

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
JUST ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

## KEY DATA

**ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)  
MINE CONTAMINATION: LIGHT**

MINE ACTION REVIEW ESTIMATE

**0.1** km<sup>2</sup>

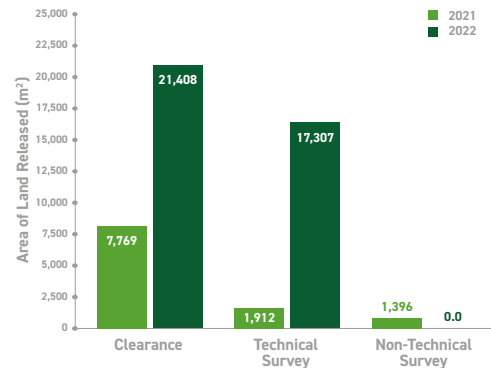
AP MINE  
CLEARANCE IN 2022

**21,408** m<sup>2</sup>

AP MINES  
DESTROYED IN 2022

**529**

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



**CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET** (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment): **MEDIUM**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Peru cleared just over 21,000m<sup>2</sup> of mined area in 2022, almost three times the output of the previous year. Tiwinza is reported to be mine free as of the end of 2022. Peru should be able to meet its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 clearance deadline provided it can secure the necessary funding to increase its land release output to earlier levels and secure a better understanding of remaining anti-personnel (AP) mined area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should survey remaining mined areas to produce a more accurate baseline of contamination.
- Peru should develop and implement new policies for land release to ensure that clearance is part of a comprehensive land release methodology.
- Peru should provide an updated work plan through to completion of Article 5.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2022)	Score (2021)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	4	4	There was a reduction in the estimate of AP mined area at the end of 2022 but remaining contamination continues to be recorded as suspected hazardous area (SHAs) with the size and extent of the 87 mined areas varying widely.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	7	6	Peru has in place the legislation and management structure it needs to oversee demining operations. Peru allocated over \$800,000 to demining operations in 2022 but is also seeking international funding to fulfil its clearance obligations.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru does not have a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for mine action. While women and children participate in risk education activities it is not known if this extends to survey. The proportion of Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) staff who were women in 2022 is not known.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru submitted a timely Article 7 report covering 2022, which also provides detail on its implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru exceeded its land release target for 2022 but the plan for 2023 and 2024 lacks detail and is based on numbers of mined areas rather than the extent of contamination.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	7	7	Peru introduced mine detection dogs (MDDs) in 2019 but are still only using them for quality control. Peru did not provide details of how many personnel were deployed for clearance.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	6	5	Thanks to increased clearance in 2022, Peru should be able to meet its extended Article 5 deadline, but this is contingent on a significant increase in land release output to levels achieved in earlier years. This is partly dependent on availability of funding and capacity.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINEING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME)
- Peruvian National Police, Security Division CONTRAMINAS (DIVSECOM)
- Joint Ecuador-Peru Binational Humanitarian Demining Unit (Not operational since end of 2018)

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

### OTHER ACTORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Organization of American States – Integral Action Against Landmines Program (OAS-AICMA)

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2022, Peru estimated that AP mine contamination covered a total of 340,829m<sup>2</sup> across 87 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) within three “sectors” (see Table 1).<sup>1</sup> Peru has not identified any confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).<sup>2</sup> According to Peruvian Authorities, the information on landmines laid between 1995 and 1998 does not include detailed maps of minefields with GPS coordinates or satellite information, and as such, they are treated as SHAs until survey and clearance take place.<sup>3</sup> Tiwinza is reported to be mine free as of the end of 2022.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1: AP mined area by sector (at end 2022)<sup>5</sup>**

Sector	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Santiago	42	70,690
Cenepa	27	89,174
Achuime	18	180,965
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>340,829</b>

The size and extent of the 87 suspected mined areas varies widely, with one area only 5m<sup>2</sup> in size, while the largest, by far, is estimated to extend over 160,000m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>6</sup> In fact, most of this large, mined area should be released through survey, without the need for recourse to full clearance. The true amount of contaminated land is probably no more than 100,000m<sup>2</sup> as Peru does not use polygons to delineate hazardous areas, despite having detailed mine maps of almost all the affected areas. According to CONTRAMINAS, the use of polygons is not very feasible as the geography of the mountainous areas makes it very difficult to locate points

or coordinates that are registered in the sketch maps of the mined areas.<sup>7</sup>

In its 2016 Article 5 extension request and “Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024” Peru pledged to conduct survey in order to determine more accurately the size and location of mined areas.<sup>8</sup> As at end 2022, however, all outstanding mine contamination continued to be recorded in SHAs. Peru reported at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties that since October 2020 it has been working with Ecuador to clarify the location of an estimated 10,182m<sup>2</sup> of mined area (PV Gutiérrez) containing approximately 2,000 AP mines.<sup>9</sup>

The mine threat in Peru results from a 1995 border conflict with Ecuador. The mined section of the border was predominantly in the Condor mountain range which was at the centre of the dispute. In October 2023, Peru and Ecuador were commemorating 25 years of signing the “Acta de Brasilia”, the agreement that ended the armed conflict between the two countries.

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The national mine action programme is managed by the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS). CONTRAMINAS is responsible for setting strategy and priorities and for overall coordination of mine action. It consists of an Interministerial Executive Council, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a Technical Secretariat, which oversees the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Directorate of Security and Defence.<sup>10</sup>

CONTRAMINAS was created in December 2002 after the issuance of a “Supreme Decree”, and an additional “Supreme Decree” issued in July 2005 provides additional regulation.<sup>11</sup> Directive 001 governs demining by the Peruvian

Army’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME) while Directive 006, issued by the Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces in 2001, regulates compliance under the APMBBC.<sup>12</sup>

In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in August 2016, Peru estimated that US\$38 million would be needed to finish the job, all of which was to be funded by the Peruvian government.<sup>13</sup> This estimate was also included in its Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024.<sup>14</sup> Since 2010, Peru has reported contributing about \$1.4 million annually for AP mine survey and clearance which is less than the annual amount Peru believes is needed to complete clearance by 2024.

1 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, Alternate Technical Secretary, Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS), 6 September 2023.

2 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form F.

3 Email from Guillermo Portillo, Advisor Multilateral Affairs, Foreign Affairs General Directorate, Ministry of Defence, 9 September 2023.

4 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form C.

5 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023; Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Forms C and I. Initially, CONTRAMINAS had reported 90,707m<sup>2</sup> in the CENEPA sector.

6 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form I.

7 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023.

8 Revised 2016 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 20–21; and Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 15.

9 Statement of Peru, APMBBC Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties, 16–20 November 2020.

10 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 3.

11 Supreme Decree No. 113-2002-RE; and Supreme Decree No. 051-2005-RE.

12 Directive No. 001/2009/DIGEDEHUME-SINGE; and Directive No. 006.

13 Revised 2016 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 18.

14 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 10.

Peru allocated 3.05 million soles to demining in 2022, equivalent to approximately USD\$819,000.<sup>15</sup>

No resource mobilisation strategy is mentioned in Article 7 Report covering 2022. However, the report mentions that Peru through bilateral negotiations with Italy, obtained "cooperation" for demining.<sup>16</sup> Demining and EOD experts from Peru received training in the Spanish Military Academy of Engineers in Hoyo de Manzanares, which was funded by the Inter-American Defense Board and the Organisation of American States (OAS). Peruvian deminers are also trained at the Italian Centre for Explosive Ordnance Disposal of the Italian Army in Rome, which is funded by the Italo-Latin American Institute (IILA).<sup>17</sup>

In February 2023, the Peruvian Ministry of Defence and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) signed a five-year memorandum of understanding (MoU), which includes humanitarian demining, destruction of cluster munition stockpiles, stockpile management, development of technical and logistical skills, and specialist training. Furthermore, on 7 February 2023, the Peruvian Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs, and NPA, hosted a workshop in Lima, with diplomatic representatives in-country. The workshop included information on the remaining AP mine contamination and cluster munition stockpile challenges in Peru, to increase knowledge and political commitment across sectors and stakeholders.<sup>18</sup>

---

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

It is not known whether Peru has a national mine action standard on environmental management and/or a policy on environmental management. It is also not known how, if at all, the environment is taken into consideration during or following mine clearance.

---

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

CONTRAMINAS does not have a gender and diversity policy but reports that it does comply with gender equality legislation set in a 2019 decree.<sup>19</sup> It is not known if gender and diversity are mainstreamed through the national mine action standards (NMAS) but neither issue featured in Peru's 2016 Article 5 deadline extension request, its updated national demining plan for 2018–24, or its latest Article 7 report. In 2019, 20% of operational roles were staffed by women and 50% of management and supervisory positions.<sup>20</sup> Peru did not provide data on this issue for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Victim data are disaggregated by sex and age, but it is not known if other relevant mine action data are disaggregated. In the past, CONTRAMINAS reported that it consults the National Service for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) about the needs of ethnic and minority groups when planning demining activities.<sup>21</sup>

---

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CONTRAMINAS uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.<sup>22</sup> In 2019, Peru linked IMSMA with ArcGIS software to improve its capabilities to map AP mine contamination.<sup>23</sup> No updates had been provided on mine action information management as at August 2023.

Peru submits its Article 7 reports on a timely basis and reports on its progress in Article 5 implementation at intersessional meetings and meetings of States Parties.

---

## PLANNING AND TASKING

The Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24 projected that some 0.49km<sup>2</sup> spread across 127 SHAs would be released by 31 December 2024. Peru expected to clear 8,089 mines from these areas (see Table 2).<sup>24</sup>

---

15 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), p. 39. Exchange rate is US\$1 = Soles 3.7.

16 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), p. 30.

17 Email from Guillermo Portillo, Ministry of Defence, 9 September 2023.

18 "Protecting civilians from explosive weapons in Peru – the importance of stockpile destruction". News and updates from NPA Mine Action and Disarmament, 11 April 2023. at: <https://bit.ly/4624lCQ>.

19 Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP.

20 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

21 Ibid.

22 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 8.

23 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

24 Decisions on the request submitted by Peru for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, 1 December 2016, para. (g).

**Table 2: Planned mine clearance in 2018–24<sup>25</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines
2018	Tiwinza	16	119,415	2,697
2019	Cenepa	13	92,850	627
2020	Achuime	20	9,458	746
2021	Cenepa	16	12,301	653
2022	Cenepa–Santiago	18	180,965	392
2023	Santiago	16	28,225	838
2024	Santiago	28	48,065	2,136
<b>Totals</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>491,279</b>	<b>8,089</b>

In its Article 7 report covering 2022, Peru included an updated plan to release all 87 mined areas by the end of 2024, although this does not detail the amount of area it plans to release each year (see Tables 3 and 4).

**Table 3: Planned mine clearance in 2023–24<sup>26</sup>**

Sector	Mined areas	Mined Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
Santiago	42	70,690
Cenepa	27	89,174
Achuime	18	180,965
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>340,829</b>

**Table 4: Planned release of mined areas by sector in 2023–24<sup>27</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas
2023	Achuime	18
2023	Santiago	28
2024	Cenepa	27
2024	Santiago	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>

Peru's criteria for prioritising survey and clearance operations are unclear. In its decision on Peru's 2016 extension request, the Article 5 Committee called on Peru to prioritise operations based on the socio-economic impact of mined areas.<sup>28</sup> One of the activities listed for CONTRAMINAS' policy work was to set priorities for clearance, in coordination with DIGEDEHUME and CONTRAMINAS' Security Division DIVSECOM.<sup>29</sup> Peru reportedly prioritises clearance by sector.<sup>30</sup>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Peru has stated in previous years that it has 16 national NMAS which form part of the Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual, and which are based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).<sup>31</sup> According to CONTRAMINAS, the NMAS and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs) are reviewed annually.<sup>32</sup>

One of CONTRAMINAS's four objectives in Peru's 2016 extension request was to develop new policies for land release, with the aim of finalising these policies within six months of the plan's approval. The same objective was included in its Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24.<sup>33</sup> According to CONTRAMINAS, new land release policies are formulated annually as mine clearance progresses and these are then reflected in the operation orders.<sup>34</sup> As noted by the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties, Peru should conduct evidence-based survey to define its SHAs and also seek to identify CHAs.<sup>35</sup> However,

25 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 11.

26 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Action 18.

27 Ibid., Action 19.

28 Decisions on the request submitted by Peru for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, 1 December 2016, para. 15.

29 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 15.

30 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

31 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.

32 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

33 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 36; and Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 14.

34 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.

35 Decisions on the request submitted by Peru for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, 1 December 2016, para. (d).

no information had been provided as at August 2023 on updates to existing NMAS or the development of new NMAS.<sup>36</sup> In September 2023, CONTRAMINAS informed Mine Action Review that the NMAS and the corresponding Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are annually updated.<sup>37</sup>

## OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

For 2022, Peru reported using 60 deminers for land release but without providing details. In previous years, DIGEDEMUME, which is responsible for demining on the border with Ecuador, had reported using two teams each comprising 60 personnel.<sup>38</sup> DIVSECOM, which is responsible for supporting DIGEDEMUME with demining operations, had 40 police officers trained in demining.<sup>39</sup>

In its 2016 extension request, Peru committed to strengthen the capacity of CONTRAMINAS' Humanitarian Demining School, with the aim of increasing its capacity by one-fifth in the second semester of 2017. This was deferred to the second semester of 2018 in Peru's Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24.<sup>40</sup> Peru expected to increase the number of non-technical survey (NTS) personnel in 2020 and focus on further training through the Humanitarian Demining School.<sup>41</sup> As at August 2023, Peru had not reported on whether this had happened.

The joint Ecuador-Peru Binational Humanitarian Demining Unit has been deployed to areas that were at the centre of the conflict between the two nations, but it did not carry out any demining operations in 2021 or 2022.

In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru announced it would be using both machines and mine detection dogs (MDDs) for demining.<sup>42</sup> In its updated multi-year plan submitted in May 2018, one of Peru's strategic objectives for 2018–24 included the development, design, and implementation of new humanitarian demining techniques, such as with machines or dogs.<sup>43</sup> In 2019, the United States donated four MDDs to Peru with two dogs used to conduct TS during the year. According to CONTRAMINAS, the plan is to also use dogs to identify mined areas and for use during clearance.<sup>44</sup> But in its Article 7 report covering 2022, Peru stated that MDDs were being used for quality control (QC) of demined areas.<sup>45</sup>

In 2020, discussions began between CONTRAMINAS and the Peruvian Army's Directorate of Research and Development on the possibility of employing drones with hyperthermal cameras that conduct aerial analysis of the decomposition of explosives.<sup>46</sup> As at August 2023, Peru had not reported on whether it plans to deploy drones. However, it did report on the use of equipment with updated software.<sup>47</sup>

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2022

In 2022, Peru released a total of 38,713m<sup>2</sup> of mined area: 17,305m<sup>2</sup> reduced through TS and 21,408m<sup>2</sup> through manual clearance destroying in the process 529 AP mines. Clearance operations started in May.<sup>48</sup> A previously unrecorded mined area denominated CG\_BS-10A was identified and cleared during the demining activities. The area, which measured 812.60m<sup>2</sup>, contained 45 AP mines which were destroyed during the clearance process. The mined area was located in Tiwinza sector.<sup>49</sup>

### SURVEY IN 2022

Figures for NTS and technical survey (TS) have not been provided by Peru, although it declared in its Article 7 report for 2022 that operations follow IMAS 08.20 on Land Release.<sup>50</sup> Peru has reported addressing 16 hazardous areas through NTS and TS.<sup>51</sup> In September 2023, Peru reported to Mine Action Review that 17,305m<sup>2</sup> had been reduced through TS in 2022.<sup>52</sup>

36 Article 7 Report (covering 2022) Action 27, p. 30.

37 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023.

38 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 10 and 12.

39 Ibid.

40 Ibid., p. 16.

41 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

42 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 5–6.

43 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 15–16.

44 Emails from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020 and 16 June 2020.

45 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Action 27, p. 30.

46 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

47 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Action 27, p. 30.

48 Ibid., Form C, p. 5; and Form F, p. 10; and Presentation by Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 21 June 2023.

49 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form F, p. 11.

50 Ibid., Form F, p. 13.

51 Ibid., p. 28.

52 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023.

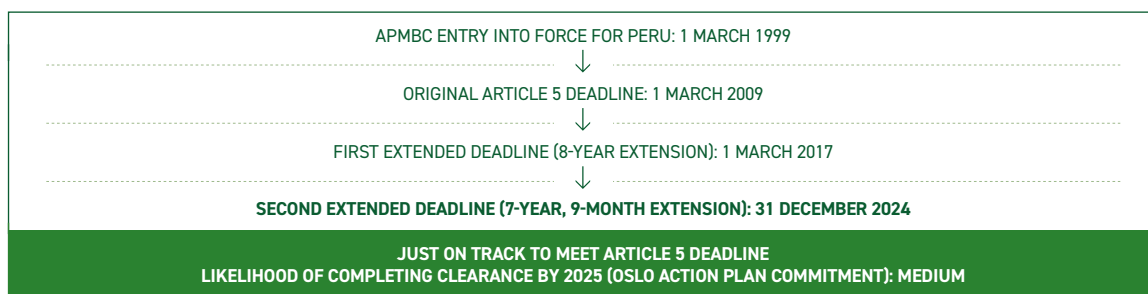
Survey of an area called “PV Gutierrez”, which measures 10km<sup>2</sup> and is believed to contain approximately 2,000 AP mines, has required additional exchange of information with Ecuador. Peruvian and Ecuadorian technical teams from the Geographic Institutes of Peru and Ecuador are working together on this challenge.<sup>53</sup> In addition, the Army Engineers (Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejercito del Ecuador, CEE) and DIGEDEHUME agreed in July 2022, to work on a solution by the Permanent Mix Borders Commission Ecuador – Peru (COMPEFEP).<sup>54</sup> At the time of writing, no further information on the outcome of this meeting had been reported.<sup>55</sup>

## CLEARANCE IN 2022

In 2022, Peru cleared a total of 21,408m<sup>2</sup>,<sup>56</sup> destroying in the process 529 AP mines. Clearance output was almost three times that of 2021 (7,769m<sup>2</sup>).

In the Tiwinza sector, 19,386m<sup>2</sup> were cleared and 335 mines destroyed. This completed clearance of the sector.<sup>57</sup> In Cenepa sector, 2,022m<sup>2</sup> were cleared with the destruction of 194 mines.<sup>58</sup>

## ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the 7-year, 9-month extension granted by States Parties in 2016), Peru is required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2024.

Peru would need to release an average of 170,000m<sup>2</sup> per year in 2023 and 2024 in order to meet its Article 5 deadline. This should be achievable, particularly as the current estimate of contamination is likely to be greatly inflated. Peru outlined three scenarios for the completion of clearance by the 2024 deadline in its Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24. This was said to be contingent on an increase in budget, personnel, and international support.<sup>59</sup>

**Table 5: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance**

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2022	21,408
2021	7,769
2020	0
2019	81,948
2018	15,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,701</b>

53 Statement of Peru, 20MSP, 21–25 November 2022, pp. 1–2.

54 Binational Act No. 27 between the Director General of the CEE and the DIGEDEHUME, 26 July 2022 “Acta de Entendimiento No. 27, para la Realización de Desminado Humanitario en la Frontera Terrestre Común Ecuador - Perú”, Third Agreement, 26 July 2022, §2.3.a, p. 12.

55 Perú y Ecuador realizan reunión para tratar desminado humanitario en la frontera”, Andina – Agencia Peruana de Noticias, 9 May 2023.

56 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form F2, p. 10; and Form G, p. 15.

57 Ibid., Form F, p. 11.

58 Ibid., Form F, p. 12.

59 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 13.

In order to complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline, Peru has requested international assistance to cover some of the costs, although the precise amount sought is not specified. Peru should concentrate its limited resources on establishing a more accurate baseline of contamination because it is likely that a large proportion of the total can be released through survey without having to resort to full clearance.

### PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

---

CONTRAMINAS reported that, after Article 5 completion, and in coordination with its Ecuadorian counterpart, CENDESMI, it will be responsible for managing any residual contamination that is encountered.<sup>60</sup>

---

<sup>60</sup> Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.