

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 a 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>

Power Reactors-0

Research Reactors

Operational: 2

Planned: 0

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

Uranium Mines

Uranium exploration in Peru was conducted under the authority and control of Instituto Peruano de Energía 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, the south-eastern part of Peru, were estimated to amount to 3,650 tons.

Prospection of the uranium mine of the Musicani project was halted. Exploration of the Corachapi deposit is ongoing. 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-l.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.

In July 2006, Peru and Russia signed an agreement to develop nuclear technology in the field of energy cooperation including an expert exchange program, and a technician training program.

<http://www.bellona.no/en/channel29444n25s800.html>; http://english.people.com.cn/200607/20/eng20060720_285021.html

4. International Non-proliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 10 April 1981

APM Convention, 17 June 1998

Biological Weapons Convention, 5 June 1985

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 3 July 1997

Chemical Weapons Convention, 20 July 1995

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 12 November 1997

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 11 January 1995

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 3 March 1970

Outer Space Treaty, 28 February 1979

Treaty of Tlatelolco, 4 March 1969

Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, November 1980.

http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/liability_status.pdf

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

Nonproliferation and Global Security: "Under these premises, it is fundamental to fortify the regimes of disarmament and nonproliferation, as well as the one of peaceful solution of controversies."

- Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Antonio Garcia Belaunde to the General Debate of the 61st Session of the General Assembly, 26th September 2006.

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com06/disarminindex06.html#peru>

Disarmament and FMCT: "Nuclear disarmament remains the ultimate objective, but it is necessary to renew efforts to move forward through the different phases that will lead us towards that goal. As far as my delegation is concerned, one of the most important ones would be prompt initiation of negotiations and the adoption of a treaty on fissile material that would meet the security perceptions of the entire international community." - **Statement by Mr. Diego Belevan to the Conference on Disarmament, 22nd May 2006.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches06/index2.html>

FMCT: "Any future legally binding instrument related to fissile material will necessarily have to achieve the double objectives of disarmament and non-proliferation, to satisfy the security priorities of the international community." - **Statement by Mr. Diego Belevan to the Conference on Disarmament, 6 February 2007.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches07/1session/feb6Peru.pdf>

Conference on Disarmament: "The delegation of Peru shares the opinion of many of the members of the Conference on the necessity to actively pursue nuclear disarmament; one of the important subjects identified by the agenda we approved a few weeks ago. Nonetheless, my delegation considers that the

incremental approach is the adequate solution to restart the substantive work of the CD in a concrete and realist manner in order to face the problems posed by the latest developments in the international scenario in the fields of disarmament and non proliferation; non proliferation and disarmament are two, mutually reinforcing sides of the same coin." - **Statement by Mr. Diego Belevan to the Conference on Disarmament, 6 February 2007.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches07/1session/Feb6Peru.pdf>

Thirteen Steps: "We think it essential to have a dictum on the execution of the 13 steps towards disarmament taken in the 2000 Review Conference, specifically with regards to the signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the negotiation of a Treaty outlining the elimination and prohibition of fusible material, including effective mechanisms of verification and the unrestricted application of the irreversibility principle as applied to nuclear disarmament." - **Statement by Ambassador Oswaldo de Rivero to the Seventh Review Conference of the NPT, 2 May 2005.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/RevCon05/GDstatements/peru.pdf>