

**Delegation from the Republic of Peru**  
**Position paper for the General Assembly Plenary**

The topic before the United Nations are: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security; Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All; and Combating Human Trafficking. Aware of the importance of the aforementioned topics the Republic of Peru is deeply committed to find extensive solutions with all Member States (MS) at the upcoming conference.

**I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security**

2020 marks the seventy-fifth year since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Therefore, guaranteeing international peace and security can only be achieved by eliminating the risk that weapons of mass destruction pose. The use of nuclear weapons constitutes a crime against humanity and serious violation of international law and would have catastrophic consequences for all humanity.

Acknowledging the complexity of the topic, the Republic of Peru appreciates all previous taken efforts regarding this subject. In accordance with its pacifist tradition, the Republic of Peru has adhered to all the international documents on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. Therefore, the Republic of Peru highly supports the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)*, which was established by the GA resolution 72/31 in 2017. Its focus to prohibit testing, development, stockpiling; and usage and threat of use of nuclear weaponry is welcomed by the Republic of Peru. We are convinced we should promote a world free from nuclear weapons. The GA resolution 70/40 adopted in 2015 underlines the importance of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and reaffirms Article VI of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, and is therefore held in high regards. We are proud of the *Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967)*, because it established the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZ). These are areas where all MS within the region agreed not to manufacture, test, acquire, or possess nuclear weapons, with the purpose of preparing the global community for a world free of nuclear weapons.

Disarmament and non-proliferation must go hand in hand. It is the belief of the Republic of Peru to strengthen and expand the NWFZ in the northern hemisphere. The States that make up a NWFZ, in the exercise of their sovereignty, commit themselves to prohibit, within their respective territories, the research, design, development, testing, acquisition, deployment and possession of nuclear weapons. To further eliminate the reliance on nuclear weapons for security reasons, it is our responsibility to focus on confidence-building measures. In many cases, perceptions of insecurity lead to a weapon increase and even to the development of new means of war. We believe it is necessary to address these perceptions to counter the proliferation and to increase the disarmament, investing in cooperation and international development.

**II. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All**

Access to electricity is the precursor to further development of a country. The positive impact of electricity can be life changing. We have been able to increase the access to affordable and sustainable energy. However, there is still a disparity between rural and urban areas in the Republic of Peru. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all is one explanation for the gap.

The Republic of Peru stands in full support with the efforts made by the UN during the past decades and welcomes the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030)*, adopted by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012. And therefore, we feel especially dedicated to the seventh Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and are deeply committed to its full implementation. We further firmly believe in the adoption of the GA resolution 69/225 in 2015, since it further stresses the importance of collective action and international cooperation in the implementation of SDG 7. In 2008, we approved a *Law to Promote Investment in Electricity Generation with Renewable Resources (LRER)* to promote renewable energy as a national priority. Fully recognising the need to have access to energy, especially in our rural areas, we are proud of our *Light at Home Perú* program as part of the *Rural Electrification Project 2 (RE2)*. It is an off-grid innovation installing individual solar home systems (SHS), which is co-funded by a World Bank loan and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant and supported by the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The project is further carried out by local companies with a close cooperation with nongovernmental organisations (NGOs). The RE2 aims to provide electricity services in localities that are distant from the grid and with dispersed population. Families pay a monthly fee for available energy, maintenance and equipment replacement for 20 years. For each SHS installed, the government's Electrical Social Compensation Fund provides a price subsidy. It will offer consumers a final price adjusted to their level of income.

Users are trained on proper use of the SHSs and local technicians are trained in system installation and maintenance. The impact of electricity can significantly enhance quality of life. The project has increased income opportunities, lowered indoor air pollution and enhanced lighting for education.

Regarding the fact that access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all is not yet achieved, the Republic of Peru would like to emphasise the need of intensified international commitment to achieve SDG 7. We thus promote to use its RE2 project as a potential model to be implemented in other MS as a possibility to not only improve access to sustainable energy in rural communities, but also development opportunities that can be life changing. The introduction of electricity into homes and communities makes them safer and healthier, and it expands opportunities for education and productivity. We believe it is an effective approach to tackle the energy gap between the rural and urban communities. The Republic of Peru is looking forward to enriching debates and innovative approaches to effectively address the issue remaining at hand.

### **III. Combating Human Trafficking**

It is estimated that there are more than 24 million human trafficking victims worldwide. The Republic of Peru has unfortunately not been spared from this abhorrent form of slavery. Women and children are subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. Peruvian men, women and children are also exploited in forced labour, particularly in illegal gold mining. They are often recruited through false employment offers or seduction.

Recognising that the fight against human trafficking is a complex one, the Republic of Peru appreciates all previous taken efforts to combat human trafficking. We stand in full support with the GA resolution 70/1 adopted in 2015, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. And therefore, are highly committed to SDG 5 and points out human trafficking as a form of gender discrimination and violence against women. We further believe in SDG 8 and 16, since we acknowledge the fact that decent and stable work is strongly connected to human trafficking since victims are often exploited due to their need for stable work. Also, we strive for a peaceful and inclusive society. Recalling the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted by the GA resolution 217 A in 1948, the Republic of Peru emphasizes with the GA resolution 72/185 (2017), which stresses that bilateral and multilateral cooperation is necessary and a more widespread international response is needed in order to ensure the human rights of all people. To further tackle human trafficking, we implemented *Law No. 28950, Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Illicit Traffic in Migrants* in 2007. It allows and facilitates the detection of traffickers and classifies human trafficking as a crime, which can lead up to 35 years in prison. In 2017, the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons (PNAT) 2017 – 2021 was published with the purpose of strengthening the policies for the eradication of trafficking in persons and the creation of temporary protection spaces to provide care for the victims. In 2018, the *National Plan for Human Rights 2018-2021* was adopted, which includes victims of trafficking and their families as a group that need special protection. Furthermore, we are proud to be part of the *Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking* as part of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In 2016 IOM Peru and the Peruvian Ministry of Interior have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen cooperation in matters of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. We established a hotline in case of human trafficking in 2006 as part of the Call and Survive campaign. It is operated by a civil society organisation, free of charge and provides the public with a TTY (text telephone) number for people with partial or total hearing loss.

The Republic of Peru is convinced that it is of utmost importance to strengthen our commitment to combat human trafficking. Therefore, we believe in the important role of the civil society in preventing and addressing human trafficking and raising awareness. In cooperation with the IOM and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, we launched a Theatre against Trafficking project that seeks to prevent human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the Republic of Peru. Through this project, we want to engage the educational community to develop preventive actions in schools and contribute to the reduction of social tolerance and the normalization of exploitation. It includes awareness raising workshops, in which, trafficking specialists – through an approach based on play and art – will inform audiences of students about the risks of human trafficking. Seeing the effectiveness, we, in cooperation with local NGOs, want to strengthen the project and expand it to regions mostly affected by human trafficking. Youth is a crucial time of life when young people start realizing their aspirations, assuming their economic independence and finding their place in society. Unemployment has exacerbated the vulnerability of young people and made them more vulnerable to false employment offers, which could lead to human trafficking. Therefore, all the MS should work closely together with NGOs to establish special trainee programs and projects to give the youth a higher job qualification to prevent vulnerability to human traffickers. The Republic of Peru invites all MS join forces to in order to effectively prevent human trafficking and ensure peace and security.