



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, March 2020

## INDEX

OUTLINE		Page
<b>1.- Executive Summary</b>		5
a.-	Duration of the proposed extension	5
b.-	Rationale and resource mobilization	5
c.-	Outline for how and when stockpile destruction will be completed	6
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	7
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	7
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	8
g.-	Contact details of the national focal person with whom follow-up will be conducted	8
<b>2.- Detailed narrative</b>		8
a.-	Origins of the Article 3 challenge to meeting the deadlines	8
b.-	Existing national storage and stockpile destruction capacities	9
c.-	Nature and extent of the progress made to date	9
d.-	Resources made available to support progress made to date	13
e.-	Methods and standards used	13
f.-	Nature and extent of the remaining challenges	14
g.-	Humanitarian, economic, social, and environmental implications	14
h.-	Institutional, financial, technical, and human means and resources available and/or necessary in order to meet remaining challenges	15
i.-	Amount of time requested and reasoning behind the amount of time requested	15
j.-	Detailed work plan covering the amount of time requested, with measurable benchmarks	15
k.-	Circumstances that may impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all stockpiles during the proposed extension	18
l.-	Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.	18
---	Annexes	19

**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 20. 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 20. We have included a total of 1,331 cluster munitions: **657** RBK 250 PTAB-2.5M, **621** RBK 250 ZAB-2.5, **52** BME 330 AR and **01** BME 330 CH, as well as 8,155 (\*) explosive bomblets that will be included in the 2019 annual report. In the 2018 report, we included **290** destroyed Alpha explosive bomblets. Additionally, 53 BME 330 AR were reported in 2015; however, after a physical verification of the BME 330 AR type cluster munitions last year, it was determined that BME 330 type ammunition stocks are as follows: 52 BME 330 AR, 01 BME 330 AP and 01 BME 330 CH, information that will be corrected in the 2019 transparency report. Likewise, 8,445 Alpha explosive bomblets were reported, from which 290 were destroyed in 2018 as part of the Research and Development (R&D) phase; this was reported in the 2018 transparency report, leaving a balance of 8,155 Alpha explosive bomblets to destroy. These stocks will be reported in the 2019 transparency report, their destruction is scheduled for this year.

Due to various circumstances, Peru will not be able to complete the process of destruction of cluster munitions within the above-mentioned eight years; this year, it has to complete the total destruction of Alpha explosive bomblets. In this regard, and in compliance with the provisions in force, it 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 stockpiles stored in six (06) air bases: GRUP2 and GRUP4 (Arequipa), GRUP6 (Lambayeque), GRU11 (Piura), EFOPI (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 national capabilities to be employed, particularly in terms of stockpiles destruction, our country has developed a process of gradual implementation according to 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 costs of the extension request for the destruction process of cluster munitions by the Peruvian Air Force, scheduled to start in March 2021 and finish successfully 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, it was a very expensive process 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 allows for the feasibility of the final disposal process of war materiel and takes into account the required deadlines.
  
    - 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 progress of the work during the eight-year period to destroy the munitions affected by 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, 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 specialized 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 different 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)
2 (2021)	Grupo Aéreo N° 11	(Talara-Piura)
1 (2022)	Grupo Aéreo N° 11	(Talara-Piura)
2 (2022)	Grupo Aéreo N° 6	(Chiclayo-Lambayeque)
1 (2023)	Pilot Training School	(Pisco-Ica)
2 (2023)	Grupo Aéreo N° 4	(La Joya-Arequipa)
1 (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, where the methods and modalities to achieve total destruction are established, 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 the Peruvian Air Force Manual 136-1 for 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 19.
- 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 20. 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 20. We have included a total of 1,330 cluster munitions: **657** RBK 250 PTAB-2.5M, **621** RBK 250 ZAB-2.5, **52** BME 330 AR (It was discovered that one of the 53 BME 330 AR reported to the convention corresponds to the ammunition of the BME 330 AP, this report will be corrected in the 2019 Transparency Report), 01 BME 330 AP, as well as 8,155 (\*) explosive submunitions and 01 BME 330 CH cluster munition that will be included in the 2019 annual report. We have included **290** destroyed submunitions in the 2018 report.
- 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 21:

Within the R&D and Training processes, the Peruvian Air Force has destroyed 330 Cluster Munitions so far.

Within the R&D and Training processes, 290 explosive submunitions (SM) 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 178 Cluster Munitions is planned for 2020.

- 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](mailto: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 the 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 NPA, 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 weather 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 diversion of financial resources for 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) locations 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; 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, which is the only Armed Service in the country that has this type of munition in its arsenals; 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 of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) NGO officials to execute the Project Verification and Feasibility stage, with excellent results, having proposed 8 stages for its development :
  - Verification and Feasibility (Assessment)
  - Research and Development (Implementation of protocols for demilitarization and destruction of cluster munitions, 3 bombs were deactivated)
  - Detailed Planning and Preparation.
  - Preparation and Testing Stage.
  - Munition configuration, construction and logistics.
  - Operators Training.
  - Implementation of stockpile destruction operation.
  - 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 weather conditions, access to the Punta Lobos Logistics Base was flooded, which



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 the activities, has assisted in the processes for the implementation of the final disposal works of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets, providing its specialized personnel in war materiel, 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 the 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/ 1'139,256.67 soles, including payment for secondment, transportation, fuel, vehicle maintenance, protective equipment, explosives, tools and miscellaneous articles. These costs do not include staff life insurance. These amounts are described in Annex "F".
- 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, 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, uselessness and combination of methods. The method of destruction applied to the final disposal process requires the application of disarmament or demilitarization, blasting and burning or incineration modalities.
  2. 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.
- 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 weather 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.

- 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 during the 2021-2024 extension period and the schedule are detailed in Annex "E".

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

- a. Explosive submunitions of STAGE 1 will be destroyed from March to May, with a complement stage in June, and from August to October, with a complement stage in November 2021.

- b. Explosive submunitions of STAGE 2 will be destroyed from March to the third week of May, with a complement stage of 3 weeks until the first half of June, and from August to the third week of October, with a complement

stage of 3 weeks until the first half of November 2022. We have planned to work with 2 teams in parallel in the second half of 2022 and from then on until the completion of the work.

- c. The explosive sub munitions of STAGE 3 will be destroyed from March to May, with additional 2 weeks in June, and from August to October, with additional 2 weeks in November 2023. We have planned to work with 2 teams in parallel.
- d. Explosive sub munitions of STAGE 4 will be destroyed from March until the third week of April 2024. We have planned to work with 2 teams in parallel.
- 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.
- h. In order to carry out the work, we have considered a minimum of five months of preparation for administrative procedures and one week for training, where the qualifications of personnel and retraining will be conducted.
- i. Work tools will be provided to each base so that work teams can reinforced their training with practice before starting work.
- j. As mentioned above, the preparatory activities have been proposed to be carried out between November to February, June and July of each year. This time is used for appointment of personnel for verification committees and work teams, processing of resolutions for the final disposal and training of personnel, as well as work of preparation of tools,

equipment and facilities in each base. It is worth noting that these dates, especially at the end of the year and the beginning of the following, fall within the period of El Niño and Frost phenomena, where the final disposal works shall be carried out.

3. Expected resources to obtain the necessary financing for the implementation of the plan.

a. Public budget financing from the Peruvian State has been requested, as well as support from the Norwegian Government through the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Organization for the destruction of cluster munitions of the Peruvian Air Force, according to Annex "F". However, there is a commitment by the Ministry of Defense to provide funds if international support is not available, in order to comply with the CCM.

b. The amount the Peruvian Air Force must provide for the destruction of cluster munitions and Alpha explosive bomblets is as follows:

- The estimate cost to implement the final disposal work plan amounts to approximately S/ 1,139,256.67 soles, including payment of secondment, transportation, fuel, vehicle maintenance, protective equipment, explosives, tools and miscellaneous costs.
- If we continue to have international assistance for the implementation of this work plan, the base amounts for the investment would be:
  - i. Approximate basic investment by the Peruvian Air Force:  
S/ 563,200.00
  - ii. Approximate basic investment by International Assistance:  
S/ 576,056.67

2. 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 have EOD courses at their different levels and 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. The possible challenges to the implementation of the project could be the extension of weather phenomena (major floods and frost) in the northern and southern parts of the country, which take place at the beginning of the year.
  - b. The Personnel Variable, which has already been taken into account for the execution of the Work Plan.
  - c. 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
RBK-500, AO-2,5RT (60 SM X CM)	189
RBK-250-275, AO-1SCh (150 SM X CM)	388
BME-330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	71
RBK-250, PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	402
RBK-250, ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	576
BME-330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,678</b>

(Table 1)

## ANNEX "B"

## CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND SUBMUNITIONS REPORTED AT THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS
RBK-500, AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	198
RBK-250-275, AO-1SCh (150 SM X CM)	388
BME-330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676</b>

(Table 2)

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

CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CM)	QUANTITY OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS
RBK-250, PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	657
RBK-250, ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	621
BME 330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	52 (*)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,330</b>

(\*) IN THE 2015 TRANSPARENCY REPORT, 53 BME 330 AR AMMUNITIONS WERE REPORTED; HOWEVER, IN THE 2019 STOCK VERIFICATION, 01 BME 330 AP AMMUNITION WAS DISCOVERED, WHICH WILL BE REPORTED IN THE 2019 TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBLETS	QTY CM REPORTED TO THE CONVENTION	QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS
SM A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990 ALPHA		8,155 (*)
BME 330 AP (180 SM X CM)	1 (**)	
BME 330 CH (180 SM X CM)	1 (***)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,155</b>

(Table 3)

(\*) TO BE REPORTED AS STOCKS IN THE 2019 TRANSPARENCY REPORT

(\*\*) DISCOVERED AMONG THE 53 REPORTED BME 330 AR AMMUNITIONS, IN THE 2019 TRANSPARENCY REPORT. THE QUANTITY WILL BE CORRECTED.

(\*\*\*) DISCOVERED IN 2019, IT WILL BE REPORTED IN THE 2019 TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

## ANNEX "C"

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

<b>CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CM)</b>	<b>REPORTED CONVENTION</b>	<b>QTY SUB MUN.</b>
RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	7	N/A
RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	96	N/A
RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	44	N/A
RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	1	N/A
BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	4	N/A
BOMBETA EXPLOSIVA ALPHA SM A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990	N/A	290
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>TO BE DESTROYED IN 2020</b>		
RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	3	N/A
RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	159	N/A
BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	14	N/A
BME 330 AP (180 SM X CM)	1 (*)	N/A
BME 330 CH (180 SM X CM)	1 (*)	N/A
BOMBETA EXPLOSIVA ALPHA SM A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990 SM A/C 6 KG. S.A. LOTE 1990	N/A	8,155 (*)
<b>SUB TOTAL 2020</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>8,155</b>
<b>TOTAL CM y EB</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>8,445</b>

(\*) 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  
(MARZO 2021-APRIL 2024)**

STAGE	YEAR	NOMENCLATURE	UNITS QUANTITY (QTY CM)	TOTAL UNITS (QTY CM)
1 <sup>ST</sup>	2021	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	174	504
		RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	164	
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	166	
2 <sup>ND</sup>	2022	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	21	368
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	146	
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	91	
		BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	58	
		BME 330 AR (8 AR + 20 SNA = 28 SM X CM)	52	
3 <sup>RD</sup>	2023	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	15	646
		RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	217	
		RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	176	
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	225	
		BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	13	
4 <sup>TH</sup>	2024	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	88	160
		RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	72	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,678</b>

(Table 5)

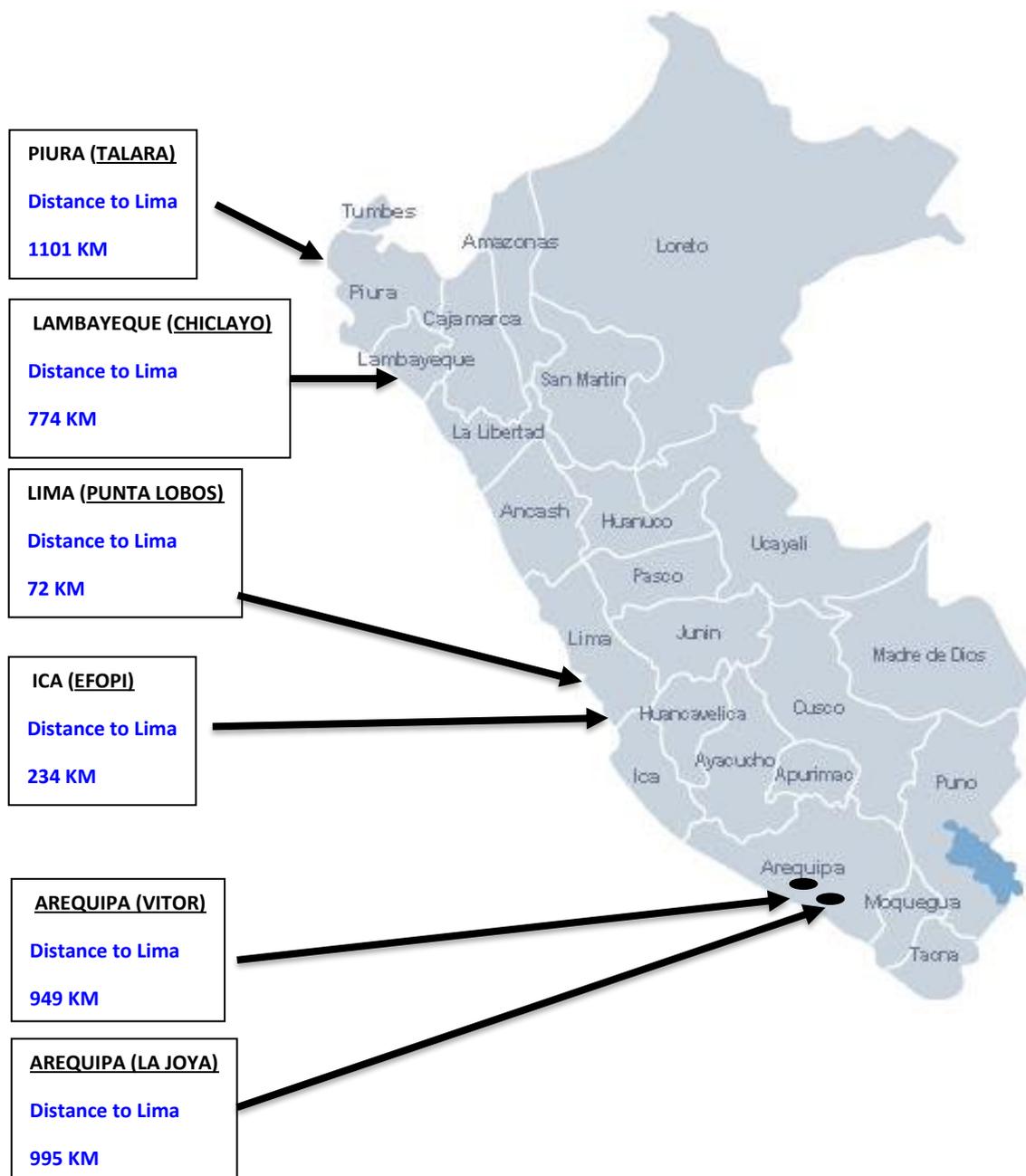
**ANNEX "D"**
**LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVE SUBMUNITIONS TO BE DESTROYED DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD**

<b>BASE</b>	<b>NOMENCLATURE</b>	<b>UNITS QUANTITY (QTY CM)</b>	<b>TOTAL UNITS (QTY CM)</b>
GRUPO AÉREO N°11 (PIURA)	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	174	705
	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	164	
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	296	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	69	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	2	
GRUPO AÉREO N°6 (LAMBAYEQ UE)	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	21	167
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	16	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	22	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	56	
	BME 330 AP (28 SM X CM)	52	
PILOT TRAINING SCHOOL (ICA)	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	114	330
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	216	
GRUPO AÉREO N°4 (AREQUIPA)	RBK 500 AO-2,5 RT (60 SM X CM)	15	194
	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	95	
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	62	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	9	
	BME 330 SNA (180 SM X CM)	13	
GRUPO AÉREO N°2 (AREQUIPA)	RBK 250 PTAB-2,5M (42 SM X CM)	122	282
	RBK 250 ZAB-2,5 (48 SM X CM)	88	
	RBK 250-275 AO-1SCH (150 SM X CM)	72	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,678</b>

(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 <b>SPECIALISTS</b>	18 FORTNIGHTS	207,360.00
CHICLAYO GRUP6	09 <b>SPECIALISTS</b>	6 FORTNIGHTS	69,120.00
PISCO EFOPI	14 <b>SPECIALISTS</b>	6 FORTNIGHTS	107,520.00
LA JOYA GRUP4	14 <b>SPECIALISTS</b>	6 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00
VITOR GRUP2	14 <b>SPECIALISTS</b>	4 FORTNIGHTS	89,600.00
TOTAL 2021 - 2024			<b>563,200.00</b>

(Table 12)

## ANNEX "F"

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

ITEM	DETAIL	AMOUNT S/
SECONDMENT		<b>563,200.00</b>
EXPLOSIVES	DEMOLITION	73,983.00
	BURNING	15,751.00
TRANSPORTATION	TRUCK CRANE	34,288.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	17,654.00
	COASTER	20,359.00
FUEL	DIESEL	100,000.00
TOOLS		150,000.00
INSURANCE		139,366.67
PPE		24,655.00
		<b>576,056.67</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,139,256.67</b>

**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		<b>563,200.00</b>

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	34,288.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	17,654.00
	COASTER	20,359.00
FUEL	DIESEL	100,000.00
TOOLS		150,000.00
INSURANCE		139,366.67
PPE		24,655.00
		<b>576,056.67</b>

## 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		34,288.00
	FORK LIFT TRUCK	5,600.00	5,880.00	6,174.00		17,654.00
	COASTER	3,800.00	3,990.00	12,569.00		20,359.00
FUEL	DIESEL	30,000.00	22,000.00	38,500.00	9,500.00	100,000.00
TOOLS		30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00		150,000.00
INSURANCE		40,000.00	37,000.00	42,000.00	20,366.67	139,366.67
PPE		4,931.00	4,931.00	14,793.00		24,655.00
		294,414.42	258,446.43	477,826.00	108,569.82	<b>1,139,256.67</b>



PERÚ

Ministerio de Defensa



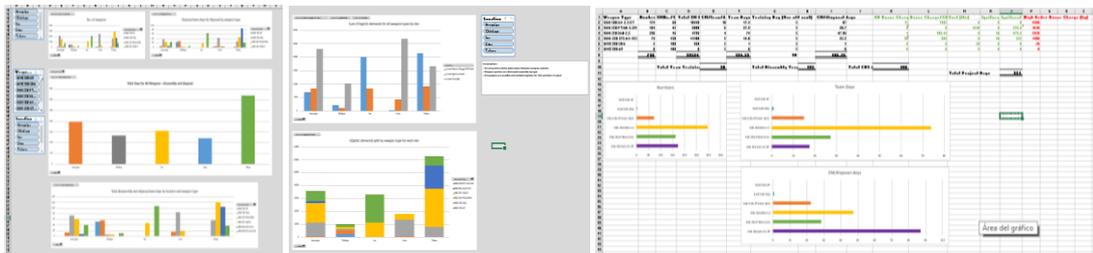
PERÚ

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

ANNEX "G"

METHODS AND REGULATIONS, EXAMPLES OF DOCUMENTS

1. PROJECT ANALYSIS REPORT



2. OPERATIONS MANUAL

Task	Activity	Description	MFA actions	Pass actions
1	Preparation of the first research and prototyping phase	Preparation of the first research and prototyping phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review design requirements and drawings.</li> <li>Establish project/SMART.</li> <li>Review technical requirements and learn objectives.</li> <li>Source and test critical items related to submunition C2.</li> <li>Investigate safe option for DPA or submunition C2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide and produce safe design and assembly drawings.</li> <li>Provide test table and layout for DPA submunition prototyping.</li> <li>Provide and test critical items related to submunition C2.</li> <li>Provide and produce safe design and assembly drawings.</li> <li>Provide test table and layout for submunition prototyping.</li> <li>Provide and test critical items related to submunition C2.</li> </ul>

3. SOP 1 APB MANAGEMENT (STANDARDIZATION OF FACILITIES)

Fig. 3 - FFE RBK-250 cuerpos vacíos

Fig. 4 - «cota FFE de RBK-250 PTAB 2.5M»

Ejemplos de marcas de color amarillo: ítems que...

Figura 5: cajas marcadas de amarillo, que contienen submuniciones AO-2.5RT en espera para su demolición

4. SPECIFIC SOPs FOR DESTRUCTION OF MUNITIONS

SOP 1 – RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M  
Procedimiento de Desmilitarización