

PERU

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Peru does not operate any nuclear power plants today, but the Peruvian Nuclear Program began in 1975 with the construction of basic infrastructure and human resources training. In 1995, a research center was built. That same year, the 1995-2000 Nuclear Plan was approved, emphasizing the optimal use of the nuclear facilities available in the country.

<http://anes.fiu.edu/Pro/s2mon.pdf>

Research Reactors

Operational: 2

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rrdb/>

Power Reactors-0

Uranium Mines

Uranium exploration in Peru was conducted under the authority and control of Instituto Peruano de Energia Nuclear (IPEN) since the 1950s and until 1992, when economic constraints put an end to activity. During the three decades, 78 target areas were identified. Over 40 locations of uranium deposits in Puno, south-eastern part of Peru, were estimated to amount to 3,650 tons.

Prospection of the uranium mine of the Musicani project was halted.

http://www.venaresources.com/The_News/Latest_News/Uranium_Property_Expansion/

<http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-geis/edc/countries/Peru.asp>; <http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uosam.html#PE>

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Radioactive waste disposal

Low- and intermediate-level waste: Rasco is a near surface repository site for Peru's low- and intermediate-level waste. http://www.radioactivewaste.gov.au/pdf_documents/eis/draft_eis/Chapters/chapter_2.pdf

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Centers

IPEN: Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute

SPR: Peruvian Society of Radioprotection

http://www.iaea.org/inis/ws/research_institutes/peru.html

Nuclear Cooperation

IAEA: Peru is part of the Regional Cooperative Arrangement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America (ARCAL), an IAEA program concerning regional cooperation in the areas of research reactors, nuclear techniques in agriculture and activities on food irradiation, among others. <http://www-tc.iaea.org/tcweb/tcprogramme/projectsbyregion/latinamerica/arcald/default.asp>

US: The US, as well as the IAEA, assists Peru in the field of nuclear power generation at the Argonne National laboratory. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC39/Records/g39plr08.pdf>

Canada: Several Canadian companies, including Resources Corporation, Solex Resources Corporation, Strathmore Minerals Corporation and Vena Resources Corp. own the rights to uranium deposits in various parts of Peru, most particularly in the south and south-east.

http://www.uxc.com/links/uxc_links-j-1.html; <http://www.world-nuclear.org/nb/nb01/nb0122.htm>

http://www.venaresources.com/The_News/Latest_News/Uranium_Property_Expansion/

Russia: Since 1991, the Russian government cooperates with Peru through the Russian Minatom

department. <http://www.bellona.no/en/channel29444n25s800.html>

4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

APM Convention, 17 June 1998

Biological Weapons Convention, 5 June 1985

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 3 July 1997

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 12 November 1997

Chemical Weapons Convention, 20 July 1995

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 3 March 1970

Outer Space Treaty, 28 February 1979

Treaty of Tlatelolco, 4 March 1969

Peru ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol 23 July 2001.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Practical steps: “The implementation of the 13 practical steps, adopted at the 2000 Review Conference, are indispensable, especially the signature and ratification of the CTBT, principally by the 44 States with basic nuclear capability; the establishment of moratorium of nuclear tests; the negotiation of an FMCT, including an effective verification mechanism, and the implementation of the principle of irreversibility applied to disarmament.”

Negative security assurances: “Peru considers the negotiation of a binding, legal instrument granting security assurances to NNWS an indispensable goal.”

CTBT: “My government considers the entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty imperative. The government of Peru ratified it in 1997. I call upon the other 11 States that not yet have ratified it to do so.”

All quotes are unofficial translations of statements by Ambassador Manuel Rodriguez-Cuadros to the Conference on Disarmament, 15 March 2005.

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/Mar15Peru.pdf>