contains:
 - Products that undergo low-risk technical processing, such as submunition removal.
- The red area contains high-risk activities and components, such as:
 - Submunitions in the process of demilitarization
 - Submunition bodies subjected to detonator removal using the hydraulic press.
 - Products containing high-powered explosives, waiting to be moved to the disposal site.

Areas are separated by protective walls made of sandbags.

Separation of time during the activity: Only one type of submunition is allowed within an individual area at any given time. This procedure, and the design of the APB, is taken as an example only for the processing of RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M bombs and submunitions. Before carrying out work on any other type of bomb and/or submunitions, the APB configuration and the contents of this procedure must be reviewed, necessary adjustments must be made to maintain continuous confidence in the quality, safety and

environmental aspects of operations and to obtain the approval of the Project Manager of the Peruvian Air Force.

Use of Mechanical Handling Equipment (MHE): The use of a (MHE) loading machine generates additional risks. All operations with the MHE must be carried out by authorized and competent personnel, in accordance with the official procedures and practices of the Peruvian Air Force. Personnel working near MHE must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including safety helmets and gloves.

Color Coding Systems:

- Entrance control: All visitors must be accompanied inside the building at all times. All 'contraband' such as lighters and flammable materials should be left outside the processing section of the building. Reminder signs are to be placed at all entry points to the building.

- Hardware indications: Indicators are used in the materials and equipment to ensure easy identification of the articles that have been introduced into the project, as well as to identify the explosives content in the devices that have been processed. Blue and yellow markings are used during processing for these types of bombs and submunitions.
 - Blue Marking Examples: Free form Explosive (FFE)/inert items such as empty bomb bodies.
 - Yellow Marking Examples: Items containing high explosive/explosive submunitions awaiting destruction.

Key stages in the work sequence:

- Step 1: The Project Manager must ensure that the Permit to Work (PTW) has been filled out and is in place before any technical work begins. Bombs are brought to the APB in their packing boxes.
- Step 2: Only one bomb will be transferred at a time to the preparation area. The green team takes the bomb out of its box. The empty box will be removed from the APB for disposal as waste. The green team verifies that the bomb is active. The Green Area record is updated and signed, and the bomb is marked with the following sequential reference number, example: PTAB-2.5M 001, 002, etc. Any bombs found to be active should not be processed; however, they should be reviewed to determine the most appropriate course of action.
- Step 3: Only one bomb at a time can be in the yellow area. The Work Site Manager verifies that the yellow area is clear and ready to receive the next bomb. When satisfied that it is safe to do so, the Manager will direct the green team to place the next bomb in the yellow area. The bomb is placed in a support bag. The Yellow Area team opens the bomb and removes the submunitions, according to the extraction indicated in SOP 2 RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M.

Inert components out of the APB should be taken to an external trash (junk) area and large components (such as the bomb body and tail) will be marked with blue paint.

- Step 4: The extracted PTAB-2.5M submunitions are placed at the interface between the yellow and red areas for further processing by the red area team. The Site Manager ensures that the submunitions removed are counted to confirm that all 42 have been removed. This is when the yellow record is updated and signed.
- Step 5: The process in the Red Area can be carried out on one or two work tables, depending on the availability of equipment and personnel. The PTAB-2.5M submunitions are processed according to the SOP 3 demilitarization process. The processed submunitions are placed in the transfer case/tray and are ready for transfer to the detonator pressing area. Materials containing energy material must be separated from the fuzes and placed in a box/tray to be removed and subsequently destroyed. Inert components (the tails of submunitions) are placed in a separate box for disposal as inert waste.
- Step 6: PTAB 2.5M submunitions already disassembled are placed one at a time in the hydraulic press to remove the detonator and are processed according to SOP 4 6 PTAB - 2.5 M (Detonator Extraction). After the

pressing process, detonators and the booster are placed in separate containers to be removed and destroyed.

- Step 7: Submunitions that have had their detonators and boosters removed, using the detonator press, are placed in cardboard boxes and stored behind the protective wall made of sandbags awaiting to be removed for open burning. Fully processed fuze assemblies and submunition bodies are counted to verify that 42 of each are present and have been fully processed. The red area record is updated and signed.

Throughout the process, the PM and operators ensure that there is no excessive accumulation of hazardous materials at or near workstations. The PM will close the PTW after confirming that all ammunition items and debris have been removed from the APB and that all documentation is complete and correct.

Medical Emergency Response Plan (MERP): It is a critical part of the administration of each site. The plan should include, at a minimum, a checklist of actions to be taken in case of probable emergencies. The unit makes its emergency units (doctor, paramedic and ambulance) available to the works. It should also include details of emergency contacts (doctors, evacuation services, insurance lines, etc.). The on-site specialist physician should have details of each worker's blood type and allergies, and the means to stabilize and evacuate victims.

Other emergency procedures:

- Fire: The APB must have a site-specific fire response plan, including the provision of equipment (inspected and tested) against fires, in addition to training, exercises and emergency contact details. The unit where the work is carried out makes its Fire-fighting Equipment available, including fire extinguishers, water and sand buckets, which must be kept at all times in the Yellow and Red Areas. Proper firefighting equipment must also be kept outside the APB, far away enough so as not to be harmed in the event of an unplanned detonation. The content indicators of fire extinguishers should be verified before the start of work every day.
- Accidental Initiation: The PM must ensure that an appropriate response plan has been developed for any occasion in which an unplanned initiation of energy material takes place.

f. Nature and extent of the remaining challenges.

One of the main challenges that the Republic of Peru would face during the fulfillment of the project, with the assistance of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Organization, is the remoteness of the air bases and the deficit of

trained personnel at present; these challenges must be overcome according to the proposed work plan. Similarly, the possibility that activities may be delayed in the event of external phenomena such as climate ones is not ruled out; however, these events have been taken into account for the implementation of the Final Disposal Plan.

g. Humanitarian, economic, social, and environmental implications of the proposed extension

1. In Peru, no victims of cluster munitions have been reported, so far, neither military nor civilian, nor have cluster munitions and explosive bombs been used after the Convention entered into force.
2. The economic, social and environmental implications when working with this type of material, in case of accidents or damages to third parties, would be expensive due to national and international implications, and above all, because damages are irrecoverable; therefore, safety measures and protection of the personnel performing the work as well as the safety distance to neighboring towns must be taken into account.
3. Cluster munitions are securely stored in military bases of the Armed Forces of Peru and do not represent a threat to the civilian population, because their use is prohibited since the signing of the agreement.
4. Regarding the environmental considerations during the implementation of the project for the destruction of cluster munitions stockpiles of the Peruvian Air Force, the established procedures follow operations that ensure the total destruction of submunitions, avoiding the risk of dispersion, minimizing the environmental impact with respect to pollution or other impacts resulting from demilitarization work, in accordance with national, regional and local laws and regulations.
5. It is necessary to mention that the reason for requesting international advice, for the fulfillment of these final disposal works of cluster munitions (CM) and explosive submunitions (SM), was primarily to ensure that the procedures were developed within the international standards, to protect the physical integrity of our personnel and to avoid damage to third parties at all costs, as well as to comply with environmental laws. Therefore, we all reaffirm that all destruction processes in the different stages have been and will be carried out taking into consideration public health and environmental factors, complying with the standards of Safety and Health at Work, Law No. 29783 "Law on Safety and Health at Work", of the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment and Law No. 28256 "Law that regulates the land transportation of materials and hazardous waste, of the Ministry of the Environment.

- h. Institutional, financial, technical, and human means and resources available and/or necessary in order to meet remaining challenges

The Peruvian Air Force, since the beginning of the activities, has been implementing protocols, facilities and procedures, as well as the necessary certification for the final disposal work of cluster munitions, providing trained and in-the-process-of-training specialized personnel of the war materiel service, facilities prepared and arranged to be worked in the planned stages, transportation resources and assigned personnel, first aid equipment and aero medical evacuation resources. It also counts on the experience and preparation of its specialized personnel in maintenance processes and destruction of explosive material, who are the basis for final disposal work.

- i. Amount of time requested and reasoning behind the amount of time requested

1. Duration of the Extension:

37 months.

2. Reasoning behind the amount of time requested:

The Republic of Peru wishes to submit an extension request for a period of 37 months, until April 2024, in order to fulfill its obligations under Article 3 of the Convention, which will allow for the training of specialist personnel at the bases where cluster munitions are stored, as well as to meet the administrative deadlines required by the current regulations of the country for the final disposal process of cluster munitions.

- j. Detailed work plan covering the amount of time requested, with measurable benchmarks, including, inter alia:

1. The detailed Work Plan has been developed taking into account the quantity, variety, and geographic location of munitions and submunitions. The progress of destruction for this year and the planned program during the 2021-2024 extension period are detailed in Annex "E".

2. The destruction process has been divided into four (04) stages, detailed below.

a. STAGE 1: It will be carried out in. There are 14 specialists to form 2 teams, the destruction of 504 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from March to May, having a complement stage in June, and from August to October, having a complement phase in November 2021.

- b. STAGE 2: The first part of this stage will be carried out in Grupo Aéreo N° 11. There are 14 specialists to form 2 teams, the destruction of 206 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from March to the third week of May, having a complement stage of 3 weeks until the fortnight of June. The second part will be carried out in the Grupo Aéreo N° 6; there are 19 specialists to form 2 teams, the destruction of 167 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from August to the third week of October, having a phase of Complement of 3 weeks until the fortnight of November 2022. We have planned to work with 2 teams simultaneously in the second half of 2022, and from there onwards until the completion of the work.
- c. STAGE 3: The first part of this stage will be held at the Pilot Training School. There are 19 specialists to form 2 teams; the destruction of 330 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from March to May, with 2 complementary weeks in June. The second part will be carried out in the Grupo Aéreo N° 4. There are 16 specialists to form 2 teams; the destruction of 194 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from August to the first week of October, with 2 complementary weeks in November 2023. We have planned to work with 2 teams simultaneously.
- d. STAGE 4: It will be carried out in Grupo Aéreo N° 2. There are 16 specialists to form 2 teams; the destruction of 282 cluster munitions has been planned, which will be destroyed from March to April of 2024. We have planned to work with 2 teams simultaneously.
- e. The first months of the years 2021 to 2024 have been considered within the period of preparation for the administrative stage and to carry out administrative procedures for personnel and document for the final disposal, as well as for the preparation and adaptation of personnel and facilities. Likewise, we have included some time to recover any delay that may arise due to an unforeseen event.
- f. The Training processes will be carried out prior to the start of the work and in each region. Personnel will be trained to carry out the work, according to the material to be demilitarized. The SEMAG support staff, if required, will also take this training conducted by the NPA NGO. These activities will be carried out in the first weeks of the periods planned for the work and will be reinforced with lessons learned at the end of the year as closing of work in stages.
- g. Work scheduling requires time for preparation and training during the demilitarization of different types of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions, as well as preparatory activities in the different bases where work is to be carried out and in the different locations where workplaces and facilities to work safely will be implemented.

- Since works are complex and require high specialization, it is always necessary to have advice from experts to be able to cover as many points as possible, as well as to conduct EOD courses at their different levels and to have the presence of experts who can consult and obtain information from other countries. There is currently a commitment by the Kingdom of Norway (State that leads the Oslo Convention) for cooperation in support of Peru in fulfilling its obligations with the CCM. This cooperation, since 2014, has been channeled through the "Norwegian People's Aid" (NPA) NGO, which has renewed its technical and financial commitment until 2024; **therefore, at this time, no additional international assistance is required.**

4. Possible difficulties and/or risk factors that may adversely affect the implementation of the plan.

- a. Ravages generated by the Covid-19 Pandemic, which have caused activities to stop at the international level and until now has been generating a quarantine with no deadline for starting activities.
 - b. The possible challenges to the implementation of the project could be the extension of climate phenomena (major floods and frost) in the northern and southern parts of the country, which take place at the beginning of the year.
 - c. The Personnel Variable, which has already been taken into account for the execution of the Work Plan.
 - d. The procurement processes that begin during the first months of the year, which have already been taken into account for the execution of the Work Plan.
- k. Circumstances that may impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all stockpiles during the proposed extension

Natural disasters could delay work; however, we have taken the necessary measures so that they do not hinder the completion of final disposal work.

- l. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.

The Republic of Peru remains committed to complying with the obligations arising from the Convention on cluster munitions, for which means and resources, presented in this document, will be used.

ANNEX "A"

**QUANTITY AND TYPE OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE
SUBMUNITIONS TO BE DESTROYED
(MARCH 2021-APRIL 2024)**

NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS (QTY CM)	QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS (QTY SM)
RBK-500, AO-2,5RT (60 SM X CM)	189	11,340
RBK-250-275, AO-1SCh (150 SM X CM)	393	58,950
BME-330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	71	12,780
RBK-250, PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	402	16,884
RBK-250, ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	576	27,648
BME-330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	52	1,456
TOTAL	1,683	129,058

(Table 1)

ANNEX "B"
CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND SUBMUNITIONS REPORTED AT THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS (QTY CM)	QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS (QTY SM)
RBK-500, AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	198	11,880
RBK-250-275, AO-1SCh (150 SM X CM)	388	58,200
BME-330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	90	16,200
TOTAL	676	86,280

(Table 2)

CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE BOMBLETS REPORTED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS (QTY CM)	QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS (QTY SM)	EXPLOSIVE BOMBLETS
RBK-500, AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	2	120	N/A
RBK-250, PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	657	27,594	N/A
RBK-250, ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	621	29,808	N/A
RBK-250-275, AO-1SCh (150 SM X CM)	10	1,500	N/A
BME-330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	2	360	N/A
BME 330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	53 (*)	1,484	N/A
BOMBETA A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990 ALPHA	N/A	N/A	8,445
TOTAL	1,345	60,866	8,445

(Table 3)

(*)IN THE TRANSPARENCY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2015, 53 BME 330 AR AMMUNITIONS WERE REPORTED; HOWEVER, IN THE 2019 STOCKPILE VERIFICATION, WE DISCOVERED THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF 01 BME 330 AP AND 01 BME 330 CH MUNITIONS. RESPECTIVE R&D WILL BE PERFORMED, AND IF CONFIRMED, ITS DESTRUCTION WILL BE REPORTED IN THE 2020 TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

ANNEX "C"

**QUANTITY AND TYPE OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE
SUBMUNITIONS DESTROYED DURING THE EIGHT (08) YEARS AFTER THE
CONVENTION**

CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CM)	REPORTED CONVENTIO N	QTY SUB MUN.	EXPLOSIVE BOMBLETS
RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	10	600	N/A
RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	96	4,032	N/A
RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	45	2,160	N/A
RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	5	750	N/A
BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	8	1,440	N/A
BOMBETA EXPLOSIVA ALPHA SM A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990	N/A	N/A	290
SUB TOTAL	164	8,982	290
TO BE DESTROYED IN 2020			
RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	1	60	N/A
RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	159	6,678	N/A
BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	13	2,340	N/A
BOMBETA EXPLOSIVA ALPHA A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990	N/A	N/A	8,155 (*)
SUB TOTAL 2020	174		
TOTAL CM y EB	338	9,078	8,155

(*) STOCKS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 2019 TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

(Table 4)

ANNEX "C"

**QUANTITY AND TYPE OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE
SUBMUNITIONS TO BE DESTROYED DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD
(MARCH 2021- APRIL 2024)**

STAGE	YEAR	NOMENCLATURE	UNITS QUANTITY (QTY CM)	TOTAL UNITS (QTY CM)	QUANTITY SUB MUN. (QTY SM)	TOTAL SUB MUN. (QTY SM)
1RA	2021	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	174	504	10,440	25,296
		RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	164		6,888	
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	166		7,968	
		RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	21		882	
2DA	2022	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	146	373	7,008	34,186
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	96		14,400	
		BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	58		10,440	
		BME 330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	52		1,456	
3RA	2023	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	15	524	900	49,428
		RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	95		3,990	
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	176		8,448	
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	225		33,750	
		BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	13		2,340	
4TA	2024	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	122	282	5,124	20,148
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	88		4,224	
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	72		10,800	
TOTAL				1,678		129,058

(Table 5)

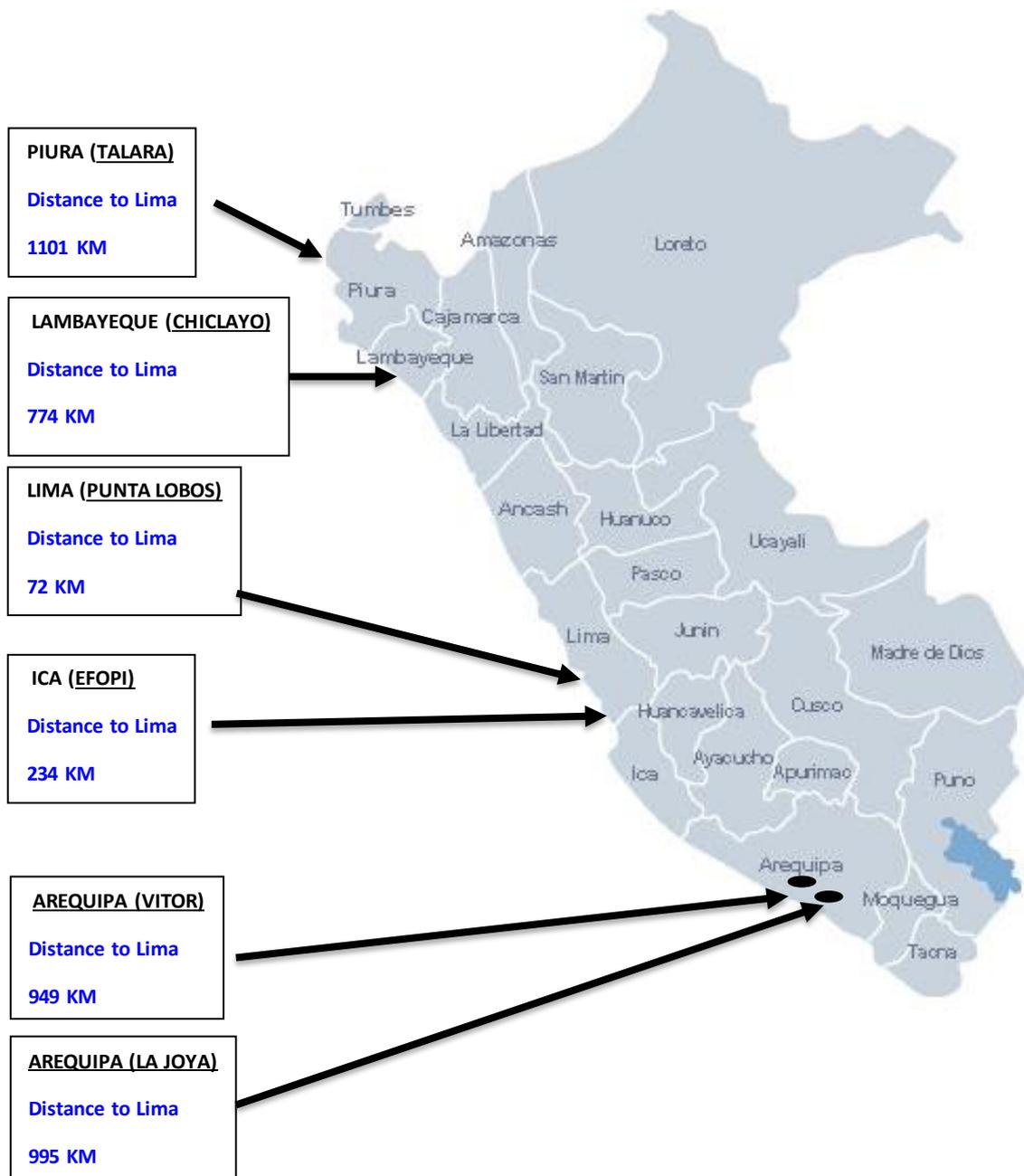
ANNEX "D"
LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS TO BE DESTROYED DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD

BASE	NOMENCLATURE	UNITS QUANTITY (QTY CM)	TOTAL UNITS (QTY CM)	QUANTITIES SUB MUN. (QTY SM)	TOTAL SUB MUN. (QTY SM)
GRUPO AÉREO N°11 (PIURA)	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	174	710	10,440	42,996
	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	164		6,888	
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	296		14,208	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	74		11,100	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	2		360	
GRUPO AÉREO N°6 LAMBAYEQUE)	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	21	167	882	16,486
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	16		768	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	22		3,300	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	56		10,080	
	BME 330 AP (28 SM X CM)	52		1,456	
PILOT TRAINING SCHOOL PILOT TRAINING SCHOOL (ICA)	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	114	330	5,472	37,872
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	216		32,400	
GRUPO AÉREO N°4 (AREQUIPA)	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	15	194	900	11,556
	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	95		3,990	
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	62		2,976	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	9		1,350	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	13		2,340	
GRUPO AÉREO N°2 (AREQUIPA)	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	122	282	5,124	20,148
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	88		4,224	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	72		10,800	
	TOTAL		1,683		129,058

(Table 6)

ANNEX "D"

LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS TO BE DESTROYED DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD



(Figure 1)

ANNEX "F"

**REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCING AND MOBILIZATION OF
RESOURCES FOR STAGES IN CASE OF NOT HAVING INTERNATIONAL
FINANCING****GRUPO AEREO N° 11 (TALARA-PIURA)**

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT	18 FORTNIGHTS	207,360.00

**05 SEMAG specialists and 04 officers of the Verification Committee
required.**

(Table 7)

GRUPO AEREO N° 6 (CHICLAYO-LAMBAYEQUE)

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT	6 FORTNIGHTS	69,120.00

**05 SEMAG specialists and 04 officers of the Verification Committee
required.**

(Table 8)

PILOT TRAINING SCHOOL (PISCO-ICA)

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT	6 FORTNIGHTS	107,520.00

**10 SEMAG specialists and 04 officers of the Verification Committee
required.**

(Table 9)

ANNEX "F"

GRUPO AEREO N° 4 (LA JOYA-AREQUIPA)

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT	5 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00

10 SEMAG specialists and 04 officers of the Verification Committee required.

(Table 10)

GRUPO AEREO N° 2 (VITOR-AREQUIPA)

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT	5 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00

10 SEMAG specialists and 04 officers of the Verification Committee required.

(Table 11)

SECONDMENT TABLE FOR THE CLUSTER MUNITIONS FINAL DISPOSAL WORK PLAN 2021 - 2024

SECONDMENT	NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS	EXECUTION TIME	AMOUNT S/
TALARA GRU11	09 SPECIALISTS	18 FORTNIGHTS	207,360.00
CHICLAYO GRUP6	09 SPECIALISTS	6 FORTNIGHTS	69,120.00
PISCO EFOPI	14 SPECIALISTS	6 FORTNIGHTS	107,520.00
LA JOYA GRUP4	14 SPECIALISTS	6 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00
VITOR GRUP2	14 SPECIALISTS	4 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00
TOTAL 2021 - 2024			563,200.00

(Table 12)

ANNEX "F"

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT TO BE ASSUMED BY THE PERUVIAN STATE
WITHOUT INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT		563,200.00
EXPLOSIVES	DEMOLITION	73,983.00
	BURNING	15,751.00
TRANSPORTATION	TRUCK CRANE	41,088.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	29,180.00
	COASTER	20,190.00
FUEL	DIESEL	100,000.00
TOOLS		150,000.00
INSURANCE		139,366.67
PPE		24,655.00
		594,213.67
TOTAL		1,139,256.67

NOTE: SHOULD THERE NOT BE ANY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE, THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE WILL PROVIDE THE TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE PROCESS OF FINAL DISPOSAL OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE CCM.

(Table 13)

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT TO BE ASSUMED BY THE PERUVIAN STATE
WITH INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT		563,200.00

Remarks: see details in table 12

(Table 14)

PERUVIAN STATE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

EXPLOSIVES	DEMOLITION	73,983.00
	BURNING	15,751.00
TRANSPORTATION	TRUCK CRANE	41,088.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	29,180.00
	COASTER	20,190.00
FUEL	DIESEL	100,000.00
TOOLS		150,000.00
INSURANCE		139,366.67
PPE		24,655.00
		594,213.67

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT PER YEAR

ITEM		2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
SECONDMENT		149,760.00	126,720.00	215,040.00	71,680.00	563,200.00
EXPLOSIVES	DEMOLITION	22,670.56	16,963.29	29,831.00	4,518.15	73,983.00
	BURNING	1,252.86	4,242.14	7,751.00	2,505.00	15,751.00
TRANSPORTATION	TRUCK CRANE	6,400.00	6,720.00	21,168.00	6,800.00	41,088.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	5,600.00	5,880.00	11,800.00	5,900.00	29,180.00
	COASTER	3,800.00	3,990.00	8,200.00	4,200.00	20,190.00
FUEL	DIESEL	30,000.00	22,000.00	38,500.00	9,500.00	100,000.00
TOOLS		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
INSURANCE		40,000.00	37,000.00	42,000.00	20,366.67	139,366.67
PPE		4,931.00	4,931.00	9,862.00	4,931.00	24,655.00
		294,414.42	258,446.43	444,152.00	160,400.82	1,157,413.67



PERÚ

Ministerio de Defensa



PERÚ

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

