

# MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



## DISCLAIMER

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## REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

## UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*Attachments can be found on the website*

### ▼ INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARTY

## 1. Information on the party

### Name of party

Peru

### Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited

21 January 2016

### Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

16 August 2017

## 2. Information on the national focal point

### Full name of the institution

Ministry of Environment

### Title of National Focal Point

Mr.

### Name of National Focal Point

Jorge Mariano Guillermo Castro Sánchez-Moreno

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### 3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- ☐ Information is submitted by the national focal point
- ☒ Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

#### a3\_subsection

Full name of the institution

Ministry of the Environment

Title of contact officer

Director General of Environmental Quality

Name of contact officer

Milagros del Pilar Verástegui Salazar

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#### ▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

**3.1. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Additional information on this question if needed

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**3.2. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**3.3. Has the party endeavored to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

### **ba34\_subsection**

\*If the party answered Yes to Question 3 above:

**Yo. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.**

There is a Report on the identification of stocks of mercury and mercury compounds greater than 50 tons, and mercury supply sources that generate stocks greater than 10 tons per year in Peru – 2017.

On the other hand, Peru has the National Plan for the Application of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Supreme Decree 004–2019–MINAM) which contemplates in Activity 2.1 Biennial publication of the report on mercury stocks and mercury compounds, and mercury supply sources. In this sense, within the framework of the SIP, Peru has projected the updating of stocks of mercury and mercury compounds greater than 50 metric tons, as well as mercury supply sources that generate stocks greater than 10 metric tons per year, document which is projected to be published in 2022.

**Yo. Please attach the results of your endeavor or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.**

- [PER\\_3.3.pdf](#)

ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information, for example on the use or disposal of mercury from such stocks and sources.

**3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**3.5. \*Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?**

☒ Yes, exports to parties

☐ Yes, exports to non-parties

☐ No

## ba35\_subsection

If yes, a. and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.

**a. and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.**

- PER\_3.5.xlsx

**Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 6 of article 3 have been met.**

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**Supplemental: please provide information on the use of the exported mercury.**

The following intended uses of the exported mercury were declared:

- Manufacture of mercury salts
- Gold mining

**Kindly attach all relevant information**

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**b. If exports were based on a general notification in accordance with article 3, paragraph 7, please indicate, if available, the total amount exported and any relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use.**

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**Relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use**

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**3.6. Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?**



- ☒ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

In Peru, there is currently a company that operates two chlor-alkali plants, likewise, there is an exemption until 2030, taking into account economic and social factors such as employment and the time required by the company that performs these production processes, to carry out the reconversion to mercury-free technologies. It is important to indicate that to date both plants have updated their respective environmental studies (Program for Environmental Adaptation and Management – PAMA), in which they detail the mitigation/prevention measures regarding excess mercury and mercury compounds, coming from the dismantling, as part of the execution of the closure plan to be presented in 2028. In addition to this, it is important to indicate that the company has been developing projects within the framework of its technological transformation process (Membrane Technology).

### **▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS**

#### **4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

##### **If yes, please provide information on the measures.**

In the case of Pesticides, Biocides and Antiseptics for topical use, their manufacture and importation have been prohibited by Directorial Resolution No. 0020-2013-AG-SENASADIAIA and Headquarters Resolution No. 036-99-AG-SENASA.

In addition, Peru has the National Plan for the Application of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Supreme Decree 004-2019-MINAM) which includes provisions that seek to achieve reductions with respect to the generation of products with added mercury.

Through Supreme Decree No. 009-2019-MINAM, they approve the Special Regime for the Management and Handling of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste, through which it seeks to ensure the constant maximization of efficiency in the management and handling of RAEE, which includes as first purpose its recovery and as a last, the final disposal.

Consideration has been given to evaluating and modifying the Homologation Sheets for LED Technology Luminaires, contained in Ministerial Resolution 152-2017-EM, to include the maximum levels of mercury contained in these products and discourage their use in the public sector.

#### **4.3. Has the party taken two or more measures for the mercury-added products listed in Part II of Annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?**

- ☒ Yes

☐ No

**If yes, please provide information on the measures.**

Promote the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration: On June 18 and 19, 2019, MINSA and MINAM held the workshop "Towards Mercury-Free Dentistry" with the participation of regional governments, hospitals and representatives of universities and professional associations. Discourage insurance policies and programs that favor the use of dental amalgam over mercury-free dental restoration and Encourage insurance policies and programs that favor the use of quality alternatives to dental amalgam for dental restoration: Oral Health Directorate through the General Directorate of Strategic Interventions in Public Health, restricted the acquisition and use of mercury for dental amalgam.

Likewise, in 2020, the Comprehensive Oral Health Courses I and II were held, with a total of 5,740 participating Dental Surgeons. The course was structured into 4 thematic units, in the Unit II of Stomatological Medicine: Dental Caries and Periodontal Disease; The following topics are developed: Topic 1: General aspects of dental caries; Topic 2: Risk factors associated with dental caries; Topic 3: Preventive measures for dental caries; Topic 4: Diagnosis and Treatment of dental caries; Topic 5: Diagnosis and Treatment of enamel development defects; Topic 6: Diagnosis of periodontal disease; Topic 7: Prevention and Treatment of periodontal disease; In Topic 4, the restriction of the use of dental amalgams is emphasized. Likewise, in order to establish national objectives aimed at minimizing its use: The Oral Health Department is in the process of Formulating a Normative Document, Technical Guide: Inactivation of caries with silver amino fluoride and atraumatic restorative treatment; to prevent, paralyze and treat dental caries lesions through the correct implementation of the principles of minimal intervention, with interceptive and restorative alternatives free of aerosols.

Formulation of the regulatory document, Health Directive for Minimal Intervention Stomatological Care; whose purpose is to prevent, paralyze and treat dental caries lesions through minimal intervention procedures, with interceptive and restorative alternatives. Formulation of the Technical Health Standard for the Use of Dental Amalgam, in collaboration with PAHO. Likewise, the Comprehensive Oral Health Care Labor Training Program was started with a life course and inclusion approach, aimed at Dental Surgeons in the Public sector. First Edition: Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín, Puno and Ucayali. (534 participants). Second Edition: Ancash, Cusco, Huánuco, Huancavelica, Junín and Pasco (In Progress).

**4.4. Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed under article 4?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**4.5. Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**If no, has there been an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product that demonstrates environmental or health benefits? Has the party provided to the secretariat, as appropriate, information on any such product?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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### ▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

#### 5.1. Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ I don't know

**If yes, please provide information on measures taken to address emissions and releases of mercury or mercury compounds from such facilities.**

Two chlor-alkali plants have been identified in Peru, "Planta Álcalis" in Paramonga and "Planta Oquendo (Oquendo 1)" in Callao. There are no acetaldehyde production plants.

The Ministry of Production, competent authority in environmental matters for the industrial sector, required the owner of the chlor-alkali plants, upon the ratification of the Minamata Convention by Peru, to update the environmental management instruments of both plants, the same ones that have been approved, according to the following details:

A.- "Alcalis Plant" in Paramonga, Directorial Resolution No. 166-2019-PRODUCE/DVMYPEI/ DGAAMI (02.18.2019), approved the update of the Adaptation Program and Environmental Management (PAMA) of the "Alcalis Plant"

Article 3 of the aforementioned Resolution establishes that the company QUIMPAC SA must consider the provisions of the Minamata Convention on mercury, complying with the established provisions, referring to the elimination of the use of mercury or mercury compounds by the year 2030 (...).

Annex No. 2, of the aforementioned directorial resolution, details mitigation/prevention measures; among them, the following is established:

1.-Present the detailed closure plan of the chlor-alkali production plant with mercury technology by the year 2028,

2.- Dispose of excess mercury and mercury compounds from the dismantling of the chlor-alkali production plant, in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management referred to in paragraph 3 of article 11 of the Convention on Minamata, through operations that do not lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct utilization or other uses.

B.- "Oquendo Plant (Oquendo 1)" in Callao, Directorial Resolution No. 035-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI (01.19.2021), approved the updating of the Environmental Adaptation and Management Program (PAMA) of the "Oquendo Plant (Oquendo 1)", in accordance with Report No. 04-2021-PRODUCE/DEAM-gmunoz and its Annexes,

The Environmental Management Plan contained in Report No. 04-2021-PRODUCE/DEAM-gmunoz (page 29), indicates that with regard to the disposal of mercury from the dismantling of the chlor-alkali plant with mercury technology, it will be presented in the detailed closure plan, for which the following is considered:

– Eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in the chlor-alkali production processes by December 2030.

– Dispose of excess mercury and mercury compounds from dismantling and include its management as part of the execution of the closure plan to be presented in 2028 of its chlor-alkali production plant, in accordance with the guidelines for environmentally sound management referred to in Article 11,

paragraph 3(a), of the Minamata Convention, through operations that do not lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct utilization or other uses.

On the other hand, the company QUIMPAC, as part of its technological transformation process to obtain chlorine-soda without the use of mercury, in 2011 received approval from PRODUCE for the execution of a project for the use of membrane technology that replaces the use of mercury cathodes for nickel cathodes (Previous Qualification for the expansion of the Oquendo Chlorine-soda Plant Official Letter No. 5619-2011-PROIDUCE/DVMYPE-I/DGI-DAAI), which began operations in December 2014, for a production volume of 64,000 annual tons of Caustic Soda. Finally, to date, the company QUIMPAC is in the process of being evaluated by PRODUCE on the Sustaining Technical Report for the implementation of a membrane technology plant in Oquendo, for which it projects a production of 72,000 tons per year.

It should be noted that within the framework of the National Environmental Evaluation and Enforcement System – SINEFA (Law 292325), the Environmental Evaluation and Enforcement Agency (OEFA) has been carrying out environmental supervision of the obligations established in the aforementioned environmental studies (updates of the PAMA), as well as the execution of environmental evaluations, as it is the case of the studies carried out in the Callao Bay in 2016, 2017 and 2019.

**If available, please provide information on the number and type of facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.**

In Peru there are two facilities: Oquendo Plant and Paramonga Plant.

**Please provide information on how much mercury (in metric tons) is used in the processes listed in the two first entries of Part II of Annex B in the last year of the reporting period.**

- Oquendo Plant: 1449 Kg/year – 2019
- Paramonga Plant 1242 Kg/year – 2019

**5.2. Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?**

### CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**If yes, please provide information on these measures.**

To date, the two chlor-alkali plants have updated instruments of their respective environmental studies (Environmental Adaptation and Management Program – PAMA), in which they detail the mitigation/prevention measures regarding excess mercury and mercury compounds, coming from the dismantling, as part of the execution of the closure plan to be presented in 2028.

Notwithstanding this, Peru has an exemption until 2030, taking into account economic and social factors such as employment and time required by the company that carries out these production processes, to carry out the reconversion to mercury-free technologies.

### ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**5.3. Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?**

**VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

**5.4. Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

**5.5. Is there any facility that has been developed using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

Through Note No. 7-1-MN/21, the country requested an exemption from the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention for manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used related to the production of chlor-alkali, for a period of 5 years, that is, until 2030.

It should be noted that, through Official Letter No. 6697-2019-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DGAAMI, the Ministry of Production presented to the National Focal Point of the Minamata Convention in Peru, Report No. 0635-2019-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I /DGAAMI-DIGAMI, in which he exposes in item 4.2. that, from the review of the approved environmental management instruments and the search in the database, no acetaldehyde production companies have been identified in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst, mercury monomer production companies vinyl chloride, sodium or potassium methylate and ethylate production, and polyurethane production using mercury-containing catalysts; existing in the country only production of chlor-alkali in relation to Annex B of the Minamata Convention.

### ▼ ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING

#### **7.1. Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

**If yes, please provide information on the steps.**

It has:

SUPREME DECREE No. 017-2021-EM, PROVISIONS FOR THE UPDATING AND/OR MODIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT (,,,) WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPLOITATION AND BENEFIT ACTIVITIES OF SMALL-SCALE MINING AND ARTISANAL MINING, which modifies the article 15 where the owner of the small mining and artisanal mining operation has the obligations to: a) Execute measures for the effective and progressive reduction of the use of mercury in its activities. b) Adopt measures to control the emissions and releases of mercury and/or its derivatives, as well as for the proper management and storage of mercury in its activities. Which must be carried out within the framework of its Environmental Management instrument (IGAC or IGAFOM) including the Mercury Management and/or Reduction Plan,

Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-MINAM APPROVING THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY in Peru, which presents in its sole annex the operative articles of the Convention. For article 7, the elaboration and approval of the "National Action Plan for artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Peru" (MAPE Plan) is specified, according to Annex C of the Minamata Convention, in charge of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM).

SUPREME DECREE No. 017-2021-MINAM, COMPREHENSIVE ILLEGAL MINING PLAN: which aims to eradicate illegal mining in the departments of Madre de Dios, Cusco and Puno; and prevent its displacement to other areas of the national territory, which is significant, due to the importance of the use of mercury in this practice, which, when stopped and/or eradicated, would present values not emitted and released of mercury.

**7.2. Has the party determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**7.3. Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ progress

**7.4. Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due**

- [PER\\_7.4.pdf](#)

**7.5. Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?**

☒ Yes

☐ Nope

**Please provide information**

Work has been done with the support of cooperation to make effective the processes of consultation and dissemination of technical assistance in exposure risks and mercury-free clean technologies: Canadian Cooperation, Project Improvement of the Management of Energy Mining Activities in Peru-MEGAM (a and b), Swiss Cooperation with BGI (c).

Within the framework of the Peru-Bolivia binational Group, a binational action plan has been prepared that includes, in Commitment 15, information exchange activities, which meet the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 7 of the Agreement.

The Andean Commission on Illegal Mining (CAMI) approved Decision 844, which creates the Andean Observatory in charge of managing official information on mercury, and Resolution 2197, which approves its Regulations, in order to ensure the exchange of information, objective, reliable, updated and comparable on the production, import, export, marketing, transport and use of existing mercury in each Member Country of the Andean Community.

GEF Project 00087268-0009435 "Integrated Management of Water Resources in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa System (TDPS), with Pilot Project 11-P-06 "Implementation of measures to address unsustainable practices and promote sustainability of the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa Water System (TDPS), through the implementation of activities and technologies for managing and reducing the use of mercury in the ASGM areas towards a more integrated basin management", developed in the Puno Region (execution period May 2019 to April 2022) with the objective of optimizing an adequate recovery of gold, without mercury, reducing the environmental impacts that may be generated by the ASM sector. Currently, MINAM, together with UNDP, has been promoting 2 agreements with mining organizations for the implementation of mercury-free pilot plants.

Project 00104395 called "Integrated Mercury Management in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Peru" – planetGOLD (June 2019. March 2023), aims to reduce and/or eliminate emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Peru, focusing its actions on the departments of Puno, Arequipa and Piura. It develops 4 components 1) The strengthening of institutions and the regulatory/normative framework for mercury-free ASM, with 14 activities, 2) Establishment of financing alternatives and loans to promote the acquisition of mercury-free technologies from formalized ASM and in process of formalization, with 5 activities, 3) Increase the capacity of mining communities to carry out mercury-free ASM through the provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, with 10 activities, 4) Awareness, registration and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned on elimination of mercury in ASM, with 10 activities. Considering for this cross-cutting activities with a gender and governance approach.

Within the framework of the formulation of the Work Plan of the Peru-Colombia Binational Cabinet, activities related to the management of chemical substances have been included, including those related to Artisanal and Small-scale Mining present in both countries.

Likewise, the celebration of inter-institutional cooperation agreements for technical assistance was promoted, with 2 ASM mining organizations in Puno.

#### **Please provide information**

- [PER\\_7.5.pdf](#)
- [PER\\_7.5.xlsx](#)

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

On August 5, 2015, Peru informed the Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention that Peru had determined that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing activities were more than insignificant.

The National Action Plan for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (MAPE Plan) has been prepared, which has been agreed upon and validated by the competent sectors (MINAM and MINEM), it should be noted that for its publication the indicator sheets under the National Strategic Planning System in order to operationalize its application at the three levels of government. The document is in process for pre-publication by Ministerial Resolution, approval and publication by Supreme Decree and subsequent entry into force. It is important to indicate that this Plan will be submitted to the Minamata Secretariat after its publication through a national application standard.

The evaluations of compliance with the obligations contracted by virtue of this article, within the framework of the National Action Plan for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (MAPE Plan), will be presented after the approval of the aforementioned Plan, the same as is in the process of being pre-published by Ministerial Resolution, approval and publication by Supreme Decree and subsequent entry into force.



## ▼ ARTICLE 8: EMISSIONS

### 8.1. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

For each of those source categories describes the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

- ☐ Coal-fired power plants
- ☐ Coal-fired industrial boilers
- ☐ Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
- ☒ Waste incineration facilities

#### Waste incineration facilities

For the category Waste Incineration Plants, there are new sources of mercury emissions constituted by: – Kanay S.A.C.

In 2018, MINAM granted authoritative registration to the company KANAY S.A.C. to operate its hospital waste incineration plant

- ☐ Cement clinker production facilities

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Attach relevant documentation

[PER\\_8.1.pdf](#)

### 8.2. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

#### ▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☒ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**measurements**

Law 27446 – Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System and its regulations

**Progress**

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**▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS**

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☒ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**measurements**

Law 27446 – Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System and its regulations

**Progress**

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**▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS**

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☒ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**measurements**

Law 27446 – Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System and its regulations

**Progress**

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**▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES**

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources

- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☒ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**measurements**

Law 27446 – Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System and its regulations.

**Progress**

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**▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

- ☐ A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- ☐ Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- ☒ Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**measurements**

SUPREME DECREE No. 001-2020-MINAM Approves Maximum Permissible Limits for atmospheric emissions from industrial cement and/or lime manufacturing plants.

**Progress**

{empty}

Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

**8.3. Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Have not been a party for 5 years

**If yes, when was the inventory last updated?**

Fri, 01/09/2017 – 00:00

**Please indicate where this inventory is available**

There is an Inventory of Emissions and Releases of mercury in Peru, which was generated in 2017. Currently, Peru is managing activities to update the inventory of emissions and releases from relevant sources, which is projected to be executed in 2022. For this, there is a diagnosis of sources of emissions and releases of mercury in Peru, a document that will serve as input for the preparation of the aforementioned inventory. Files are attached.

**attach**

- [PER\\_8.3.pdf](#)

**8.4. Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**8.5. Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**If yes, has the party submitted its national plan to the Conference of the Parties under this article no later than 4 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**please explain**

Peru has the National Plan for the Application of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (DS 004–2019–MINAM) which includes in Activity 9.2 the preparation of the National Plan for the control or reduction of mercury emissions; In this sense, within the framework of the SIP, Peru has been preparing the necessary diagnoses that will serve as input to start the stage of preparing the National Plan for the control or reduction of mercury emissions. Thus, it is projected to have this document by the end of 2022.

**Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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## ▼ ARTICLE 9: RELEASES

**9.1. Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

**Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.**

The authorization of waste disposal and wastewater treatment plants requires an environmental instrument approved by the competent authority, which includes control measures. This is a general measure that is applied.

## **9.2. Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- ☐ Have not been a party for 5 years
- ☐ No

**When was the inventory last updated?**

2017-09-01

**Please indicate where this inventory is available**

There is an Inventory of Emissions and Releases of mercury in Peru, which was generated in 2017. Currently, Peru is managing activities to update the inventory of emissions and releases from relevant sources, which is projected to be executed in 2022. For this, there is a diagnosis of sources of emissions and releases of mercury in Peru, a document that will serve as input for the preparation of the aforementioned inventory.

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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### **▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY**

## **10.1. Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ I don't know

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

However, the company QUIMPAC has updated the environmental management instruments of the Álcalis Plant (Paramonga) and Oquendo Plant, in which it has included the item Measures for prevention, mitigation or correction of environmental impacts; where it subscribes commitments to "Store mercury and mercury compounds, destined for its production process, in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account all guidelines and within the framework of the Minamata Convention."

## ▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

### 11.1. Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

☒ Yes

☐ No

**Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.**

Peru has the National Plan for the Application of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (DS 004-2019-MINAM) which includes in Activity 12.1 Adoption of mechanisms and/or measures to manage mercury residues or added mercury products in an environmentally sound manner, Activity 12.2 Development of at least one technical guide to establish specific guidelines on transport and disposal of mercury residues or mercury products added in an environmentally sound manner, and Activity 12.3 Development of the procedure for the authorization of the export and import of mercury waste in accordance with the Minamata Convention, the Basel Convention and other relevant international guidelines.

In this sense, within the framework of the SIP, Peru has prepared the Diagnosis of the transport and disposal of mercury and mercury waste in Peru, a document that will serve as input for the preparation of the National Technical Guidelines for the transport and disposal of mercury and mercury waste in the country, a document that is projected to be published in 2022.

Likewise, MINAM has Supreme Decree No. 036-2021-MINAM that modifies the Single Text of Administrative Procedures (TUPA) of the Ministry of the Environment, which contemplates Procedure No. 4, 5 and 6 associated with import, export and transit of hazardous waste (which includes attention to authorizations on mercury waste) Access link: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/20021-texto-unico-de-procedimientos-administrativos-tupa-del-ministerio-del-ambiente>.

### 11.2. Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ I don't know

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

The company Tower and Tower SA, in its solid waste infrastructure (security landfill and treatment plant), has a "Pilot plant for the stabilization of solid waste contaminated with mercury", whose capacity is 0.43 m<sup>3</sup>/batch or 0.2 TM. The purpose of this plant is to obtain 0.01 g of Hg/Kg of sample. The process includes feeding the waste through a hopper, grinding it, heating it by convection at a temperature of 120°C in a hermetic chamber, extraction of mercury by means of vacuum suction and

gas condensation.

The gases are received in a hermetic tank with a cooling jacket. Likewise, it has complementary facilities, such as: a reinforced concrete room, a gas suction system with an activated carbon filter, an airtight area for receiving ground mercury residues with a closed chamber with refrigeration at 15°C. As stated by the company, the waste resulting from mercury treatment will be disposed of in differentiated and exclusive cells.

#### ▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

##### **12.1. Has the party endeavored to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

##### **please elaborate**

Peru has a regulatory framework for the management of contaminated sites (DS 012-2017-MINAM), within which mercury is considered a regulated pollutant. This regulation has specified the mechanisms for the identification and evaluation of contaminated sites, as well as the reporting of information that must be registered by the competent entities. Likewise, the environmental quality standards for soil (ECA soil) have been regulated by Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-MINAM, which includes limit values for mercury for different types of soil (Agricultural Soil 6.6 mg/kg PS, Residential Land/Parks 6.6 mg/kg PS, and Commercial/Industrial/Extractive Land 24 mg/kg PS).

As part of the information management of Contaminated Sites, the SISCO platform (Contaminated Sites Information System) is being implemented, in which information sheets will be registered for each contaminated site, including georeferencing data, evaluation stage, associated activity, identified contaminants, level of risk, among others.

##### **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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#### ▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

##### **13.1. Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

##### **Please specify**

The Ministry of the Environment, together with the Ministry of Culture and the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD), in October 2019, signed the Specific Agreement to carry out a Comprehensive study to determine the sources and routes of exposure to mercury in the Native

Community of initial contact Santa Rosa de Serjali. This agreement is made up of 2 phases: Phase I (for an amount of 153,710 soles) that seeks to establish a conceptual model and a sampling plan, and Phase II (for an amount of 484,600 soles), which seeks to execute the actions foreseen in the Phase I sampling plan and make recommendations to mitigate the exposure of the Nahua population to mercury.

Currently, Phase I has been executed in its entirety and the Ministry of the Environment carried out the pertinent procedures for the allocation of the aforementioned budget, which allows the start of Phase II activities.

On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment has approved in June 2021 the Digital Government Plan-2021 (Ministerial Resolution 103-2021-MINAM), in which a budget of:

- 45,000 soles has been projected for the design and development of a platform for the National Registry of Technical Opinions and Consents; for access to virtual information, in which updated information on the consents and technical opinions issued by MINAM within the framework of the Minamata Convention can be collected, systematized and analyzed.
- 42,000 soles for the design and development of the Control Panel for the Follow-up of the Agreements; to monitor the progress of the implementation of international agreements on chemical substances, which will have interactive matrices, which associate the activities proposed in the National Implementation Plans, with a database that integrates the evidence supporting the states of progress of the same, as well as the responsible entities and that in turn provide the execution deadlines.
- 56,000 soles for the design and development of the Monitoring System for the progress of the execution of the Special Multisectoral Plan for a comprehensive and integrated approach in favor of the population exposed to heavy metals, metalloids and other toxic chemical substances, which must have interactive matrices, which associate the proposed activities, with a database that integrates the evidence that supports the state of execution of the same, as well as the responsible entities and provides alerts of the dates.

Likewise, between 2017 and 2020, 10 workshops, 2 internships, 1 international seminar on clean and mercury-free technologies and 1 Inter-American Seminar on Mercury - WITHOUT MERCURY were held, which required a total budget of S/. 46,277 soles (forty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-seven soles) to the Ministry of the Environment.

On the other hand, Peru has been managing projects with International Cooperation in order to promote compliance with the commitments acquired under the Convention, which are the following:

- a) Project "Support for the 2019-2020 capacity development and technical assistance program of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in relation to trade and emissions" - USD 20,000 - 2021, this project is being executed through of the DGCA through two consultancies associated with the seizure, management and traceability of mercury, as well as to strengthen the proposal for the Law on Environmental Management of mercury, as well as the proposal in the analysis of regulatory gaps and the corresponding cost-benefit analysis.
- b) Project 9710 "Integrated Management of Mercury in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Peru" planetGOLD Peru - USD 3,990,000 / (2019 - 2025), aims to reduce and/or eliminate emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Peru with the purpose of protecting human health and the environment, focusing its actions on the departments of Puno, Arequipa and Piura.
- c) Project "Strengthening capacities to control mercury emissions and releases in Peru" - Specific International Program (SIP) - USD 126,000 / 2021 - 2023, aims to improve institutional capacity and develop a national plan to control and, if feasible, reduce national emissions and releases of mercury under the Minamata Convention, was signed by UNEP and MINAM on January 27, 2021 and will last for 26 months. Currently, the first of three disbursements has been made for an amount of USD 89,000, which has been incorporated into Target 66 of MINAM, in charge of the DCCSQ.

**Please provide comments, if any.**

{empty}



**13.2. Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**Please specify**

It does not correspond.

**Please provide comments, if any.**

{empty}

**13.3. Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**Please specify**

It does not correspond.

**Please provide comments, if any.**

{empty}

**Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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**▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

**14.1. Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**Please specify**

Within the framework of this activity, some actions have been carried out to support the creation of capacities, mainly with the neighboring countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region.

First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury – WITHOUT MERCURY

From October 26 to 30, 2020, the "First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury and VI Mercury, Hazardous Chemicals and Public Health Research Forum in Madre de Dios" ("WITHOUT Mercury"), organized by the Ministry of the Environment, took place. through the General Directorate of Environmental Quality, in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Minamata Convention, which had the support of the Center for Scientific Innovation in the Amazon (CINCIA), and the PlanetGOLD Peru project –of the UNDP. This event allowed us to have a space for dialogue with the main national and

international actors who are committed to developing and enriching the scientific evidence that seeks to promote best practices in mercury management and the prevention of risks associated with it, it also enabled decision-makers to establish comprehensive, efficient and inclusive public policies. This event managed to virtually bring together 35 international experts from institutions with a long history such as: the Minamata Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Program, the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, as well as the scientific networks of Mercuro and Amazon Alliance, in addition to the universities of Toronto, Mercer, Duke, Berkeley, Córdoba, Autonomous University of Mexico, University of the Republic of Uruguay, National University of the Altiplano, National University of San Marcos, among other allied institutions of vital importance, as well as more than 1,300 attendees from the academic and professional fields linked to the problem of mercury in the region.

#### Bilateral meetings with Colombia: Exchange of experiences

Within the framework of the Work Plan of the "Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Environment of Peru and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia", a bilateral virtual workshop was held on June 18, 2020 to exchange information, regulatory advances, experiences and good practices in the framework of the implementation process of the Minamata Convention on mercury (Item, agreement o).

Within the framework of the Peru-Bolivia binational Group, a binational action plan has been prepared that includes, in Commitment 15, information exchange activities, which meet the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention.

### 14.2. Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

☒ Yes

☐ No

#### Please specify

During the period August-October 2020, a consultancy was developed with the support of GIZ through the Peru-Chile-Germany Triangular Cooperation for the development of a regulatory proposal on Mercury.

#### Please provide comments, if any.

{empty}

### 14.3. Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ other

#### Please specify

Peru as a developing country has not received technology transfer from Parties that are developed countries. However, at the national level, the transfer and dissemination of alternative technologies have been carried out

-Clean Technologies Report.

-Technical assistance in support of the GEF planetGOLD and Pilot 11-P-06 projects.

-WITHOUT Mercury 2021, MINAM and USAID-CINCIA.

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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### ▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

#### 16.1. Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

☒ Yes

☐ No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

In relation to the adoption of measures to provide information to the public, the following activities were carried out:

##### Strategies and programs

Through Resolution No. 1295–2018/MINSA, of December 11, 2018, NTS No. 144–MINSA/2018 was approved /DIGESA Technical Health Standard: “Comprehensive Management and Management of Solid Waste in Health Establishments, Medical Support Services and Research Centers”. This NTS was disseminated through the execution of 4 workshops between February and March 2019, which was addressed to the competent authorities of the 25 regions of the country, with a total of 280 participants.

Between 2020 and 2021, the Special Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Intervention in favor of the Population Exposed to Heavy Metals, Metalloids and other Toxic Chemical Substances was prepared, which was approved by Supreme Decree No. 037–2021–MINAM. This legal instrument has been prepared as approved by the Temporary Multisectoral Commission for the Comprehensive and Integrated Approach in favor of the Exposed Population, being relieved for being a comprehensive plan that will address different chemical substances such as mercury.

##### Institutional capacity of professionals

Teletraining in Identification of signs and symptoms of mercury poisoning, addressed to the DIRESA/GERESA/DIRIS, on 09/25/2020; in coordination with the Committee of Experts created by RM No. 370–2020/MINSA and the Functional Unit for the Care of People Exposed to Heavy Metals and Other Chemical Substances.

The I, II and III Course on Comprehensive Approach to the Population Exposed to Heavy Metals and Other Chemical Substances was held during the years 2019, 2020 and 2021, in which the issue of gender and heavy metals was addressed in the Thematic Unit V of Health promotion.

Technical Assistance was provided, via Zoom, to the GERESA/DIRESA/DIRIS on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, with emphasis on Health articles. 09/20/2021.

Curriculum and learning resources were prepared for the development of the "Mercury – Exposure and Prevention" Course, which were sent to PAHO for its virtual methodological support, with Official Letter No. 1332–2021–DGIESP/MINSA. There was a response from PAHO with Letter N° NMH/01/0976/2021.

Developed seven (7) risk awareness workshops for exposure to mercury, product of the gold recovery process and benefits, promoting gender equality, held in the regions of Puno, Arequipa, Ica, Huánuco

and La Libertad, with 180 women and 134 men. Of the 180 women who participated in the seven (7) workshops, 82 and 98 women are linked directly and indirectly, respectively, to ASM activities.

With the support of planetGOLD, MINAM produced 2 spots to raise awareness of the risk of exposure to mercury, which were broadcast on local stations in the prioritized regions. Likewise, a didactic video was prepared that was presented at the International Mercury Symposium, held from October 26 to 30, 2020.

On November 20 and December 2, 2019, dissemination events were held on the Environmental Management Regulations for the Manufacturing Industry and Internal Commerce, in which the topic "Mercury, its risks and the Minamata Convention" was included. The call for events was made via email and telephone calls. For these events, 84 people (46 women and 38 men) confirmed their attendance; however, a total of 38 people attended (21 women and 17 men).

During 2020, on August 26, 2020, a virtual event was held, through the TEAMS platform, called "Challenges and opportunities, within the framework of international agreements: MINAMATA CONVENTION and its contribution to address the use of MERCURY ". The invitation to the event was made via email and telephone calls. For these events, 117 people confirmed their attendance; however, a total of 60 people attended (38 women and 22 men) from the environmental consulting categories (70%) Activ. of Business Advice (10%) and others (20%, Bakeries, participant of the National Society of Industry – SNI, solid waste, Water Treatment, Textile), It should be noted that it is convenient that the dissemination of the problem due to risks of use or presence of mercury occurs at a broad level, in the sense that in the industrial manufacturing sector the presence of mercury occurs in a common way with the use of so-called energy-saving light bulbs (or in thermometers and in some electrical accessories) which also has a domestic use in homes, which are then part of solid waste and can reach rivers and seas. In this sense, given that the activity is aimed at the public, with a gender focus, participants from various activity areas were included.

Development of the "Basic Toxicology course for community leaders" in the Puno region, held on January 15, 18, 20 and 22, 2021; as well as for the leaders of the Moquegua, Cusco and Pasco regions, during the year 2021.

## 16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

- ☒ Yes  
☐ No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

In addition, the following activities were carried out:

The proposal for a "Plan to strengthen health surveillance in exposed populations in priority areas due to mercury contamination" was prepared, with the technical support of PAHO.

## Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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### ▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

## 17.1. Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

☒ Yes

☐ No

**Please provide more information, if any**

First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury – WITHOUT MERCURY

From October 26 to 30 2020 the 1st Inter-American Symposium on Mercury and VI Mercury, Hazardous Chemicals and Public Health Research Forum in Madre de Dios" ("WITHOUT Mercury"), organized by the Ministry of the Environment, took place. through the General Directorate of Environmental Quality, in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Minamata Convention, which had the support of the Center for Scientific Innovation in the Amazon (CINCIA), and the PlanetGOLD Peru project –of the UNDP. This event allowed us to have a space for dialogue with the main national and international actors who are committed to developing and enriching the scientific evidence that seeks to promote best practices in mercury management and the prevention of risks associated with it. It also allowed decision makers,

This event managed to virtually bring together 35 international experts from institutions with a long history such as: the Minamata Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Program, the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, as well as the scientific networks of Mercuro and Amazon Alliance, in addition to the universities of Toronto, Mercer, Duke, Berkley, Córdoba, Autonomous University of Mexico, University of the Republic of Uruguay, National University of the Altiplano, National University of San Marcos, among other allied institutions of vital importance , as well as more than 1,300 attendees from the academic and professional fields linked to the problem of mercury in the region.

MINAM coordinated with Uruguay the participation of Peru in the Webinar "Mercury in vulnerable populations. Results of the Population Study in Uruguay 2016–2018". Dated June 2, 2020.

**Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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**▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

**18.1. Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**If yes, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures**

First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury – WITHOUT MERCURY

From October 26 to 30, 2020, the First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury and VI Mercury, Hazardous Chemicals and Public Health Research Forum in Madre de Dios" ("WITHOUT Mercury"), organized by the Ministry of the Environment, took place. through the General Directorate of Environmental Quality, in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Minamata Convention, which had the support of the Center for Scientific Innovation in the Amazon (CINCIA), and the PlanetGOLD Peru project –of the UNDP. This event allowed us to have a space for dialogue with the main national and international actors who are committed to developing and enriching the scientific evidence that seeks to promote best practices in mercury management and the prevention of risks associated with it. It also allowed decision makers,

This event managed to virtually bring together 35 international experts from institutions with a long history such as: the Minamata Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Program, the Japanese

Agency for International Cooperation, as well as the scientific networks of Mercuro and Amazon Alliance, in addition to the universities of Toronto, Mercer, Duke, Berkeley, Córdoba, Autonomous University of Mexico, University of the Republic of Uruguay, National University of the Altiplano, National University of San Marcos, among other allied institutions of vital importance, as well as more than 1,300 attendees from the academic and professional fields linked to the problem of mercury in the region.

With the support of the planetGOLD project, MINAM carried out the awareness campaign "Mercury Expedition" on the use of mercury in alliance with other State entities and international cooperation, which has been available since October 10, 2020 and aimed to inform and raise awareness about the impact of mercury on health and the environment (aimed at a general public with incidence in the regions where planetGOLD intervenes: Piura, Arequipa and Puno).

With the support of planetGOLD, MINAM produced 2 spots to raise awareness of the risk of exposure to mercury, which were broadcast on local stations in the prioritized regions. Likewise, a video was made that explains in a didactic way how mercury affects health and the environment.

Seven (7) risk awareness workshops were held due to exposure to mercury, product of the gold recovery process and benefits, promoting gender equality, held in the regions of Puno, Arequipa, Ica, Huánuco and La Libertad, 180 and 134 are women and men, respectively. Of the 180 women who participated in the seven (7) workshops, 82 and 98 women are linked directly and indirectly, respectively, to ASM activities.

During 2020, on August 26, 2020, a virtual event was held, through the TEAMS platform, called "Challenges and opportunities, within the framework of international agreements: MINAMATA CONVENTION and its contribution to address the use of MERCURY". The invitation to the event was made via email and telephone calls. For these events, 117 people confirmed their attendance; however, a total of 60 people attended (38 women and 22 men) from the environmental consulting categories (70%) Activ. of Business Advice (10%) and others (20%, Bakeries, participant of the National Society of Industry – SNI, solid waste, Water Treatment, Textile), It should be noted that it is convenient that the dissemination of the problem due to risks of use or presence of mercury occurs at a broad level, in the sense that in the industrial manufacturing sector the presence of mercury occurs in a common way with the use of so-called energy-saving light bulbs (or in thermometers and in some electrical accessories) which also has a domestic use in homes, which are then part of solid waste and can reach rivers and seas. In this sense, given that the activity is aimed at the public, with a gender focus, participants from various activity areas were included.

Through Official Letter No. 3520-2021-JEF-OPE/INS, the INS communicates the inclusion of topics related to occupational health and environmental protection associated with mercury in the "Scientific Fridays".

On June 30, 2021, the follow-up was carried out on the implementation of commitments assumed within the framework of the Minamata Convention on Mercury II-2021, thus, the information generated as a result of this evaluation was presented at the dissemination seminar "The Minamata Convention and the opportunity to reduce the risks of Mercury", which took place on June 30, 2021 and was organized by PRODUCE in the framework of compliance with activity 16.4 of the National Plan for the Application of the Minamata Convention on mercury (DS 004-2019-MINAM).

Through Memorandum No. 2457-DIGEMID-DG-DDMP-EDM/MINSA dated 12/20/2021, DIGEMID communicates the List of medical devices registered to date regarding: Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers.

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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## ▼ ARTICLE 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

### 19.1. Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

☒ Yes

☐ No

#### If yes, please describe these actions

The proposal for a "Plan to Strengthen Health Surveillance in Exposed Populations in Zones Prioritized by Mercury Contamination" was prepared, with the technical support of PAHO.

Currently, Peru is managing activities for the preparation of the inventory of releases from relevant sources, which is projected to be executed in 2022. It is important to indicate that there is already a diagnosis of sources of emissions and releases of mercury in Peru, a document that will serve as input for the preparation of the aforementioned inventory.

Through the platform of the National Environmental Research Observatory (ONIA) of MINAM, two (2) publications have been published in the "University Research" Repository (<https://investigacion.minam.gob.pe/observatorio/investigacionesuniversidad>) related to the issues associated with article 19.1 of the Minamata Convention:

a) Thesis "Study of the physicochemical parameters for the phytoremediation of cadmium (II) and mercury (II) with the species *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth)", corresponding to the Component "Water quality" and the Research Line "Technologies for the treatment and reuse of wastewater, as well as its economic valuation, in different areas" (<http://repositorio.uni.edu.pe/handle/uni/3800>)

b) Master's Thesis "Technological alternative to the use of mercury and cyanide in the recovery of Filonian Gold through coal and oil agglomerates", corresponding to the "Solid Waste" Component and the Research Line "Technologies for the treatment of hazardous solid waste in urban areas and rural" (<http://cybertesis.uni.edu.pe/handle/uni/12159>)

Both investigations are associated with paragraph g) of Article 19.1 of the Minamata Convention:

"Information and research on the technical and economic availability of products and processes that do not use mercury, and on the best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds"

From October 26 to 30, the First Inter-American Symposium on Mercury (WITHOUT Mercury) was held, presenting research and national and international initiatives.

The Ministry of Culture, together with the Ministry of the Environment, have been managing a specialized study to determine the sources and routes of exposure to mercury of the Nahua indigenous people in a situation of initial contact with the RTKNN, developed by the French Research Institute for development, through a Specific Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the three parties.

SUPREME DECREE No. 008-2021-PRODUCE, TECHNOLOGICAL ROADMAP FOR MINING TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPLIERS AND CREATES A TEMPORARY MULTISECTORAL COMMISSION, which addresses technological innovation with a circular economy approach, as well as clean and mercury-free technologies for the MAPE.

ANDEAN OBSERVATORY IN CHARGE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON MERCURY: Decision 844 that seeks the exchange of objective, reliable, up-to-date and comparable information on the production, import, export, commercialization, transport and use of existing mercury in each country Member of the Andean Community; and its Regulation that regulates the observatory on mercury, linked to the MAPE, Resolution 2197.

## **Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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### **▼ COMMENTS**

## **Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)**

The main challenges for achieving the objectives of the Convention are:

Lack of financial options for investment in mercury-free technologies by artisanal miners, and the presence of illegal mining.

### **▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

## **Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any**

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