

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 24 December 2025



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REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON 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 the Environment

Title of Contact Officer

Mr.

Name of Contact Officer

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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

▼ 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 – primary mercury mining with available data
- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ☒ No

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 – primary mercury mining with available data
- ☐ Yes – primary mercury mining with no available data
- ☒ No

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

- ☒ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ☐ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ☐ No

ba33a_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

- [PER_3.3a_1.pdf](#)
- [PER_3.3a_2.pdf](#)

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
https://minamataconvention.org/system/files/webform/reporting_system_2025/3231/3.3.-informe-de-existencias-y-fuentes-de-hg-2021_3.pdf

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

{Empty}

3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- ☒ Yes – with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- ☐ Yes – endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- ☐ No

ba33b_subsection

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;

- [PER_3.3b_1.pdf](#)
- [PER_3.3b_2.pdf](#)

i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the Internet;
https://minamataconvention.org/system/files/webform/reporting_system_2025/3231/3.3.-informe-de-existencias-y-fuentes-de-hg-2023_3.pdf

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

{Empty}

3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No – has determined it has no excess mercury
- ☐ No – has not made a determination

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 – no export took place
- ☐ No – consent was not given

ba35_subsection

If the party answered yes,(a) and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.

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

- [PER_3.5.pdf](#)

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

The “Directive for the handling of requests for transboundary movement of mercury under the Minamata Convention on Mercury” is in place, which aims to ensure that requests for transboundary movement of mercury (exports and imports) are managed by MINAM efficiently and transparently, in accordance with the regulations for the control and oversight of the distribution, transport and marketing of chemical inputs of SUNAT (<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legales/6130346-00360-2024-minam>)

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

Mercury was exported for the manufacture of mercury salts and traditional medicines.

Kindly attach all relevant information

{Empty}

(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.

{Empty}

Relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use

{Empty}

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 this article

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▼ 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.

Import/Export: Customs controls exports and imports in accordance with Part I of Annex A of the Convention.

The sectors (Energy and Mines / Health / Production): Implement actions for the communication, monitoring, and seizure of products with added mercury corresponding to Part I of Annex A of the Convention (2013 Version).

Peru is preparing the report for the approval of the adoption of the Amendments to the Convention, since Peru, during the Declaration of ratification, invoked paragraph 5 of Article 30 of the Convention, stipulating that “any amendment to an annex shall enter into force only after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession thereto.”

If yes, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, for which products (please list)?

☒ The following non-electronic measuring devices except non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement: (a) barometers; (b) hygrometers; (c) manometers; (d) thermometers; (e) sphygmomanometers

4.3: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A 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.

(i) Establish national objectives aimed at preventing dental caries and promoting health, in order to minimize the need for dental restoration: As part of the Technical Health Standard NTS No. 216–MINSa/DGIESP–2024, lines of action have been established for the implementation of a National Intervention Plan aimed at the promotion, prevention, and timely treatment of stomatognathic system pathologies in all stages of life of the individual, family, and community. This plan includes national objectives aimed at preventing dental caries and promoting health, in order to minimize the need for dental restoration. Strategic and operational planning includes the programming and prioritization of activities and interventions aimed at fulfilling the provisions described in the amendment to Annex A.

(ii) Establish national objectives aimed at minimizing its use: The Technical Health Standard NTS No.

216-MINSA/DGIESP-2024 "Technical health standard for the use of the Dental amalgam" continent and establishes provisions for minimizing the use of dental amalgam nationwide.

(iii) Promote the use of cost-effective and clinically effective mercury-free alternatives for dental restoration: The Ministry of Health, through the Directorate of Oral Health, offers preventive, restorative, and specialized dental care products as an integral part of Budget Program 018 - Non-Communicable Diseases, within the framework of the budget programs that promote the national policy of state modernization; through which the delivery of preventive, restorative, and specialized dental care to the population is programmed, aimed at the prevention and treatment of dental caries, among other pathologies of the stomatognathic system. Within the restorative dental care product is the sub-product called Glass Ionomer Restorations and Resin Restorations; which are part of the indicated treatment for teeth diagnosed with dental caries; and constitute alternative treatments to the use of dental amalgam as a dental restoration material.

In 2016, the Ministry of Health, through its Directorate of Oral Health, formulated a regulatory document entitled: CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE (CPG) FOR THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN. This guideline was approved in 2017 by Ministerial Resolution No. 422-2017/MINSA, contributing to the improvement of children's health and quality of life by reducing dental caries morbidity within the child population as part of comprehensive healthcare. The target population for the CPG is children up to 11 years of age, and it includes recommendations on preventive and therapeutic interventions for managing dental caries without pulp involvement. Treatments related to any type of pulp and/or periodontal treatment are excluded. The regulatory document mentions and emphasizes that: "Despite the effectiveness of dental amalgam as a filling material for permanent molars, there is a political commitment to reduce the use of amalgam (Minamata Convention on Mercury, ratified by Peru in 2015), and its use will be restricted in the medium and long term." The implementation of this regulatory document by the Peruvian State establishes and is geared significantly ahead of compliance with the provisions established in the proposed amendment to Annex A.

(iv) Promote research and development of quality mercury-free materials for dental restoration: In 2022, the Ministry of Health, through Ministerial Resolution No. 262-2022/MINSA, approved "The National Research Priorities in Oral Health for the period between 2022 and 2026," which determines the "prioritized research needs based on the health problems that most affect the population and that require effective and efficient responses."

(v) Encourage representative professional organizations and dental schools to educate and train professional dentists and students on the use of mercury-free alternatives in dental restoration and the promotion of best management practices: The Ministry of Health, through the General Directorate of Health Personnel, formulated, in conjunction with the Directorate of Oral Health, the Technical Document entitled: "Profile of Essential Competencies that guide the training of Health Professionals: Peruvian Dental Surgeon," approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 316-2022/MINSA, which aims to contribute to the articulation of higher education institutions with the needs of health services and society in general in the training of the Peruvian dental surgeon. This document establishes, as one of its key elements, compliance with the minimum conditions for achieving the following competency: "To carry out health interventions at the individual and collective levels to reduce exposure, risks, and damage affecting the stomatognathic system, with a life-course approach in population, environmental, and occupational contexts."

(viii) Limit the use of dental amalgam to its encapsulated form; and (ix) Promote the use of best environmental practices in dental offices to reduce the release of mercury and mercury compounds into water and soil. Technical Health Standard NTS No. 216-MINSA/DGIESP-2024, "Technical Health Standard for the Use of Dental Amalgam," has been approved. Its main purpose is to reduce the health impact of mercury exposure and emissions into the environment resulting from the use of dental amalgam. Its overall objective is to establish provisions for the progressive reduction, substitution, and control of the use of dental amalgam as a restorative material. The standard is mandatory in all health establishments nationwide, including the Ministry of Health, EsSALUD, the Health Services of the Armed Forces and National Police of Peru, Regional and local governments, as well as private or mixed health establishments.

4.3: (B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

4.3:(B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

- ☒ Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners
- ☒ Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommended against, the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth of patients under 15 years of age and of pregnant and breastfeeding women, except when such use is considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.

The Ministry of Health, through the Directorate of Oral Health, established and mandated, starting in 2019, the deactivation in the Product Management Module of the Integrated Administrative Management System (SIGA) of the scheduling and execution of bulk mercury and silver filings acquisitions for all dental care products under PPR 018. This measure is mandatory for all implementing units and, therefore, for all health facilities under the Ministry of Health and regional governments nationwide.

Currently, the Directorate of Oral Health has developed a draft regulatory document that establishes mandatory provisions for the entire health sector, including all public, private, and mixed healthcare providers (IPRESS) nationwide. This draft regulatory document was developed in 2022 with the collaboration of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and is titled "Technical Health Standard for the Use of Dental Amalgam." The objective of which is to establish provisions that contribute to reducing the health impact of exposure to mercury and emissions to the environment derived from the use of dental amalgam in outpatient dental services of health establishments, in accordance with the agreements signed by Peru within the framework of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The Technical Health Standard NTS No. 216-MINSA/DGIESP-2024 "Technical health standard for the use of dental amalgam" establishes the general and specific provisions, with respect to the prevention of dental caries, stomatological care, the restrictions for the use of dental amalgam, the prohibitions of the use of bulk mercury in dental care, the limitation only to the use of encapsulated amalgam for specific cases, the provisions for the removal of dental amalgam, the management and proper handling of dental amalgam waste, the collection and final disposal of mercury used in dentistry to minimize the release of mercury compounds into water and soil, and other provisions.

Likewise, the Oral Health Directorate has formulated the Regulatory Document entitled "Health Directive for Minimally Invasive Dental Care," whose purpose is to prevent, halt the progression of, and provide timely treatment for dental caries lesions through the correct implementation of minimally invasive principles, with interceptive and restorative alternatives free of aerosols and the use of alternative materials without mercury content. The regulatory document is currently being reviewed by the technical team, addressing the observations of the Regulatory Coordination Unit of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Health, in order to proceed with the approval and publication process.

Therefore, the Oral Health Directorate clarifies that the pertinent measures have been adopted in a timely manner and provisions have been established for reducing the use of dental amalgam as a product with added mercury and its environmental impact. These measures are consistent with the provisions of the amendment to Part II, Annex A, of the "Minamata Convention on Mercury."

Finally, the Ministry of Health, through the Directorate of Oral Health, has been fulfilling the activities framed within Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-MINAM, which approves the National

Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention and is almost entirely aligned with the considerations of the amendments to the Minamata Convention. Since the country aims to minimize the use of dental amalgam, and this regulatory framework will guarantee compliance and sustainability, the provisions of the draft Technical Health Standard for the use of dental amalgam will be considered.

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 for it under article 4?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ No – not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

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 – no action taken
- ☐ No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.

In May 2023, Peru published Legislative Decree No. 1570, which approves the Comprehensive Chemical Management Law. This law addresses the public problem of the "inadequate management of chemical substances throughout their life cycle in Peru," tackling issues such as:

- Incomplete and fragmented regulation: Non-existent regulation for some substances (chemical additives, industrial solvents, etc.) and fragmented sectoral regulation that lacks a risk management approach across the entire supply chain.
- Non-standardized safety information: This hinders the effective communication of risks and hazards in a preventative manner for workers and users.
- Lack of traceability of chemical substances in the country: Sector-specific information that makes it difficult to trace chemical substances imported and/or manufactured in the country.

Within this framework, Peru is developing the relevant regulations and prioritizing substances of interest to establish specific management measures at the national level.

As part of this effort, the "Mercury Environmental Management Law" has been drafted, which includes control mechanisms such as prohibitions, restrictions, guidelines for approving cross-border movements, tariff classifications, mechanisms for artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), and others. The bill is expected to be submitted to the Congress of the Republic in 2026.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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
- ☐ Do not know

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

Peru has identified two chlor-alkali plants: the "Alkali Plant" in Paramonga and the "Oquendo Plant (Oquendo 1)" in Callao. Both plants have updated their Environmental Management Plans, which, in accordance with the Convention, include measures for the elimination of the use of mercury or mercury compounds by 2030. Furthermore, within the framework of the 2030 exemption and in accordance with its approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and current regulations, the company must submit a Detailed Closure Plan for the component related to chlor-alkali production using mercury technology by 2028. The closure must be completed by 2030, under the supervision of the Environmental Assessment and Enforcement Agency (OEFA).

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.

Two chlor-alkali plants: "Planta Álkalis" in Paramonga and "Planta Oquendo" (Oquendo).

"Planta Álkalis":

- 2021: 1138.5 kg
- 2022: 1242 kg
- 2023: 1449 kg
- 2024: 1380 kg

"Planta Oquendo":

- 2021: 2474 kg
- 2022: 1662.5 kg
- 2023: 1205 kg
- 2024: 1257 kg

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.

The mercury used does not come from primary extraction.

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)

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

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

If no to either of the questions above, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, for which process(es)?

☒ Chlor-alkali production

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: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility 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 – no action taken
- ☐ No – the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

In May 2023, Peru published Legislative Decree No. 1570, which approves the Comprehensive Chemical Management Law. This law addresses the public problem of the "inadequate management of chemical substances throughout their life cycle in Peru," tackling issues such as:

- Incomplete and fragmented regulation: Non-existent regulation for some substances (chemical additives, industrial solvents, etc.) and fragmented sectoral regulation that lacks a risk management approach across the entire supply chain.
- Non-standardized safety information: This hinders the effective communication of risks and hazards in a preventative manner for workers and users.
- Lack of traceability of chemical substances in the country: Sector-specific information that makes it difficult to trace chemical substances imported and/or manufactured in the country.

Within this framework, Peru is developing the relevant regulations and prioritizing substances of interest to establish specific management measures at the national level.

As part of this effort, the "Mercury Environmental Management Law" has been drafted, which includes control mechanisms such as prohibitions, restrictions, guidelines for approving cross-border movements, tariff classifications, mechanisms for artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), and others. The bill is expected to be submitted to the Congress of the Republic in 2026.

▼ 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.

– Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-MINAM – Approves the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Published on April 18, 2019, it promotes the execution of multisectoral activities that contribute to the reduction of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds, in order to reduce risks to human health and the environment in the national territory. Furthermore, it allows for consistency with the previous Multisectoral Action Plan (Supreme Decree No. 010-2016-MINAM) and constitutes a roadmap that facilitates the continued development of activities for compliance with the commitments undertaken under the aforementioned convention.

– Supreme Decree No. 016-2022-EM – National Multisectoral Policy for Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining to 2030. This instrument guides the State's long-term actions in the area of artisanal and small-scale mining, with the aim of ensuring the sustainable development of the activity.

– Law No. 32412 – Law establishing control and oversight measures for the distribution, transport, and sale of chemical inputs that may be used in mining and illegal mining. The purpose of this law is to establish registration, control, and oversight measures for the distribution, transport, and sale of chemical inputs that may be used directly or indirectly in illegal mining, in order to prevent the diversion of these inputs to illegal mining activities and to promote the development of formal mining in the country.

– Supreme Decree No. 017-2021-MINAM, approving the Comprehensive Plan Against Illegal Mining "Restoration Plan".

Security and Internal Order Axis:

A. Objective 1: "To combat illegal mining in the areas of the Madre de Dios department, districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi province, Cusco department, and in the district of Ayapata, Carabaya province, Puno department."

B. Objective 2: "To permanently recover the territory of the Madre de Dios department and in the districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi province, and Ayapata, Carabaya province, in the Cusco and Puno departments within the established timeframes."

Fuel and Chemical Input Control Axis:

Objective: To improve the integrated control and oversight of hydrocarbons and mercury through the gradual implementation of a traceability model supported by a risk management analytics platform in the Madre de Dios department and in the districts of Camanti and Ayapata in the Cusco and Puno departments, respectively, in the fight against illegal mining.

Mining Formalization Axis:

General Objective: To strengthen the planning, management, and handling of natural resources within the framework of the formalization process and the competitive development of small-scale

and artisanal mining in the permitted zone of Madre de Dios, specifically in the districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi Province, and Ayapata, Carabaya Province, in the departments of Cusco and Puno, respectively. Focus

Area: Protection of Rights and Addressing Basic Needs of Families and Vulnerable Populations:

Objective: To contribute to the family and social reintegration of vulnerable and at-risk families and populations who have left areas of illegal mining, reinforcing security conditions and protecting the rights of people in the area who are potentially vulnerable due to the effects of illegal mining.

Focus Area: Social Development and Inclusion Programs:

Objective: To guarantee the continuity of interventions by MIDIS social programs in coordination with the identified State sectors, Regional Government, and Local Governments, in order to improve services for the population in the defined areas and at different stages of the life cycle.

Productive Development Axis:

General Objective: To promote the sustainable implementation of economic activities, as well as the recovery of degraded environments, reducing the environmental, social, and economic impact of illegal mining, within the framework of formalization, in order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of: the Madre de Dios department; the Camanti district, Quispicanchi province, Cusco department; and the Ayapata district, Carabaya province, Puno department.

– Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (MAPE Plan)

The MAPE Plan is currently undergoing the approval process. It will implement activities to reduce mercury use in MAPE, as well as establish methods for the remediation and recovery of mercury-contaminated sites.

Its purpose is to improve the social, environmental, technical, and regulatory conditions for the use, handling, treatment, and disposal of mercury in the different stages of the gold production process in the small-scale and artisanal mining sector, through the incorporation of coordinated, multi-sectoral strategic actions.

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

☐ In 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

{Empty}

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

☐ No

Please provide information

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Draft of the “National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Peru, within the framework of the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.”

The draft was prepared by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) in coordination with the sectors involved.

Article 7 of the Convention establishes that Parties in whose territory artisanal and small-scale gold

mining and processing activities are carried out shall adopt measures to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds from these activities and the emissions and releases of mercury into the environment from them. It also states that each Party shall prepare and implement a national action plan in accordance with Annex C and submit it to the Minamata Secretariat no later than three years after the entry into force of the Convention, or three years after notification to the Secretariat. Furthermore, thereafter, it shall submit an evaluation every three years in compliance with its obligations, which shall be included in the annual reports in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention.

On January 30, 2024, the draft “Supreme Decree approving the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Peru, within the framework of the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury” was published.⁹ It has the following pillars:

– Pillar 1: Reduction of mercury emissions and releases into the environment associated with artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM).

– Pillar 2: Formalization and sustainability of ASGM for the effective and progressive reduction of mercury use in its activities.

– Pillar 3: Control and monitoring of mercury traceability in the production and marketing cycle of gold from ASGM.

– Pillar 4: Strengthening public health in the face of the risk of exposure from mercury use in ASGM.

– Pillar 5: Complementary strategies for addressing the problems with vulnerable populations and recovery and/or remediation actions associated with ASGM.

As a result of this publication, comments and/or observations were collected from the public sector and civil society, which were addressed.

Its approval is projected for the first quarter of 2026.

▼ ART. 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 describe 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 Waste Incineration Plants category, there are new sources of mercury emissions consisting of:

- Kanay SAC
- SERVICIOS GENERALES HYF SAC
- INCINERAGAS EIRL
- TOWER AND TOWER SA
- ARPE EIRL
- PROD.Y SERV.DE MANTEN. Y SEG. IND. SRL
- GLOBAL SIME SAC
- AMAZON ECOSERVICES SAC

- ☐ 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 (please explain)

If Yes, please explain

Between 2018 and 2024, the aforementioned companies were granted authorization to operate their waste incineration plants.

Among the measures in place to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 8 regarding each of these source categories, including the effectiveness of these measures, it can be noted that waste incineration plants with solid waste infrastructure have environmental management instruments approved under the National Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) (Law No. 27446). These instruments include operational procedures for the process, as well as emissions control and monitoring.

Regarding best available techniques or best environmental practices:

The incinerators are equipped with gas scrubbers and bag filters. Operational procedures have been implemented to control waste flow and prevent the release of mercury. Furthermore, dioxin and furan emissions are monitored, and the results are below international standards.

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

Measures

Supreme Decree No. 030-2021-MINAM, Approving Maximum Permissible Limits for atmospheric emissions from thermoelectric generation activities

Progress

Compliance with the Maximum Permissible Limits by the Regulated Parties is supervised by the environmental enforcement authorities within the framework of their functions.

▼ 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

Measures

Through Ministerial Resolution No. 206-2022-MINAM, the Ministry of the Environment published the draft "Supreme Decree approving the Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) for atmospheric emissions from boilers used in various applications, and establishing supplementary provisions" and its Statement of Reasons.

Additionally, the Peruvian Technical Standard "NTP 350.301 2009 on Thermal Efficiency (Fuel/Steam) and Labeling Standards" is available.

Progress

We are currently gathering suggestions and/or comments to continue with the approval process.

▼ 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

Measures

Ministerial Resolution No. 315-96-EM-VMM, Maximum Permissible Levels of Elements and Compounds Present in Gaseous Emissions from Mining and Metallurgical Units.

Supreme Decree No. 010-2010-MINAM, Approving Maximum Permissible Limits for the Discharge of Liquid Effluents from Mining and Metallurgical Activities.

Progress

Compliance with the Maximum Permissible Limits by the Regulated Parties is supervised by the environmental enforcement authorities within the framework of their functions.

▼ 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

Measures

In Peru, solid waste management is regulated by the maximum permissible limits (MPL) for waste incineration. These limits are not a single, generalized standard for "waste," but vary by industrial sector (cement, fishing, hydrocarbons) and are established by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) through Supreme Decrees, regulating pollutants such as particulate matter (PM), CO, NO₂, SO₂, and Mercury, seeking to protect health and the environment with specific regulations for each source.

Progress

Compliance with the Maximum Permissible Limits by the Regulated Parties is supervised by the environmental enforcement authorities within the framework of their functions.

▼ 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

Measures

Supreme Decree No. 001-2020-MINAM, Approving Maximum Permissible Limits for atmospheric emissions from industrial plants manufacturing cement and/or lime

Progress

Compliance with the Maximum Permissible Limits by the Regulated Parties is supervised by the environmental enforcement authorities within the framework of their functions.

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?

31 December 2021

Please indicate where this inventory is available

The Inventory of Mercury Emissions and Releases in Peru, which has a cut-off date of 2021, is currently under review by the Editorial Committee of the Ministry of the Environment.

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 a National Implementation Plan for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Supreme Decree 004-2019-MINAM), which includes, in Activity 9.2, the development of a National Plan for the control or reduction of mercury emissions. In this regard, the issuance of national regulatory instruments is being reorganized through national regulations. Specifically, in 2023, priority was given to approving the general framework for the management of chemical substances in Peru (Legislative Decree No. 1570). Based on this framework, the relevant regulations and technical standards are being developed to prioritize substances of interest for the establishment of specific management measures at the national level. As part of this process, a first draft of the "National Plan for the Control and Reduction of Mercury Emissions and Releases in Peru" is currently under consultation with the relevant sectors.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 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

☐ Do not know (please explain)

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 (please explain)

When was the inventory last updated?

31 December 2021

Please indicate where this inventory is available.

[PER_9.2.pdf](#)

Please explain

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Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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 (please explain)

☐ Do not know (please explain)

If yes, please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, and the effectiveness of those measures.

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

Furthermore, in 2022, the "Basic Guide for the Temporary Storage, Handling, and Transport of Mercury" was published. This guidance document is divided into three main sections. The first describes the storage of mercury and mercury-contaminated waste, covering storage containers and facilities, emergency planning, staff training, documentation, and reporting. The second section focuses on the handling of mercury, including worker protection, spill response, and mercury transfers. The third section focuses on the transport of mercury and mercury-contaminated waste, including certification, planning, emergency management, monitoring, and transport protocols.

Additionally, in 2023, the Ministry of the Environment developed the "Workshop for Strengthening the Capacities of National Representatives for Mercury Storage, within the framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The workshop, which brought together 14 institutions (38 people), provided a forum for exchanging information on mercury, its health and environmental hazards, storage, and treatment, thereby strengthening the capacities of participants from both the public and private sectors.

Additionally, with support from the SBS Swiss Better Gold Initiative, the draft "Manual for Environmentally Sound Storage of Elemental Mercury and Mercury Waste in Peru" was prepared in November 2024 and is currently under review by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

- ☒ Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

Peru has implemented the measures stipulated in paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Minamata Convention, concerning the environmentally sound management of mercury waste, by exporting it for treatment and final disposal at authorized facilities when there is insufficient national capacity for its safe handling.

In this regard, the Peruvian State has followed the notification and prior consent procedure established in Article 6 of the Basel Convention, ensuring that transboundary movements of mercury waste are carried out in a controlled and transparent manner, in accordance with international standards for environmental protection and human health.

As a result of this procedure, the export of 88 tons of liquid mercury waste from mining activities was authorized in 2019, and 44 tons of the same type of waste in 2022. These were sent to Switzerland, a country with duly authorized facilities for the treatment and environmentally sound final disposal of this type of hazardous waste.

These operations were formally authorized through Directorial Resolutions 0154-2018-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS and 00037-2022-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS, issued by the General Directorate of Solid Waste Management. Directorial Resolution No. 00037-2022-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS can be consulted on the following official website of the Ministry of the Environment of Peru:

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legales/2656665-00037-2022-minam-vmga-dgrs>

- ☒ Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

The mercury waste managed through export was not intended for recovery, recycling, regeneration or reuse, but was intended exclusively for environmentally sound treatment and final disposal, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Minamata Convention and in compliance with the prior notification procedure of the Basel Convention.

- ☒ Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

Peru has adopted measures to ensure that mercury waste is not transported across international borders except for environmentally sound disposal purposes. Specifically, any transboundary movement of mercury waste is only permitted when there is no domestic capacity for its treatment or final disposal, and is subject to the prior notification and consent procedure established in the Basel Convention.

Within this framework, the export of mercury waste, authorized by Ministerial Resolutions 0154-2018-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS and 00037-2022-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS, was exclusively for treatment and final disposal in duly authorized facilities in third countries, guaranteeing the protection of human health and the environment, in accordance with the obligations assumed by the Peruvian State under the Minamata Convention.

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

Within the framework of the measures provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Minamata Convention, mining sector generators in Peru requested the export of mercury-containing waste to Switzerland, for the sole purpose of its treatment and environmentally sound disposal in specialized facilities, namely salt mines duly authorized by the importing country.

To this end, the generators submitted their prior notification requests to the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), in accordance with Article 6 of the Basel Convention. Following this procedure, MINAM notified the competent authorities of the destination country and the transit countries, obtaining the prior informed consent of all States involved in the transboundary movements.

Having successfully completed the notification and consent process, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) authorized the export of mercury waste through Directorial Resolutions No. 0154-2018-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS and No. 00037-2022-MINAM/VMGA/DGRS. These authorizations were strictly conditional upon the waste being destined exclusively for treatment and final disposal, without any purpose of recovery, recycling, regeneration, or reuse.

The effectiveness of the measures adopted is evidenced by the fact that the transboundary movements of mercury waste were carried out in a controlled and transparent manner, in accordance with international standards, ensuring its environmentally sound disposal and preventing risks to human health and the environment. In this way, the Peruvian State has effectively fulfilled its obligations under the Minamata Convention, in accordance with the Basel Convention and applicable national regulations.

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Do not know (please explain)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Peru does not currently have facilities for the final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds; therefore, such waste is exported for treatment and environmentally sound final disposal, mainly to Switzerland, a country that has specialized and duly authorized facilities for this type of waste.

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured 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 (Supreme Decree 012-2017-MINAM). This regulation establishes the mechanisms for identifying and evaluating contaminated sites and the plans for remediation, as well as the reporting obligations of the relevant sectors. Furthermore, Environmental Quality Standards for Soil (ECA Soil) have been established through Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-MINAM, which includes the regulation of limit values for the mercury parameter, according to soil type: Agricultural Soil (6.6 mg/kg DW), Residential/Park Soil (6.6 mg/kg DW), and Commercial/Industrial/Extractive Soil (24 mg/kg DW).

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

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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

Peru has established mechanisms to ensure that, within the framework of implementing approved regulatory instruments, these instruments incorporate provisions that allow for the financing of regulated activities from the budget of each responsible entity, in accordance with their respective institutional strategic plans. Through this mechanism, actions are being implemented to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Agreement.

Furthermore, Peru has managed and promoted International Cooperation projects to advance the fulfillment of the commitments assumed under the Agreement, among which the following stand out:

Projects that have contributed but have already been completed:

- GEF Project ID 5748 “Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca–Desaguadero–Poopó–Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) System” – USD 6,563,750 / 2019–2023.

Its objective was to promote the conservation and sustainable use of water resources in the transboundary TDPS system through the updating of the Global Binational Master Plan. Within this framework, pilot project 11–P–06 was developed, aimed at providing best environmental practices and the best available technologies in the Puno region.

- GEF Project ID 9710 “Integrated Mercury Management in Artisanal and Small–Scale Gold Mining in Peru – planetGOLD Peru” – USD 3,990,000 / 2019–2024.

Its objective was to reduce and/or eliminate mercury emissions and releases in the artisanal and small–scale mining sector, in order to protect human health and the environment. Actions were focused on the departments of Puno, Arequipa, and Piura.

- Project “Strengthening capacities to control mercury emissions and releases in Peru” – Specific International Programme (SIP) – USD 126,000 / 2021–2023. Its objective was to improve institutional capacity and develop a national plan to control and, where feasible, reduce mercury emissions and releases in accordance with the Minamata Convention. It was signed by UNEP and MINAM on January 27, 2021, and lasted 30 months. The project facilitated progress in developing technical and regulatory instruments for mercury management at the national level, as well as conducting workshops to strengthen the capacities of the public and private sectors on issues such as storage, emissions and release inventories, relevant sources, transportation, and mercury waste management, among others.

Ongoing Projects

- GEF Project ID 10419 “Environmentally sound management of polychlorinated biphenyls, mercury, and other toxic chemicals in Peru” – USD 4,725,000 / 2023–2028.

Its objective is to minimize the risk of human and environmental exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and other toxic chemicals through environmentally sound management that contributes to compliance with the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions. Among its priorities is the replacement of mercury–added equipment in the healthcare sector.

Projects to be initiated include

- GEF Project ID 11047 “Accelerating compliance with the Minamata Convention through a better understanding and control of mercury trade in Latin America” – Country budget: USD 353,500 / 2024–2027. Its objective is to accelerate compliance with the Minamata Convention by improving the understanding of mercury trade trends in the region and promoting regional cooperation to strengthen the control of major flows of this metal.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

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Please provide comments, if any.

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Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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

Developing country.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

In 2021, Peru accessed funding from the Specific International Programme of the Minamata Convention. Within the framework of the SIP project, capacity-building workshops on the transport and disposal of mercury waste were conducted for representatives from the Cusco, Piura, Tumbes, Madre de Dios, Loreto, and Puno regions. The aim was to improve the technical capacities of representatives from various institutions, thereby strengthening the technical instruments being developed by the DGCA (General Directorate of Environmental Control). The workshops were conducted as follows:

– Workshop 1 – Cusco: On December 15, 2023, in the town of Quincemil, the “Regional Workshop for Capacity Building on the Transport and Disposal of Mercury Waste for Representatives of the Cusco Region, within the Framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury” was held. The workshop was presented by representatives from the Environmental Management Unit of the Camanti District Municipality and from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM). The workshop included 20 participants (7 female and 13 male) from the Camanti District Municipality, the Camanti Police Station (PNP), the Camanti Sub-Prefecture, local residents, and artisanal miners.

– Workshop 2 – Piura: On December 19, 2023, in the auditorium of the Sapollica District Municipality in the province of Ayabaca, the “Regional Workshop for Strengthening Capacities in the Transportation and Disposal of Mercury Waste of Representatives from the Piura Region, within the framework of the national plan for the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury” was held. Presenters included representatives from MINAM, SUNAT, and the DREM of Piura, who addressed topics related to the environmental and health risks of mercury; registration of chemical inputs and controlled mercury goods in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASM), as well as the fiscal routes; and advances in the use of clean technologies in small-scale and artisanal mining. A total of 15 people participated (20% female and 80% male).

– Workshop 3 – Tumbes: On December 19, 2023, a workshop on strengthening the capacities of representatives from the Tumbes region regarding the transport and disposal of mercury waste was held in the auditorium of the Regional Government of Tumbes, within the framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on topics related to the environmental and health risks of mercury. Subsequently, a representative from the Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines (DREM) of Tumbes addressed the topic of Advances in the Use of Clean Technologies in Small-Scale and

Artisanal Mining. Twenty-three people participated (28% female and 72% male).

– Workshop 4 – Madre de Dios: On December 15, 2023, in the city of Puerto Maldonado, representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on "Capacities in the Transport and Temporary Storage of Mercury." Following this, a presentation was given by a specialist from the Mercury Program of CINCIA on "Mercury Assessment in Sites with Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)." Finally, a presentation was given by a specialist from the Institute of Amazonian Research of Peru (IIAP) on "Mercury Monitoring in Soil and Water Bodies Formed by Gold Mining." Six institutions participated, with a total of 25 people (60% female and 40% male).

– Workshop 5 – Loreto: On December 21, 2023, in the city of Iquitos, the workshop was held. Representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on the National Implementation Plan for the Minamata Convention on Mercury, serving as an introduction to the workshop. Following this, a representative from the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT) gave a presentation on the tax routes and procedures to be followed for the import and use of mercury at the national level. After the second presentation and a short break, the third presentation was a recorded presentation by the Undersecretary of Environmental Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) of Mexico. The final presentation, also by MINAM, covered topics such as mercury storage, treatment of metallic mercury, and final disposal. Finally, as part of the workshop and as the last activity, a 3D viewer was used to share with the participants the experience of a tour entitled: Gold Without Mercury. The workshop was then closed by representatives from MINAM, who thanked the participants for their attendance. Following the workshop, arrangements were made for the validation of maps of degraded areas by MAPE at DREM.

– Workshop 6 – Puno: On December 22, 2023, in the town of Salcedo, the "Regional Workshop for Strengthening Capacities in Mercury Waste Transportation and Disposal for Representatives from the Cusco Region, within the Framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" was held. The workshop featured presentations by representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), who shared information on the environmental and health risks of mercury, its storage, transportation, and local and international experiences in the storage and transportation process. This was followed by a presentation from the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT), covering the registration of mercury as a chemical input and fiscal routes. The workshop concluded with a presentation on the selection of mercury in soil using reference equipment. Afterward, participants directed their questions to the types of inspections and licenses related to mercury, as well as additional measures for the temporary storage of mercury. Twenty-two people participated (27% female and 73% male).

Please provide comments, if any.

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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 has promoted and continues to promote the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, focusing on the use of mercury in small-scale and artisanal mining (SSM) and the use of mercury in large-scale mining (LSM), as well as the effects of mercury use. Thus, through the GEF 9710 planetGOLD Peru project (which was operationally completed in December 2024 and financially closed in 2025), information campaigns were carried out and outreach materials were developed. Currently, we have the following publications:

Practical Guide for Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining: Installation and Operation of Gravity Processing Plants for Mercury-Free Gold Recovery.

This guide offers a comprehensive overview of the fundamental aspects of gravity processing, from plant installation and operation to operational management and equipment safety. It also addresses the physical properties of gold that underpin the gravity method, describes the technology used in each phase of the recovery circuit, and details the ideal ore conditions before the agitation stage. This information aims to empower artisanal and small-scale miners, facilitating their access to cleaner, more profitable, and environmentally responsible mining.

Mercury Expedition Educational Kit Guide:

The Mercury Expedition educational kit was created to promote reflection on the causes and consequences of mercury pollution in order to prevent or replace the use of this metal among the population. The kit consists of a comic book, a poster, and a board game. This guide proposes a three-session learning sequence for working with each material, incorporating engaging activities that allow participants in training sessions to deepen their understanding of the new concepts, critically evaluate the information, and promote awareness campaigns about mercury pollution.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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.

2021

1. Technical assistance was provided via Zoom to the GERESA/DIRESA/DIRIS (Regional Health Management Offices/Regional Health Directorates/Integrated Health Networks) regarding the Minamata Convention on Mercury, with emphasis on the health articles. 09/20/2021.
2. A curriculum and learning resources were developed for the "Mercury – Exposure and Prevention" course, which were sent to the PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) for its virtual methodological support, with Official Letter No. 1332–2021–DGIESP/MINSA.

2023

1. A 10-week Mercury Tutored Course was developed for MINSA (Ministry of Health) with selected participants. PAHO coordinated with the UFAPEMPyOSQ (Unit for the Prevention and Control of Hazardous Materials) of CENSOPAS (National Center for Health Products Safety) and it began in May 2023.

2024 1. Technical Assistance "Basic Toxicology, Heavy Metals, Requirements, Results, and Interpretation" was provided to health professionals in the following regions: – February: Ancash, La Libertad, and Azángaro. – March: Puno. – April: Pasco, Madre de Dios, La Libertad, Tumbes, Junín, and Huancavelica. – May: Cañete, Yauyos, Tumbes, Ayacucho, La Libertad, Cajamarca, and Ica. – Development of the second day of the Workshop on "Strengthening the Competencies of Heavy Metals Coordinators of DIRESA/GERESA/DIRIS and Implementing Units": May 30, 2024 (pages 18 and 25 of Official Letter No. D001973–2024–DGIESP–MINSA). 2. Clinical Toxicology Workshop held on March 18 and 19, 2024. 105 medical professionals and 10 non-medical participants from 19 DIRESA/GERESA/DIRIS, hospitals, the Peruvian National Police Health Services, the Peruvian Army, the Peruvian Navy; EsSalud; IAFAS FOSSMAR and Saludpol, with the aim of strengthening their capacities for the health care of people exposed to or affected by exposure to Heavy Metals and Other Chemical Substances. Organized by the Functional Unit of Health for Exposure to PMyOSQ – DENOT/DGIESP, with support from the Cayetano Heredia National Hospital (pages 18 and 25 of Official Letter No. D001973–2024–DGIESP–MINSA). 3. During the second half of 2024, UFMPyOSQ–DENOT/DGIESP provided technical assistance to the Ucayali Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA Ucayali) and the Junín and Lambayeque Regional Health Directorates (DIRESA Junín Lambayeque): – September 16, 2024: Clinical Practice Guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of mercury poisoning. – November 29, 2024: Mercury and Arsenic to the Junín and Lambayeque Regional Health Directorates (DIRESA Junín and Lambayeque), with support from the Cayetano Heredia National Hospital. 4. The scope of the Minamata Convention has been disseminated through the Office of Institutional Relations.

5. MINAM, as the Focal Point, has worked on implementing a website within the SINIA web portal to disseminate the results and differentiated impact on the lives of women and men of the implementation of the Minamata Convention produced by the competent entities. National information and statistics are also available within the framework of the strategy for disseminating relevant data for mercury management. Additionally, materials have been included for use by the sectors involved and the general public for capacity building and awareness-raising among vulnerable populations. The design and development process for the Minamata Convention website began between January and March 2024. The portal is currently operational and publicly accessible via the following link:

<https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/portal/minamata/>

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

Within the framework of the implementation of the Minamata Convention in Peru, since the ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Supreme Decree No. 061-2015-RE), Peru has been making efforts to reduce levels of pollution and environmental degradation resulting from the use of and exposure to mercury. In this regard, the following technical and regulatory instruments are in place:

1. Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-MINAM: Peru approved the National Implementation Plan for the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which serves as a roadmap for developing activities that enable compliance with the commitments undertaken under the Convention and contribute to the protection of the environment and the health of men, women, and vulnerable populations from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds; The following institutions contribute to achieving the established results in the National Plan:

- Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)
- Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)
- Ministry of Health (MINSA)
- National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)
- Environmental Assessment and Enforcement Agency (OEFA)
- Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE)
- National Center for Occupational Health and Environmental Protection of the National Institute of Health (INS)

2. Supreme Decree No. 016-2022-EM – National Multisectoral Policy for Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining to 2030. Instrument that guides the State's long-term actions in the field of artisanal and small-scale mining, so that the activity develops sustainably.

3. Supreme Decree No. 017-2021-MINAM, approving the Comprehensive Plan Against Illegal Mining "Restoration Plan".

Security and Internal Order Axis:

A. Objective 1: "To combat illegal mining in the areas of the Madre de Dios department, specifically in the districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi province, Cusco department, and Ayapata, Carabaya province, Puno department."

B. Objective 2: "To permanently recover the territory of the Madre de Dios department and the districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi province, and Ayapata, Carabaya province, in the Cusco and Puno departments, within the established timeframes."

Fuel and Chemical Input Control Axis:

Objective: To improve the integrated control and oversight of hydrocarbons and mercury through

the gradual implementation of a traceability model supported by a risk management analytics platform in the Madre de Dios department and in the districts of Camanti and Ayapata in the Cusco and Puno departments, respectively, in the fight against illegal mining.

Mining Formalization Focus:

General Objective: To strengthen the planning, management, and handling of natural resources within the framework of the formalization process and the competitive development of small-scale and artisanal mining in the permitted zone of Madre de Dios, in the districts of Camanti, Quispicanchi province, and Ayapata, Carabaya province, in the Cusco and Puno departments, respectively.

Axis of protection of rights and attention to basic needs of families and vulnerable populations:

Objective: To contribute to the family and social reintegration of vulnerable and at-risk families and populations who have left areas of illegal mining, strengthening security conditions and the protection of the rights of people in the area and those potentially vulnerable due to the effects of illegal mining.

Axis of social development and social inclusion programs:

Objective: To guarantee the continuity of interventions by MIDIS social programs in coordination with the identified State sectors, Regional Government, and Local Governments, in order to improve services for the population in the defined areas and at different stages of the life cycle.

Axis of Productive Development:

General objective: To promote the implementation of sustainable economic activities, as well as the recovery of degraded environments, reducing the environmental, social, and economic impact of illegal mining, within the framework of formalization, in order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of: the Madre de Dios department; the Camanti district, Quispicanchi province, Cusco department; and from the district of Ayapata in the province of Carabaya in the department of Puno.

4. Supreme Decree No. 018-2005-PRODUCE, Technical Regulation for Zinc-Carbon Batteries. The purpose of this regulation is to establish the technical characteristics, as well as the labeling and marking requirements that zinc-carbon batteries must meet, in order to protect the consumer from products that are polluting and harmful to health.

5. Ministerial Resolution No. 757-2013/MINSA, which approves the Clinical Practice Guideline for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Mercury Poisoning. This guideline establishes the technical criteria for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mercury poisoning, as well as its potential sequelae in individuals exposed to sources of contamination with this metal.

6. Ministerial Resolution No. 979-2018/MINSA, which approves the Technical Document: "Sectoral Policy Guidelines for the Comprehensive Care of Individuals Exposed to Heavy Metals, Metalloids, and Other Chemical Substances."

7. Supreme Decree No. 008-2021-PRODUCE, which approves the "Technological Roadmap for Mining Technology Providers." This roadmap addresses technological innovation with a circular economy approach, as well as clean and mercury-free technologies for artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM).

8. Supreme Decree No. 009-2019-MINAM, which approves the National Regulation for the Management and Handling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). This regulation establishes the responsibility of the actors involved in WEEE management so that, within the framework of their shared responsibility, they assume certain stages of its management, which include activities and actions related to WEEE management.

9. Supreme Decree No. 008-2007-SA - Regulation of Law No. 28376, Law that prohibits and penalizes the manufacture, import, distribution, and sale of toxic or hazardous toys and school supplies. This regulation defines toxic toys and school supplies as those that contain elements and/or substances listed in the annex to the regulation, which includes mercury.

10. Law No. 32412 Law establishing control and oversight measures for the distribution, transport, and sale of chemical inputs that may be used in mining and illegal mining. The purpose of this law is to establish registration, control, and oversight measures for the distribution, transport, and sale of chemical inputs that may be used, directly or indirectly, in illegal mining, in order to prevent the diversion of these inputs to illegal mining activities and to promote the development of formal mining in the country.

11. OFFICIAL LETTER No. IHIH.2021- DIGEMID-DG-EA/MINSA, Information on the health holders of medical devices and mandatory health notification of health products, within the framework of the communication of November 19, 2019. It reports that no company to date reports any cosmetic product that contained mercury. It also indicates that mercury is not included in the lists of ingredients that may be incorporated into cosmetic products (mercury content greater than 1 ppm, established in Article 4 of Decision 833 of the Andean Community of Nations, which regulates them).

12. Peru is part of the Andean Observatory in charge of managing official information on mercury,

by virtue of Decision 844, which aims to exchange objective, reliable, up-to-date, and comparable information on the production, import, export, marketing, transport, and use of mercury in each of the member countries of the Andean Community. Resolution 2197 approves the regulations governing the mercury observatory, linked to MAPE.

13. Head Resolution No. 036-99-AG-SENASA – Prohibits the registration, import, formulation, distribution, and marketing of various pesticides. Sole Article: Prohibit the registration, import, local formulation, distribution, and marketing of commercial formulations of the following Pesticides: Captafol, chlorobenzilate, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorophenol, chlordane, chlordimeform, ethylene dibromide, and mercury compounds, as well as derivatives and compounds that may be formulated with them, for the reasons set forth in the preamble of this resolution.

14. Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM – Approving the Regulations of Legislative Decree No. 1278, Legislative Decree that approves the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Law

ANNEX III

LIST A: HAZARDOUS WASTE

The wastes listed in this Annex are defined as hazardous in accordance with Legislative Resolution No. 26234, Basel Convention, and their inclusion in this Annex does not preclude the use of Annex IV to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous.

A 1 METALLIC WASTE OR WASTE CONTAINING METALS

A 1010 Metallic waste and waste containing alloys of any of the following substances:

- i. Antimony
- ii. Arsenic
- iii. Beryllium
- iv. Cadmium
- v. Lead
- vi. Mercury
- vii. Selenium
- viii. Tellurium
- ix. Thallium

15. NTS No. 144-MINSA/2018/DIGESA – Technical Health Standard on Comprehensive Management and Handling of Solid Waste in Health Establishments, Medical Support Services and Research Centers

16. Supreme Decree No. 003-2017-MINAM, Approving Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for Air and Establishing Supplementary Provisions. This standard establishes in its annex the parameter for total gaseous Hg ($2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 24 hours.

17. Supreme Decree No. 004-2017-MINAM, Approving Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for Water and Establishing Supplementary Provisions; including the parameter for mercury.

18. Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-MINAM, Approving Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for Soil; and including the parameter for mercury.

19. Executive Directorate Resolution No. 057-2016-SANIPES-DE – Sanitary and Safety Indicators for Fishery and Aquaculture Products for the National and Export Markets. It establishes the mercury parameter for freshwater and saltwater fish in fish protein (MRL: 0.5 mg/kg and maximum content in fresh weight: 1 mg/kg).

20. Supreme Decree No. 024-2016-EM – Occupational Safety and Health Regulations in Mining. Chapter IX establishes the guidelines for the Control of Hazardous Substances, which includes information for hazard identification and risk communication; as well as the use of cyanide and the handling of mercury as a byproduct of gold recovery.

21. Supreme Decree No. 030-2021-MINAM, Approving Maximum Permissible Limits for atmospheric emissions from thermoelectric generation activities.

22. Through Ministerial Resolution No. 206-2022-MINAM, the Ministry of the Environment published the draft “Supreme Decree approving the Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) for atmospheric emissions from boilers used in various applications, and establishing complementary provisions” and its Statement of Reasons.

23. Peruvian Technical Standard “NTP 350.301 2009 on Thermal efficiency standards (fuel/steam) and labeling”.

24. Ministerial Resolution No. 315-96-EM-VMM, Maximum Permissible Levels of elements and compounds present in gaseous emissions from Mining and Metallurgical Units.

25. Supreme Decree No. 010-2010-MINAM, approving the Maximum Permissible Limits for the discharge of liquid effluents from mining and metallurgical activities.

26. Supreme Decree No. 001-2020-MINAM, approving the Maximum Permissible Limits for atmospheric emissions from industrial cement and/or lime manufacturing plants.

27. Supreme Decree No. 037-2021-MINAM, approving the Special Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Intervention in Favor of the Population Exposed to Heavy Metals, Metalloids, and

other toxic chemical substances. This plan establishes a series of strategic axes, objectives, and actions to benefit people suffering the consequences of this type of pollution in Peru.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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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

If yes, the Party may wish to indicate in the space provided below the exchange of information it has facilitated, such as:

☒ Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

Scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning mercury and mercury compounds, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), as the Focal Point, has worked on implementing a website within the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) to disseminate the results and differentiated impact on the lives of women and men of the implementation of the Minamata Convention, as produced by the relevant entities. National information and statistics are also available within the framework of the strategy for disseminating data relevant to mercury management. Additionally, materials have been included for use by the sectors involved and the general public for capacity building and awareness-raising among vulnerable populations. The design and development process for the Minamata Convention website began between January and March 2024. Currently, the portal is operational and publicly accessible via the following link: <https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/portal/minamata/>.

Peru is part of the Andean Observatory responsible for managing official information on mercury, pursuant to Decision 844, which aims to exchange objective, reliable, up-to-date, and comparable information on the production, import, export, marketing, transport, and use of mercury in each of the member countries of the Andean Community. Resolution 2197 approves the regulations governing the mercury observatory, which is linked to the MAPE (Andean Community's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries).

☒ Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

Information on the reduction or elimination of the production, use, trade, emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

The Inventory of Mercury Emissions and Releases in Peru, which has a cut-off date of 2021, is currently under review by the Editorial Committee of the Ministry of the Environment.

☐ Information on technically and economically viable alternatives to:

☒ Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)–(d))

Epidemiological information concerning health impacts associated with exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, in close cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, as appropriate. (Art. 17.1 (a)–(d))

The Ministry of Health published information regarding the "Epidemiological Situation of Exposure to Heavy Metals and Metalloids, Tumbes Department, Peru 2021" https://www.congreso.gob.pe/Docs/comisiones2021/cemascfp-proyecto-puyango-tumbes/files/minsa_puyango.pdf

. Additionally, there is the Special Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Intervention in Favor of the Population Exposed to Heavy Metals, Metalloids, and Other Toxic Chemical Substances (Supreme Decree No. 037-2021-MINAM), which establishes a series of strategic axes, objectives, and actions to benefit those suffering the consequences of this type of contamination in Peru. Furthermore, the exchange of information among the sectors involved is promoted so that the State can intervene on behalf of vulnerable populations.

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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, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:

(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

☒ The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

Details in section b.

☒ Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

Details in section b.

☒ The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

Details in section b.

☐ The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19

☒ Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

Details in section b.

(b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

2021

1. On June 30, PRODUCE held a virtual event via the TEAMS platform entitled "The Minamata Convention and the Opportunity to Reduce Mercury Risks." Additionally, on August 5 and 13, and October 14 and 21, various outreach and training events were held, focusing on mercury and its risks. A total of 94 people attended (44 women and 50 men).

2. MINSA conducted the "Basic Toxicology for Community Leaders" course in the Puno region on January 15, 18, 20, and 22, 2021.

3. The "Basic Toxicology for Community Leaders" course was also conducted in the Moquegua, Cusco, and Pasco regions.

2022

1. The "Study from a gender perspective on artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Peru" and the document "Women and men of gold: challenges towards gender equality in artisanal and small-scale

mining in Peru" are available, documents developed under the leadership of planetGOLD during 2021 and 2022.

2. In order to inform the population about the environmental consequences of illegal gold mining, including the impacts of mercury on human health, the Directorate of Environmental Education and Citizenship has implemented the "Information and educational campaign on the environmental consequences of illegal extractive activities in the areas of intervention of the Restoration Plan: Madre de Dios, Cusco and Puno" within the framework of the Restoration Plan against illegal mining (Supreme Decree No. 017-2021-MINAM); This campaign consists of a communication kit of 11 graphic pieces organized around four thematic areas: environmental impact, health impact, economic impact, and opportunities for improvement, with a focus on gender and interculturality. These materials will be disseminated through the social media networks of public institutions and partners (regional governments, local governments, SERNANP, among others). The following steps were taken:

- The campaign's conceptualization was completed in June with the support of the General Directorate of Environmental Quality of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM).
- The graphic pieces were designed in August with the support of the Office of Communications and Institutional Image.
- The campaign's graphic pieces were approved by the General Directorate of Mining Formalization of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) in September.
- On October 10, the International Day of Action Against Mercury Pollution, the first set of pieces on the environmental consequences of illegal mining was published in coordination with the Office of Communications and Institutional Image of MINAM.

3. On June 9, 2022, PRODUCE held an outreach event entitled "International Environmental Conventions on Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)." The event was open to the public and promoted through social media. Thirty-four people attended (12 women and 22 men). It is worth noting that, for the event held on June 9, the DGAAMI (General Directorate of Environmental Affairs) invited QUIMPAC SA to participate as a speaker on its mercury management practices, as per Official Letter No. 00002168-2022-PRODUCE/DGAAMI dated May 24, 2022. QUIMPAC SA did not respond to the invitation.

4. On June 20, 2023, PRODUCE held an outreach event entitled "The Minamata Convention: An Opportunity to Reduce Mercury Risks in the Manufacturing Sector." The event was open to the public and promoted through social media, resulting in 72 registered participants. An attendance of 35 people (16 women and 19 men) was achieved.

5. MINEM developed a Roadmap that includes topics on clean technologies for working with women miners who are formalized and in the process of formalization in the Madre de Dios region, within the framework of the First Meeting of Women in Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining of Madre de Dios, held from May 25 to 27 in Tambopata, Madre de Dios, with 26 participants, including women from Sarayacu, Laberinto, Inambari, Huepetuhe, and Delta, in coordination with the Prevenir/USAID Project, Cincia, and the DREMH Madre de Dios.

6. Furthermore, it developed a Work Plan to follow up on the Roadmap, containing activities related to the use of clean technologies, in a Post-Meeting Workshop held on June 20 in the city of Puerto Maldonado, with 14 participants, in coordination with the Prevenir/USAID Project, Cincia, and the DREMH Madre de Dios.

7. Visit to AMATAF's activity for the demonstration of the use of a gravimetric table for the reduction/elimination of mercury use.

8. The Ministry of Health (MINSA) conducted the "Basic Toxicology Course for Community Leaders" - Tumbes: March 15-18, 2022, April (Cajamarca), June (DIRIS Lima), July (DIRIS Lima - Province).

9. A Basic Toxicology and Health Directives Course related to exposure to heavy metals and oil spills was conducted for professionals from the Territorial Governance of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and professionals from dialogue offices, social management offices, or equivalent departments of other ministries (February 7, 11, 14, 16, and 18, 2022).

10. In coordination with the PCM, the Basic Toxicology Course was carried out: to other ministries (February 7, 11, 14, 16 and 18, 2022), to professionals from sectors that carry out actions on heavy metals (April 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19, 2022).

11. (Information Note No. 011-2022-MCGR-DEMYPT-CENSOPAS/INS) Development of the "Basic Toxicology" Course for Health Professionals in the Regions: May (Lima Provinces, Ayacucho, Ica, Huánuco), July (Puno and Pasco), August (Moquegua), September (Ayacucho), and October (North Lima).

12. Development of the "Basic Toxicology" Course for Community Leaders in priority regions:

- Tumbes: San Jacinto. March 15-18, 2022.
- Lima Provinces: San Mateo and Chicla. June 17, 2022; July 1, 2022; July 8, 2022; and July 15, 2022.
- Ucayali: Atalaya. July 19 and 20, 2022.

- Lima Provinces: five venues.
- Ancash: Ayash Huaripampa and Santa Cruz de Pichiu (October 13 and 27; November 10), Ayash Pichiu (October 12 and 26; November 9), Ayash Huamanin (October 11 and 25; November 8, 2022).

2023

1. The graphic materials for the implementation of communication and environmental education products on the environmental consequences of illegal extractive activities in the areas of intervention of the Restoration Plan were updated and validated: Madre de Dios, Cusco and Puno, with the support of SERNANP and the General Directorate of Territorial Planning and Integrated Management of Natural Resources. 2. Within the framework of the Municipal EDUCCA Program and in compliance with Article 18 of the Minamata Convention (Public Information, Awareness, and Education) on the effects of mercury and mercury compounds on health and the environment, coordination was established with the Regional Directorate of Education of Madre de Dios (Official Letter No. 00024–2023–MINAM/VMGA/DGECIA/DECA) to provide training for student leaders at the secondary level and teachers from educational institutions in the district of Puerto Maldonado. The following activities were carried out:

- An informative presentation on the Minamata Convention.
- A group activity was conducted with the students to validate the information prepared and updated by the Regional Directorate of Education (DECA) on the environmental impact of illegal extractive activities in the Madre de Dios region. This activity consisted of reviewing the information presented on posters, analyzing it, and developing two key ideas that were then shared. This information will be used to develop educational and communication resources for both students and the general public.
- The “Expedition Mercury” and “Environmental Classroom” portals were presented to the attendees to provide them with informational and educational resources.

The training was attended by the specialist from the Tambopata Local Education Management Unit (UGEL), 20 students, and 4 teachers from the following educational institutions:

- a) Guillermo Billinghurst School
- b) Nuestra Señora del Rosario School
- c) Dos de Mayo School
- d) Augusto Bouroncle Acuña School.

3. Within the framework of the SIP project, capacity-building workshops were held on the topic of transportation and disposal of mercury waste for representatives from the Cusco, Piura, Tumbes, Madre de Dios, Loreto, and Puno regions, with the aim of improving the technical capacities of the representatives of institutions, which in turn allows for the strengthening of the technical instruments being developed by the DGCA. The workshops were conducted as follows:

- Workshop 1 – Cusco: On December 15, 2023, in the town of Quincemil, the “Regional Workshop for Strengthening Capacities in Mercury Waste Transportation and Disposal for Representatives of the Cusco Region, within the Framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury” was held. The workshop was led by representatives from the Environmental Management Unit of the Camanti District Municipality and the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM). Twenty participants (7 women and 13 men) attended, including representatives from the Camanti District Municipality, the Camanti Police Station (National Police of Peru), the Camanti Sub-Prefecture, local residents, and artisanal miners.
- Workshop 2 – Piura: On December 19, 2023, in the auditorium of the Sapollica District Municipality in the province of Ayabaca, the “Regional Workshop for Strengthening Capacities in Mercury Waste Transportation and Disposal for Representatives of the Piura Region, within the Framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury” was held. The workshop featured presentations by representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), and the Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines (DREM) of Piura. They addressed topics related to the environmental and health risks of mercury; the registration of chemical inputs and controlled mercury goods in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASM), as well as the established routes; and progress in the use of clean technologies in small-scale and artisanal mining. A total of 15 people participated (20% female and 80% male).
- Workshop 3 – Tumbes: On December 19, 2023, a workshop on strengthening the capacities of representatives from the Tumbes region regarding the transport and disposal of mercury waste was held in the auditorium of the Regional Government of Tumbes, within the framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on topics related to the environmental and health risks of mercury. Subsequently, a representative from the Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines (DREM)

of Tumbes addressed the topic of Advances in the Use of Clean Technologies in Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining. Twenty-three people participated (28% female and 72% male).

– Workshop 4 – Madre de Dios: On December 15, 2023, in the city of Puerto Maldonado, representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on "Capacities in the Transport and Temporary Storage of Mercury." Following this, a presentation was given by a specialist from the Mercury Program of CINCIA on "Mercury Assessment in Sites with Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)." Finally, a presentation was given by a specialist from the Institute of Amazonian Research of Peru (IIAP) on "Mercury Monitoring in Soil and Water Bodies Formed by Gold Mining." Six institutions participated, with a total of 25 people (60% female and 40% male).

– Workshop 5 – Loreto: On December 21, 2023, in the city of Iquitos, the workshop was held. Representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) presented on the National Implementation Plan for the Minamata Convention on Mercury, serving as an introduction to the workshop. Following this, a representative from the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT) gave a presentation on the tax routes and procedures to be followed for the import and use of mercury at the national level. After the second presentation and a short break, the third presentation was a recorded presentation by the Undersecretary of Environmental Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) of Mexico. The final presentation, also by MINAM, covered topics such as mercury storage, treatment of metallic mercury, and final disposal. Finally, as part of the workshop and as the last activity, a 3D viewer was used to share with the participants the experience of a tour entitled: Gold Without Mercury. The workshop was then closed by representatives from MINAM, who thanked the participants for their attendance. Following the workshop, arrangements were made for the validation of maps of degraded areas by MAPE at DREM.

– Workshop 6 – Puno: On December 22, 2023, in the town of Salcedo, the "Regional Workshop for Strengthening Capacities in Mercury Waste Transportation and Disposal for Representatives from the Cusco Region, within the Framework of the National Implementation Plan of the Minamata Convention on Mercury" was held. The workshop featured presentations by representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), who shared information on the environmental and health risks of mercury, its storage, transportation, and local and international experiences in the storage and transportation process. This was followed by a presentation from the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT), covering the registration of mercury as a chemical input and fiscal routes. The workshop concluded with a presentation on the selection of mercury in soil using reference equipment. Afterward, participants directed their questions to the types of inspections and licenses related to mercury, as well as additional measures for the temporary storage of mercury. Twenty-two people participated (27% female and 73% male).

4. The Ministry of Health (MINSa) developed the "Basic Toxicology" course for health professionals in the regions:

- March: Apurímac
- April: Junín and Tumbes
- June: Loreto
- July: Junín
- September: Moquegua, Pisco, and Tumbes
- 5. December: Junín, Moquegua, and DIRIS Lima Centro.

Development of the "Basic Toxicology" course for professionals from:

- EsSalud: April 19, 2023

6. Additionally, tele-training sessions and dissemination via social media and YouTube were conducted: –

Toxicology Concepts : May 22, 2023

- Toxicology: Signs and Symptoms of Mercury Poisoning: June 5, 2023
- or How Am I Exposed to Mercury?: June 19, 2023

2024

1. Within the framework of the Municipal Education, Culture, and Citizenship Program of the Provincial Municipality of Tambopata, approved by Municipal Ordinance No. 006-2023-CMPT-SO, training was provided to School Environmental Promoters at the Santa Cruz Educational Institution on the Minamata Convention, with the support of specialists from SERNANP and the Amazonian Center for Scientific Innovation (CINCIA). See page 84 of the annual report submitted on December 29, 2023.

2. Dissemination of educational and communication materials on the Minamata Convention and the effects of mercury on health and the environment in the Environmental Classroom

(<https://aulaambiental.minam.gob.pe/>). Between January 1 and June 2, the information received 211 views from 82 users.

3. Development of a Technical Assistance Workshop on Mercury-Free Clean Technologies, implemented with the PlanetGOLD Peru Project, led by MINAM, which was held on June 27, 2024, in Puno, with the participation of the Regional Government of Puno (Directorate of Energy and Mines–Puno, Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management), Mining Organizations benefiting from the planetGOLD Peru Project, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Ministry of the Environment (DGCA).

4. On June 27 and 28, a closing event was held for the Project “Integrated Mercury Management in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Peru – planetGOLD Peru” and the delivery of gravimetric plants in Puno.

5. Through Memoranda No. 00858–2024–MINAM/VMGA/DGECIA and 00420–2025–MINAM/VMGA/DGECIA, the General Directorate of Education, Citizenship, and Environmental Information, with the aim of providing information to the public on the importance of protecting human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds, announced the update of the educational and communication kit on the economic, health, and environmental impacts of mercury exposure from illegal gold mining activities. The educational and communication kit consists of 14 graphic pieces to be disseminated through institutional social media and a flip chart for awareness-raising activities with school environmental promoters. The kit has been submitted to the General Directorate of Environmental Quality for technical validation and will be distributed to district and provincial local governments through the Municipal Program for Education, Citizenship, and Environmental Information in priority areas for its implementation.

6. On June 5, 2024, PRODUCE held a “Face-to-face seminar on the Circular Economy and climate change mitigation measures,” organized by the Faculty of Industrial Engineering of the National University of San Marcos. At this event, PRODUCE presented on the topic of “The presence of mercury in the manufacturing sector and the risks of its use within the framework of the Minamata Convention.” The seminar, organized by the Faculty of Industrial Engineering, was attended by 53 people (14 women and 39 men).

7. Development of the “Basic Toxicology, Heavy Metals, Requirements, Results, and Interpretation” course for health professionals in the regions (page 4 of Official Letter No. 405–2024–D–CENSOPAS/INS and Official Letter No. 657–2024–D–CENSOPAS/INS) in:

- February: Ancash, La Libertad, and Azángaro.
- March: Puno.
- April: Pasco, Madre de Dios, La Libertad, Tumbes, Junín, and Huancavelica.
- May: Cañete, Yauyos, Tumbes, Ayacucho, La Libertad, Cajamarca, and Ica.
- June: Arequipa and Cajamarca.
- July: MINSA, Cañete, Tacna, Huánuco, and Pasco.
- August: Arequipa, Lambayeque, and MINSA. Cañete/Yauyos.
- September: Lima, Tumbes, Huánuco, Telehealth.
- October: Puno, Huancavelica, La Libertad.
- November: Puno, Moquegua, Telehealth.

– Development of the second day of the Workshop on “Strengthening the Competencies of Heavy Metals Coordinators of DIRESA/GERESA/DIRIS and Implementing Units”: May 30, 2024.

8. Flipchart: My community takes care of itself from mercury; prepared with the support of PAHO, has been distributed to all DIRESA/GERESA/DIRIS nationwide, electronic version: <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/59216>.

Likewise, printed versions of the flipchart have been sent to the DIRESA Madre de Dios, Huánuco, Puno, and Amazonas.

(Art. 18 (1) (a) and (b))

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 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, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the research, development and monitoring it has undertaken, such as:

☒ Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

Inventories of use, consumption, anthropogenic emissions to air and releases to water and land of mercury and mercury compounds

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☐ Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples

☒ Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations

Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations

{Empty}

☐ Harmonized methodologies for the activities undertaken under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 19

☐ Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems, taking appropriate account of the distinction between anthropogenic and natural emissions and releases of mercury and of remobilization of mercury from historic deposition

☐ Information on commerce and trade in mercury and mercury compounds and mercury-added products

☐ Information and research on the technical and economic availability of mercury-free products and processes and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce and monitor emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds

(Art. 19 (1) (a)-(g))

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Peru has been implementing actions to promote studies and research in populations and areas of interest. In this regard, the main advances are the following:

2021

1. Peru has the platform of the National Observatory of Environmental Research (ONIA) of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), which includes the dissemination of publications in the "University Research" Repository related to the topics associated with Article 19.1 of the Minamata Convention

(<https://investigacion.minam.gob.pe/investigaciones-de-universidades>).

2. The publication "Environmental Scientific Research" disseminated on the SINIA platform contains three (3) scientific articles published in indexed journals and developed by researchers from the Institute of Amazonian Research of Peru (IIAP).

The scientific articles are the following:

a) Heavy metals in alluvial gold mine spoils in the Peruvian Amazon

(DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catena.2020.104454>)

b) Mercury in soils impacted by alluvial gold mining in the Peruvian Amazon

(DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.112364>)

c) Survival and early growth of 51 tropical tree species in areas degraded by artisanal gold mining in

the Peruvian Amazon

(DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoleng.2020.106097>)

Scientific articles a) and b) are associated with Article 19.1, paragraph a) of the Minamata Convention "Inventories of anthropogenic use, consumption and emissions into air, and releases into water and soil, of mercury and mercury compounds"; and, scientific article c) is associated with Article 19.1, paragraph c) "Assessments of the effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, as well as social, economic and cultural effects, particularly with regard to vulnerable populations."

3. MINSA, through Official Letter N°3520-2021-JEF-OPE/INS The INS (National Institute of Health) announces the inclusion of topics related to occupational health and environmental protection associated with mercury in the "Scientific Fridays" program.

4. As of May 2022, the MINSA (Ministry of Health) has held 4 Scientific Fridays on topics related to occupational health and environmental protection associated with mercury:

- 1st Scientific Friday: Occupational Medical Examination of Workers and Health Surveillance of Workers for Mercury Exposure. February 25, 2022.
- 2nd Scientific Friday: Occupational Exposure to Mercury. March 25, 2022 (184 participants).
- 3rd Scientific Friday: Occupational Exposure to Inorganic Dust. April 29, 2022 (60 participants).
- 4th Scientific Friday: "Occupational Mercury Poisoning." May 27, 2022.
- 5th (Information Note No. 011-2022-MCGR-DEMYPT-CENSOPAS/INS) Scientific Friday held: "Psychosocial Risks at Work". June 22, 2022.
- 6th Scientific Friday held: "Ergonomic Risk in Healthcare Workers" (Not related to mercury). July 24, 2022.
- 7th Scientific Friday held: "Importance of IPERC in the Workplace" (Not related to mercury). August 26, 2022.
- 8th Scientific Friday held: "Occupational Risks in the Laboratory". September 30, 2022.
- 9th Scientific Friday held: "Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases in Healthcare." October 28, 2022
- 10th Scientific Friday held: "Regulations in Occupational Health related to Mercury in different sectors." November 25, 2022
- 11th Scientific Friday held: "Law 29873: Occupational Safety and Health Law." December 16, 2022.

5. In 2021, the Special Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Intervention in favor of the Population Exposed to Heavy Metals, Metalloids, and other Toxic Chemical Substances was developed and approved by Supreme Decree No. 037-2021-MINAM of December 23, 2021. This legal instrument was prepared in accordance with the approval of the Temporary Multisectoral Commission for the Comprehensive and Integrated Approach in favor of the Exposed Population, and is noteworthy for being a comprehensive plan that will address different chemical substances. such as mercury. This approved Plan aims to reduce the risk to the population exposed to heavy metals, metalloids, and other toxic chemicals, and thus improve public health. It includes a comprehensive, multisectoral, and intergovernmental intervention based on strategies for prevention, mitigation, management, and/or remediation and control of environmental exposure, as well as the integrated management of health and sanitation services. It has three Strategic Axes, six General Objectives, fourteen Specific Objectives, and eighty-one Activities, defined with their responsible entities, participating entities, units of measurement, and respective timelines. At the same time, it has defined indicators with their corresponding technical data sheets at the level of general and specific objectives. In

2023

, Ministerial Resolution No. 237-2023-MINAM approved the Environmental Research Agenda to 2030, with the objective of aligning the supply of environmental scientific knowledge with the demand for evidence. support public policies and decision-making. In accordance with Article 19.1 of the Minamata Convention, the Environmental Research Agenda to 2030 includes various areas and lines of research, including, among others, the following:

Thematic axis "Environmental Quality"

Scientific basis for monitoring and controlling environmental pollution:

- Assessment of air quality and health impacts in priority areas.
- Assessment of the effects and impacts of environmental pollution on aquatic (marine and freshwater) and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Impact on environmental quality from informal and artisanal industrial activities.
- Effects and impacts associated with the deterioration of environmental quality that directly affect

the population and their socio-environmental relationships.

Technologies for environmental quality restoration:

- Remediation of aquatic environments.
- Management and mitigation of environmental liabilities.
- Evaluation of the applicability of maximum permissible limits and environmental quality standards, using natural baseline data.

Integrated management of chemical substances:

- Mobilization, bioaccumulation, and biomagnification of metals, metalloids, and other toxic chemicals among different environmental matrices and in living organisms.
- Chemical speciation and toxicity of metals, metalloids, and other naturally occurring toxic chemicals in ecosystems.

Environmental Quality Management in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining:

- Alternatives to mercury in small-scale and artisanal mining.
- Externalities in environmental quality management for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.
- Environmental toxicology of mercury in lake and river ecosystems.
- Restoration of areas degraded by artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

Thematic axis "Deforestation and ecosystem degradation"

Ecosystems and human well-being

Bioaccumulation of heavy metals and other pollutants in wildlife.

Evaluate the relationship between ecosystem degradation and the health of the local population.

2. As of December, 10 Scientific Events have been held, 5 in the first semester and 5 in the second semester, with presentations by national and international speakers, and the participation of INS staff and Regional Health Directorates, providing these training sessions to more than 500 people, including health professionals and technicians.

2024

1. As of November, 10 Scientific Events have been held, with 1 pending, with presentations by national and international speakers, and the participation of INS staff and Regional Health Directorates, providing these training sessions to 800 people, up to the month of November, including health professionals and technicians.

2. From November 2nd to 12th, 2023, a health monitoring of air quality was conducted to detect total gaseous mercury in the district of Ananea, San Antonio de Putina province, Puno department. High concentrations of total gaseous mercury were found at various times of day, predominantly during daylight hours, exceeding 2 µg/m³, with the highest concentrations at station E-3, Lunar de Oro Health Post. Furthermore, it was reported that the daily concentrations of Total Gaseous Mercury (Hg) obtained in the Ananea Peasant Community, the La Rinconada settlement, and the Lunar de Oro settlement, all within the Ananea district, San Antonio de Putina province, Puno department, did not exceed the National Air Quality Standard (ECA) of 2 µg/m³ for 24 hours. Finally, they indicated that in the populated centers of La Rinconada and Lunar de Oro, the predominance of winds is irrelevant due to the dispersion of mercury in the air, in the exposed population, given that direct and indirect mining activities are carried out throughout the area.

3. Air quality monitoring for total gaseous mercury was conducted in the towns of Puquio, Chaquipampa, and Chaviña, Lucanas Province, Ayacucho Region, from September 17 to 21, 2024. One (1) monitoring station for the chemical contaminant total gaseous mercury was established for 24 hours in each town, located at the local health facilities. Meteorological equipment was installed at these stations to determine parameters such as wind direction and speed, temperature, relative humidity, and atmospheric pressure. The results showed that the concentrations of Total Gaseous Mercury (TGM) obtained during the monitoring did not exceed the value established in the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (AQS) of 2 µg/m³ for 24 hours in any of the cases.

4. Sanitary air quality monitoring for total gaseous mercury was conducted in the Native Community of Tres. Islands, district and province of Tambopata, Madre de Dios department, which indicates that the concentrations of Total Gaseous Mercury (Hg) obtained during the monitoring carried out in the native community of Tres Islas, are not significant, with their values below the National Environmental Air Quality Standard (ECA) of 2 µg/m³ for 24 hours.

5. Sanitary air quality monitoring was carried out for the detection of total gaseous mercury, in the CPM of Cacaturo in the district of Las Lomas, province of Piura; the CPM Chirinos in the district of Suyo and the town of Sapillica in the district of Sapillica, province of Ayabaca, department of Piura"

where low concentrations of total gaseous mercury (Hg) were found, which did not exceed the ECA (24 hours) 2 µg/m³.

6. Air quality health monitoring was carried out for the detection of total gaseous mercury in the town of Chaparra in the district of Chaparra in the province of Caravelí; the town of Secocha, La Eugenia in the district of Mariano Nicolás Valcárcel, province of Camaná; The towns of San Juan de Chorunga and Alto Molino in the district of Río Grande, province of Condesuyos, department of Arequipa" where low concentrations of total gaseous mercury (Hg) were found, which did not exceed the ECA (24 hours) 2 µg/m³.

7. Air quality monitoring was carried out for the detection of total gaseous mercury in the towns of Puquio, Chaquipampa and Chaviña, province of Lucanas, Ayacucho region, from September 17 to 21, 2024" where the concentrations of Total Gaseous Mercury (MGT) obtained during the monitoring carried out, did not exceed in any of the cases the value established in the National Environmental Air Quality Standard (ECA) of 2 µg/m³ for 24 hours.

8. Air quality monitoring was carried out for the detection of total gaseous mercury in the Nahua Native Community of Santa Rosa de Serjali, Depahua district, Atalaya province, Ucayali department, from August 1 to 10, 2024. The concentrations of Total Gaseous Mercury (MGT) obtained during the monitoring carried out are not significant, with their values below the National Environmental Air Quality Standard (ECA) of 2 µg/m³ for 24 hours.

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE CHALLENGES IN MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention

The main challenges to achieving the agreement's objectives are:

- Lack of financial options for small-scale and artisanal gold miners to invest in mercury-free technologies.
- Growing levels of illegal mining, both domestic and international, in Peruvian territory.
- Presence of international criminal organizations that trade in primary mercury from international sources.
- Mercury trafficking and the development of new methods to evade cross-border controls.

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING THE REPORTING FORMAT AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

Not applicable.