



Oefa
in figures
Up to Q4 - 2018
Statistical Report

Credits

Oefa in figures- Q4 2018

Agency for Environmental Assessment and Enforcement - OEFA

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Glossary

Supervision action:

Any act carried out by a supervisor whose purpose is to verify that the supervised administrations comply with the auditable obligations under their charge. Among the supervisory actions that OEFA carries out, we have those that are developed in the facilities of the administrated, with or without their presence. Each time these actions are carried out, what is verified must be recorded in a supervision report (face-to-face) or in an Information Registration Document (non face-to-face). Laboratory results are not included.

Socio-environmental conflict:

The dispute of opposing or apparently excluding interests between two or more actors about the use, access, control, exploitation or conservation of natural resources. (RM N ° 079-2014-MINAM)

Fragile ecosystem:

Ecosystems with unique characteristics or resources with low resilience (ability to return to their original conditions), and susceptible to shock events of an anthropogenic nature, which produce a profound alteration in their structure and composition.

Environmental enforcement entity (EFA):

State entities at national, regional or local level that exercise environmental enforcement functions. They are part of the Sinefa.

Wet season:

Elevation of the level of a water course to a level significantly greater than its average flow.

Dry season:

Minimum level of water that bodies of water reach at certain times of the year due to drought. The term is derived from "estío" or summer. When referring to a river's regime, "el estiaje" is the period of low water. It is mainly caused by drought, global warming or lack of rain.

Space for dialogue:

These are spaces created with the aim of bringing together the actors involved in a case of conflict and achieve that together they find sustainable alternatives for solving the problems that confront them (Training manual for dialogue management - ONDS-PCM, 2014).

Environmental quality standard (ECA):

An indicator of environmental quality that measures the concentration of elements and substances in the environmental components to determine their deterioration or conservation, in order to protect the quality of the environment and human health.

Early environmental assessment (EAT):

Environmental assessment carried out in the area of influence of auditable activities under the competence of OEFA before the start of operations. It allows the exercise of preventive enforcement and provides important information regarding the state of the environment for subsequent environmental monitoring and the supervisory environmental functions exercised by OEFA.

Environmental assessment that determines causality (EADC):

It is carried out through monitoring actions and specialized technical studies to determine possible sources of environmental alteration in areas where OEFA's auditable economic activities were developed or are being developed, whether they are at the stage of operation, closure or abandonment. They allow us to determine if there is a causal relationship between the state of the environmental components and the impacts that can be generated by the activities of the audited sectors.

Source of supervision:

Circumstance through which a supervisory action is carried out. They are classified into two categories: regular source (Planefa) and special source (lawsuit,

previous supervision, accident or environmental emergency, among others).

Final instructional reports:

Document that is issued in an Administrative Sanctioning Procedure that concludes by determining in a motivated manner the proven conducts that are considered to constitute a breach, the law that leads to the imposition of sanctions, the proposed sanction that corresponds or the archiving of the procedure, as well as the corrective measures to be issued, as the case may be.

Maximum allowable limit (LMP):

Measurement of the concentration or degree of elements, substances or physical, chemical and biological parameters that characterize an emission and that, when exceeded, cause damage to health and the environment.

Administrative measure:

Provisions issued by the competent OEFA agencies that have environmental protection as a final goal. They are part of the environmental obligations of the administered and must be fulfilled in the manner and form, and within the deadline that was established. They can be mandates of a particular nature, preventive measures, requirements dictated within the framework of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) and other mandates dictated in accordance with the Sinefa Law.

The statuses of the administrative measure are the following:

- Fulfilled: Administrative measure verified and complied with by the administrator.
- In execution: Administrative measure with a current term for compliance by the administrator.
- Unfulfilled: Administrative measure broken by the administrator.
- Pending report: Administrative measure verified pending the approval of the final report.
- Pending verification: Administrative measure outside

the deadline for compliance by the administrator, not yet verified by the OEFA.

Preventive measure:

Through this measure, an obligation to do or not to do is imposed on the administrated. Its purpose is to avoid an imminent danger or high risk of serious damage to the environment, natural resources and the health of people; as well as to mitigate the causes that generate environmental degradation or damage.

Precautionary measures:

The precautionary measures are provisions through which an order is imposed on the administrated to prevent irreparable damage to the environment, natural resources or the health of the people, upon detection of a suspected breach.

Help desk:

A group of people from the IT Office who provide final users with a single point of contact through which they can resolve and / or channel their needs or problems related to the use of resources and services from technological platforms.

Multas coercitivas:

A mechanism of forced execution that is issued in the event of non-compliance with precautionary and corrective measures. Such a fine may not be less than one (1) Tax Unit (UIT) nor greater than one hundred (100) UIT. Likewise, where non-compliance continues, a new coercive fine shall be imposed, successively and unlimitedly doubling the amount of the last coercive fine imposed, until the administrative measure is complied with. This is according to the provisions of article 23 of the OEFA Regulation of Administrative Sanctioning Procedure, approved by Resolution of the Board of Directors N ° 027-2017-OEFA / CD.

PM₁₀:

Particulate Matter (PM) made up of small solid or liquid particles of dust, ash, soot, metal particles, cement or pollen dispersed in the atmosphere, and whose aerodynamic diameter is less than 10 µm (1 micrometer corresponds to a thousandth of 1 millimeter).

Administrative Sanctioning Procedure (PAS):

The environmental administrative sanctioning procedure is a set of actions through which a possible administrative infringement derived from the breach of an environmental obligation is investigated. If the responsibility of the administrator is proven within said procedure, sanctions and, where appropriate, corrective measures may be imposed.

Annual Plan of Environmental Assessment and Enforcement (Planefa):

Document that seeks to organize and guide the technical and programmed performance of the entities that exercise environmental enforcement functions and that together make up Sinefa.

First instance resolutions:

Document in which the existence or not of administrative responsibility is determined with respect to each imputed infringement, and if so, imposes the sanctions and / or dictates the corrective measures that correspond.

Second instance resolutions:

Administrative act, issued by the Court for Environmental Enforcement, whereby the recursive procedure is terminated and whose ruling may confirm, revoke or declare the partial or total nullity of the appealed director's resolution.

Sub-directorial resolutions:

Document in which the initiation (or not) of the administrative sanctioning procedure is determined with respect to an alleged breach of environmental obligations by those administrated by OEFA.

National Information Service of Environmental Lawsuits (Sinada):

National environmental lawsuits service that provides citizens with the possibility of alerting them to possible cases of environmental contamination, whether in person, by telephone or through virtual means. Lawsuits are registered by OEFA and passed on to the competent environmental enforcement entity.

National System of Environmental Assessment and Enforcement (Sinefa):

Environmental enforcement system of national scope that governs all those natural and legal persons that exercise functions of environmental assessment, supervision, enforcement, auditing, control and sanctioning. Its purpose is to ensure compliance with environmental legislation. Its governing body is the OEFA.

Leeward:

Marine term that indicates the direction indicated by the prevailing winds.

SO₂:

Sulphur dioxide.

UMH: Minor hydrocarbon units.

Environmental surveillance:

Analysis of the behaviour of an environmental component in a regular and systematic way in a determined area of study. It allows us to consolidate historical data with the objective of analyzing the behaviour of the environmental component in relation to the development of economic activities.

Presentation

The results obtained during 2018 reflect our commitment to the country's sustainable development. The functions of environmental evaluation, supervision and control exercised directly within the framework of our competences have been carried out according to what was planned for this year, under a preventive approach, simplification of processes and promotion of compliance with environmental obligations.

The environmental evaluation exercised is characterized by two approaches. Under the first, responsive, EAT with citizen participation stand out. By the end of 2018, **13** EATs were made, all at **100%**. The EATs have counted on **1,333** participations, among citizens, administrated and state institutions, which has allowed to identify fragile ecosystems and register species of flora and fauna. As part of the continuous environmental monitoring, four air quality monitoring stations were installed in real time in priority areas. Under the responsive approach, **18** EADCs have been carried out in energy and mines and 7 in productive activities.

Regarding environmental supervision, organized from three sectors (energy and mines, productive activities and infrastructure and services), to date a total of **2,746** supervisory actions have been carried out, contained in **2,579** files, which have been allowed to verify compliance with **19,411** environmental obligations. Out of the total number of supervision reports formulated, to date there are **1,984** supervisory reports, of which **54%** recommend the Archive and **46%** recommend the start of an SBP.

The audit has been characterized by technical and impartial criteria, establishing the corresponding measures in each case. **75%** of subdirectorial resolutions recommended the start of a PAS, **77%** of the final reports of instruction determined responsibility in the administrated, and **56%** of the final resolutions in the first instance determined responsibility. **70.8%** of the resolutions appealed were confirmed by the Court of Environmental Enforcement.

The work regarding environmental control policies and strategies has allowed the development of actions aimed at strengthening the functioning of SINEFA and the entity. Four new types of sanctions scale were approved and the ex post evaluation of Sinada and Planeta was carried out. In addition, thanks to our follow-up and accompaniment actions, to date there are **14** regional governments that have a model instrument of environmental supervision and control. Finally, the Interactive Portal for Environmental Auditing has been published, which allows consulting OEFA's interventions at the national level through a geospatial platform.

The OEFA, through the socio-environmental management team, has participated as a technical and impartial entity in **33** spaces for dialogue at the national level. In addition, this team provides specialized support in the realization of the EAT and emergency supervision for accidents of an environmental nature.

Finally, the work carried out by the advisory and support bodies has facilitated the efficient and strategic functioning of the institution, as well as the timely communication and relationship with its different publics of interest and timely attention to the demands of information from users. . Regarding the advisory bodies, the time of attention for requests for legal advice has been reduced by almost half. In addition, an execution of the expenditure of almost 90% of the PIM is appreciated.

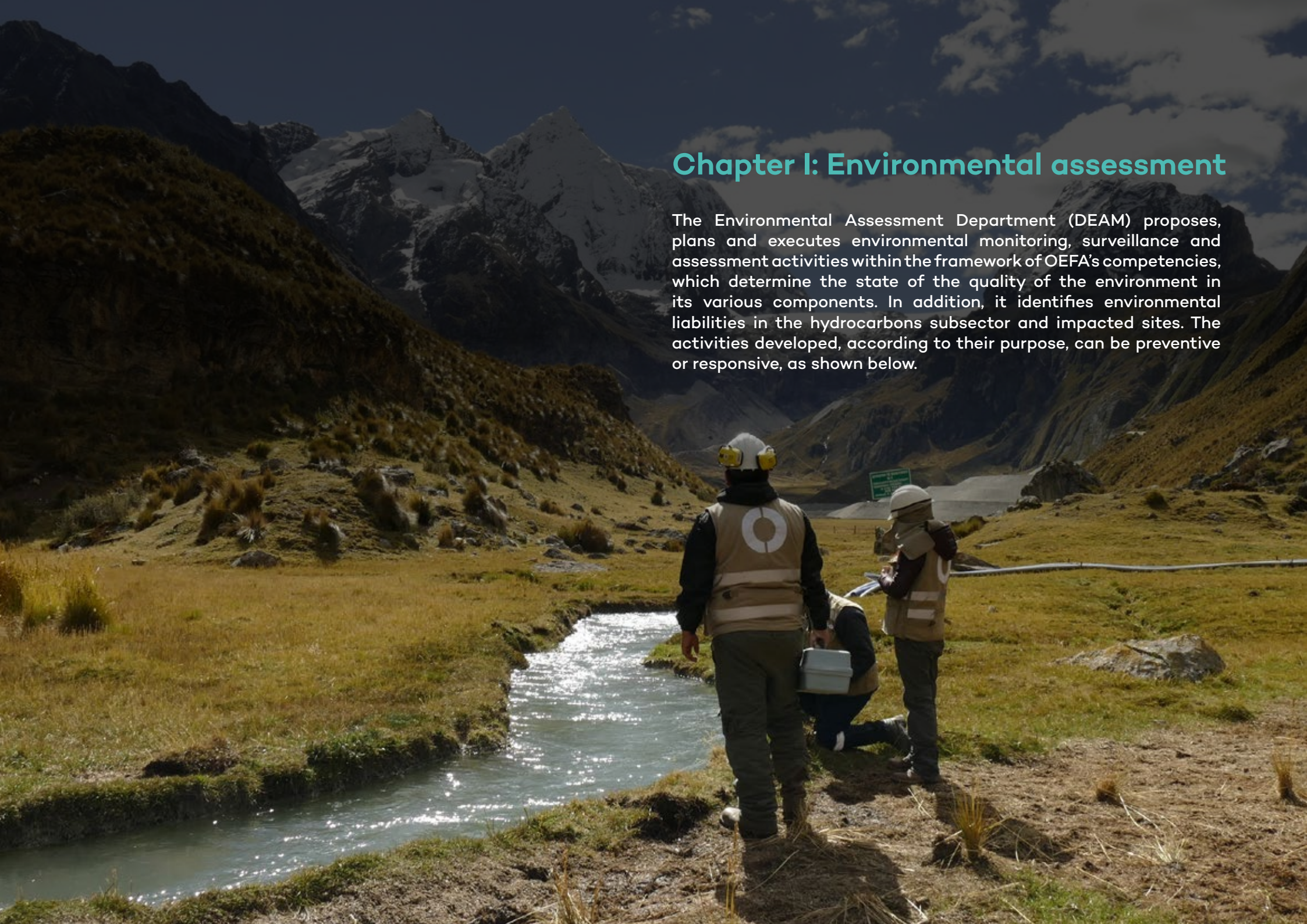
As for the support bodies, an important work of technological modernization has been carried out, which to date adds up to **29** initiatives implemented. It also highlights the work of communication and institutional relations, whose success is reflected in **2,535** mentions to the OEFA in media of communication, **1,755** of them with positive connotation; **3,421** mentions in social networks, **3,643** with positive or neutral connotation; and **36,595** new followers in social networks.

Tessy Torres Sánchez

President of the Board of Directors
Agency for Environmental Assessment and Enforcement

Chapter I: Environmental assessment

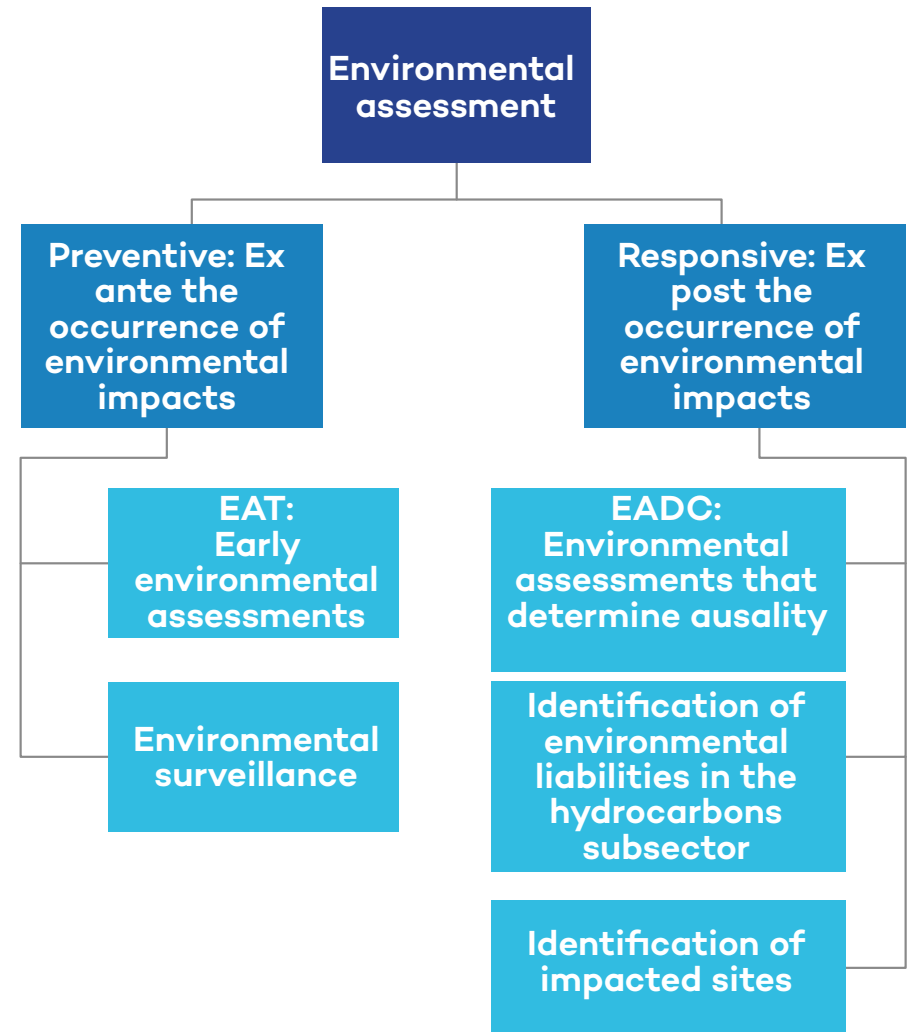
The Environmental Assessment Department (DEAM) proposes, plans and executes environmental monitoring, surveillance and assessment activities within the framework of OEFA's competencies, which determine the state of the quality of the environment in its various components. In addition, it identifies environmental liabilities in the hydrocarbons subsector and impacted sites. The activities developed, according to their purpose, can be preventive or responsive, as shown below.



Results up to Q4 2018

- **13** early environmental assessments have been carried out. It should be noted that **1** EAT was completed in 2017. The EATs were developed in **7** departments; all at **100%**. Its nature is participative and to date a total of **1,333** participations have been registered, among citizens, representatives of the administrated and State institutions.
- As part of environmental monitoring, air quality assessments were conducted through **4** stations installed in Talara (Piura), Paragsha (Pasco), La Oroya (Junin) and Torata (Moquegua).
- **18** EADC, **9** have been developed in the Energy and Mining sectors with an advance to **60%** and **9** to **100%**. In productive activities, they have developed **7** EADC, all at **100%**.

1.1 Types of environmental assessment

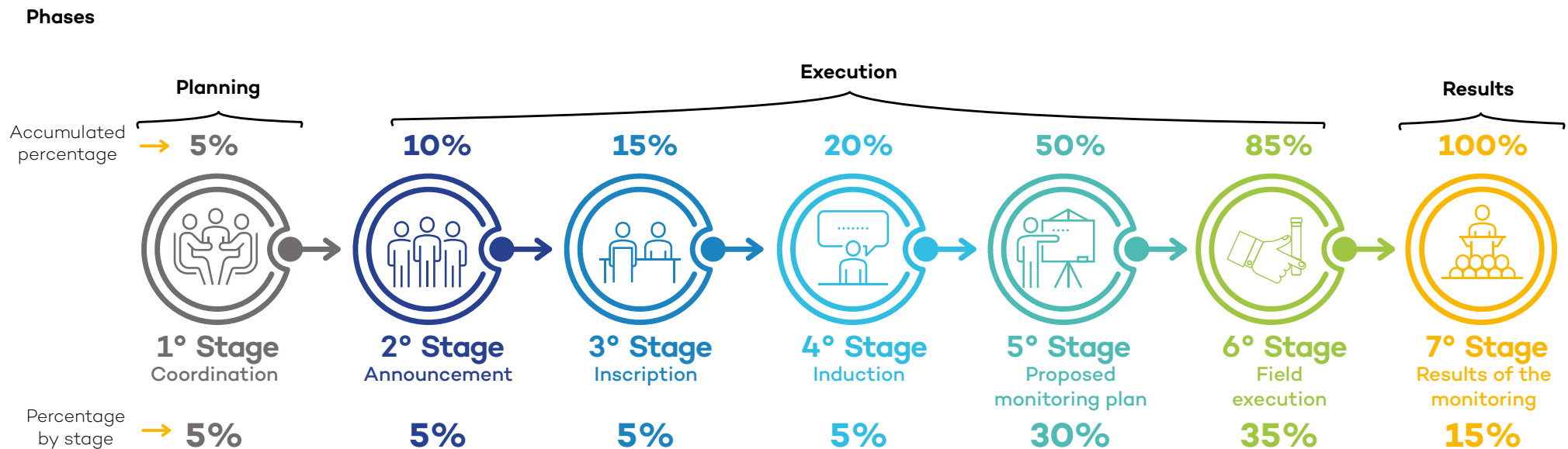


I.I Preventive: Ex ante the occurrence of environmental impacts

I.I.I Early environmental assessments (EAT)

They have carried out **13** EAT, all at **100%**. These were developed in **7** departments. Its nature is participative and to date a total of **1,333** participations have been registered, among citizens, representatives of the administrated and State institutions.

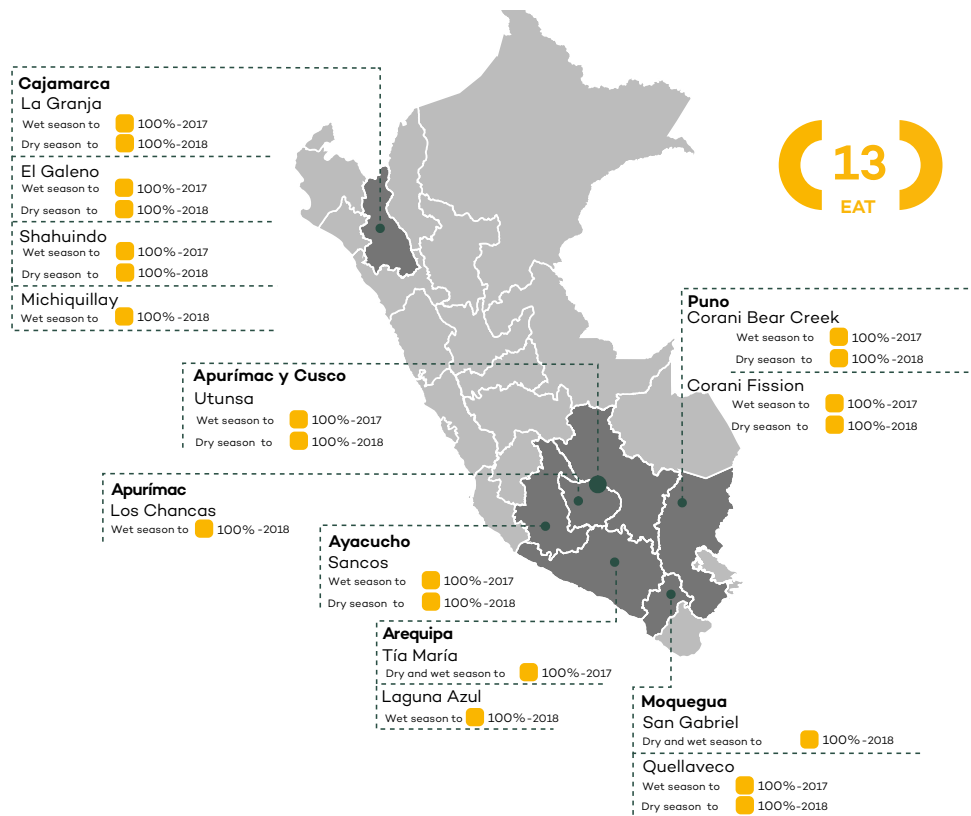
1.2 Stages of the EAT process*



*This process is carried out both in the dry season and in the wet season.

1.3 Geographic location of the EATs up to Q4 2018

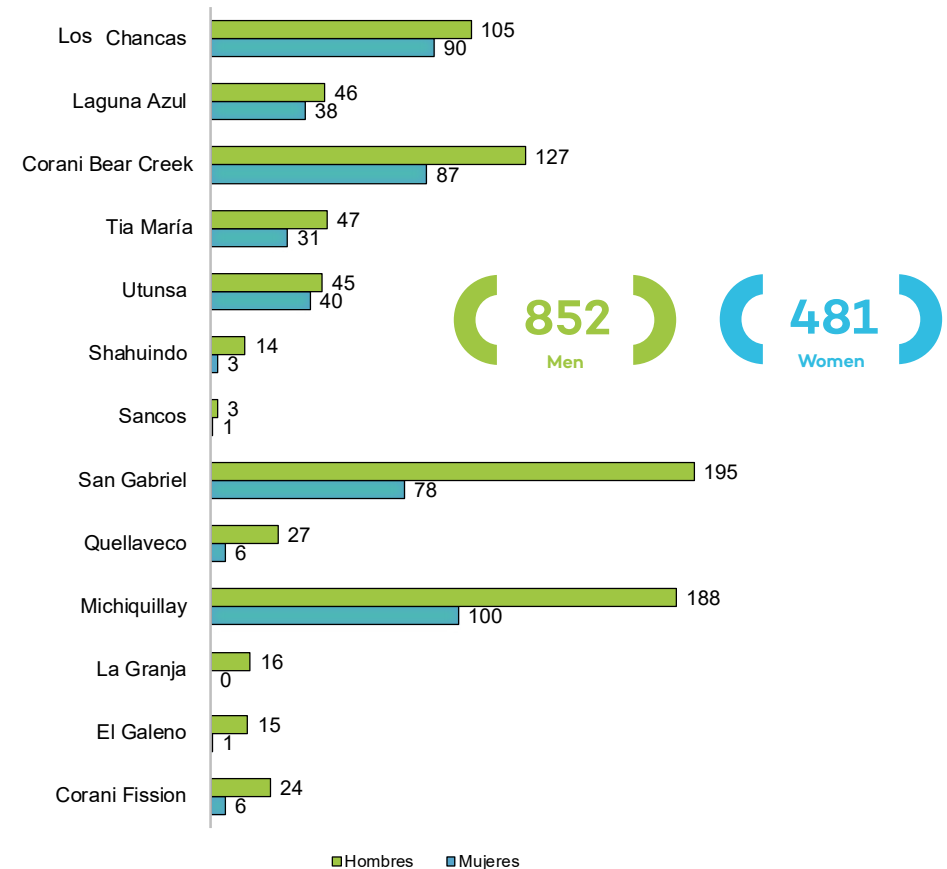
Up to Q4 2018, **13** EATs were completed. It should be noted that **1** EAT was completed in 2017, **8** EAT were performed in the dry and wet season during 2017 and 2018 respectively, **1** EAT was carried out in the dry and wet season in 2018 and **3** EAT started in 2018 with the evaluation in dry season.



I.I.I.I. Citizen participation in the EATs

During the **13** EATs developed, **1,333** participations were registered, of which **1,208** were from citizens, **35** from representatives of the administrated and **90** from various State institutions.

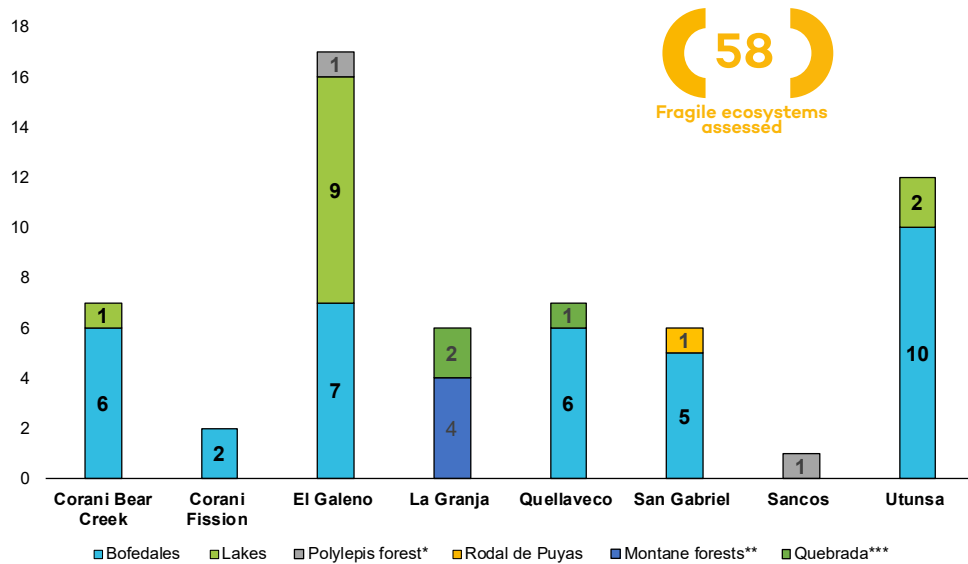
1.4 Number of participations, by project, up to Q4 2018



I.I.I.I. Fragile ecosystems assessed in areas of influence of activities auditable by the OEFA before the start of operations

1.5 Fragile ecosystems assessed, up to Q4 2018

Of the **58** fragile ecosystems assessed, **17** are within the El Galeno study area, **7** in Quellaveco, **12** in Utunsa, **7** in Corani Bear Creek, **6** in San Gabriel, **6** in La Granja, **2** in Corani Fission and **1** in Sancos.



*The relict forests, among them the forests of Polylepis and stands of Puya, are those that remain as a vestige or fragment of some type of flora that existed in the area and that are still present.

**The mountainous forests, in general by their physiography and by the ecosystem services they offer, are considered as "mountains", which are fragile ecosystems.

***The Law of the Environment N °.28611, Art. 99.2, defines that: Fragile ecosystems include, among others, deserts, semi-arid lands, mountains, swamps, marshes, bays, small islands, wetlands, high Andean lagoons, coastal hills, misty forests and relict forests. In this sense, the category "other" can include the streams because they are important habitats for the fauna component (amphibians).

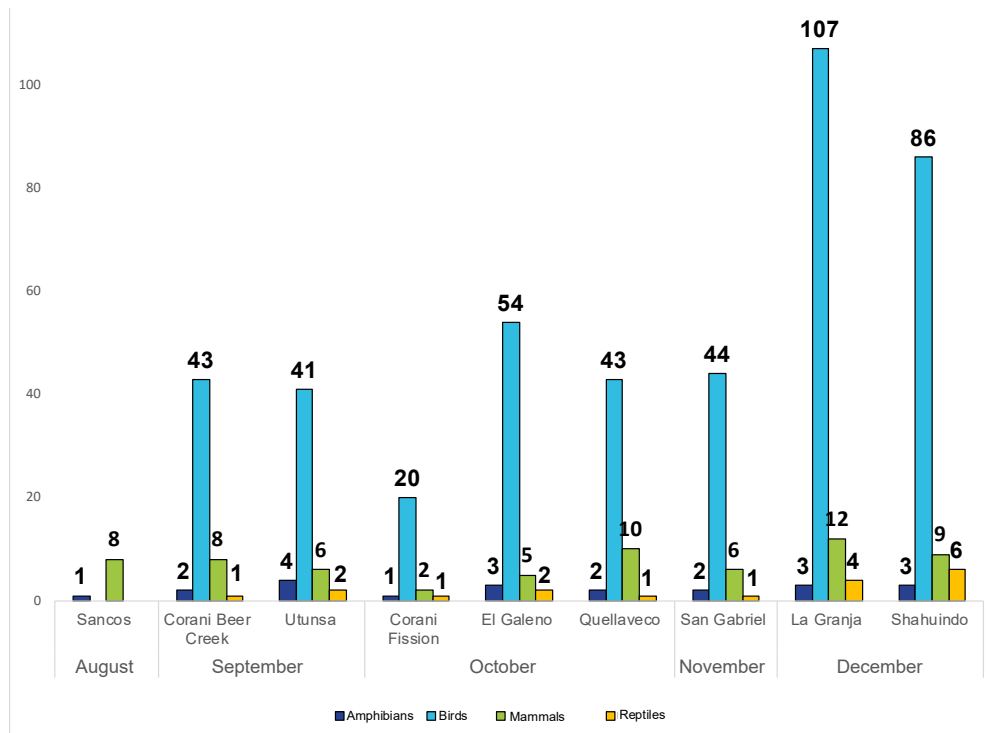
1.6 Fragile ecosystems assessed by region, up to Q4 2018

Wildlife studies have been conducted in **9** of the **12** EATs completed in 2018, and the identification of fragile ecosystems in **8** EAT.



1.7 Species of fauna identified in the EATs, up to Q4 2018*

Wildlife species ensure the conservation of the balance of different ecosystems, as they are characterized mainly by being pollinators, seed dispersers and biological controllers. In addition, they are used as biological indicators to know the conservation status of a specific area. In December in 2018, the greatest number of fauna species was identified in the EAT La Granja (**126**) and the EAT Shahuindo (**104**) **.

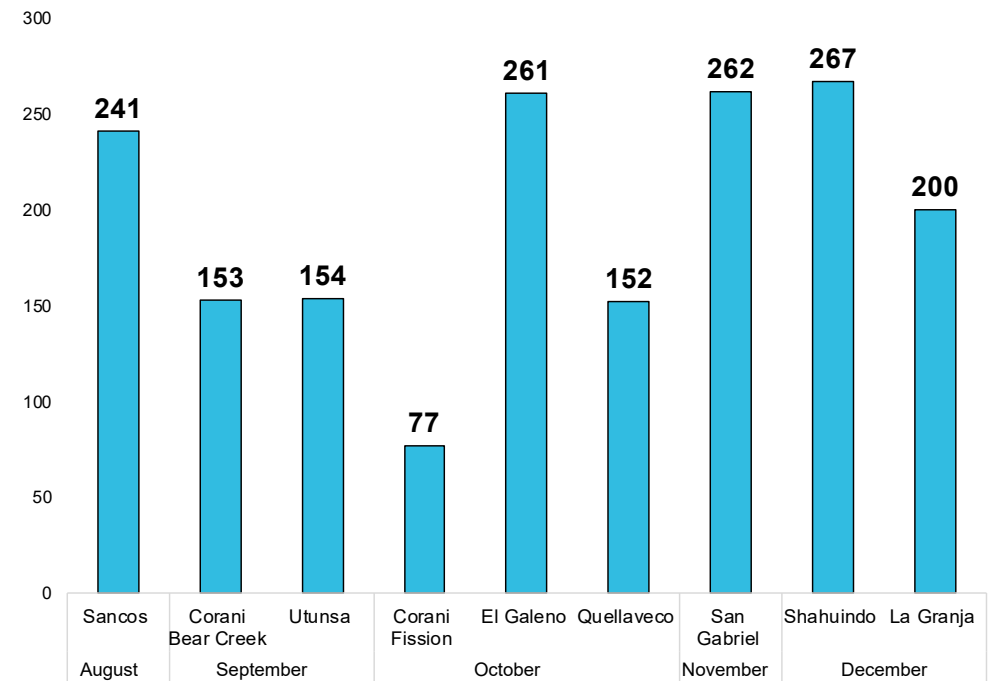


*The amounts allocated to the second quarter have varied due to an update in the calculation methodology of the indicator.

** The accounting for identified species is carried out by EAT.

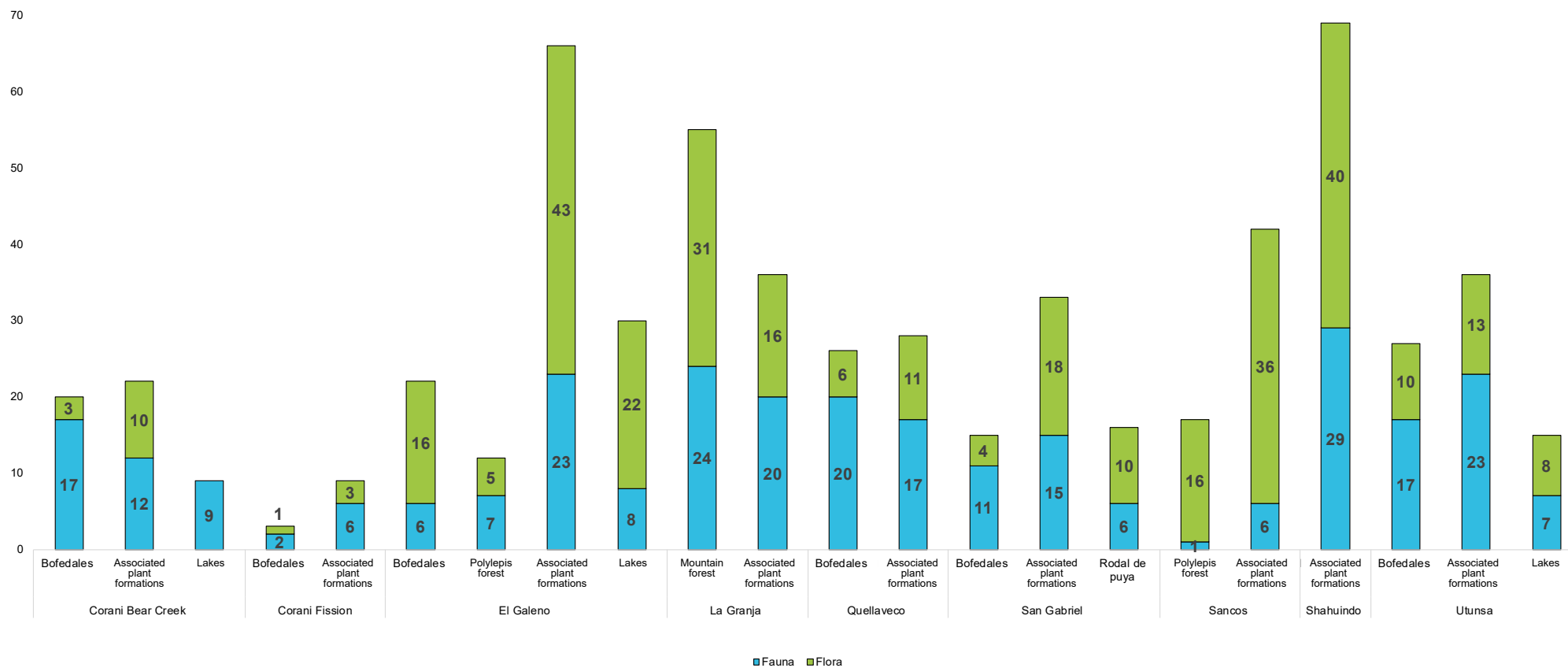
1.8 Species of flora identified in the EATs, up to Q4 2018

Flora species are of vital importance in ecosystems, because they serve as biological indicators to know the conservation status of a given area and its ecological interactions with fauna and other environmental components. In December, in 2018, the highest number of flora species was identified in the Shahuindo EAT (**267**).



1.9 Identification of important species, up to Q4 2018

As part of the methodology of the specialized studies of the flora and fauna components, the diversity that considers the number of species identified is estimated. These are of vital importance because of the current existence condition or viability of species categorized as threatened or recognized as endemic in the country. The EAT in which a greater number of important species was identified was El Galeno (**86** of flora and **44** of fauna), followed by La Granja (**47** of flora and **44** of fauna).



*For the determination of species, information from the following has been used: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Wildlife-CITES, Supreme Decree No. 043-2006- AG, Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, the Red Book of Wildlife of Peru (Serfor 2018), the Red Book of Endemic Plants of Peru (León et al 2007), the List of Birds of Peru (Plenge, 2018) and specialized bibliography.

I.I.II. Environmental monitoring

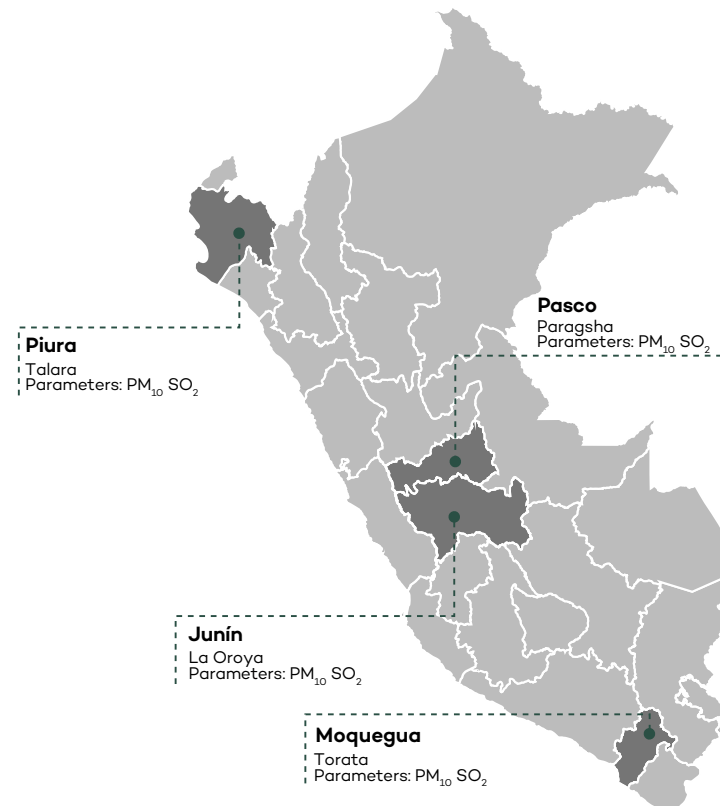
Consists of periodically and systematically analyzing, and using the technological innovations available, the behaviour of an environmental component in a given area of study. Likewise, it allows for an instrument that alerts to possible effects on the environment.

I.I.I.I. Environmental monitoring of air quality

1.10 Environmental monitoring of air quality, by region, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4 2018, environmental monitoring of air quality has been carried out via **4** monitoring stations in real time in different regions. They are distributed to the leeward of those audited by OEFA, in order to verify compliance with the Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for air.

Up to Q4, the stations installed in La Oroya, Torata, Talara and Paragsha have measured air quality in a continuous manner.



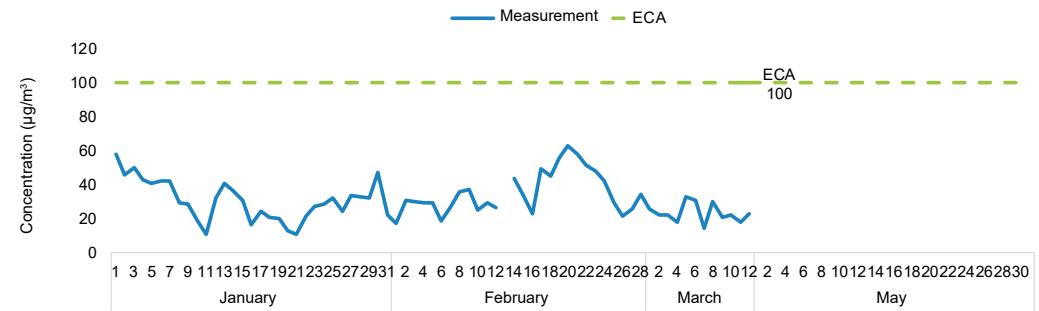
Environmental monitoring station: La Oroya

1.11 Junín region



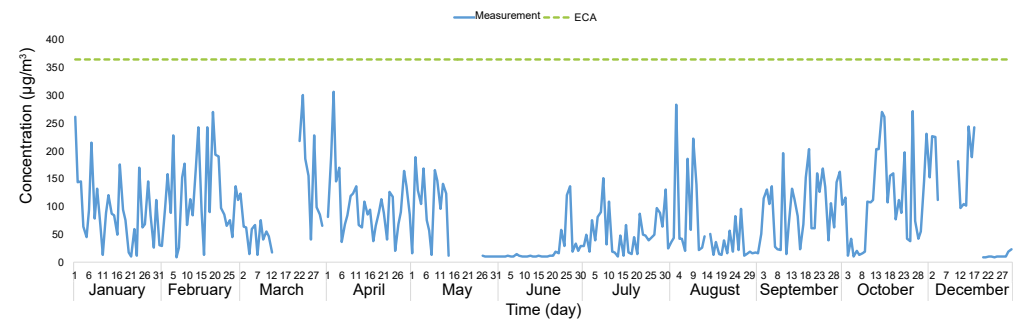
Located in the northeast, approximately 700 m from the Metallurgical Complex of La Oroya

1.12 Daily evolution of PM₁₀ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

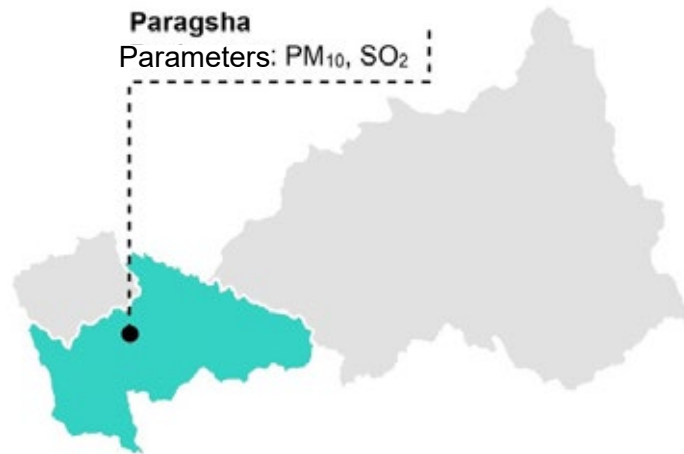
1.13 Daily evolution of SO₂ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

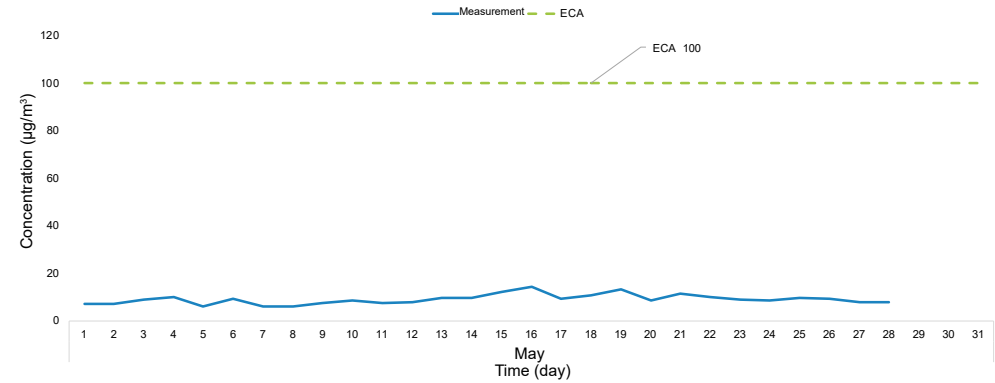
Environmental monitoring station: Paragsha

1.14 Pasco region



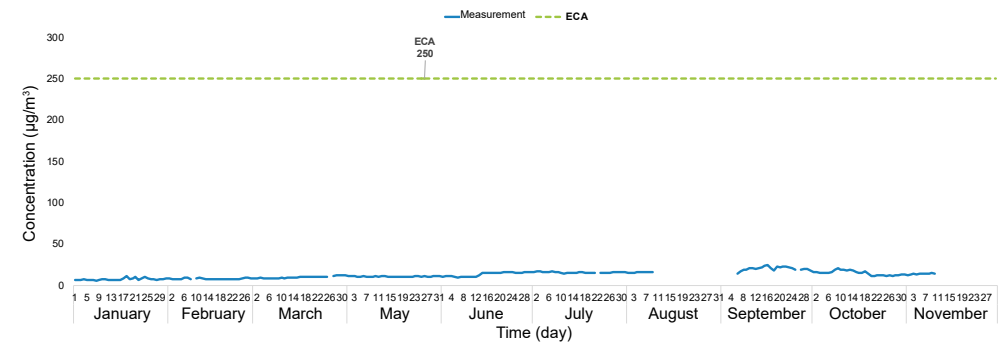
Located on the outside of the Ecological Children's Park of the Paragsha Town Center, adjacent to Cerro S.A.C. and Oxides of Pasco S.A.C.

1.15 Daily evolution of PM₁₀ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

1.16 Daily evolution of SO₂ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

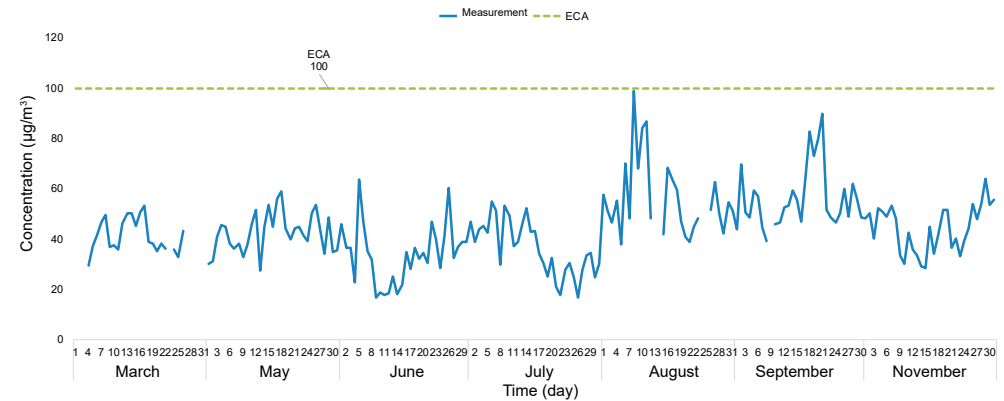
Environmental monitoring station: Torata

1.17 Moquegua region



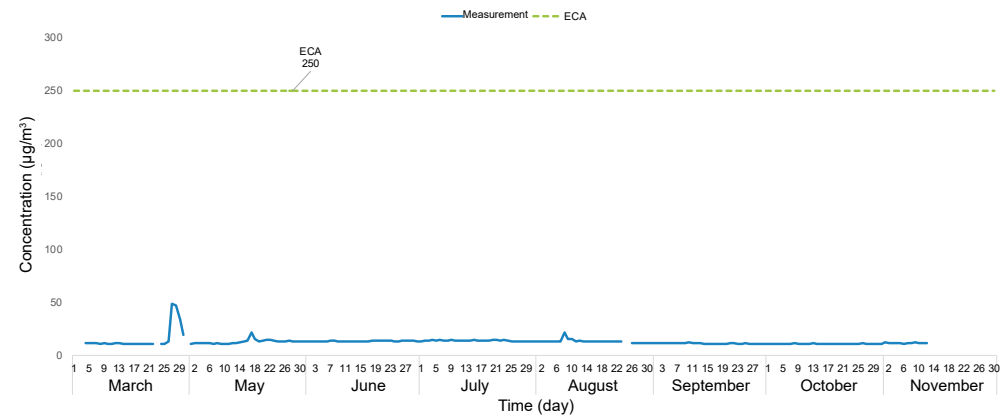
Located to the southwest and approximately 6 km linear of the Cujajone Mining Unit

1.18 Daily evolution of PM₁₀ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

1.19 Daily evolution of SO₂ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

Environmental monitoring station: Talara

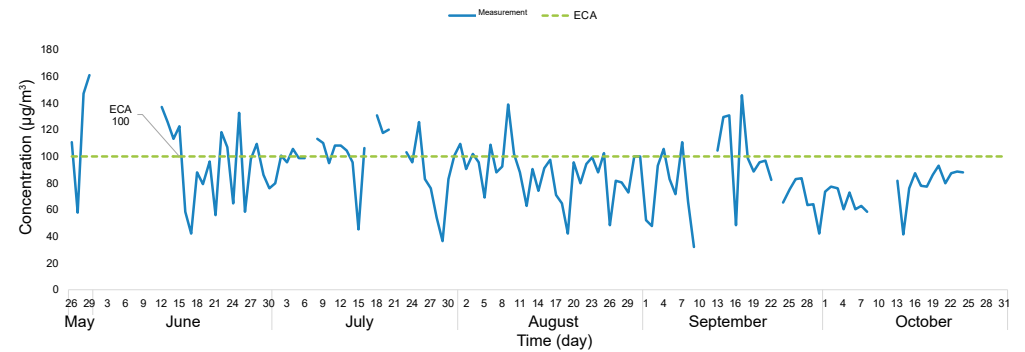
1.20 Piura region

Talara
Parameters: PM₁₀, SO₂



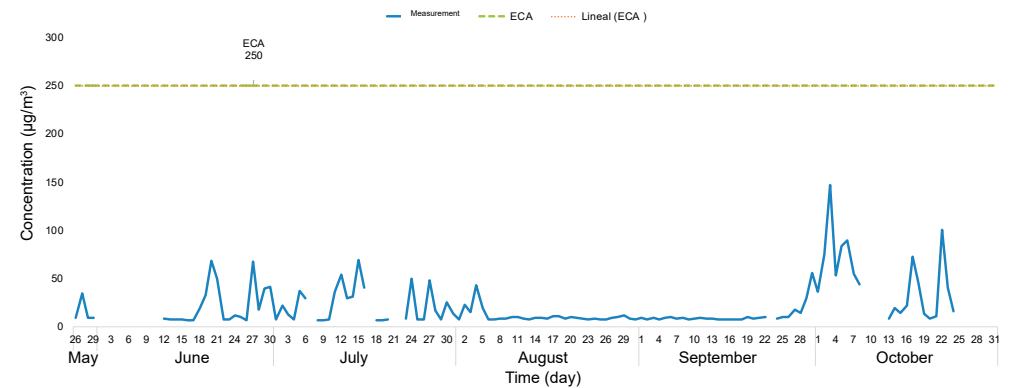
Located to the northeast, approximately 700 m from the Talara Refinery.

1.21 Daily evolution of PM₁₀ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

1.22 Daily evolution of SO₂ up to Q4 2018



*The time periods without data correspond to: data in process of validation, actions of preventive / corrective maintenance of environmental surveillance equipment, power outages or interruptions of satellite data transmission.

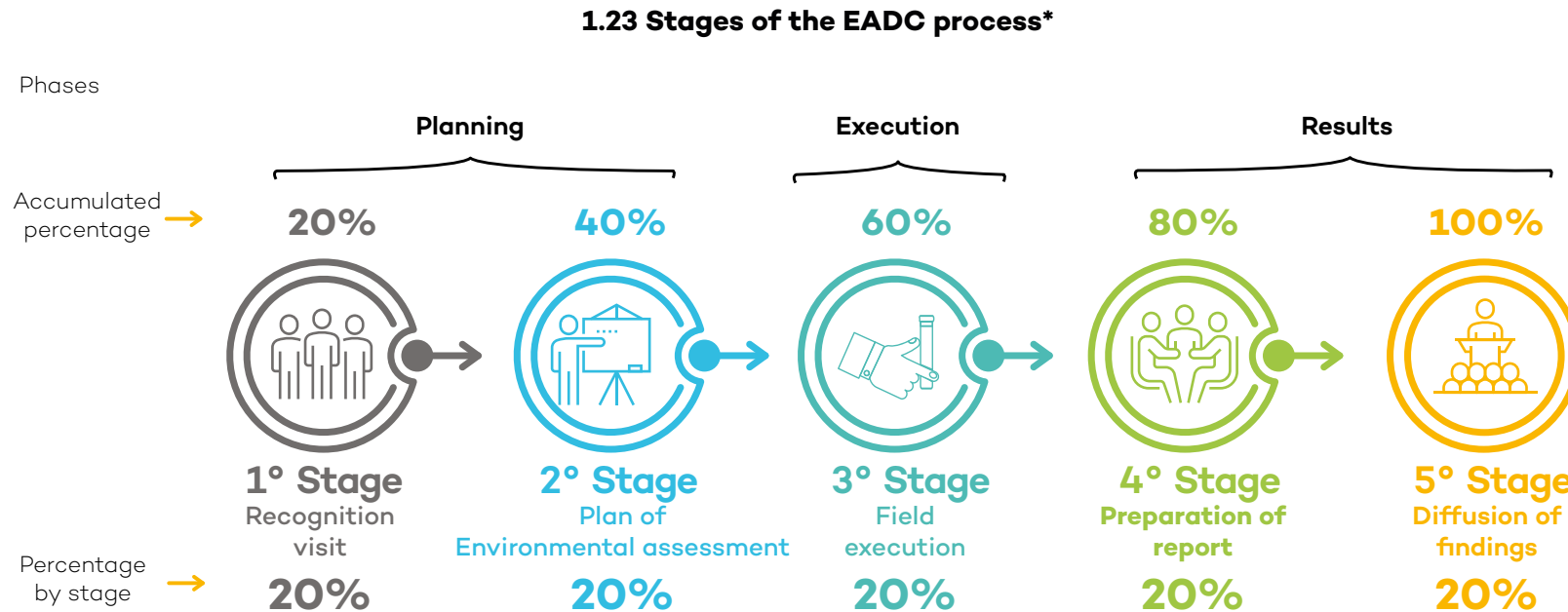
I.II Responsive: ex post the occurrence of damage to the environmental components

Carried out through monitoring actions and specialized technical studies to determine possible sources of environmental alteration through a comprehensive diagnosis of the quality status of the environmental components in areas where auditable economic activities were developed or are being developed.

The monitoring actions and the specialized studies considered in these environmental assessments allow us to determine if there is a causal relationship between the state of the environmental components and the impacts generated by the activities of the audited sectors.

I.II.I Environmental assessments that determine causality (EADC)

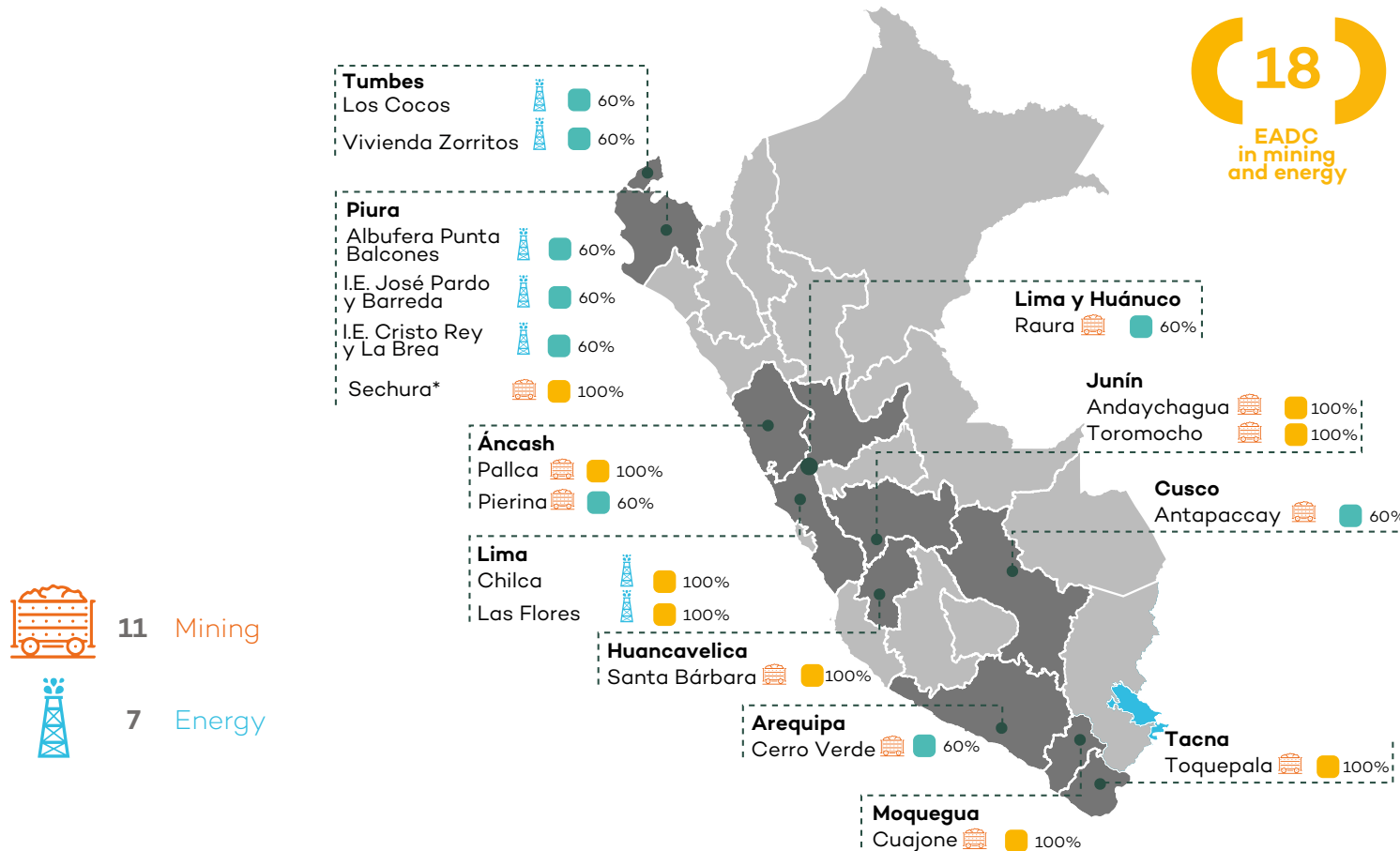
The process of environmental assessments that determine causality (EADC) is developed based on the following **5** stages:



*They do not respond to the same criteria of the EAT, because their objective is to determine causality and their execution is independent of the seasonality of the prioritized area.

EADC in mining and energy, by department up to Q4 2018

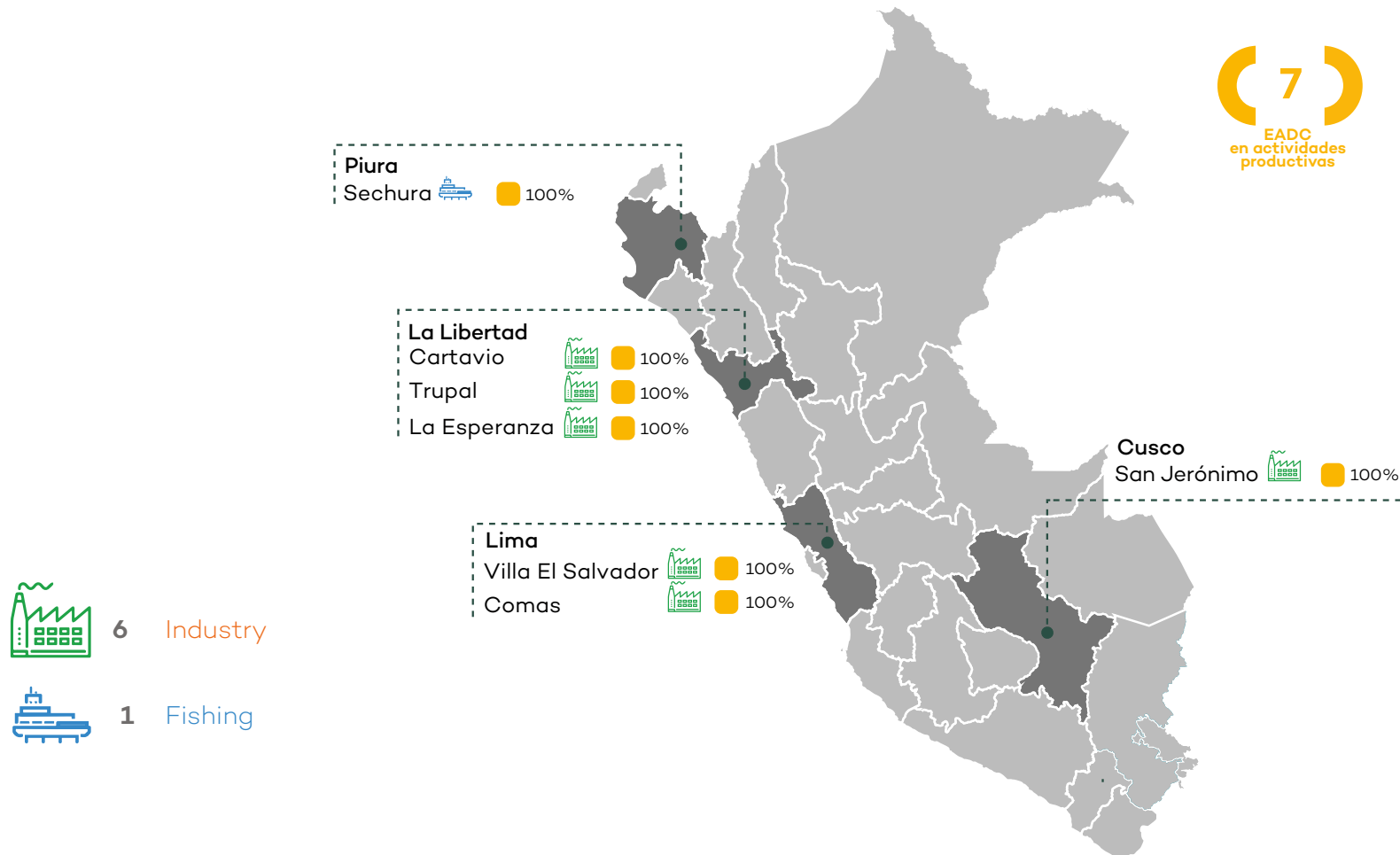
18 EADCs have been carried out in the mining and energy sector, of which **9 (100%)** have been completed in the mining sector. In addition, there are **9** EADCs that, in the fourth quarter of 2018, represent an advance to **60%**.



* It does not refer to the entire bay of Sechura, but specifically to the phosphates of Bayóvar that belongs to the mining sector.

1.25 EADC in productive activities, by region, up to Q4 2018

7 EADC have been started in productive activities, the amounts according to percentage of progress are: all to **100%** (6 in the Industry sector and 1 in the Fisheries sector). This type of evaluation is aimed at determining causality and its execution is independent of the seasonality of the prioritized area.



Chapter II: Environmental supervision

The supervision function covers the verification and monitoring of compliance with the environmental obligations of the administrations audited by the OEFA in the sectors and subsectors under its jurisdiction. The supervisions can be programmed, according to the Planefa; or they can be special, orientated to the verification of specific environmental obligations due to extraordinary circumstances.

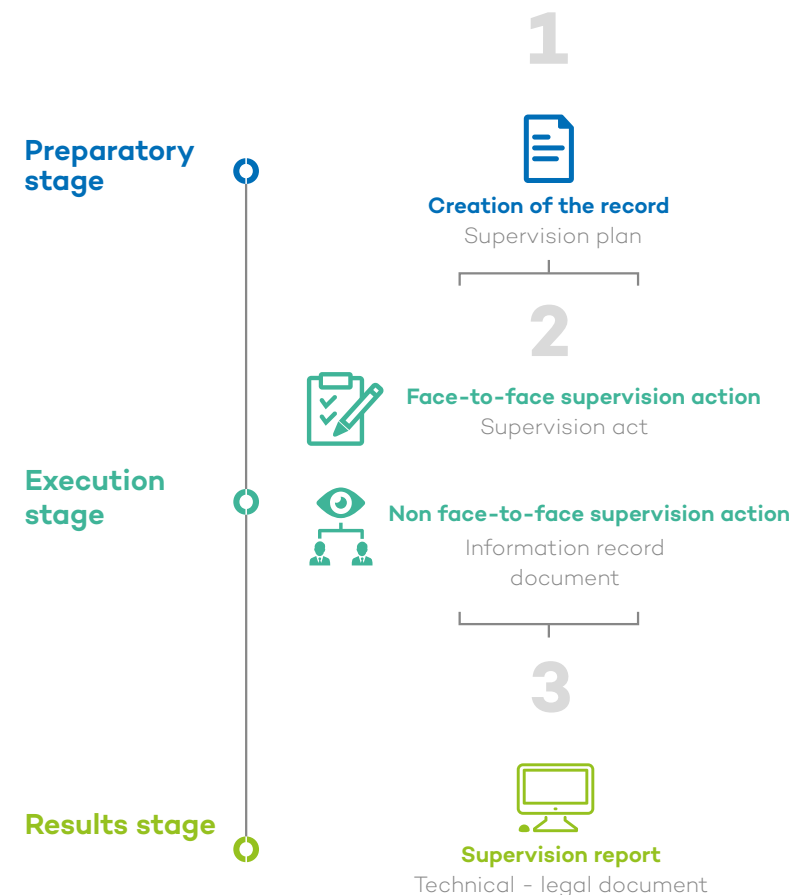


Results up to Q4 2018

- A total of **2,746** supervision actions have been carried out, contained in **2,579** records, in the sectors and subsectors of the OEFA, of which **450** belong to the mining subsector, **389** to hydrocarbons, **330** to electricity, **317** to fishing, **703** to industry, **472** to agriculture, **38** to solid waste and **47** to environmental consultancies.
- **57%** of the environmental supervision actions carried out in The sub-sectors have a regular nature, as stipulated in the Plane, while the special supervisions took out by **43%**, in response to specific circumstances that imply a risk to the environment or an alleged breach of environmental obligations. The majority of supervision actions were face-to-face, and to a lesser extent actions were carried out of non-face-to-face supervision. In addition, **118** measures have been issued in the subsector of agriculture, **9** in the subsector of hydrocarbons, **11** in the subsector of fisheries and **5** in the subsector of industry.
- Through the actions of environmental supervision, it has been possible to verify the compliance of **19,411** environmental obligations of different subsectors that are the competence of OEFA.
- To date **1,984** supervision reports have been completed, of which **54%** (**1,063**) recommended Archive and **46%** (**921**) the start of a PAS.

2.1 Flowchart of the supervision process

The supervision process includes the stages shown below, and concludes with the issuance of the supervision report, which contains the assessment of compliance with the auditable obligations and declares it Archived or recommends the start of a PAS due to alleged administrative infringements, as appropriate. During the process, administrative measures can also be imposed.



II.1 Energy and mining

The Directorate of Environmental Supervision in Energy and Mining supervises compliance with auditable environmental obligations in the field of energy (hydrocarbons and electricity) and mining activities, it issues administrative measures in the area of its competence and it declares a case to be archived or for it to start a PAS.

II.1.1 Hydrocarbons

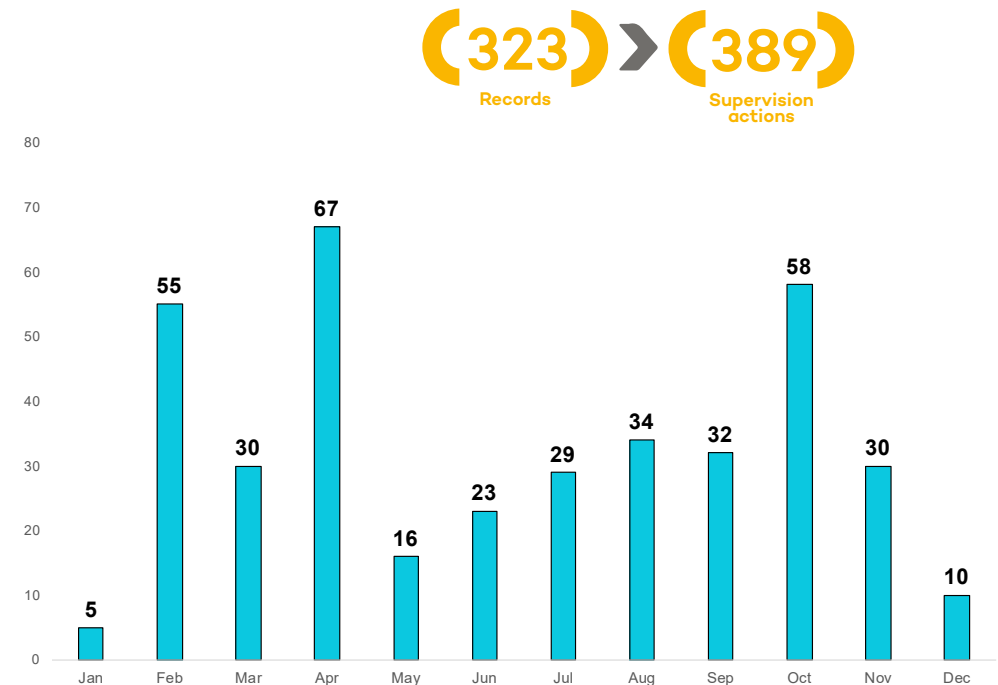
The direct environmental supervision of the hydrocarbons subsector has competencies in the petroleum and natural gas industries, in the following activities.

2.2 Hydrocarbon activities



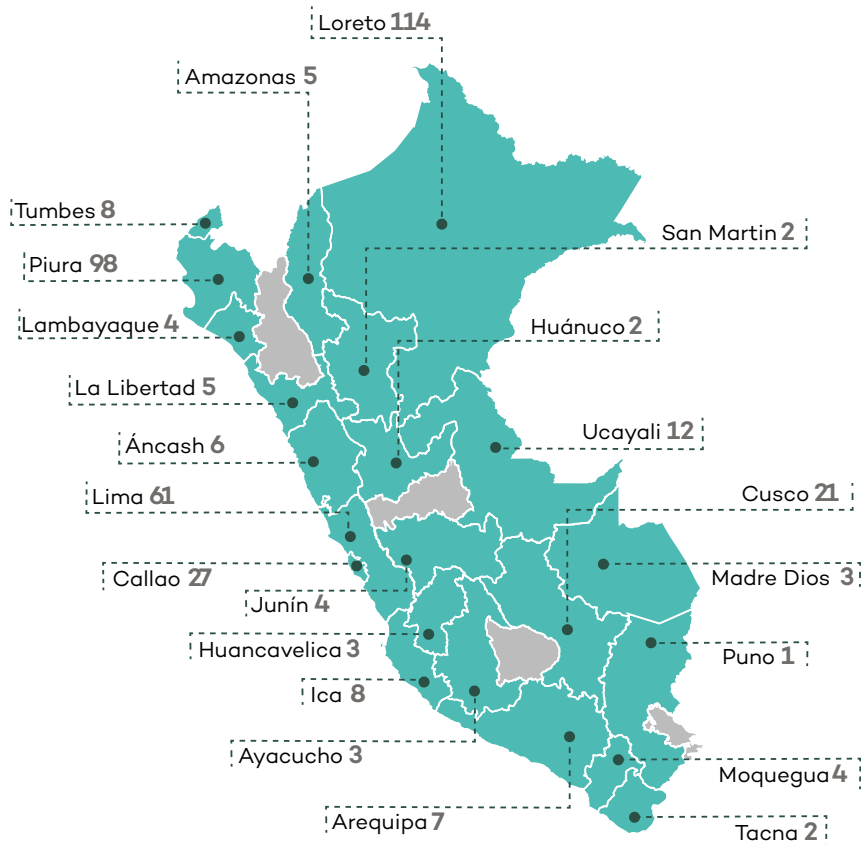
2.3 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **389** environmental supervision actions have been carried out in the hydrocarbons subsector.



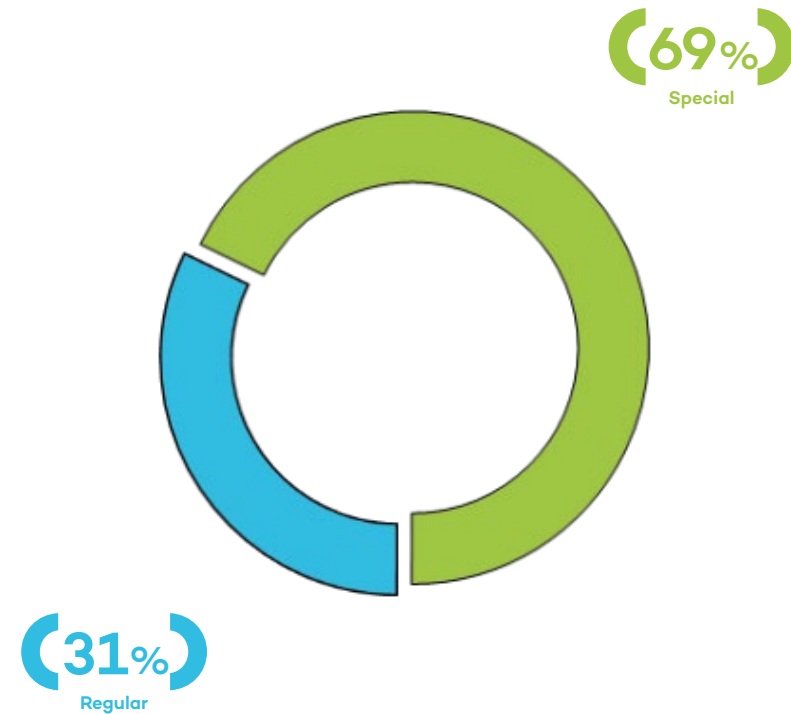
2.4 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, by region, up to Q4 2018

Supervision actions were distributed in different regions according to the map below.



2.5 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

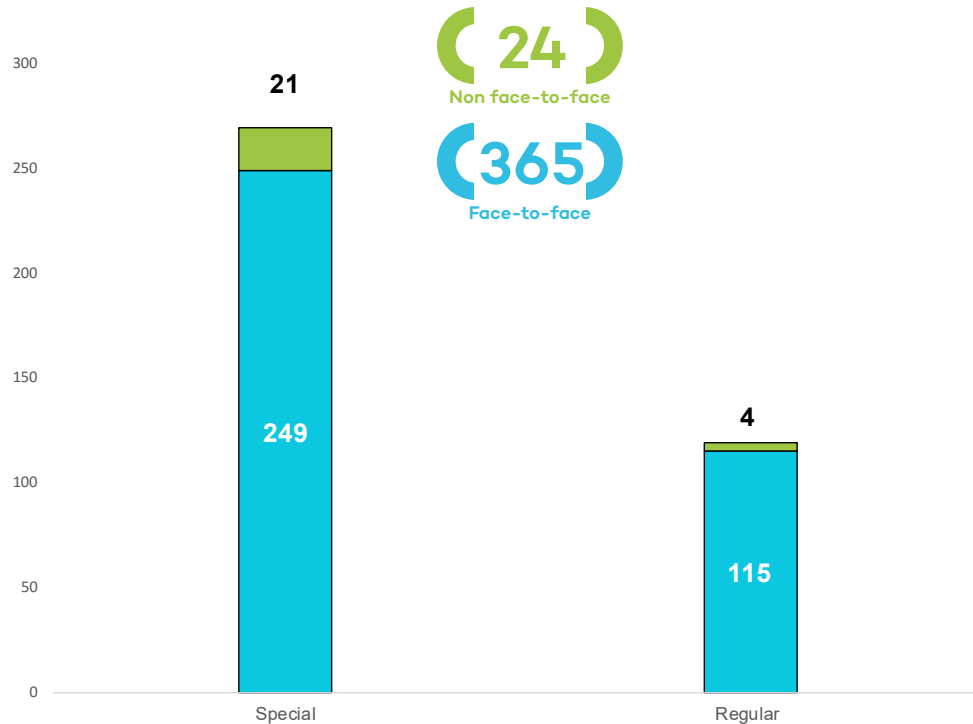
31% (119) of the supervision actions were regular, while 69% (270) were special.



*The repetition of cases is due to the fact that supervisions can be carried out in more than one region at a time.

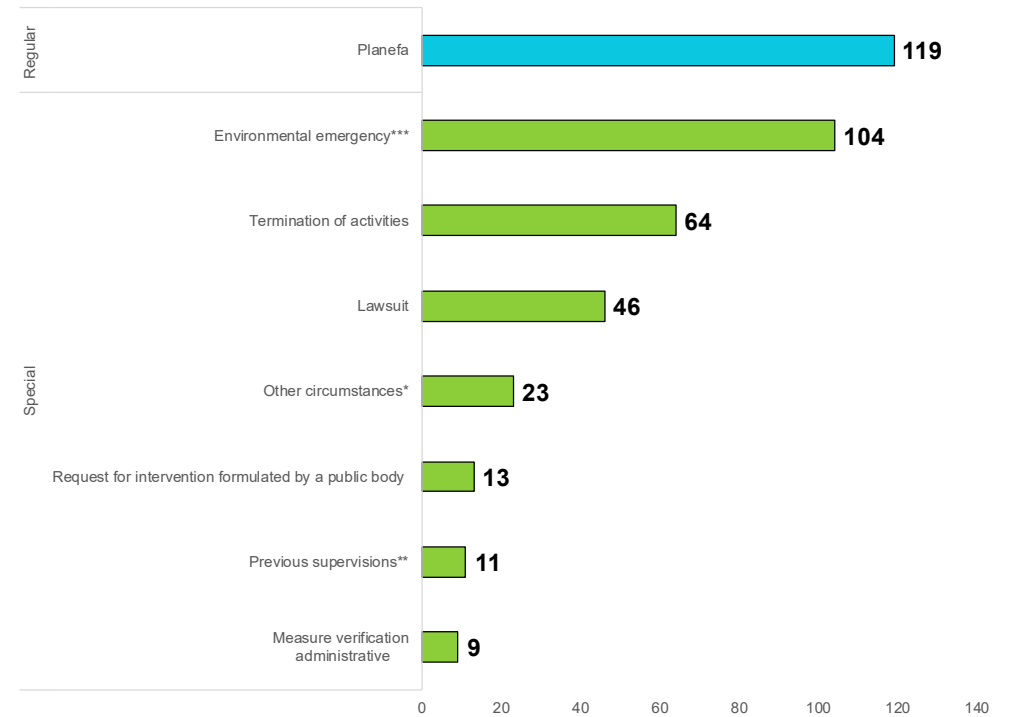
2.6 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

The majority of supervision actions, both for regular and special supervisions, were face-to-face.



2.7 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, by source, up to Q4 2018

The environmental supervision actions were carried out in response to the sources indicated in the following graphic.



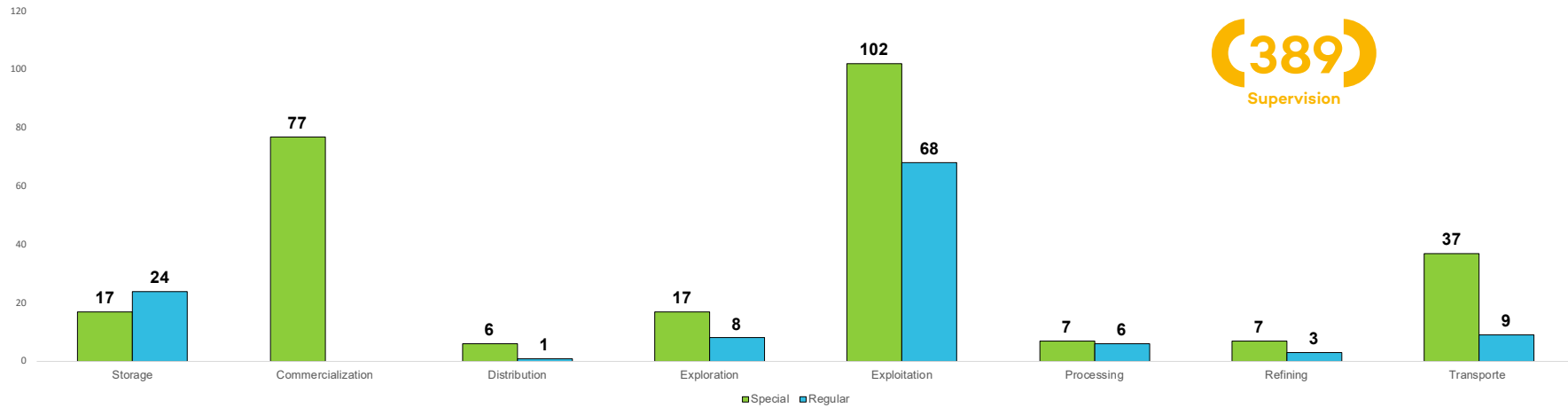
*Those that are necessary to execute the supervision actions efficiently and effectively.

**Verification of submarine lines, restart of activities, verification of the start of construction works in the NGV public sales establishment, verification of corrective measure, verification of new well production tests, verification requested by the administrated.

***Incluye Accidente de carácter ambiental y Reporte de emergencia formulado por el administrado

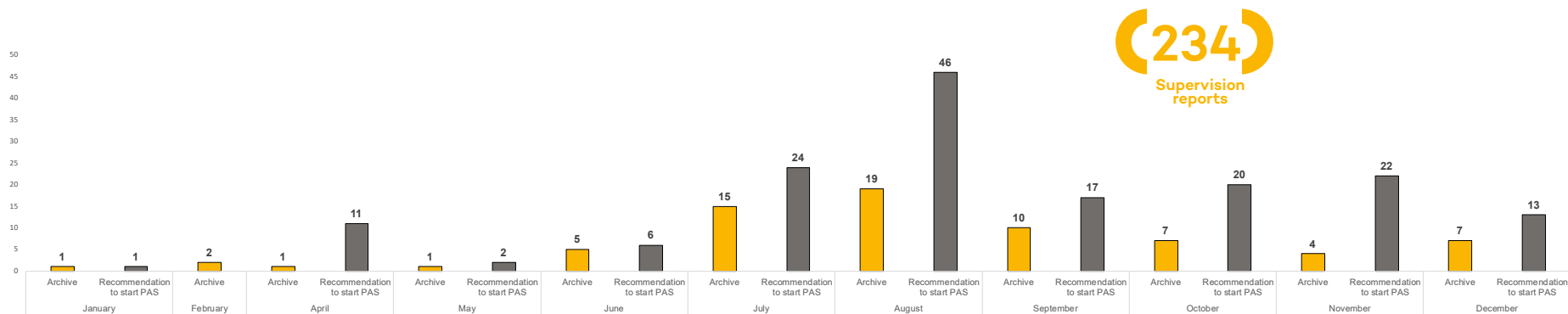
2.8 Supervision actions in hydrocarbons, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The largest number of supervision actions of the subsector were carried out in activities of exploitation and commercialization of hydrocarbons.



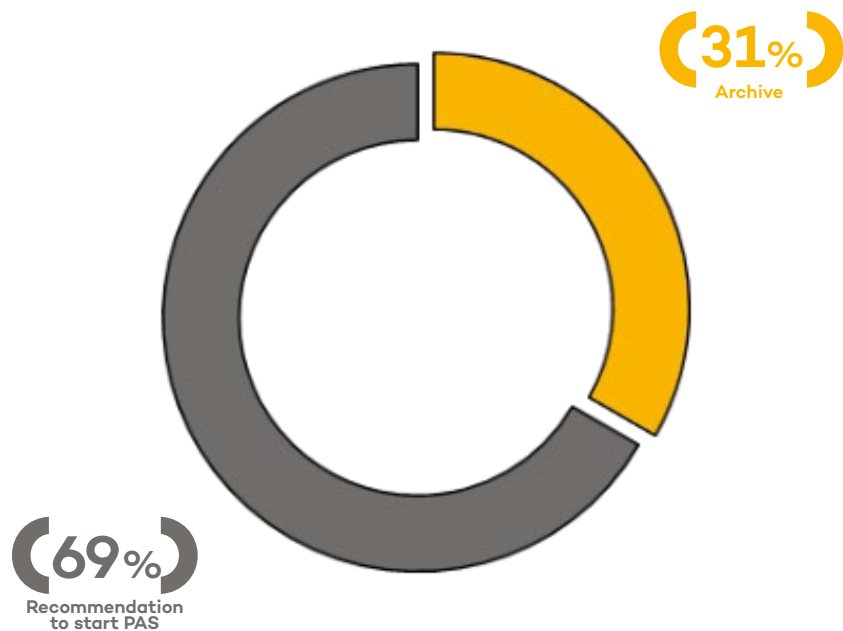
2.9 Supervision reports in hydrocarbons, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

234 supervision reports have been completed, which is the same as the number of records. The details of these are shown below.



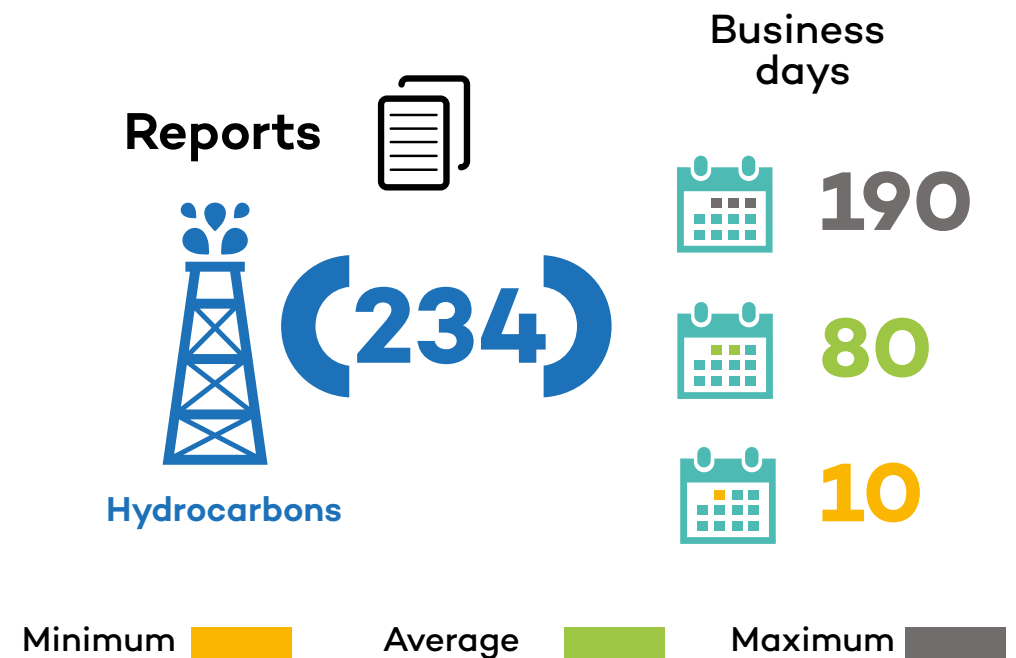
2.10 Supervision reports in hydrocarbons, by type of recommendation up to Q4 2018

Of the **234** supervision reports, **31%** (72) were archived and **69%** (162) recommended the start of a PAS.



2.11 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports in hydrocarbons, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports in hydrocarbons is shown below.



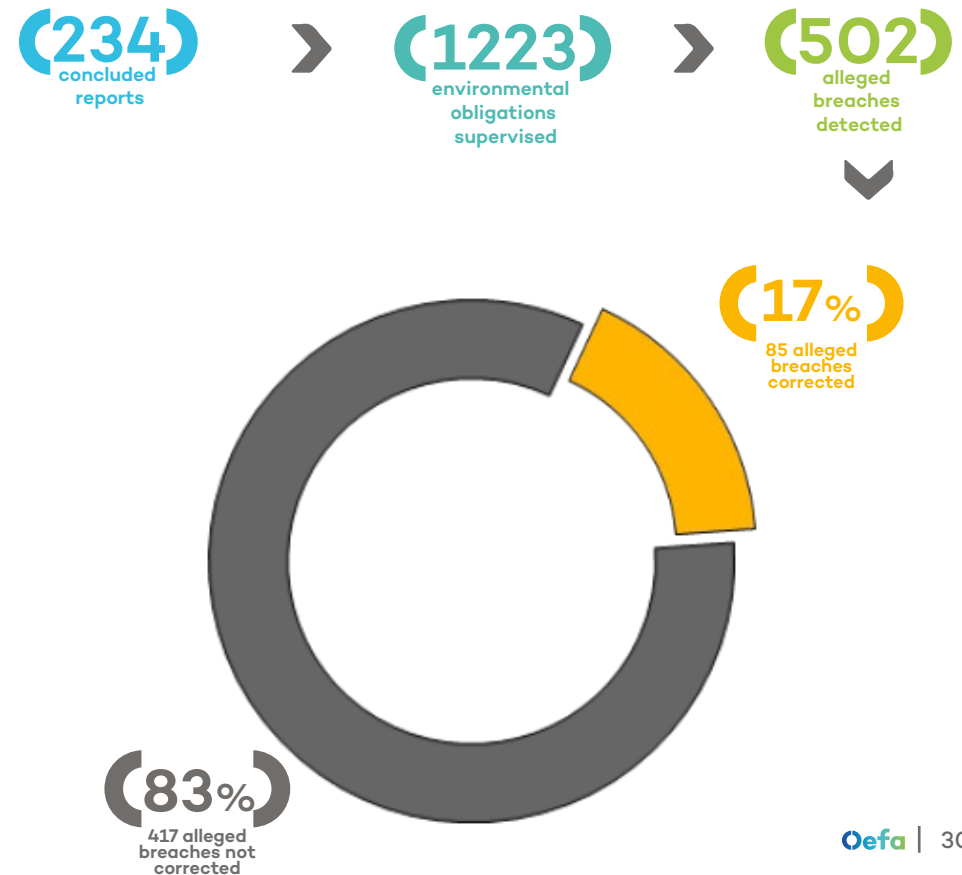
2.12 Summary of the hydrocarbon supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

323 supervision records were generated and 234 supervision reports have been concluded.



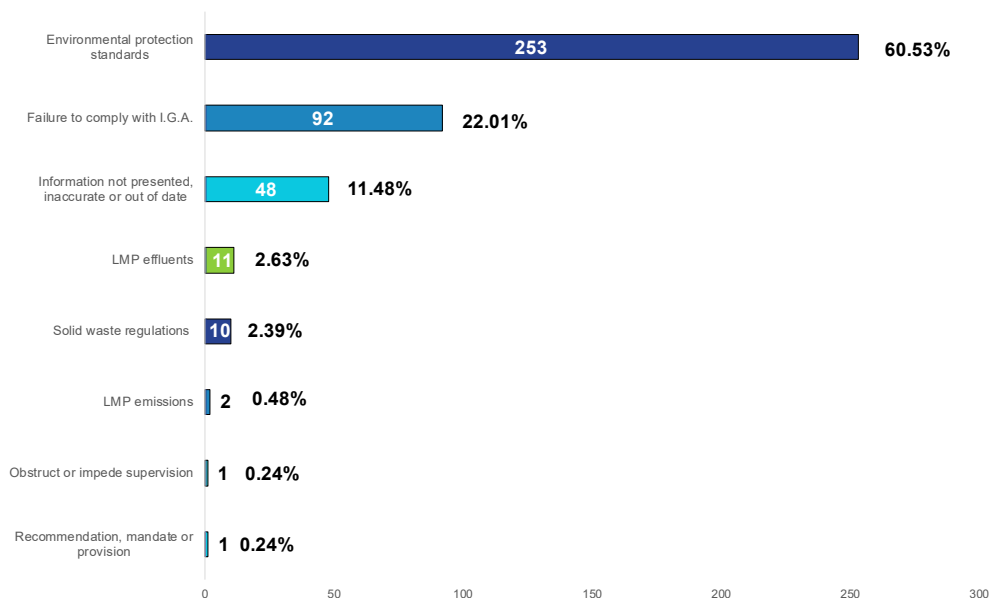
2.13 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in 502 of the 1,223 supervised environmental obligations. 17% (85) of them were corrected.



2.14 Classification of of alleged breaches in hydrocarbons, up to Q4 2018

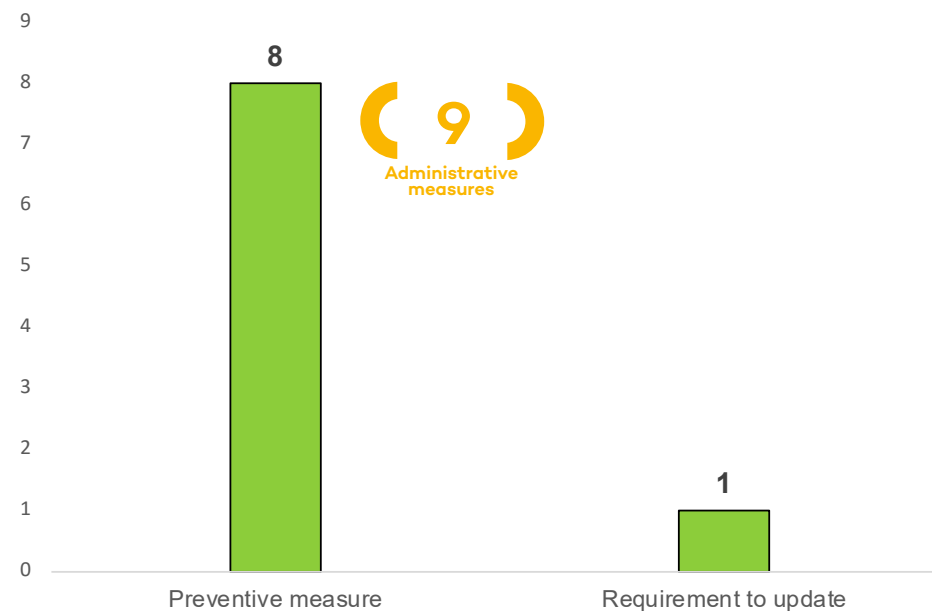
The classification of the alleged breaches * can be seen in the following graph.



*Only the breaches that lead to an administrative sanctioning procedure are considered.

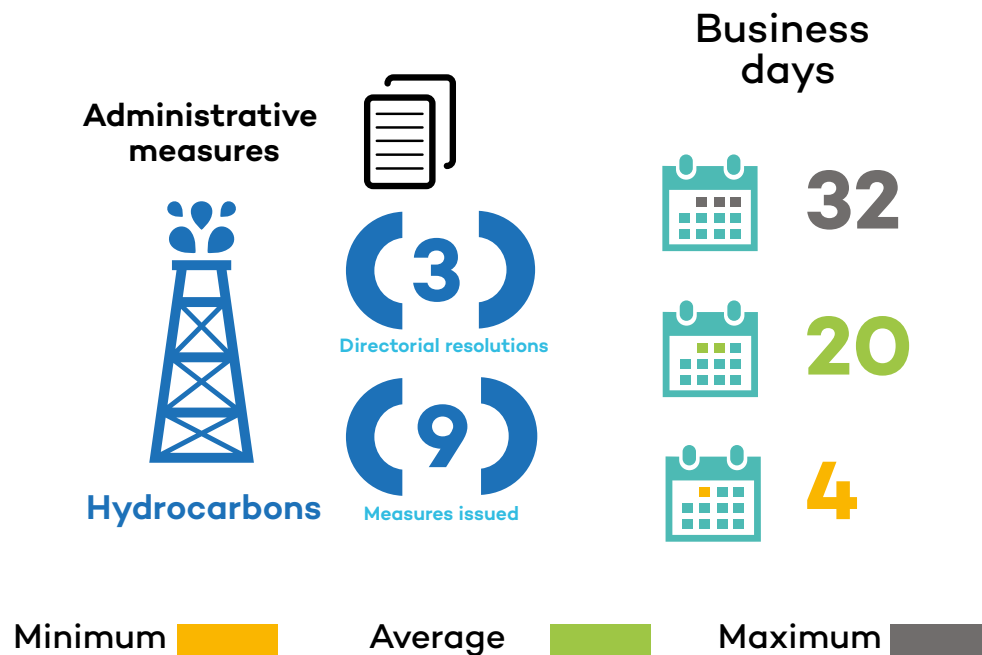
2.15 Administrative measures issued in hydrocarbons, by category, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **9** administrative measures were issued in the hydrocarbons subsector. The detail of the type of measure can be seen in the following graph.



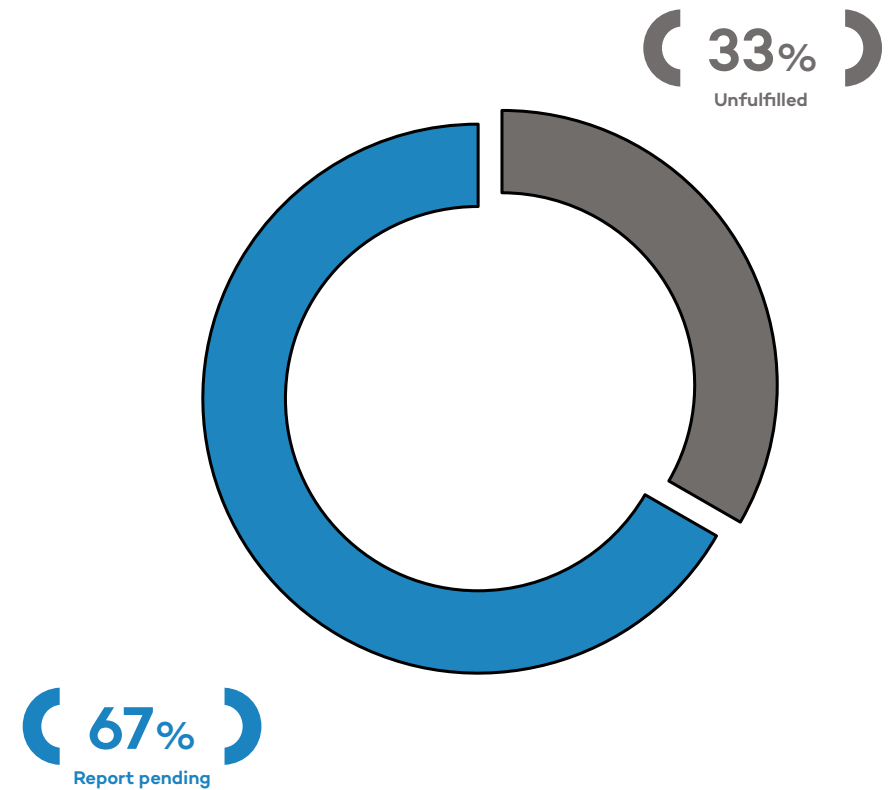
2.16 Time elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in hydrocarbons, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure on hydrocarbons is seen below.



2.17 Administrative measures issued in hydrocarbons, by status, up to Q4 2018

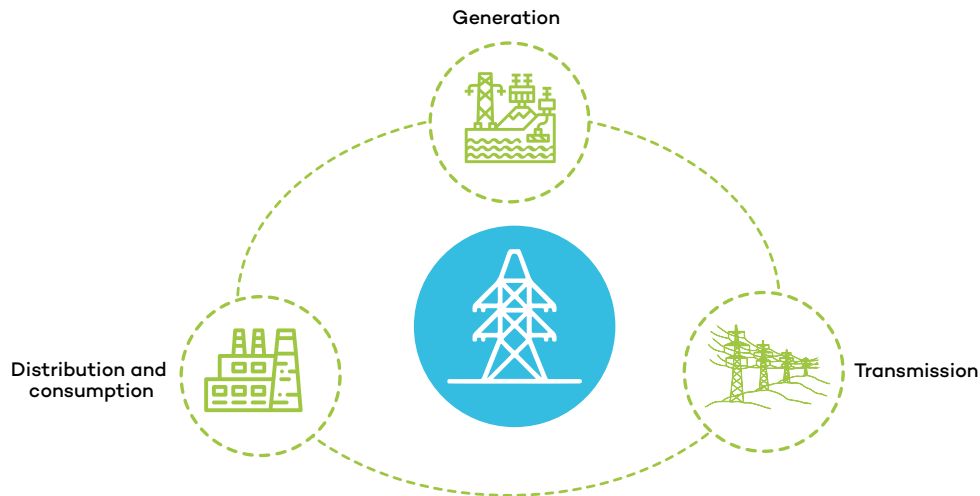
The detail of compliance with the administrative measures issued can be seen in the chart below.



II.I.II Electricity

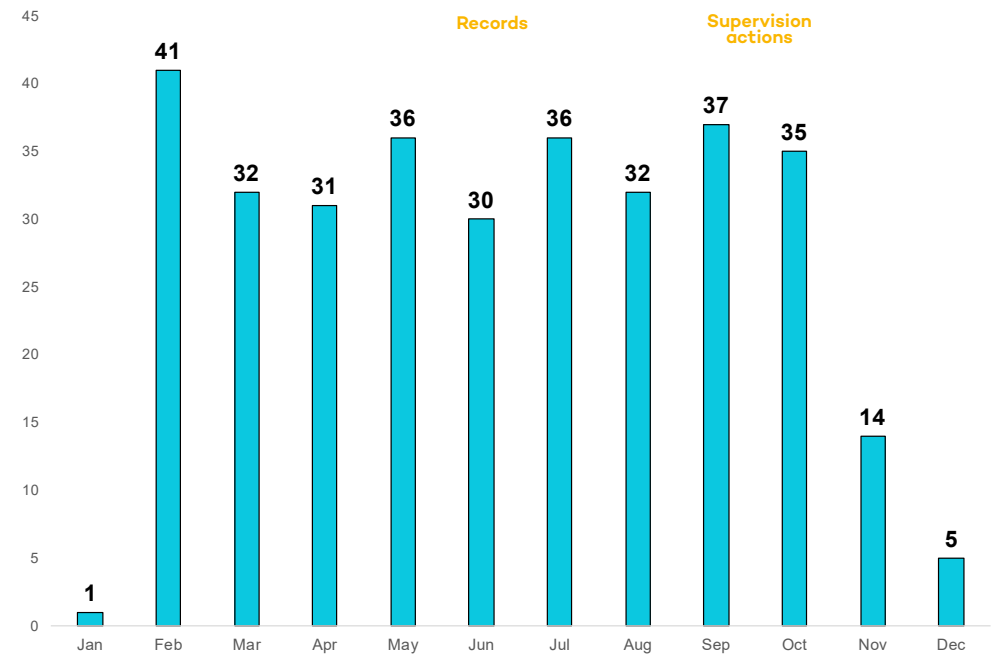
The direct environmental supervision of the electricity subsector includes the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy

2.18 Activities in electricity



2.19 Supervision actions in electricity, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **330** environmental supervision actions in electricity have been carried out.



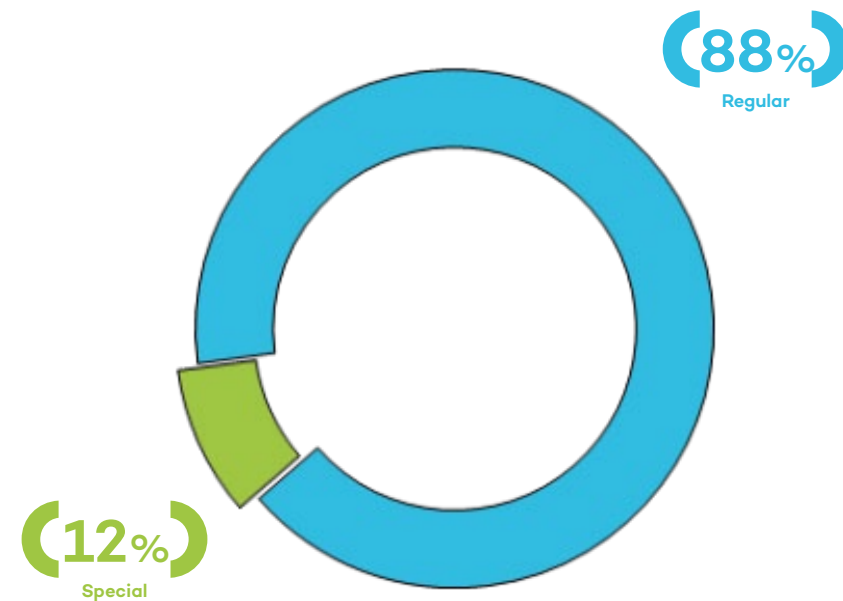
2.20 Supervision actions in electricity, by region, up to Q4 2018

The environmental supervision actions in electricity were carried out in different regions, according to the map below.*



2.21 Supervision actions in electricity, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

88% (290) of the supervision actions were regular, whilst **12%** (40) were special.

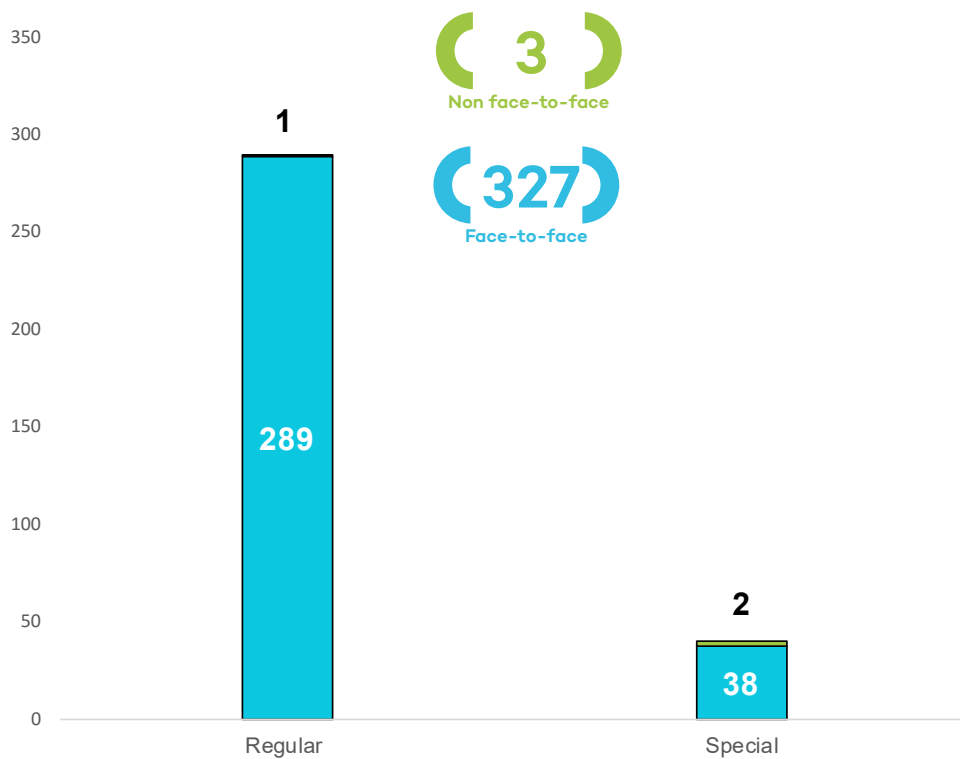


* The repetition of cases is due to the fact that supervisions can be carried out in more than one department at a time.



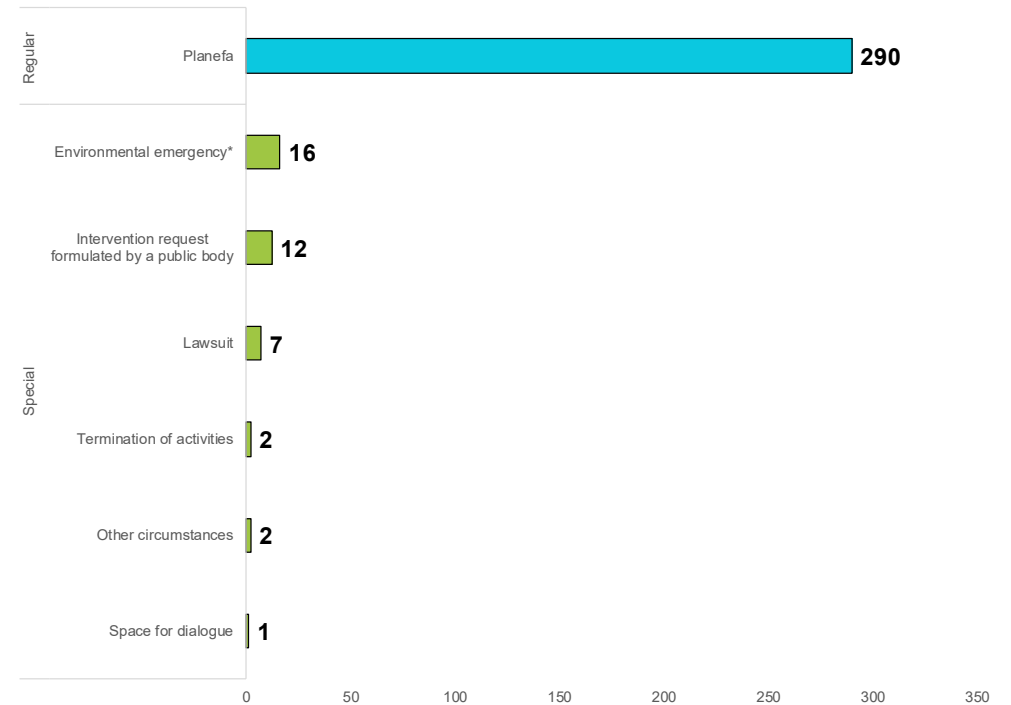
2.22 Supervision actions in electricity, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

327 supervision actions were carried out face-to-face and **3** were not.



2.23 Supervision actions in electricity, by source, up to Q4 2018

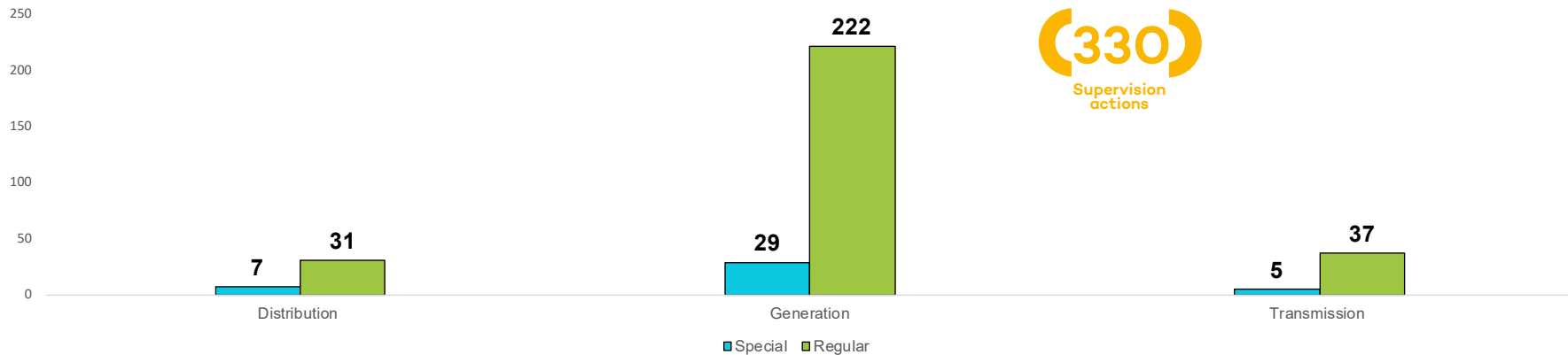
The environmental supervision actions were carried out in response to the sources indicated in the following graphic.



*Includes accidents of an environmental nature and emergency reports issued by the administered

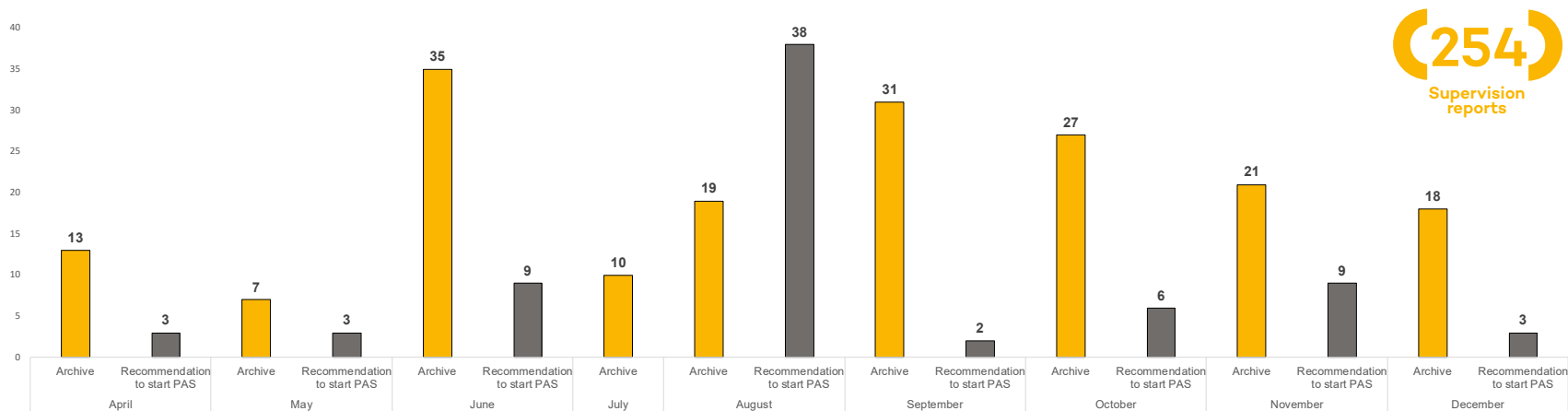
2.24 Supervision actions in electricity, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The largest number of supervision actions in electricity were carried out in electricity generation activities.



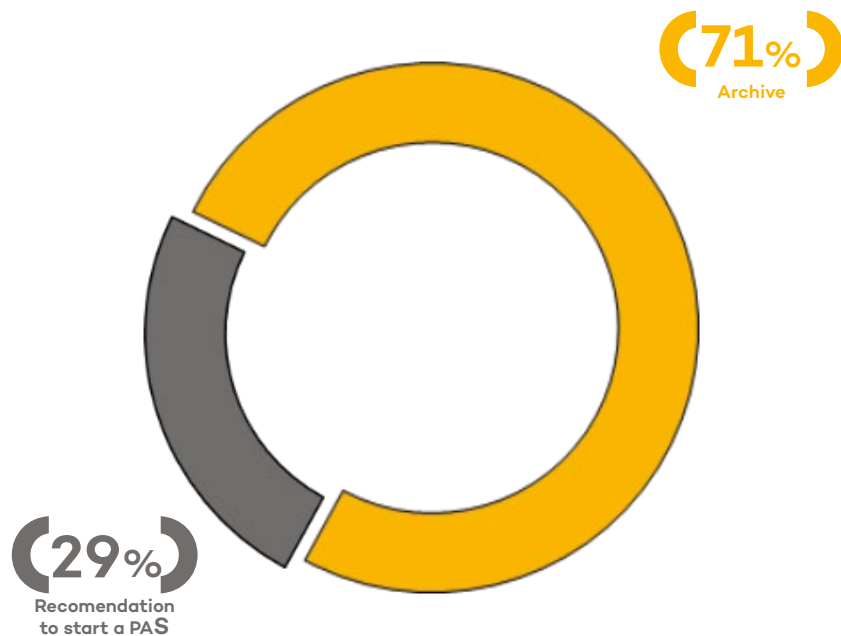
2.25 Supervision reports in electricity, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

254 supervision reports have been completed which is equal to the number of records, the details of which are indicated below.



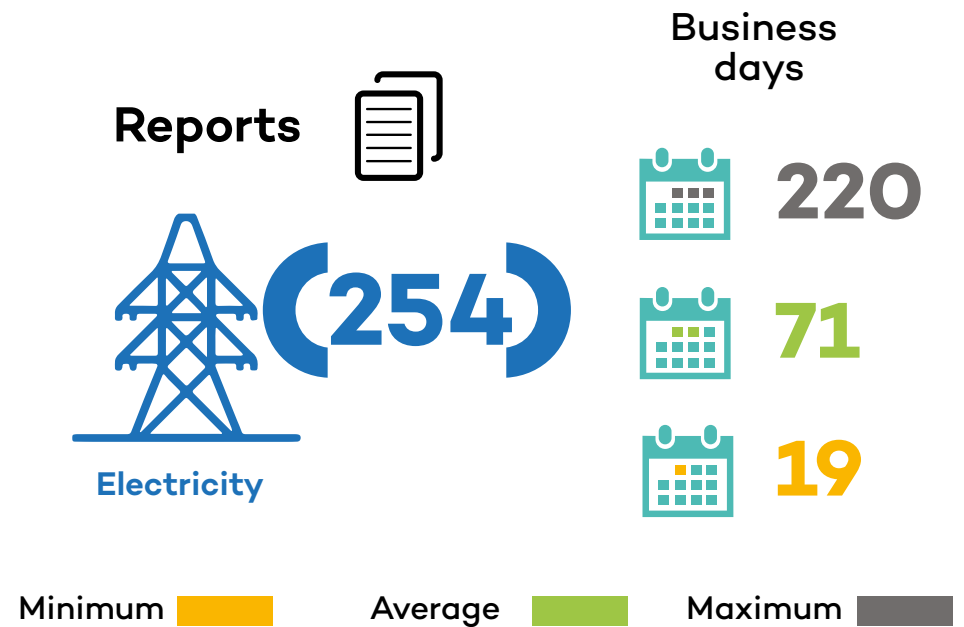
2.26 Supervision reports in electricity, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

Of the **254** supervision reports, **71%** (181) were archived and **29%** (73) recommended the start of a PAS.



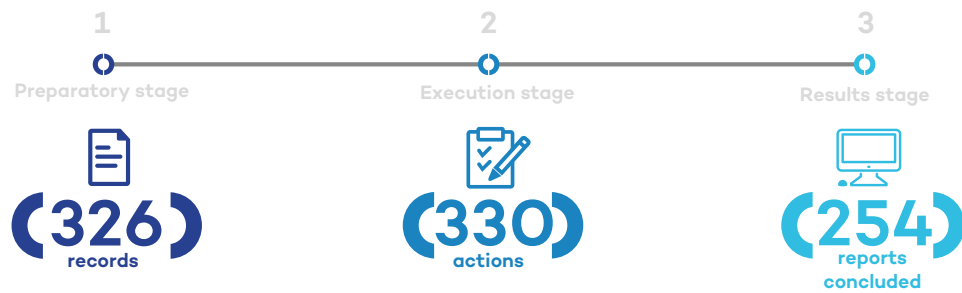
2.27 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports in electricity, up to Q4 2018

In the following chart we can see the minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports in the electricity subsector.



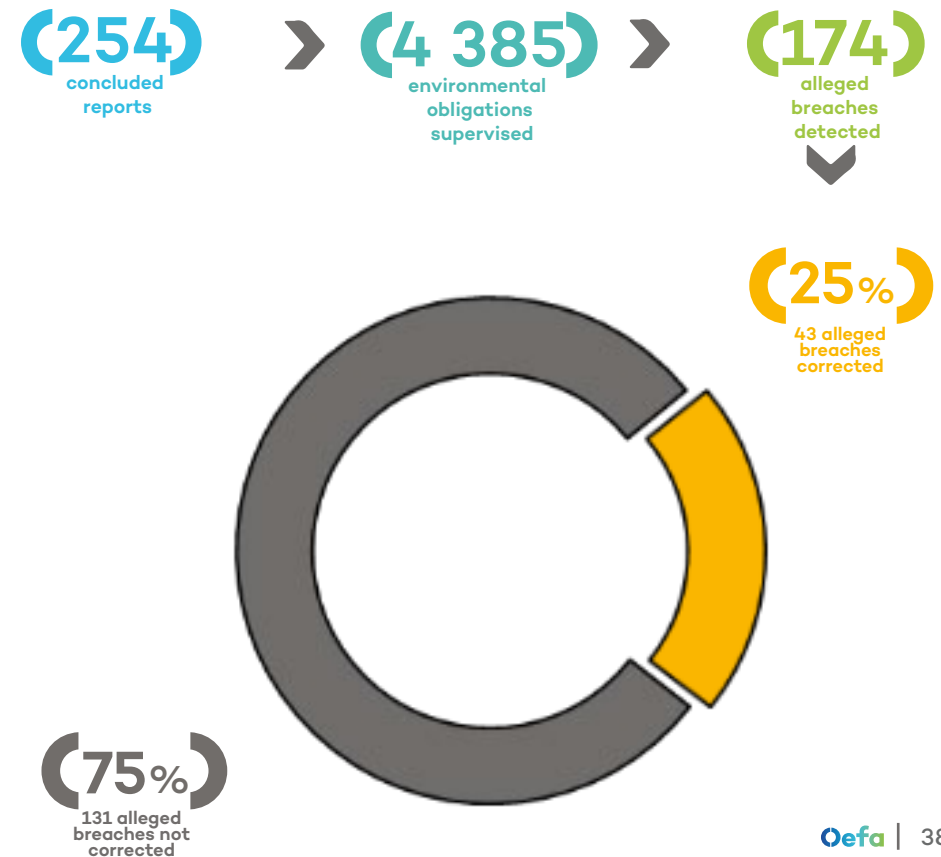
2.28 Summary of the supervision process in electricity, up to Q4 2018

326 supervision files were generated, and 254 supervision reports have been concluded.



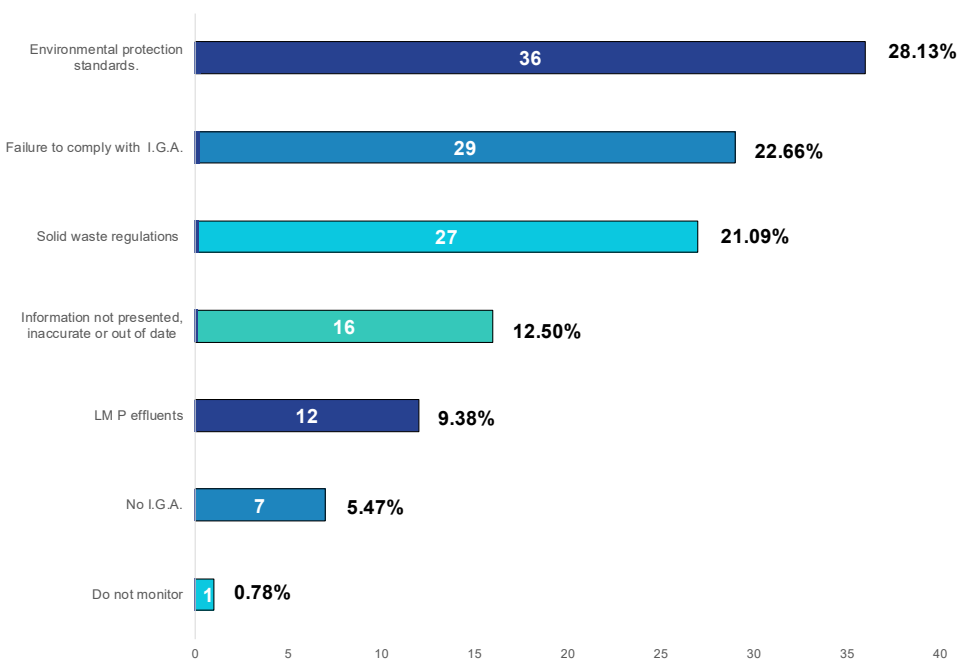
2.29 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in 174 of the 4,385 supervised environmental obligations. 25% (43) of them were corrected.



2.30 Classification of breaches in electricity, up to Q4 2018

The classification of the alleged breaches* is seen in the following graph.



*Only the breaches that lead to an administrative sanctioning procedure are considered.

II.I.III Mining

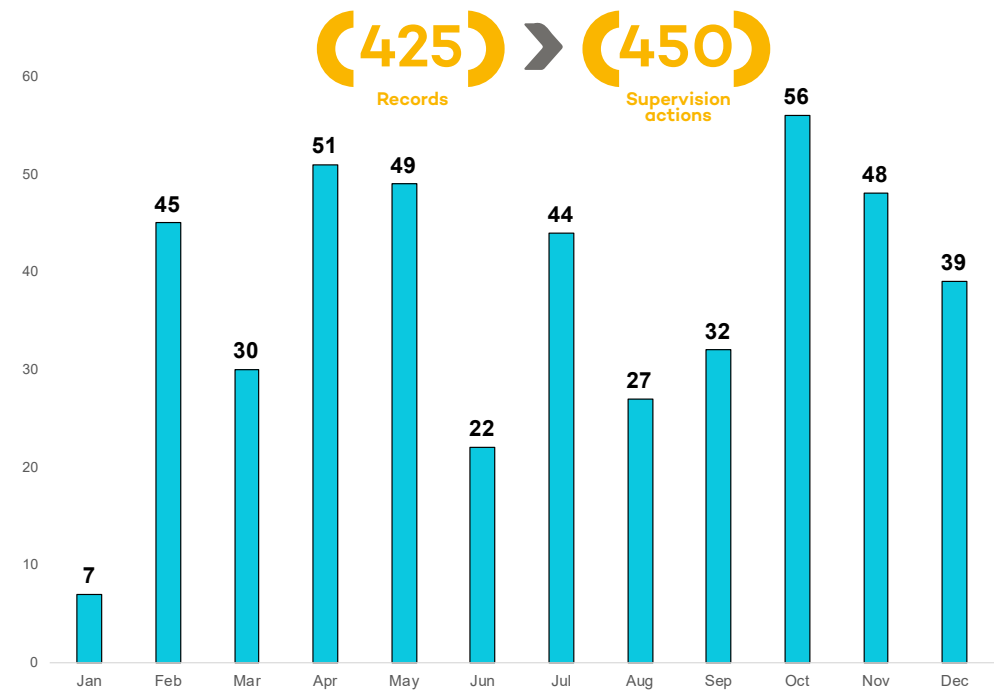
The environmental supervision of the mining subsector has competence in large and medium mining, in the activities detailed below.

2.31 Mining activities



2.32 Supervision actions in mining, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **450** supervision actions had been carried out.



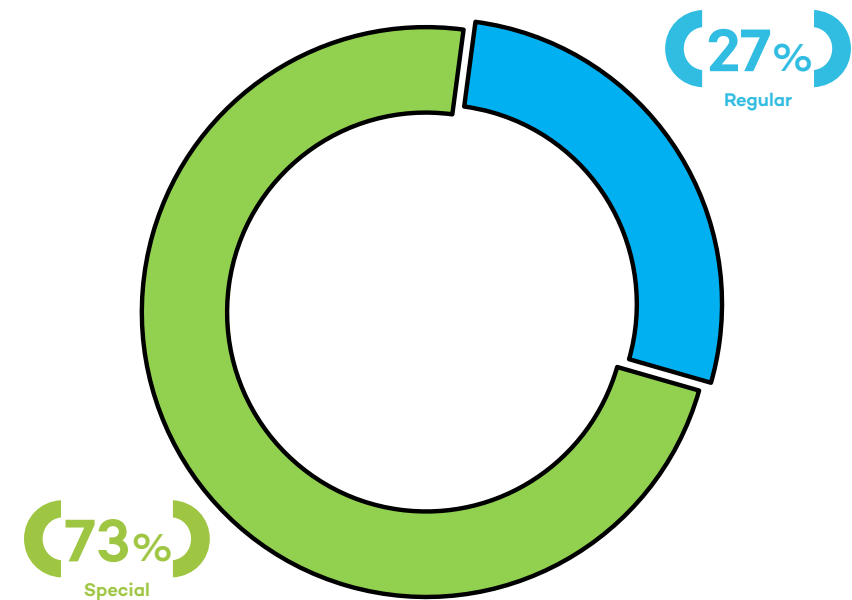
2.33 Supervision actions in mining, by region, up to Q4 2018

The supervision actions were distributed in different regions, as detailed in the map below.



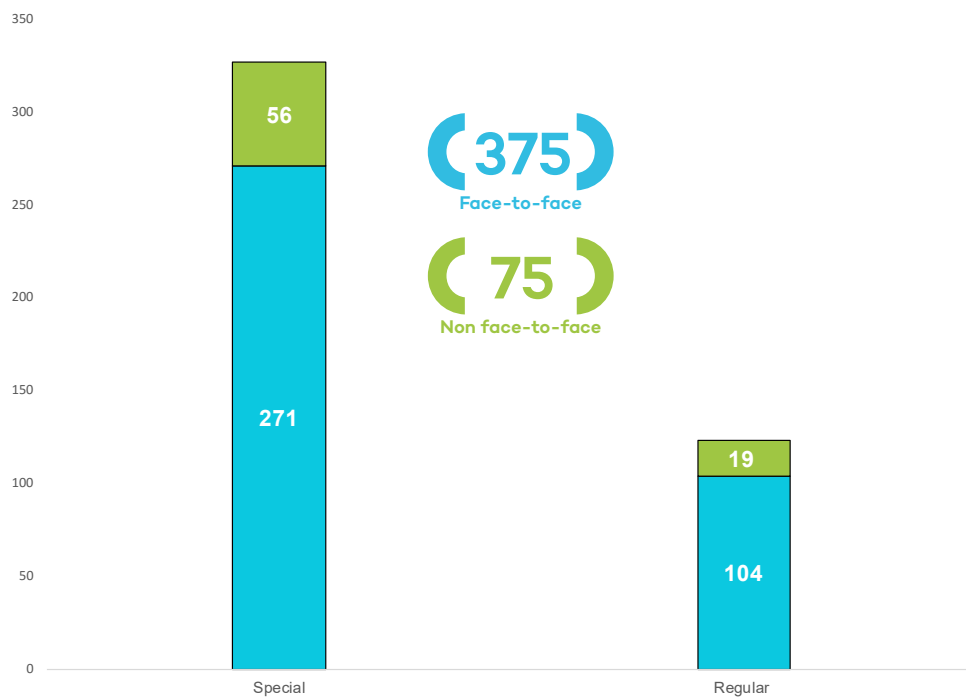
2.34 Supervision actions in mining, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

27% (123) of supervision actions were regular, whilst **73%** (327) were special.



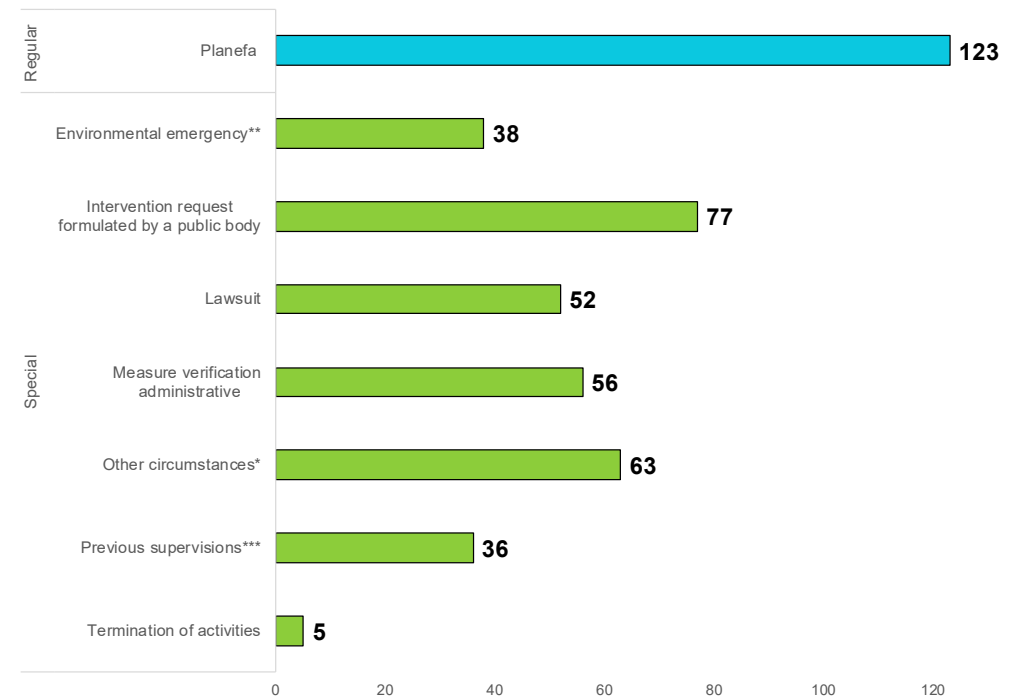
2.35 Supervision actions in mining, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

The majority of supervision actions, both for regular and special supervisions, were face-to-face, as shown in the following graph.



2.36 Supervision actions in mining, by source, up to Q4 2018

The environmental supervision actions were carried out in response to the sources indicated in the following graph.



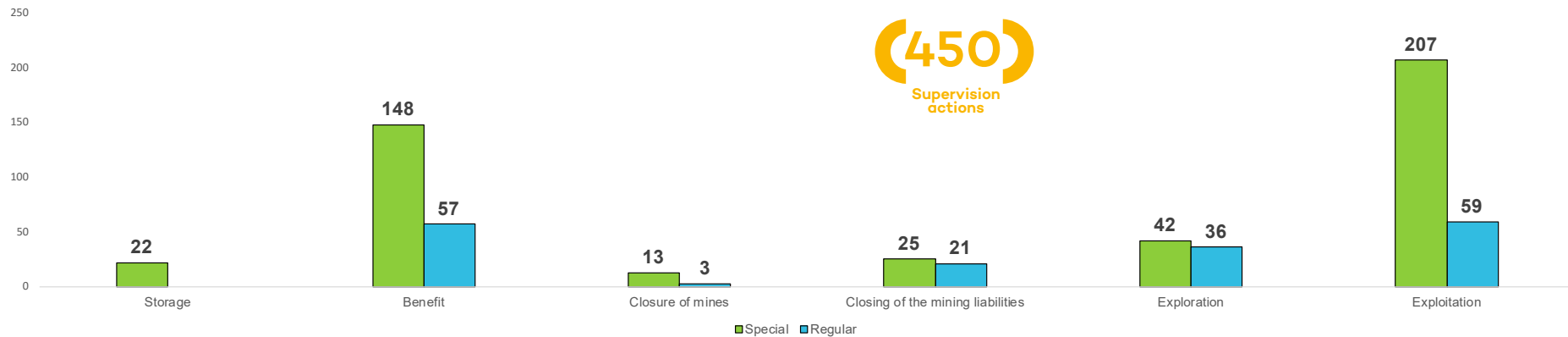
*Incident, request for information, verification of commitments, verification of environmental obligations, complementary actions to supervision activities

**Includes accident of an environmental nature and emergency reports issued by the administered

***Those that are necessary to execute the supervision actions efficiently and effectively

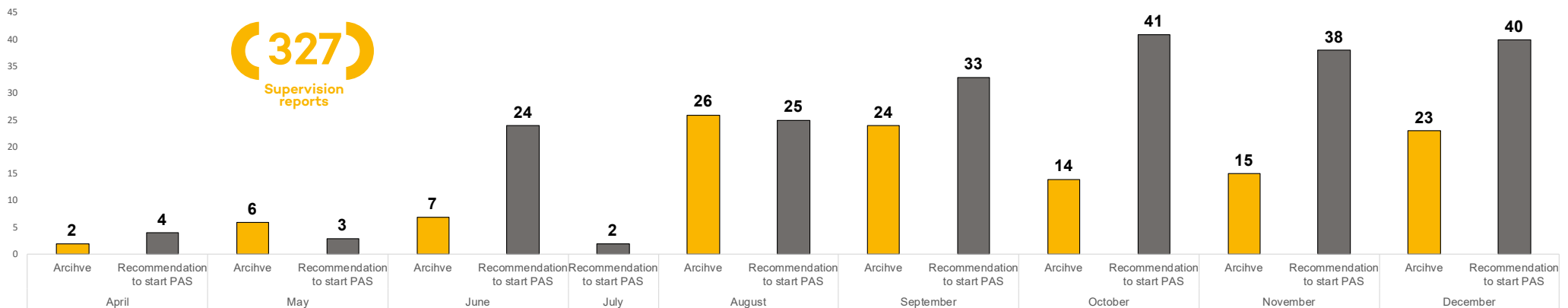
2.37 Supervision actions in mining, by activity, up to Q4 2018

As we can see, the highest number of supervision actions is carried out in exploitation and profit activities, followed by exploration and exploitation.



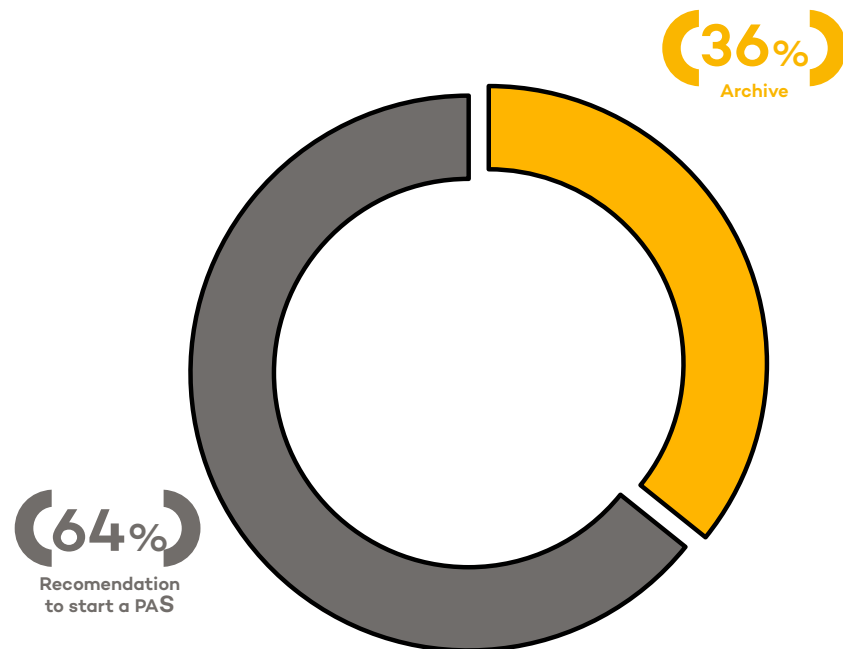
2.38 Supervision reports in mining, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

327 supervision reports were generated which was equal to the number of records, the details of which are shown below.



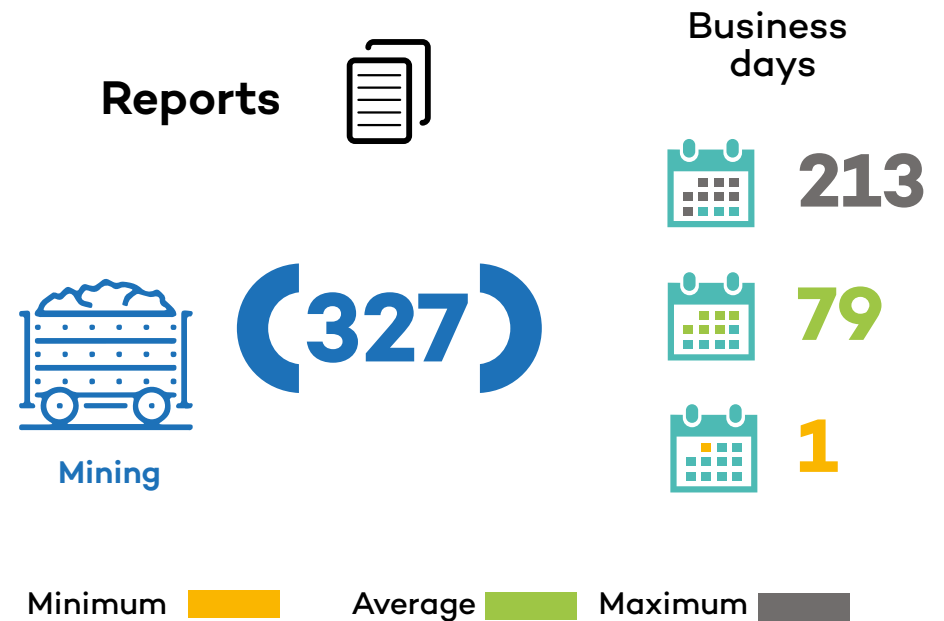
2.39 Supervision reports in mining, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

Of the **327** supervision reports, **36%** (117) were archived and **64%** (210) recommended the start of a PAS.



2.40 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports in mining, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports in the mining subsector is shown below.



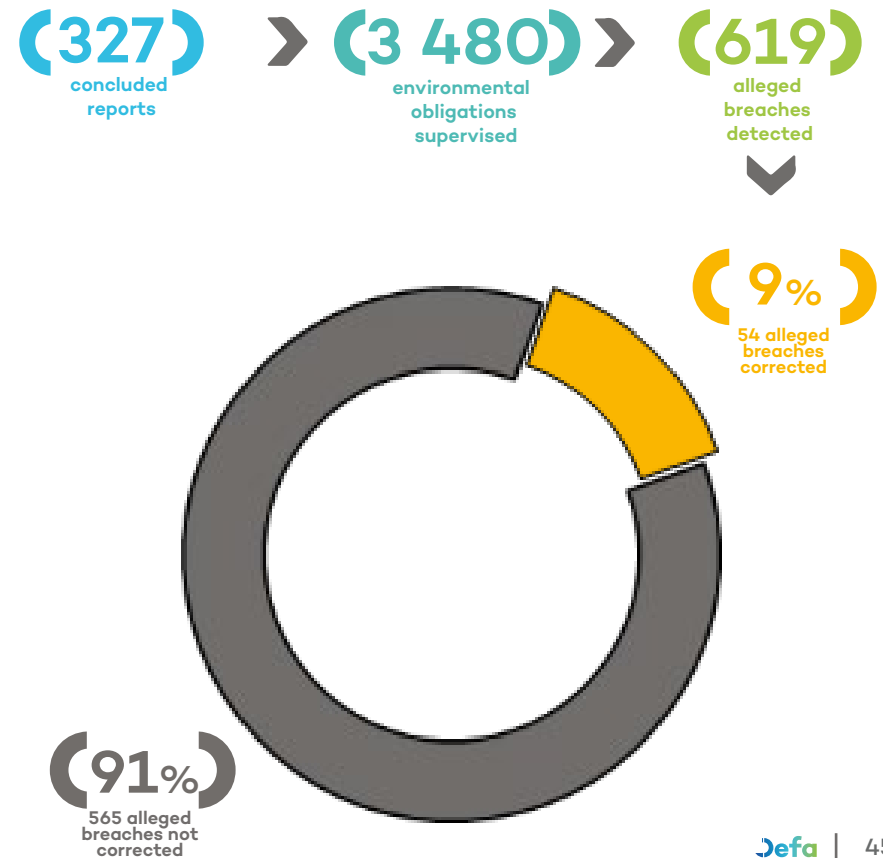
2.41 Summary of the supervision actions in mining, up to Q4 2018

450 supervision records were generated and 327 supervision reports have been completed.



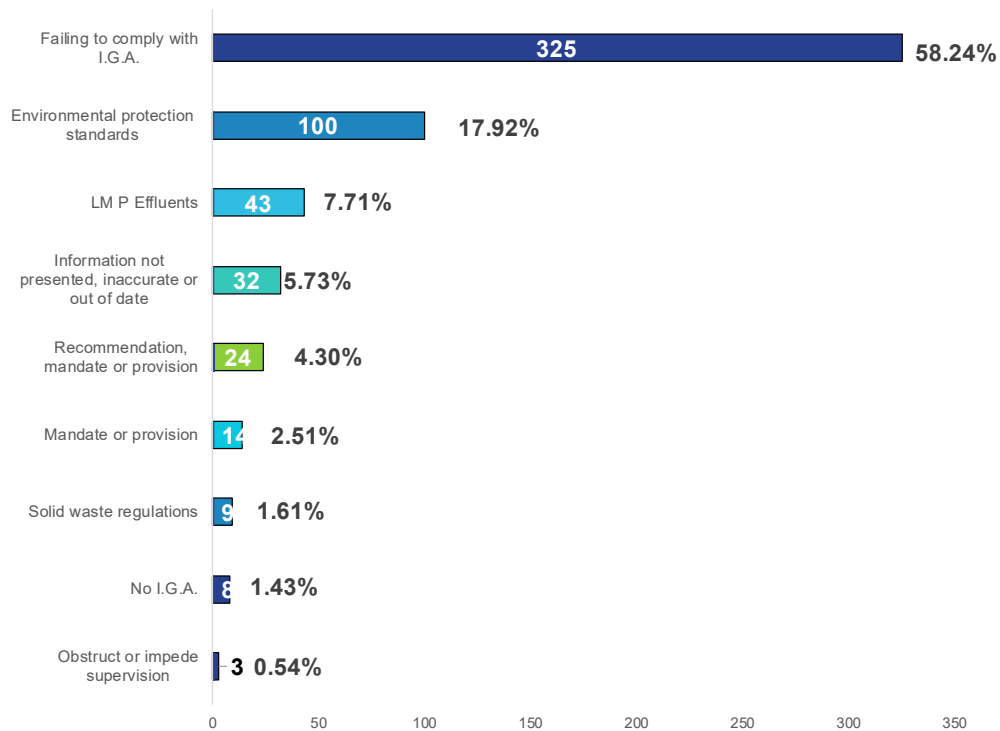
2.42 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in 619 of the 3,480 supervised environmental obligations. 9% (54) of them were corrected.



2.43 Classification of alleged breaches in mining, up to Q4 2018

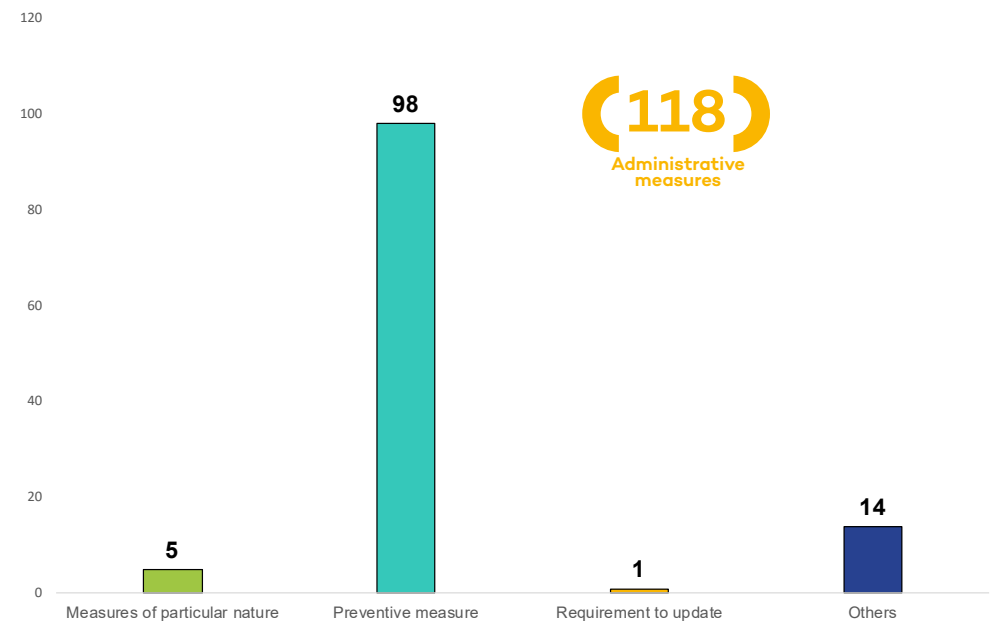
The classification of the alleged breaches* can be seen in the following graph.



* Only the non-compliances that generate a PAS are considered.

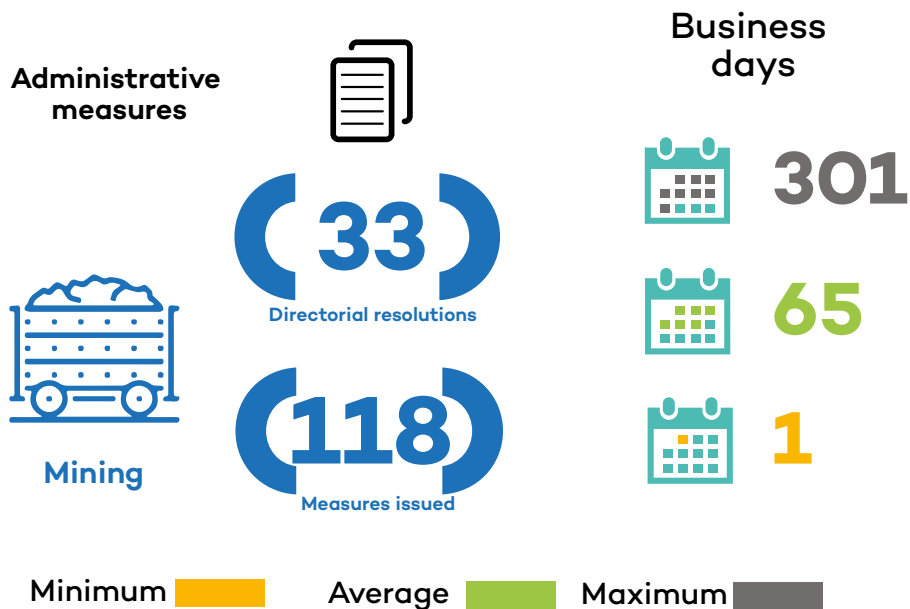
2.44 Administrative measures issued in mining, by category, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **118** administrative measures in mining were issued. The detail of the type of measure issued is shown in the following graph.



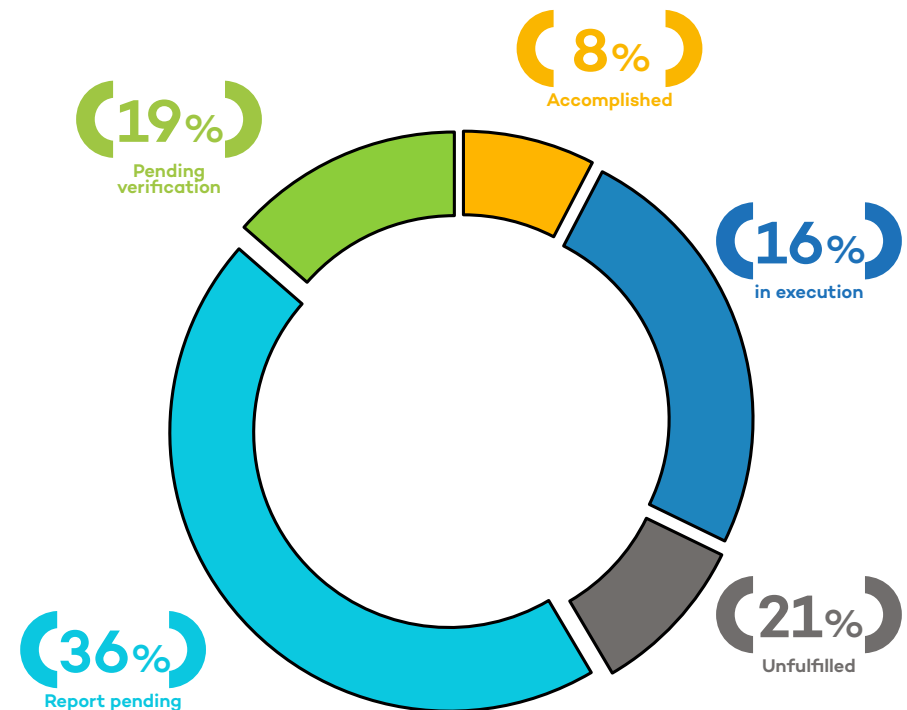
2.45 Time elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in mining, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in mining is shown.



2.46 Administrative measures issued in mining, by status of the measure, up to Q4 2018

The details of compliance with the administrative measures issued can be seen in the graph below.



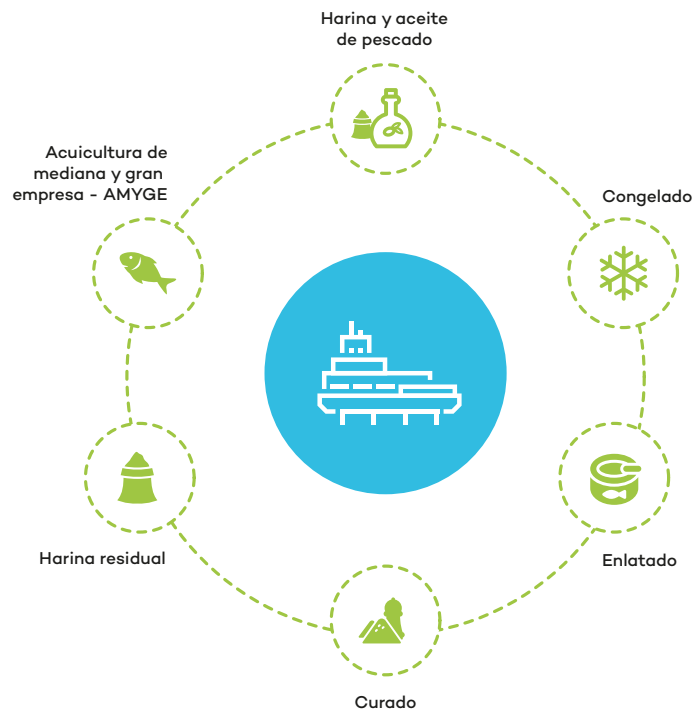
II.II Productive activities

Environmental supervision in productive activities has competencies in the fishing, aquaculture, agriculture and manufacturing industries.

II.II.I Fishing

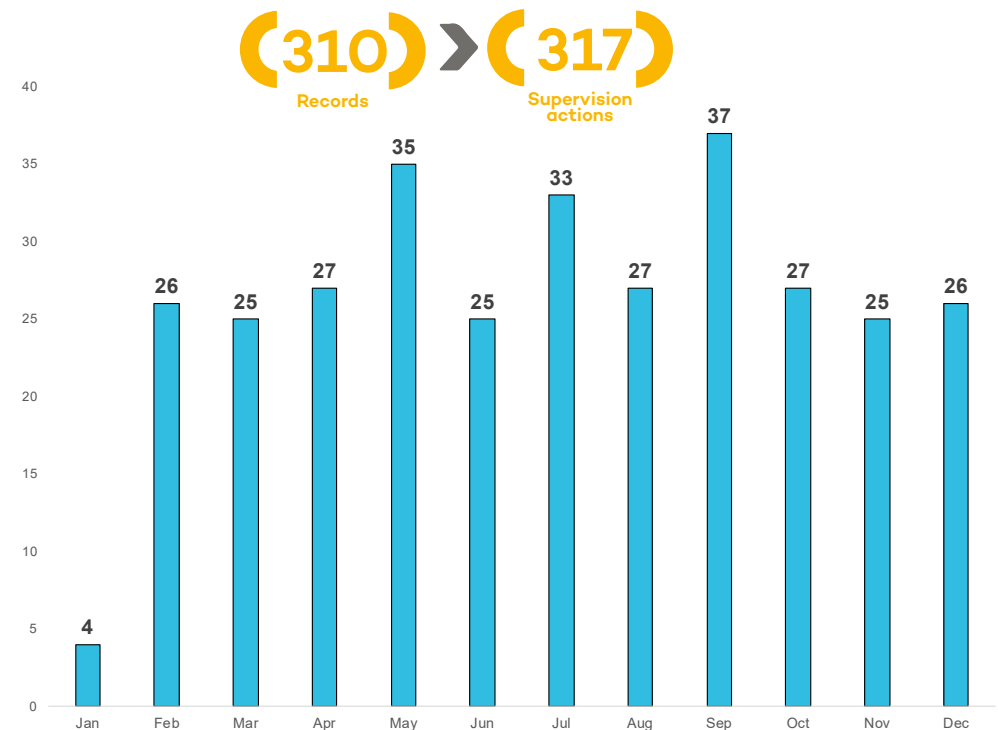
The direct environmental supervision of the fishing subsector has competencies in the medium and large companies of the fishing and aquaculture industries.

2.47 Fishing activities



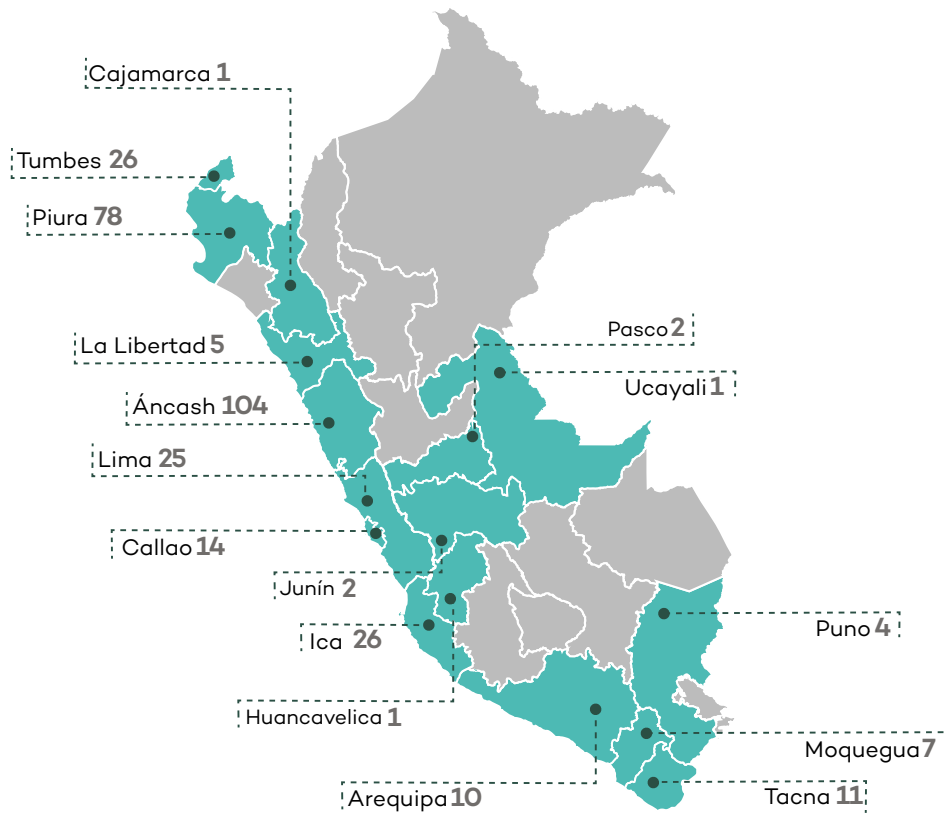
2.48 Supervision actions in fishing, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **317** environmental supervision actions in fishing have been carried out.



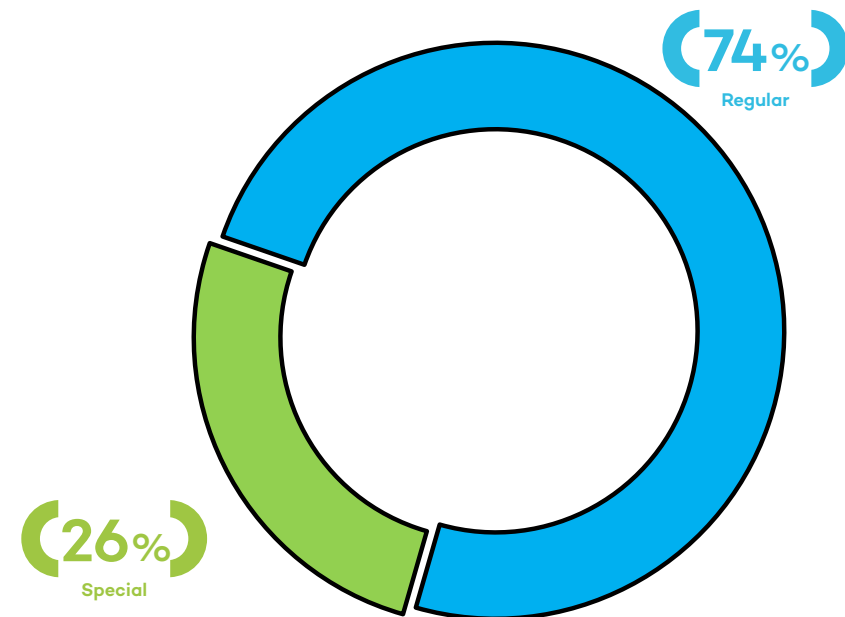
2.49 Supervision actions in fishing, by region, up to Q4 2018

The actions of environmental supervision in fishing were distributed in the following regions.



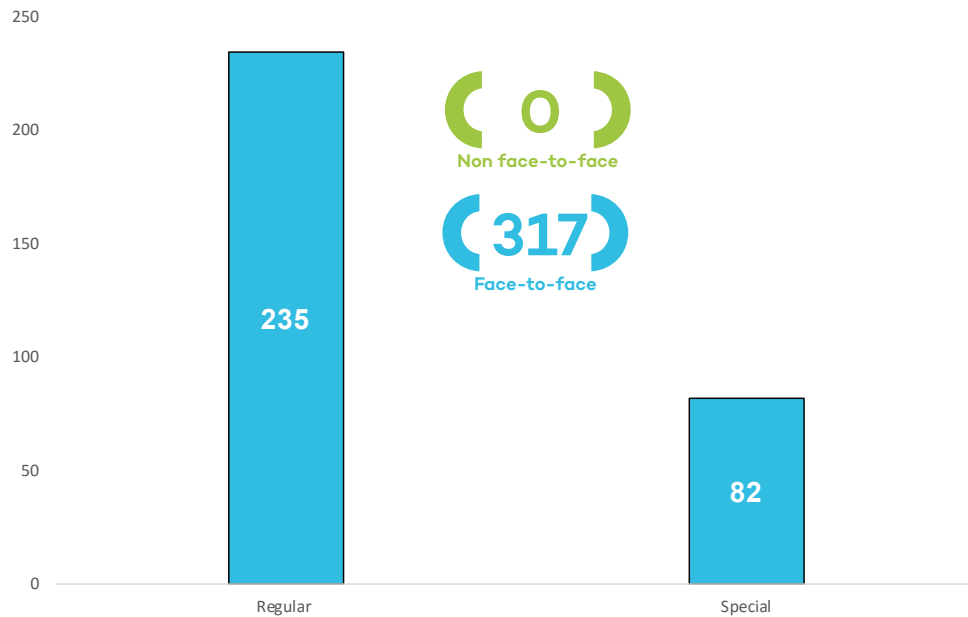
2.50 Supervision actions in fishing, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

74% (235) of the supervision actions were regular, whilst **26%** (82) were special.



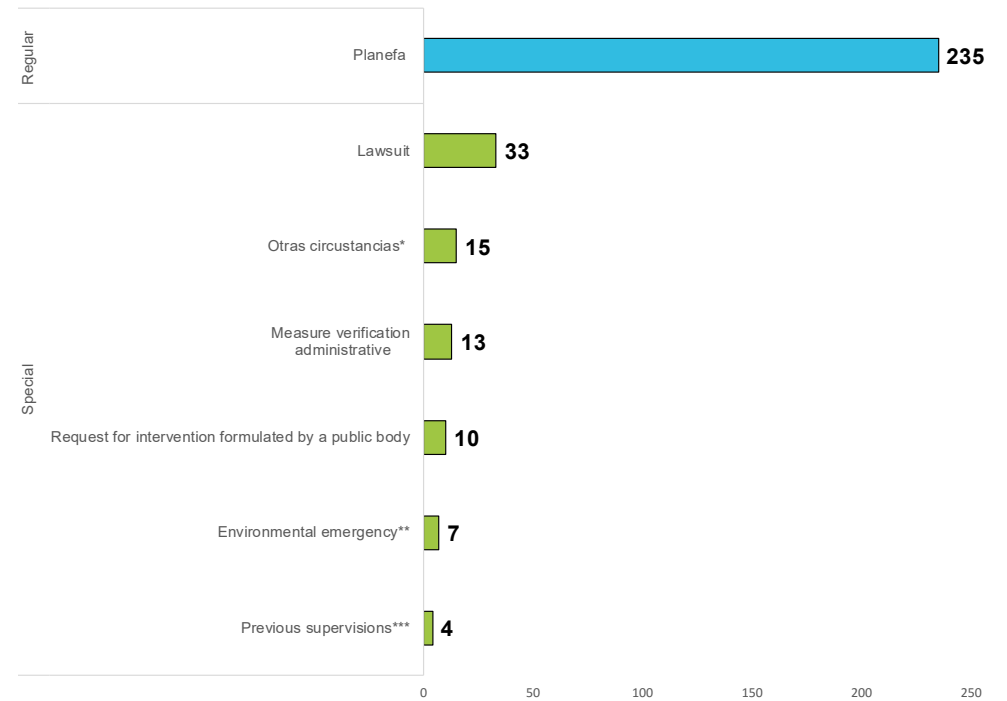
2.51 Supervision actions in fishing, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

All the supervision actions took place face-to-face.



2.52 Supervision actions in fishing, by source, up to Q4 2018

The source of the supervisions carried out can be seen in the graph below.



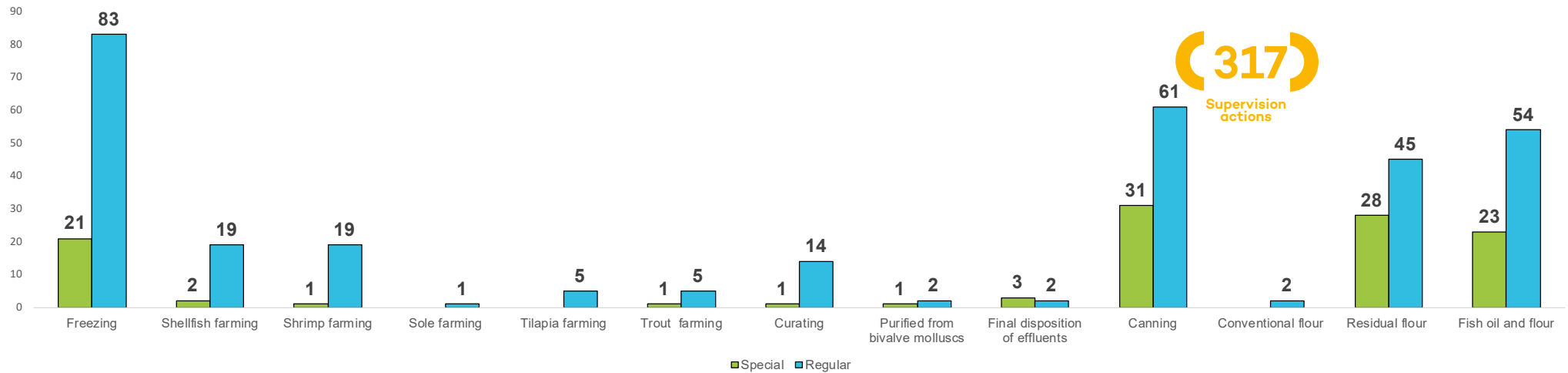
*Verification of effluent discharge, verification of assumed commitments and complaint of residents.

**Includes accidents of environmental nature and emergency reports formulated by the administered

***Those that are necessary to execute the supervision actions efficiently and effectively.

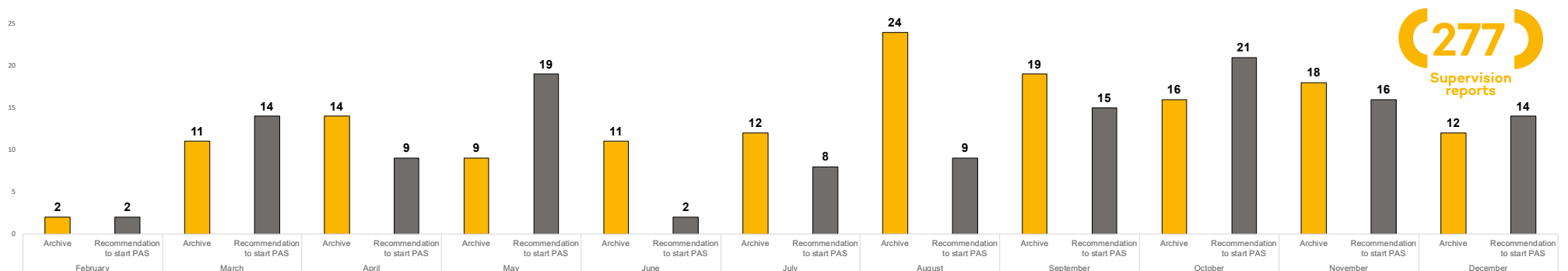
2.53 Supervision actions in fishing, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The highest number of supervision actions were carried out in canning and freezing activities.



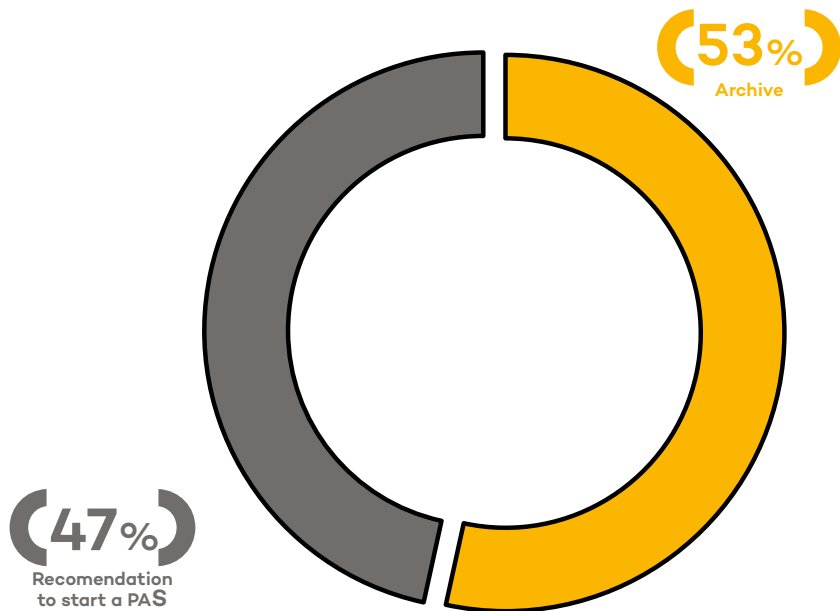
2.54 Supervision reports in fishing, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

277 supervision reports were generated which was equal to the number of records, the details of which are shown below.



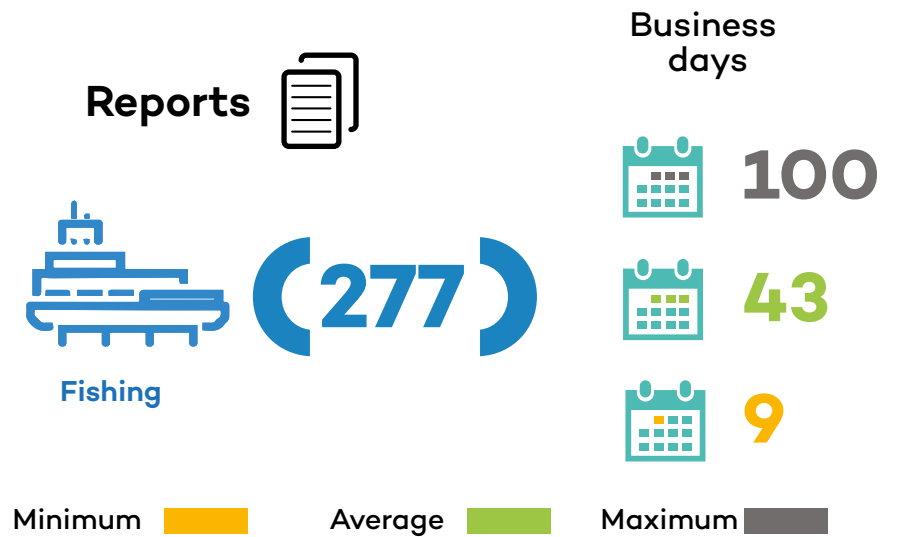
2.55 Supervision reports in fishing, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

53% (148) of the supervision reports were archived, while **47%** (129) recommended the start of a PAS.



2.56 Average number of days to prepare supervision reports in fishing, up to Q4 2018

Below is the minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of supervision reports in fishing.



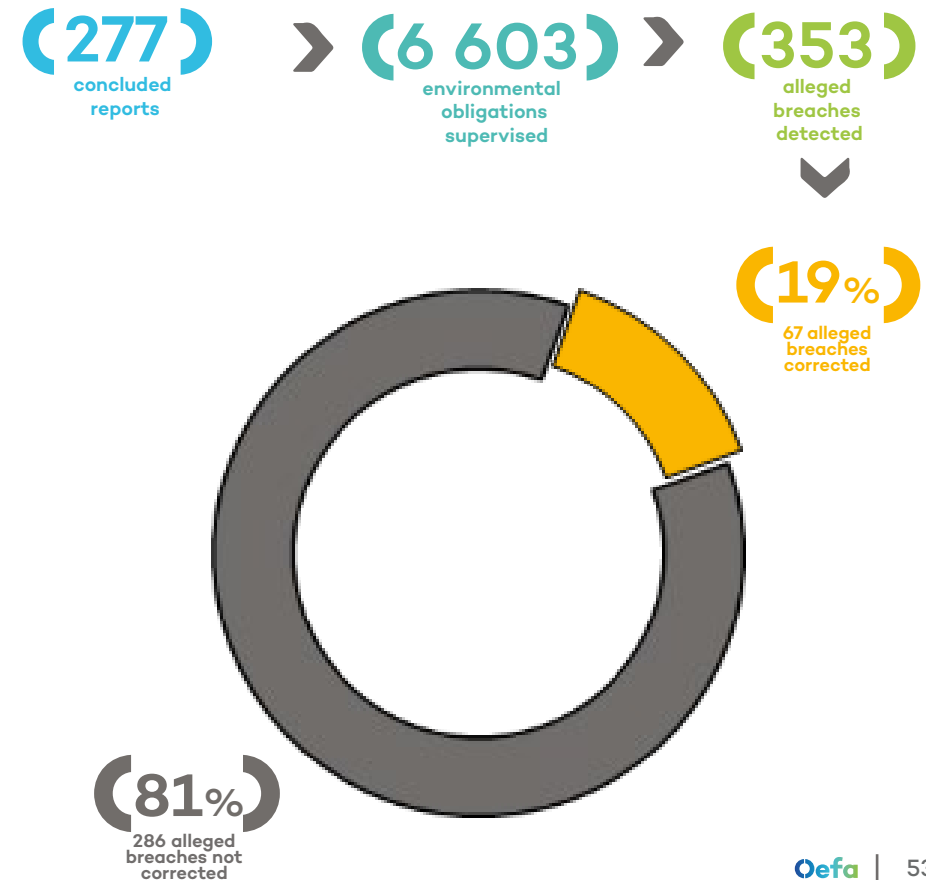
2.57 Summary of the supervision process in fishing, up to Q4 2018

310 supervision records were generated and **277** supervision reports have been concluded.



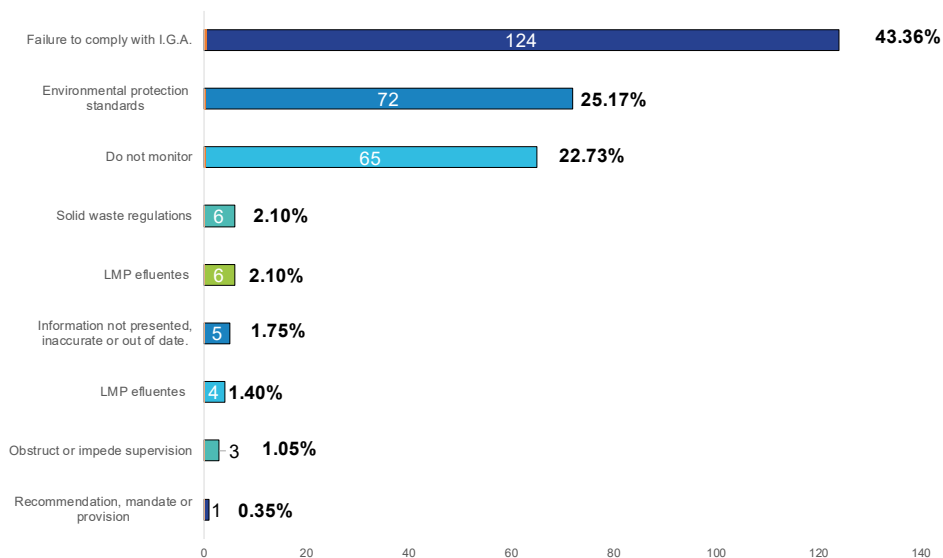
2.58 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in **353** of the **6,603** supervised environmental obligations. **19%** (67) of them were corrected.



2.59 Classification of alleged breaches in fishing, up to Q4 2018

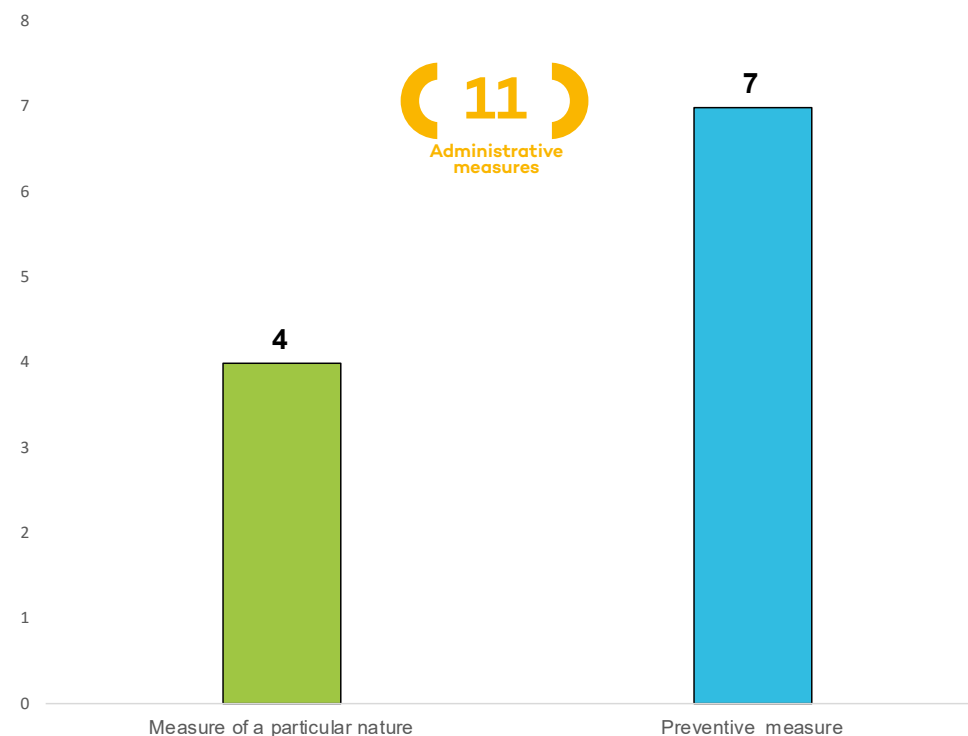
The classification of alleged breaches* can be seen in the following chart.



* Only the noncompliance generated by a sanctioning administrative procedure is considered.

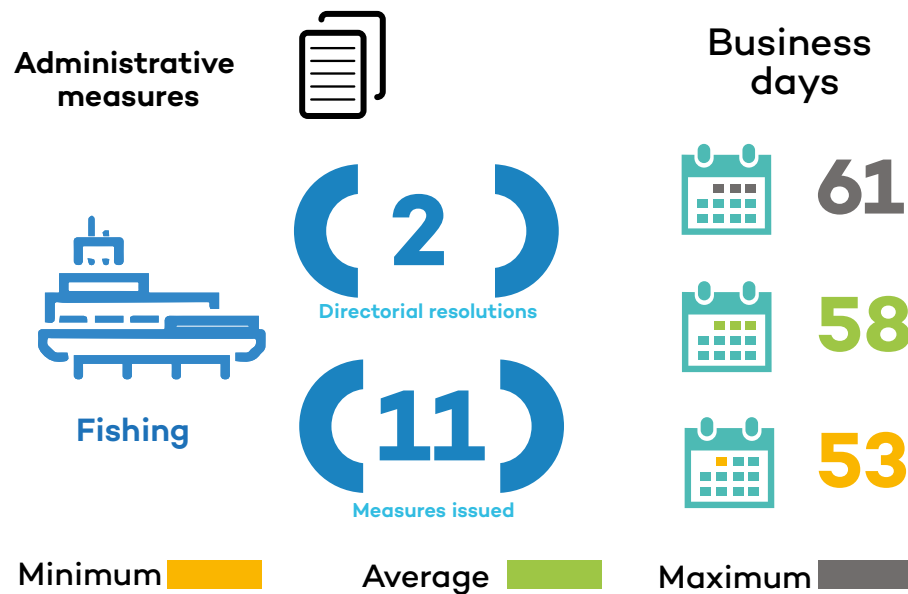
2.60 Administrative measures issued in fishing, by category, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **11** administrative measures were issued in the fishing subsector. The detail of the type of measure issued is shown in the following graph.



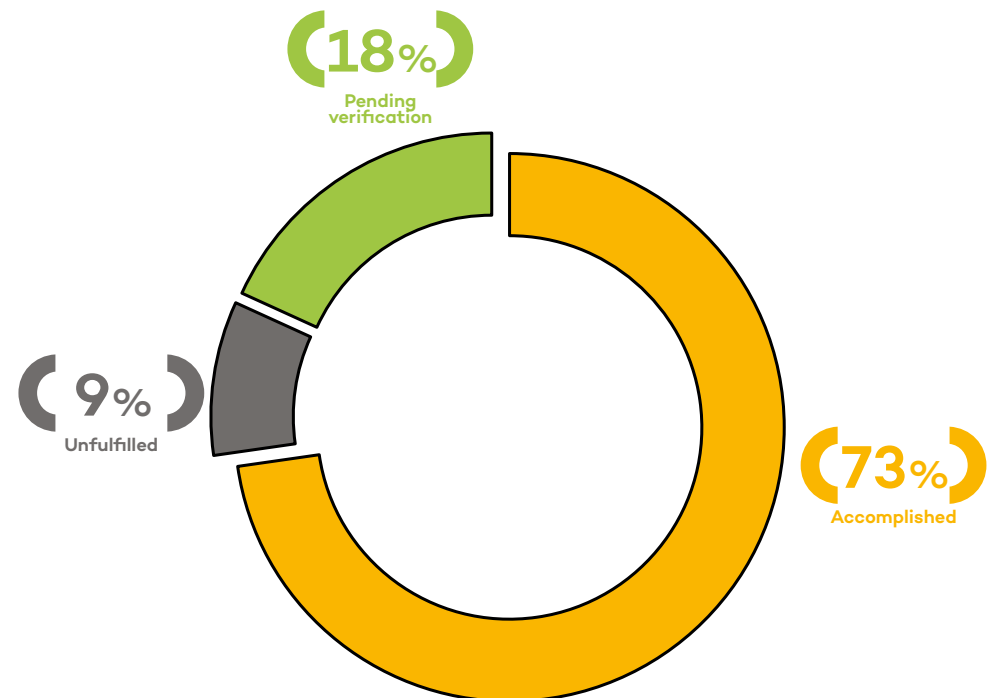
2.61 Time elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in fishing, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) elapsed between the detection of a breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in fishing is shown below.



2.62 Administrative measures issued in fishing by status of the measure, up to Q4 2018

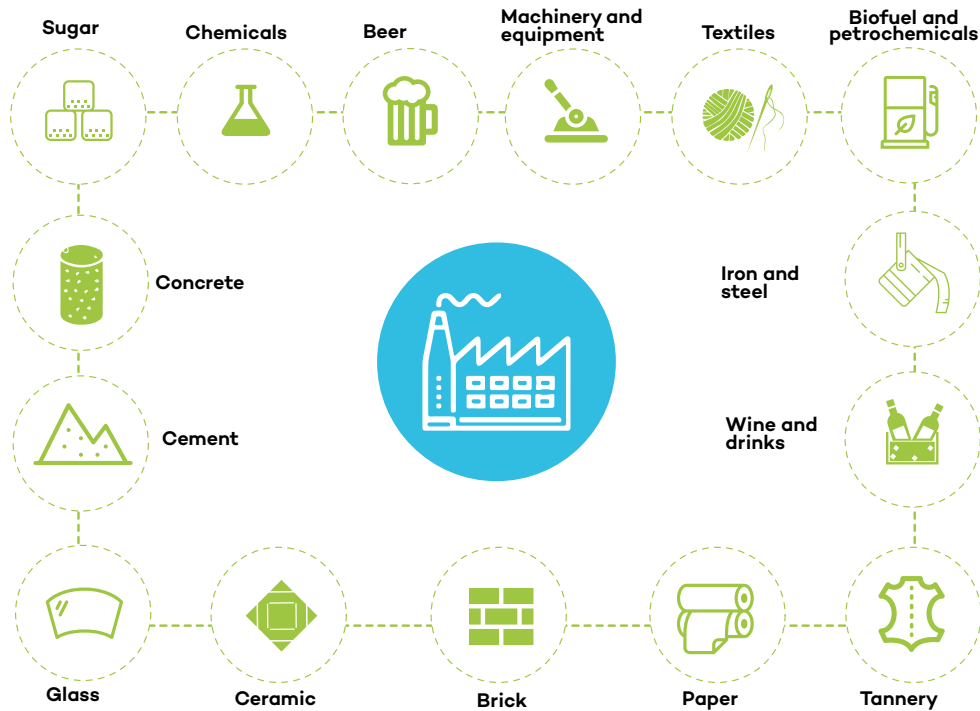
The detail of compliance with the administrative measures issued can be seen in the graph below.



II.II.II Industry

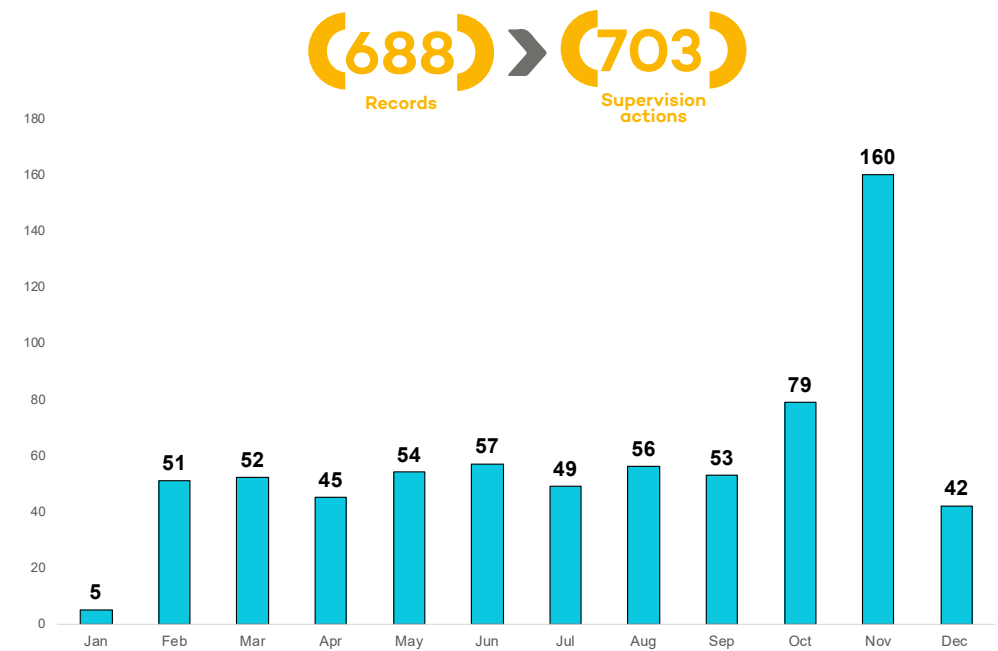
Environmental supervision of the industry subsector took place in the following activities:

2.63 Industrial activities



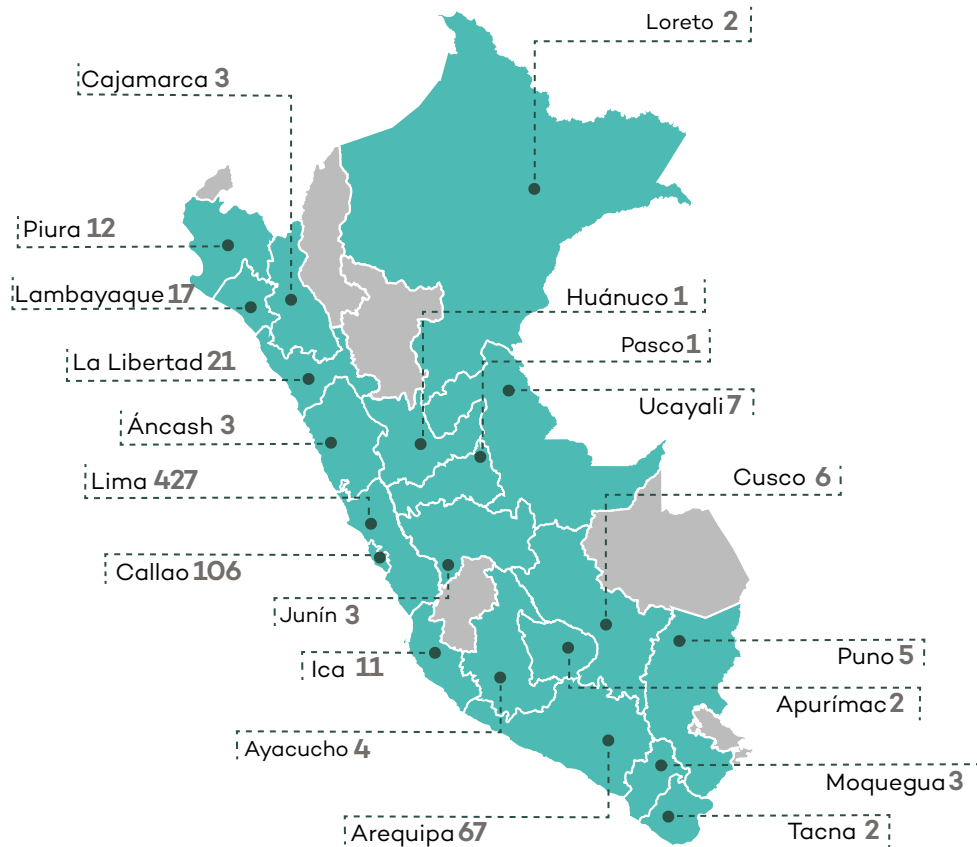
2.64 Supervision actions in industry, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **703** environmental supervision actions had been carried out.



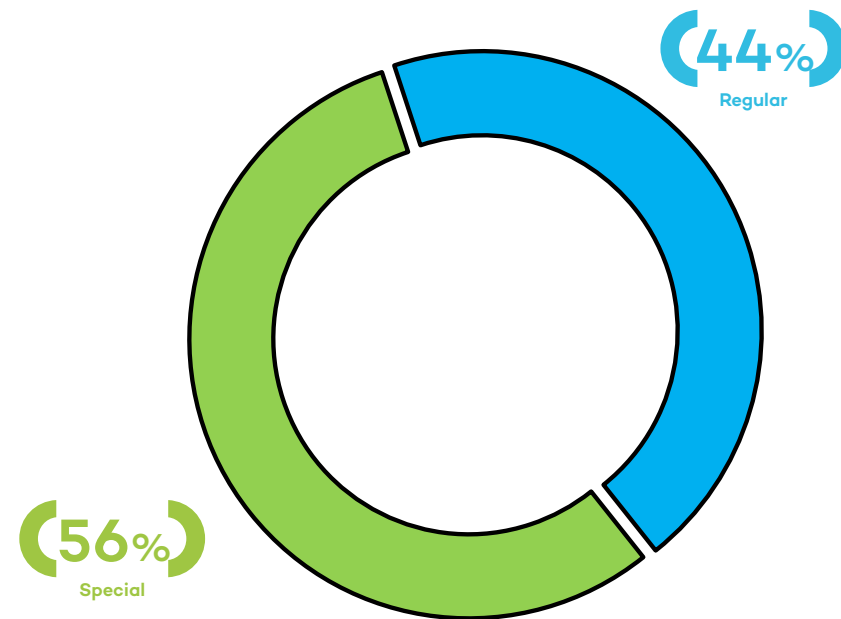
2.65 Supervision actions in industry, by region, up to Q4 2018

The actions of environmental supervision were distributed in different regions according to the following map.



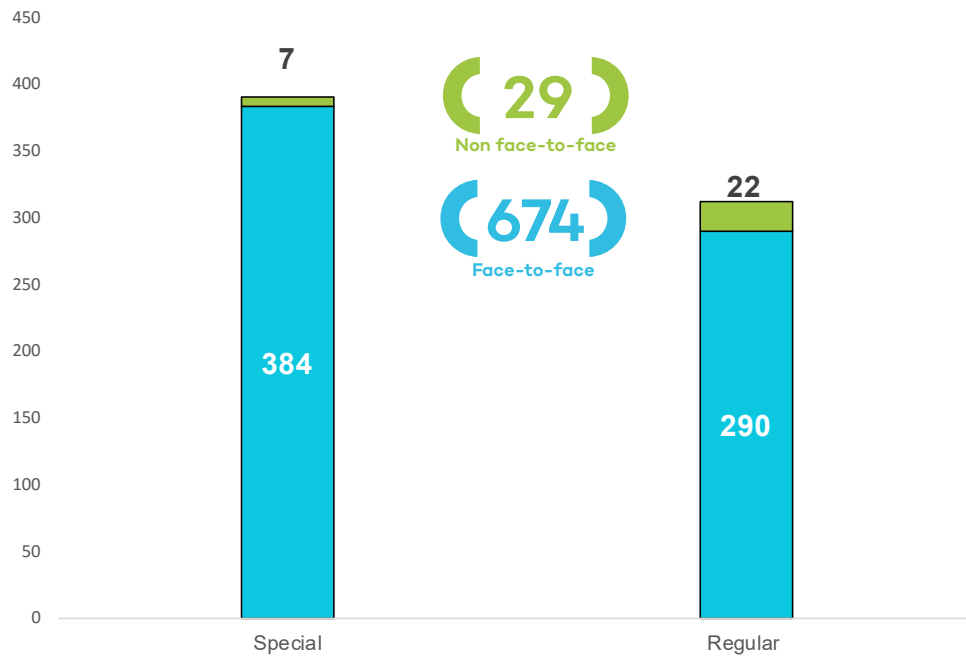
2.66 Supervision actions in industry, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

44% (312) of the supervision actions were regular and 56% (391) were special.



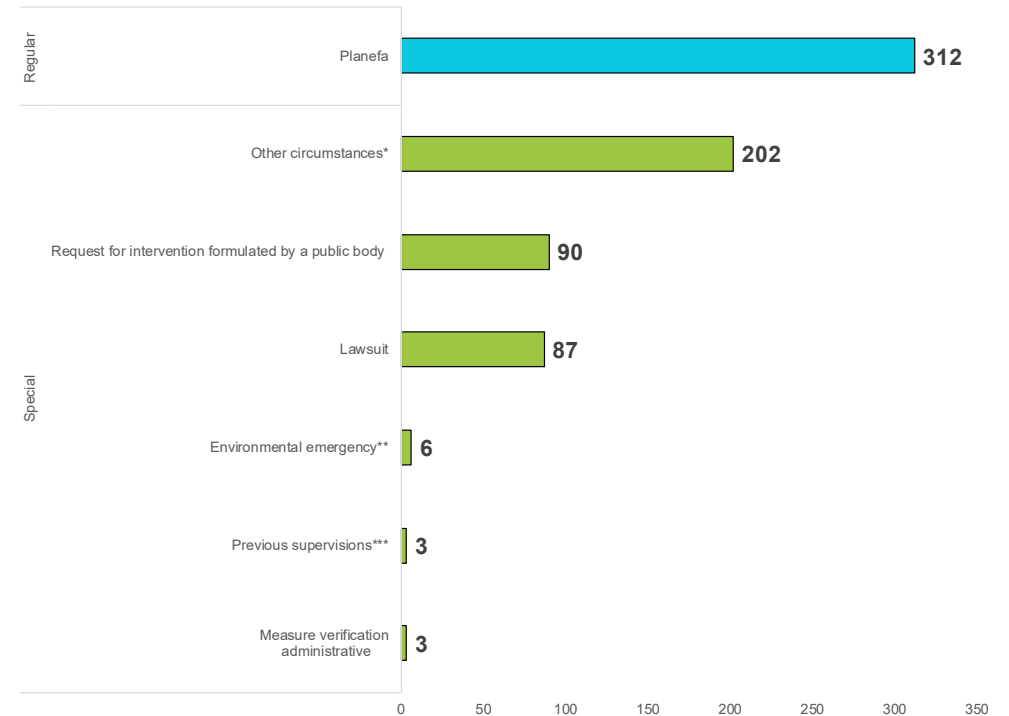
2.67 Supervision actions in industry, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

674 supervision actions were carried out face-to-face and 29 were not.



2.68 Supervision actions in industry, by source, up to Q4 2018

The source of the supervisions carried out can be seen in the graph below.



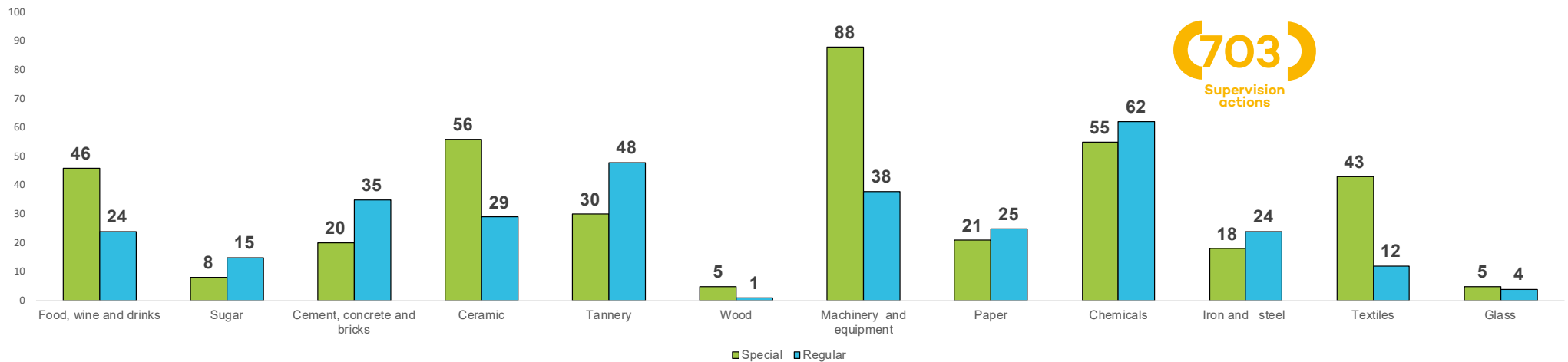
*Verification of effluent discharge, verification of assumed commitments and complaint of residents.

**Includes accidents of environmental nature and emergency reports formulated by the administered

***Those that are necessary to execute the supervision actions efficiently and effectively.

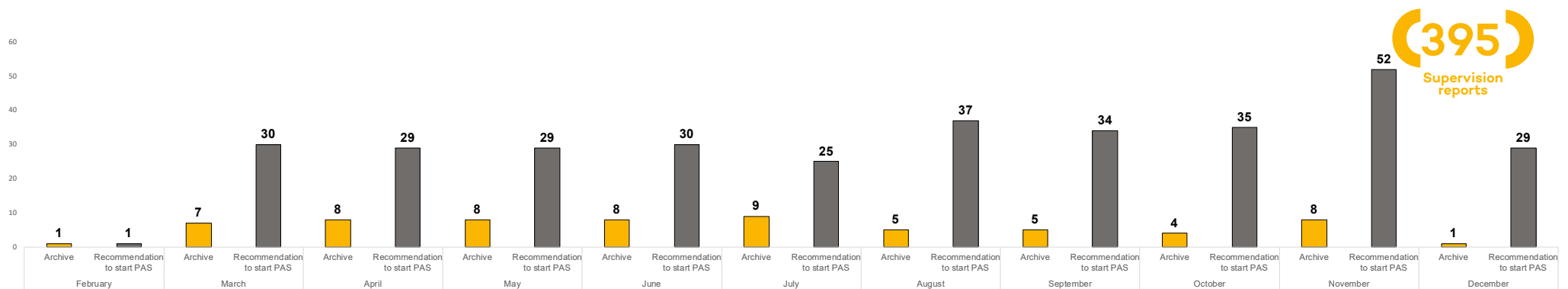
2.69 Supervision actions in industry, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The highest number of supervision actions were carried out in activities related to the production of chemical products.



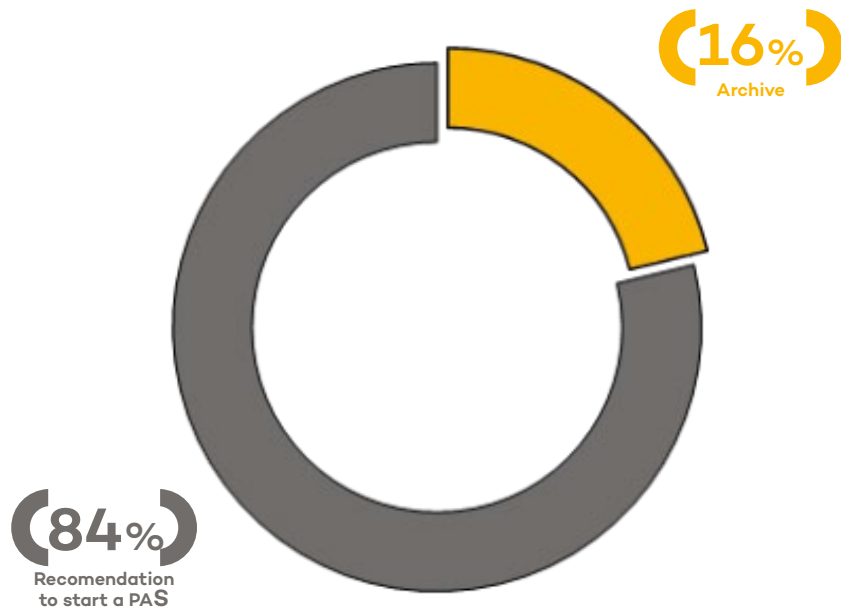
2.70 Supervision reports in industry, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

395 supervision reports were generated which was equal to the number of records, the details of which are shown below.



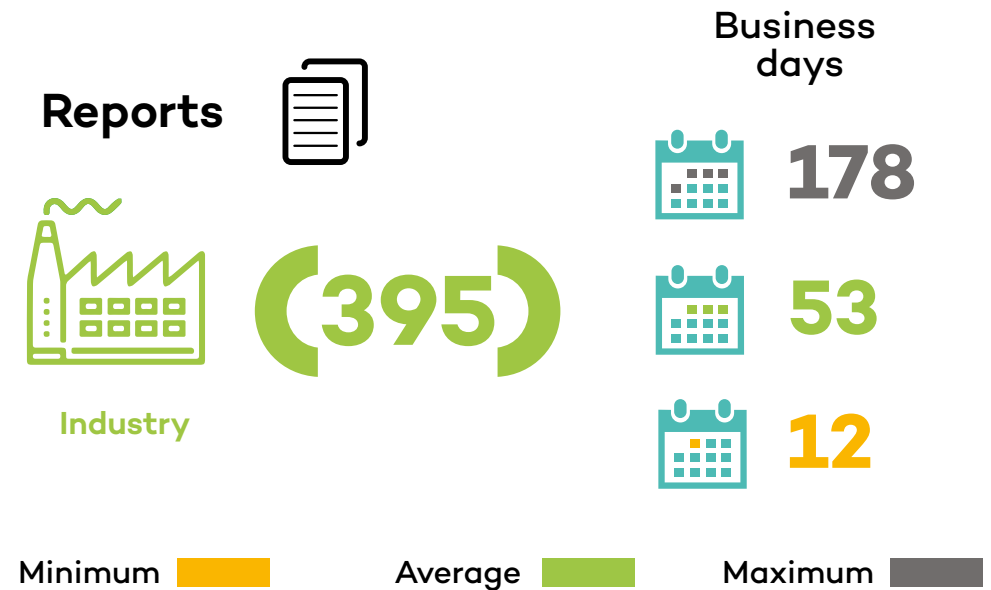
2.71 Supervision actions in industry, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

16% (64) of the supervision reports were archived, while **84%** (331) recommended the start of a PAS.



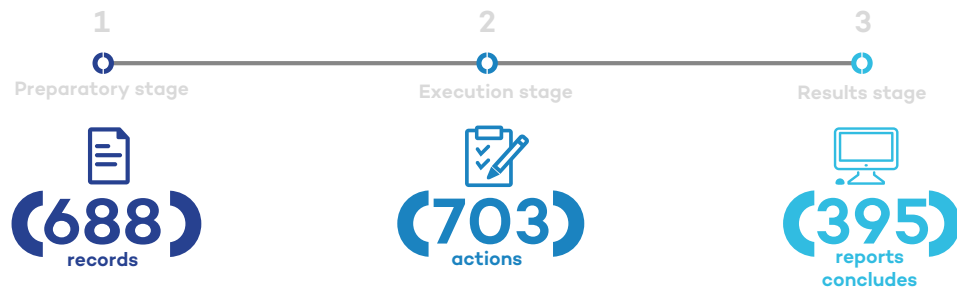
2.72 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports in industry, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports in the industry subsector is shown below.



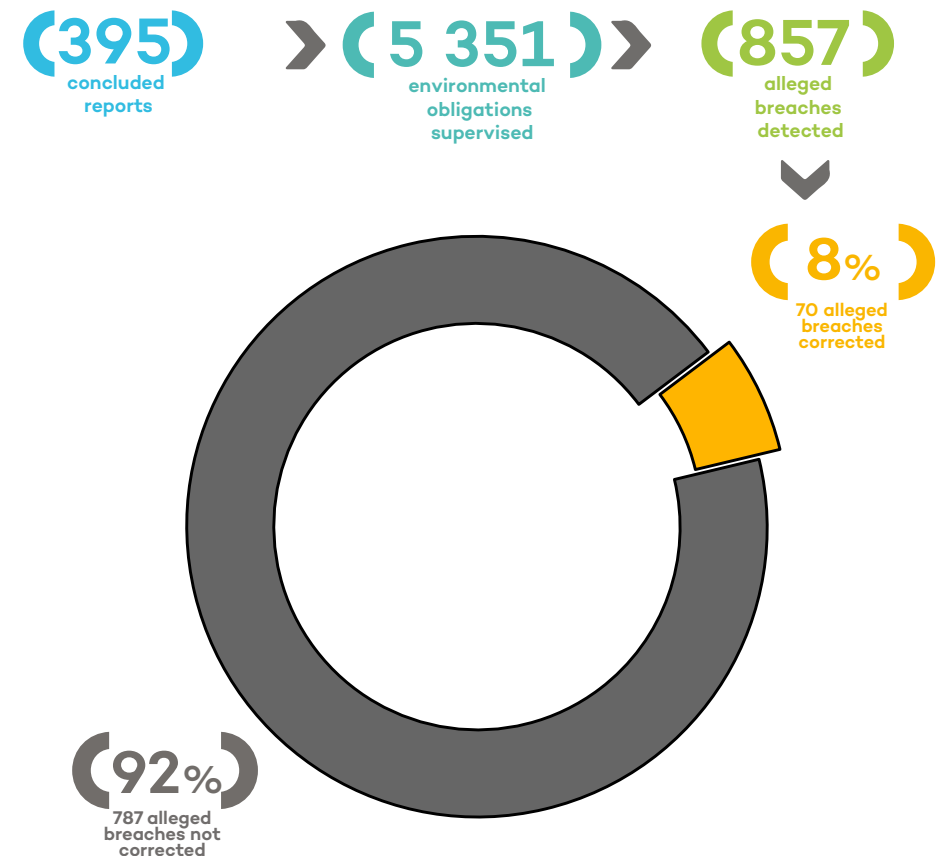
2.73 Summary of the supervision process in industry, up to Q4 2018

688 supervision records were generated and 395 supervision reports have been concluded.



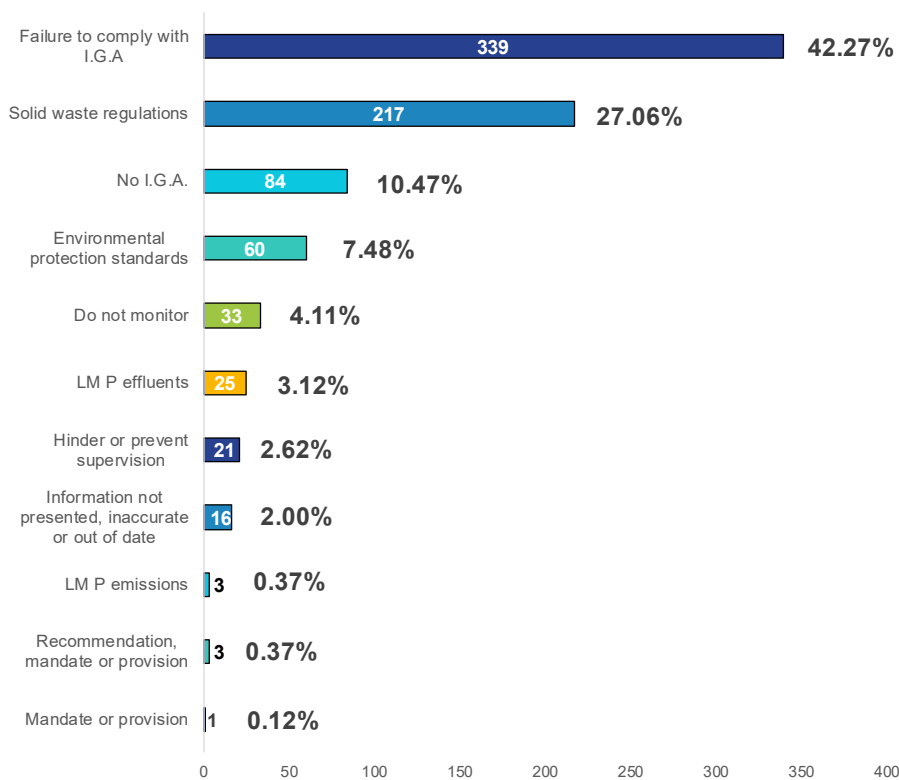
2.74 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in 857 of the 5,351 supervised environmental obligations. 8% (70) were corrected.



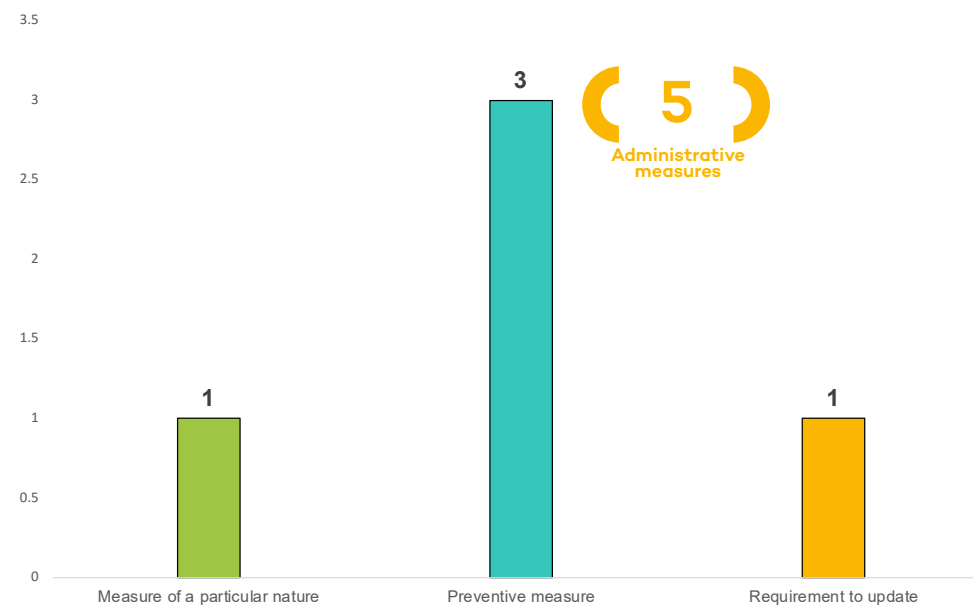
2.75 Classification of alleged breaches in industry, up to Q4 2018

The classification of alleged breaches* can be seen in the following chart.



2.76 Administrative measures issued in industry, by category, up to Q4 2018

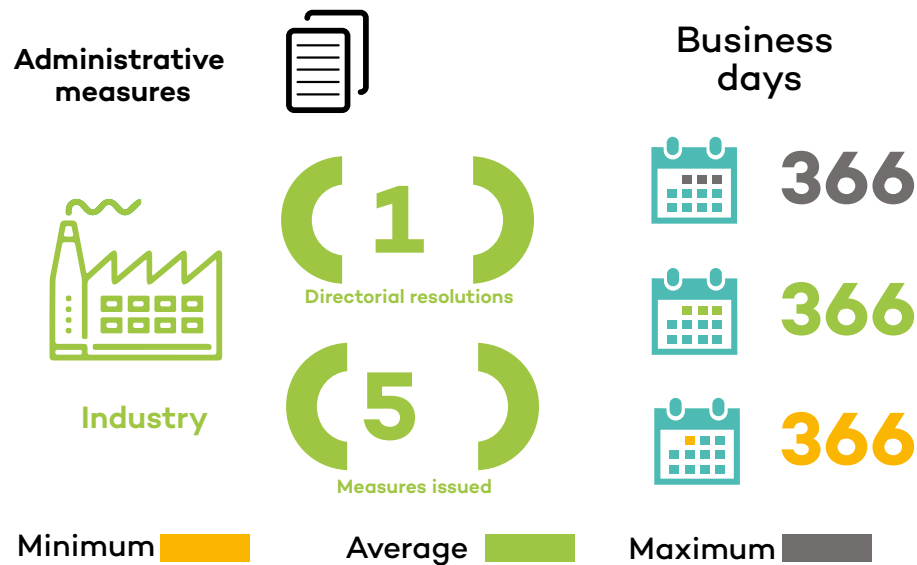
Up to Q4, **5** administrative measures were issued in the industries subsector. The detail of the type of measure issued is shown in the following graph.



*Only breaches that lead to an administrative sanctioning procedure are considered.

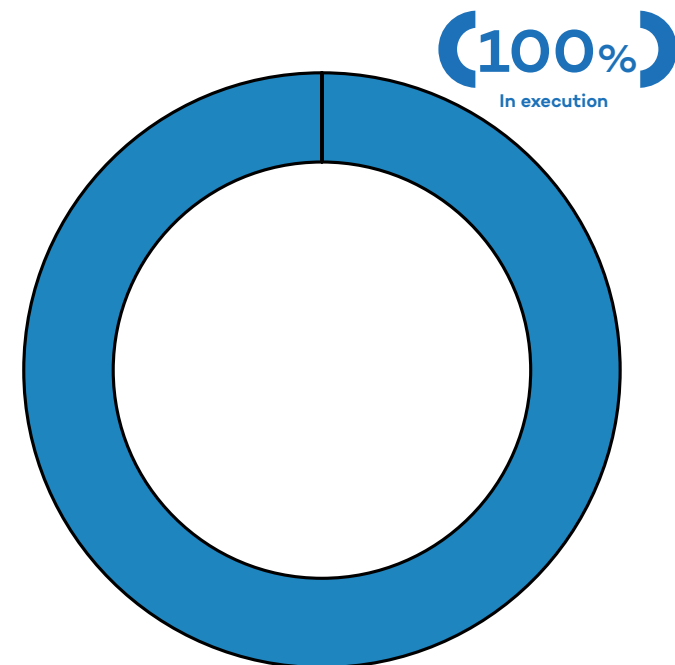
2.77 Time elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in industry, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) elapsed between the detection of a breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in industry is shown below.



2.78 Administrative measures issued in industry by status of the measure, up to Q4 2018

The detail of compliance with the administrative measures issued can be seen in the graph below.



II.II.III Agriculture

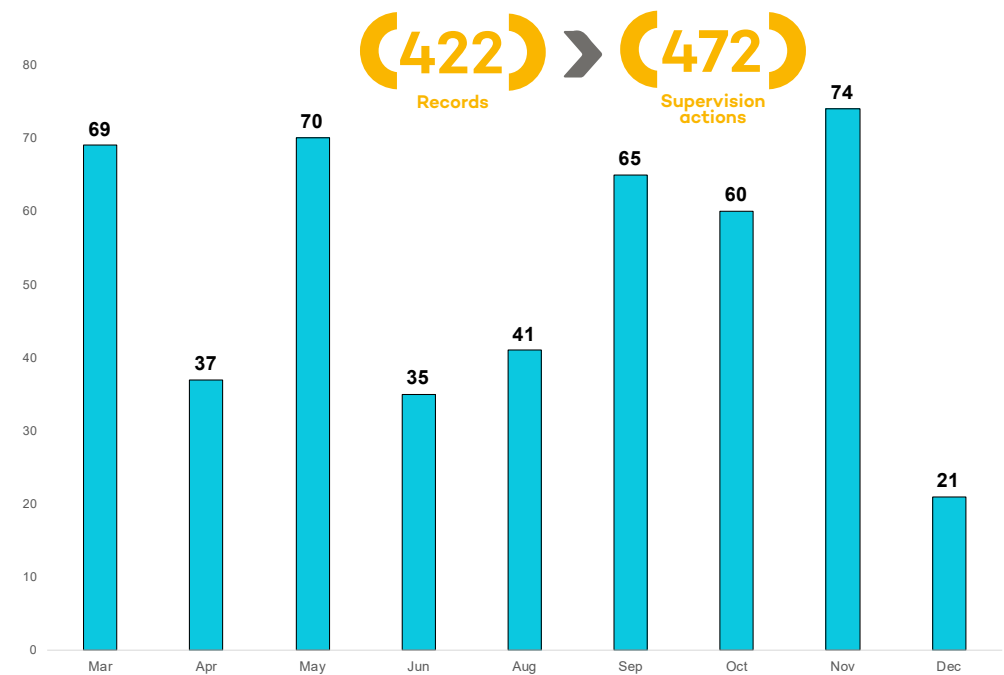
The direct environmental supervision of the agriculture subsector has competencies in the activities detailed below, which are in the process of being transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture (Minagri):

2.79 Activities in agriculture



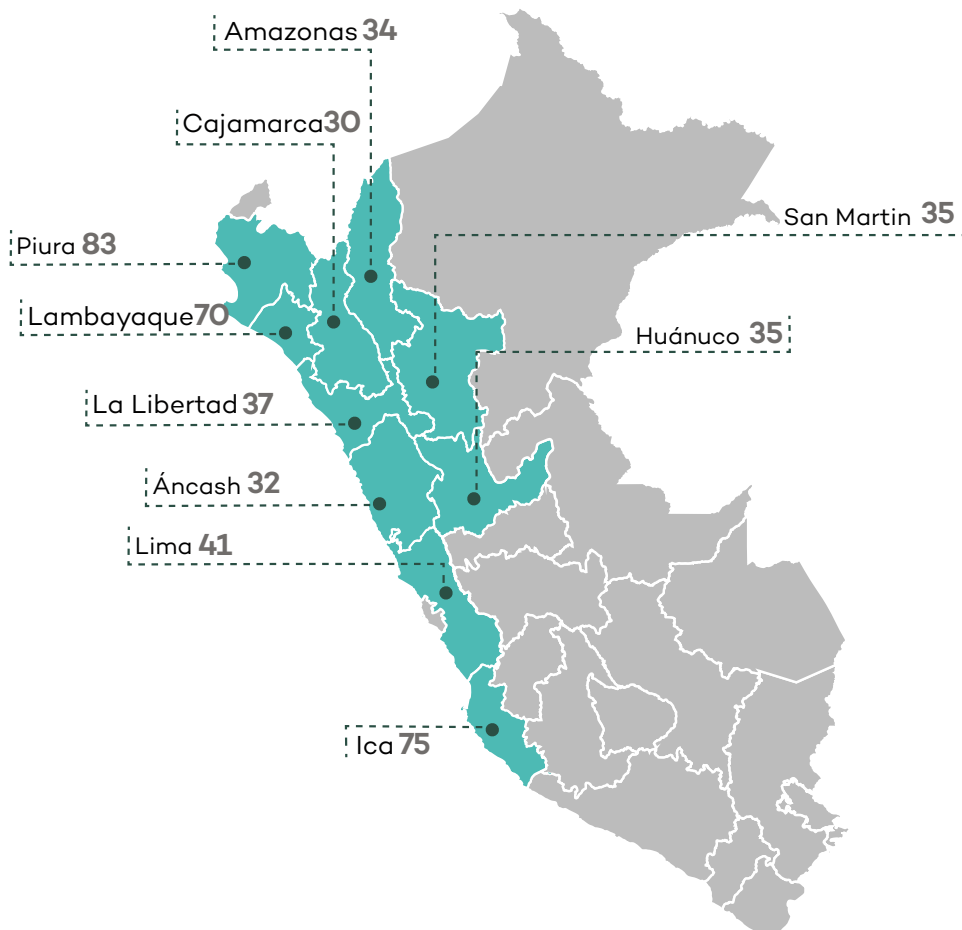
2.80 Supervision actions in agriculture, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, environmental **472** supervision actions had taken place.



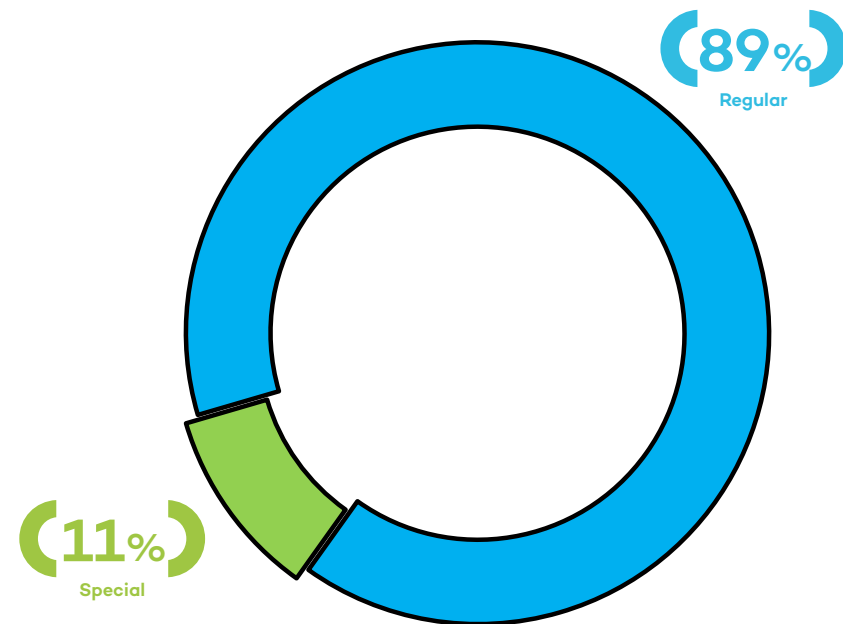
2.81 Supervision actions in agriculture, by region, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **472** environmental supervision actions in agriculture, distributed in the following regions, were carried out.



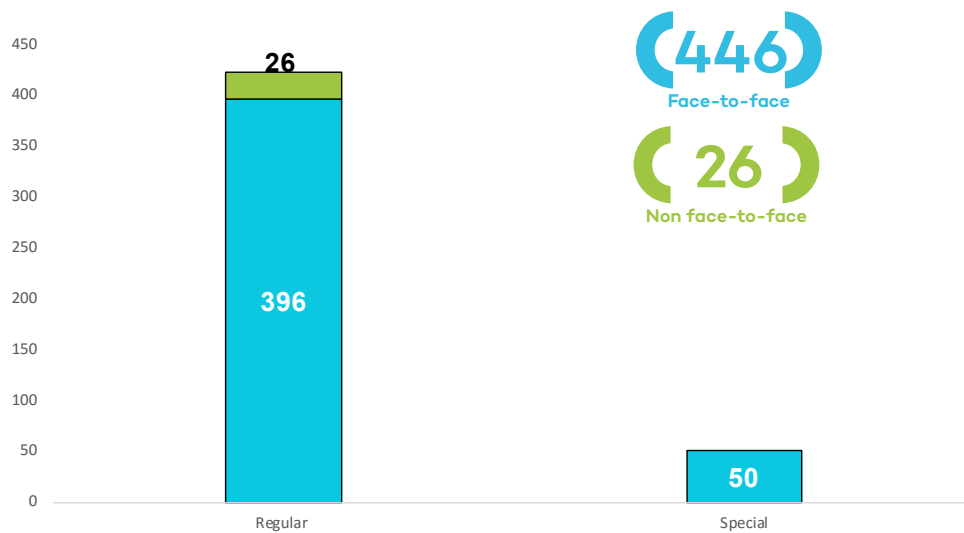
2.82 Supervision actions in agriculture, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

89% (422) of the supervision actions were regular and **11%** (50) were special.



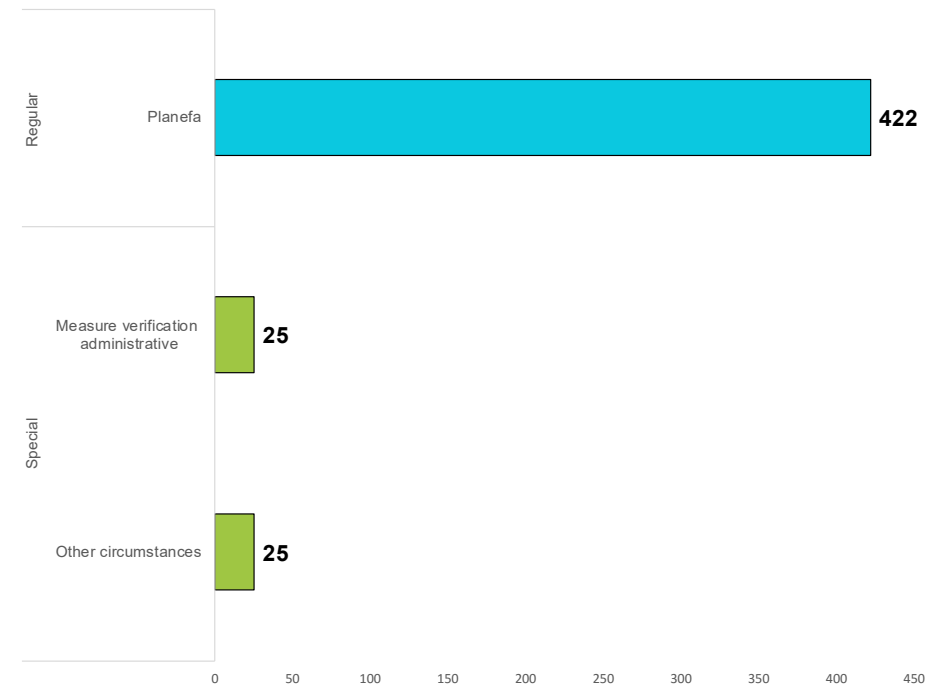
2.83 Supervision actions in agriculture, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

All supervision actions carried out were regular, of which **446** were face-to-face and **26** were not.



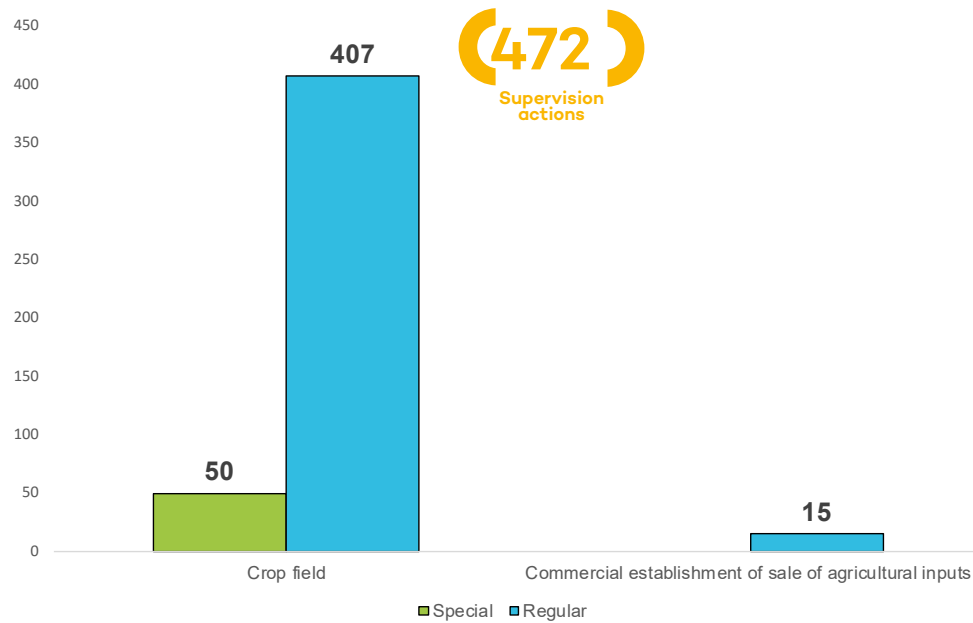
2.84 Supervision actions in agriculture, by source, up to Q4 2018

The source of the supervisions carried out can be seen in the graph below.



2.85 Supervision actions in agriculture, by activity, up to Q4 2018

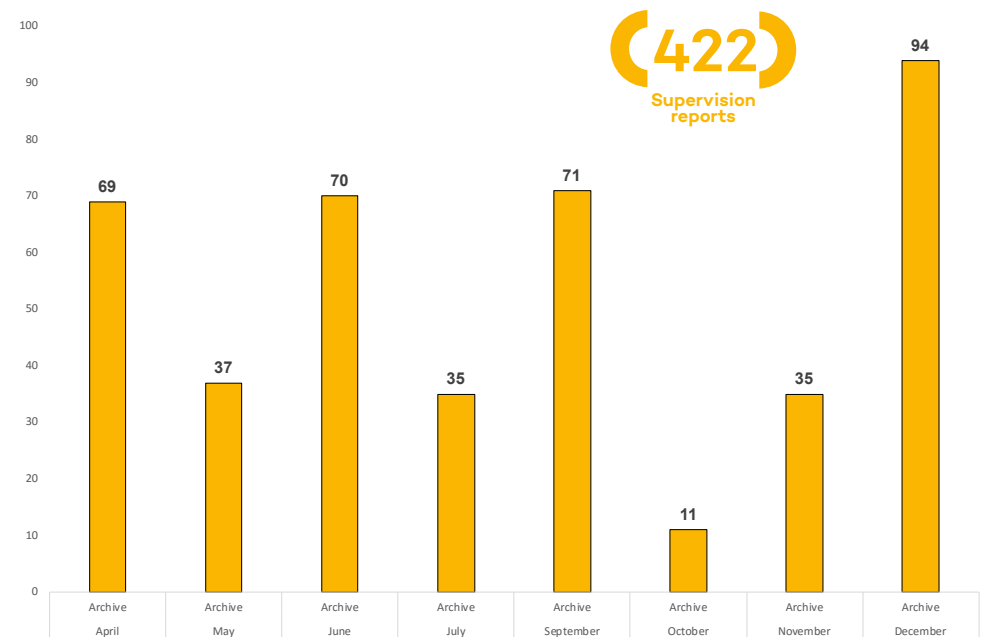
The majority of supervision actions were carried out in production activities*.



* According to article 1 of Law 29811, living modified organisms that have cultivation or breeding purposes until the year 2021 are prohibited.

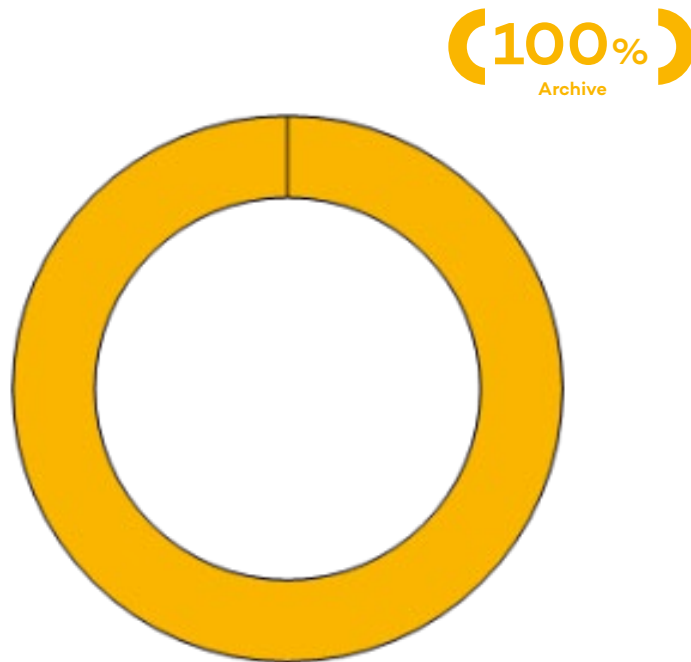
2.86 Supervision reports in agriculture, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

422 supervision reports were generated, the details of which are shown below.



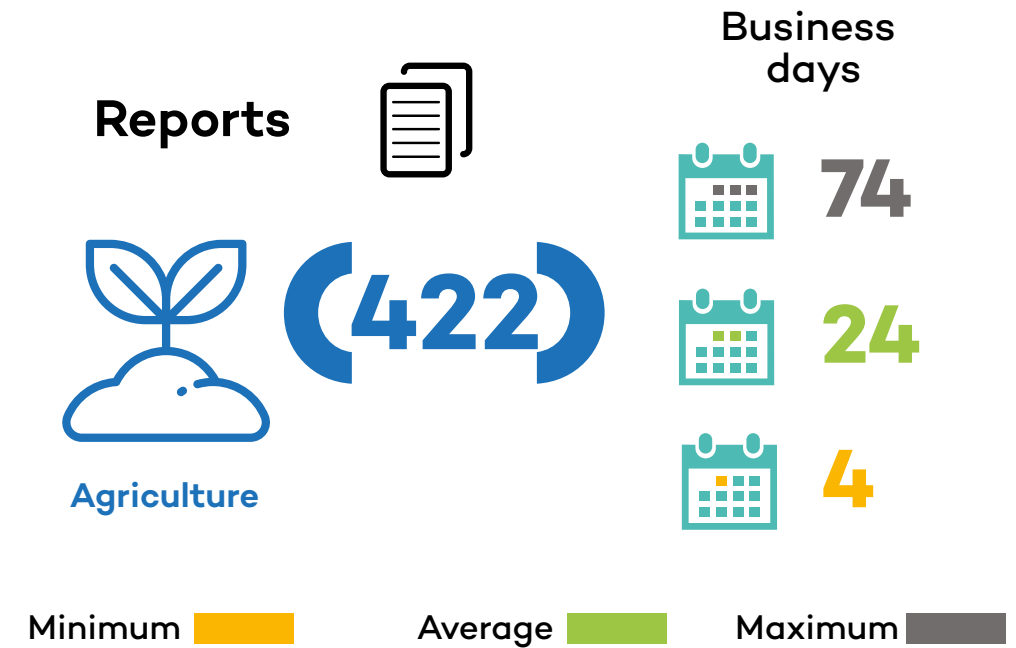
2.87 Supervision reports in agriculture, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

Of the **422** supervision reports, **100%** were archived.



2.88 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports in agriculture, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of supervision reports in the agriculture subsector is shown below.



2.89 Summary of the supervision process in agriculture, up to Q4 2018

422 supervision records were generated and 422 supervision reports have been concluded.



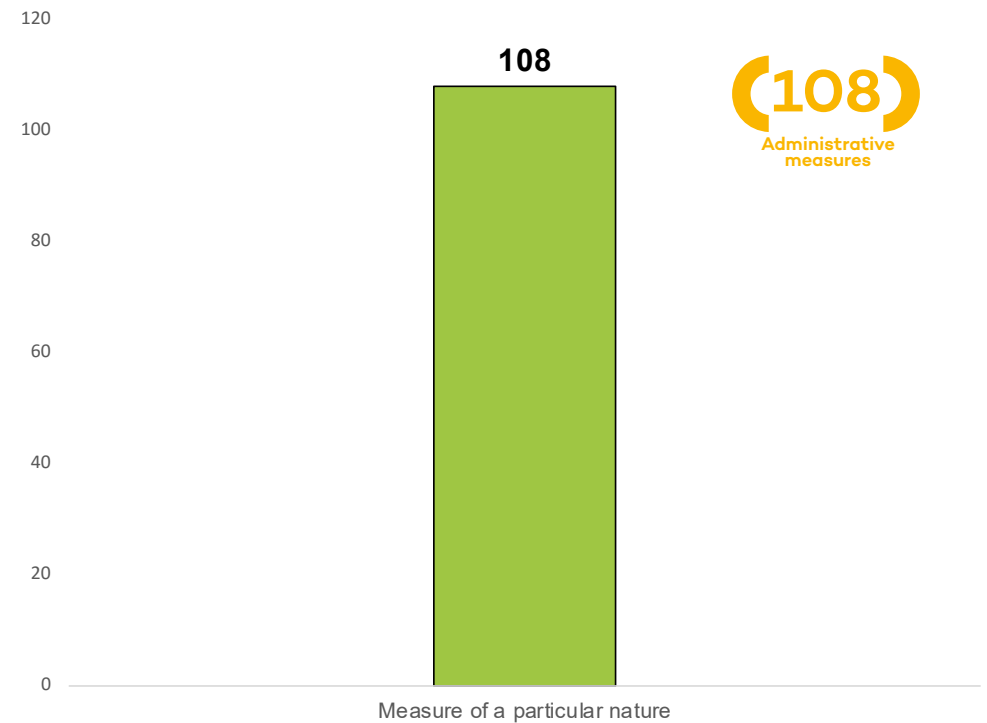
2.90 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

No alleged breaches of the 422 supervised environmental obligations were identified.



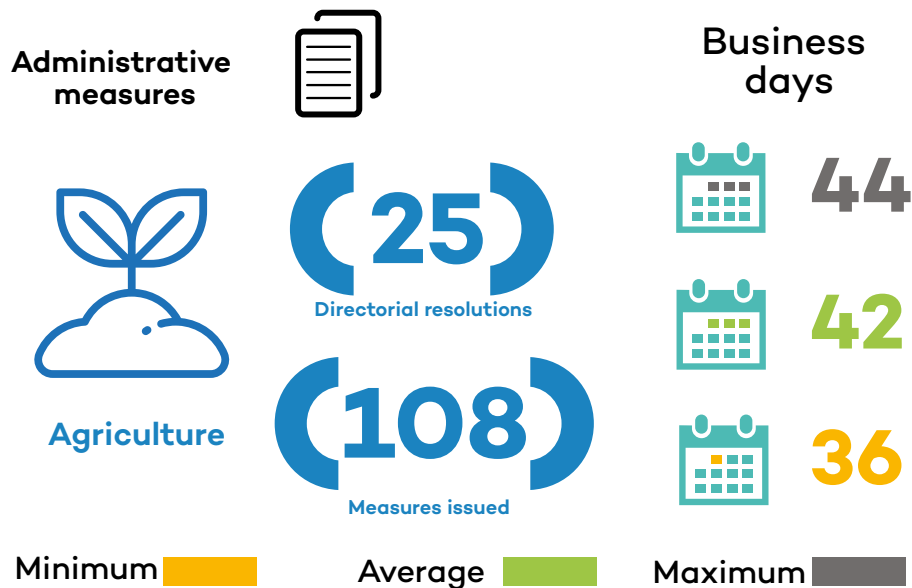
2.91 Administrative measures issued in agriculture, by category, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, 108 administrative measures were issued in the agriculture subsector. The detail of the type of measure issued is shown in the following graph.



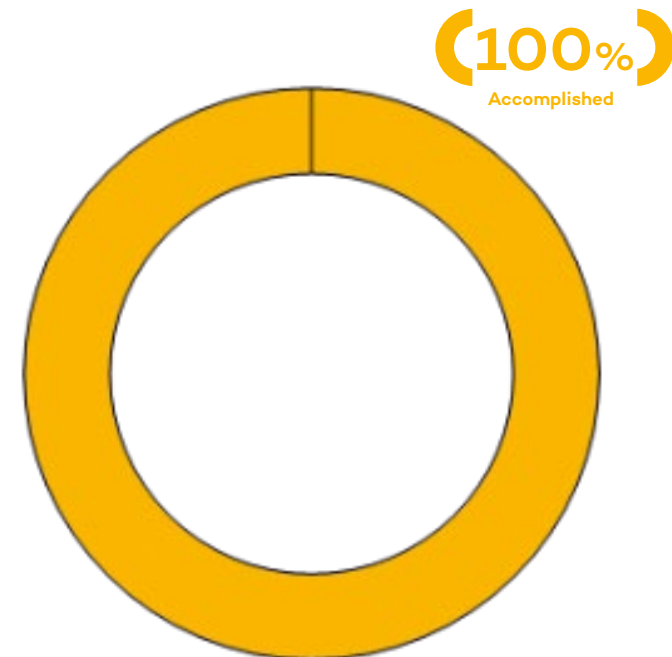
2.92 Time elapsed between the detection of the breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in agriculture, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) elapsed between the detection of a breach and the ruling of the administrative measure in agriculture is shown below.



2.93 Administrative measures issued in agriculture by status of the measure, up to Q4 2018

The detail of compliance with the administrative measures issued can be seen in the graph below.



II.III. Infrastructure and services

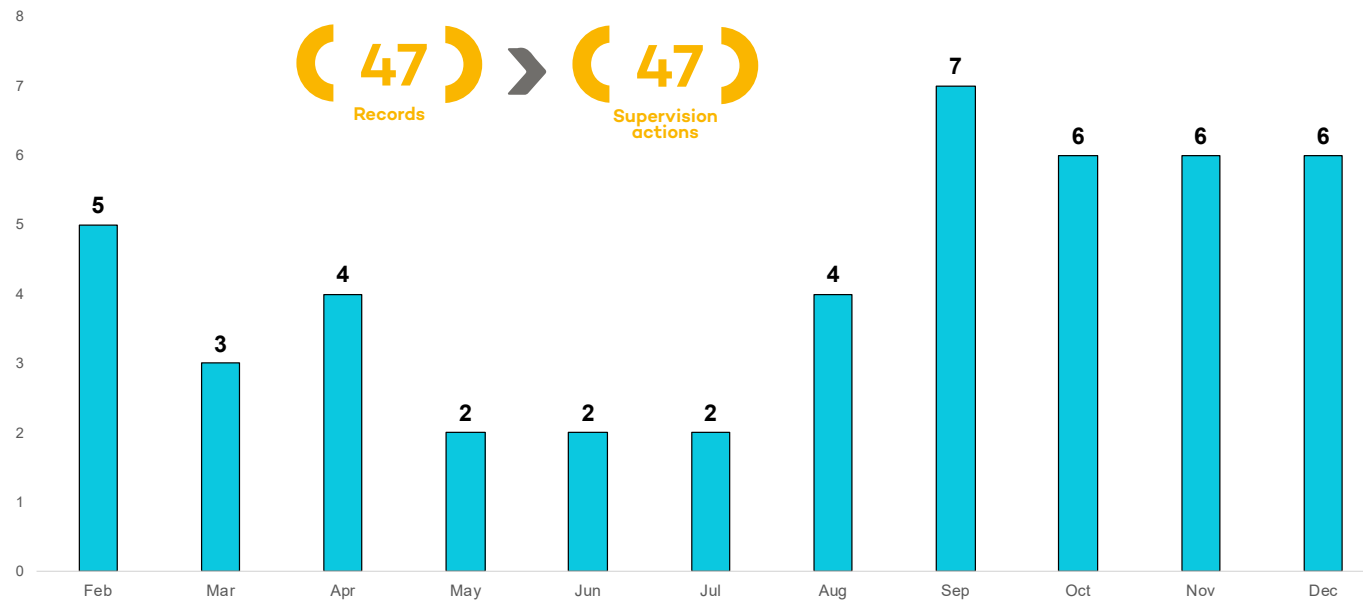
The Directorate of Environmental Supervision in Infrastructure and Services oversees compliance with environmental obligations that can be audited in the field of infrastructure and services, it issues administrative measures in its area of competence, and proposes the imposition of corrective and precautionary measures.

II.III.I Environmental consultancies

The direct environmental supervision of environmental consultancy firms has the competence of supervising compliance with the obligations of the consultants registered in the National Registry of Environmental Consultants.

2.94 Supervision actions of environmental consultancies, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **47** environmental supervision actions of environmental consultancies in the Lima and Callao regions had been carried out.



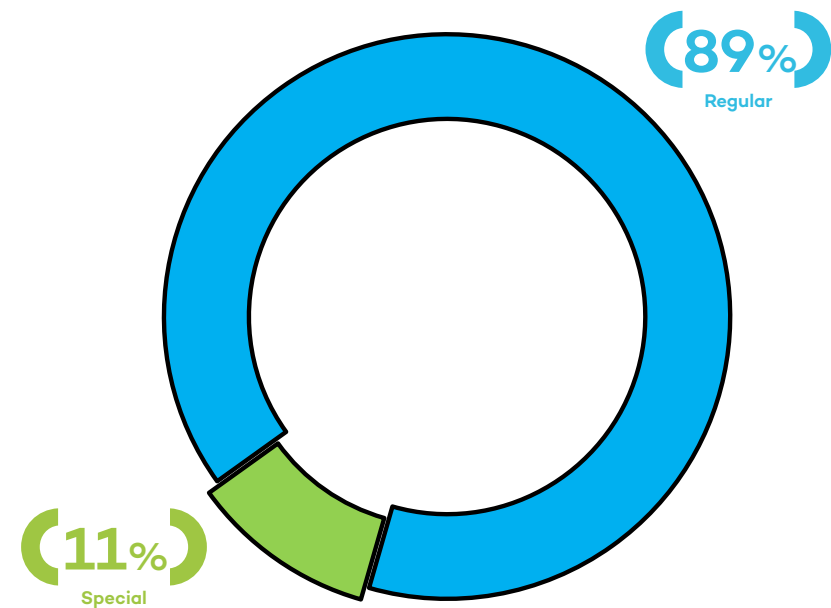
2.95 Supervision actions of environmental consultancies, up to Q4 2018

The supervision actions were distributed in two regions, as detailed in the map below.



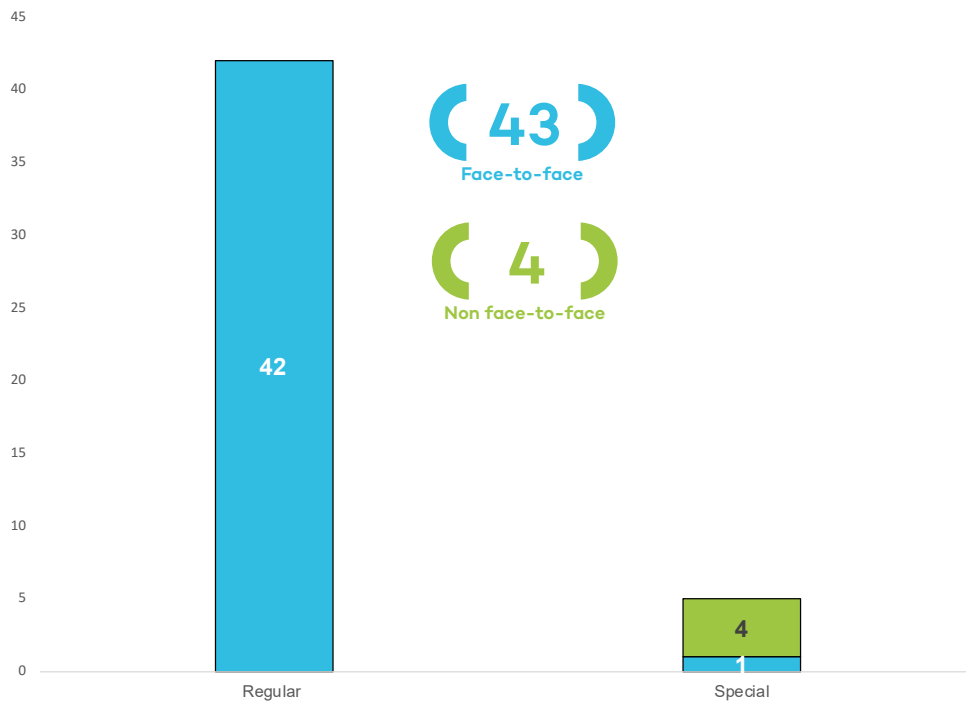
2.96 Supervision actions of environmental consultancies, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

89% (42) of the supervision actions were regular and **11%** (5) were special*.



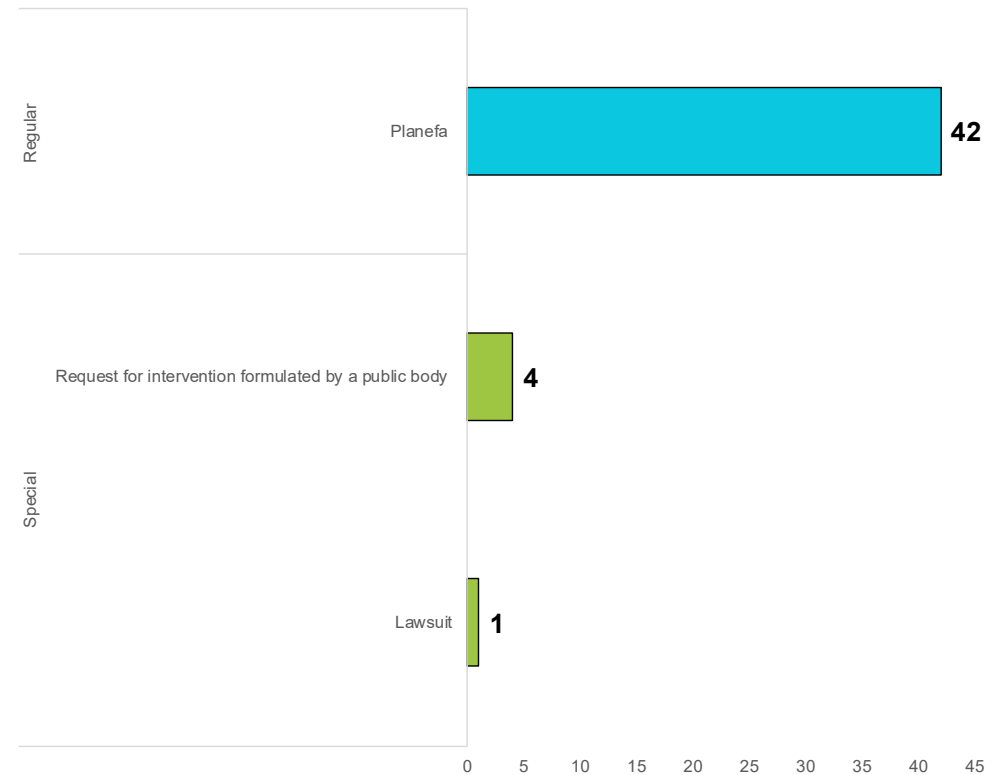
2.97 Supervision actions of environmental consultancies, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

43 of the supervision actions were face-to-face, whilst 4 were not.



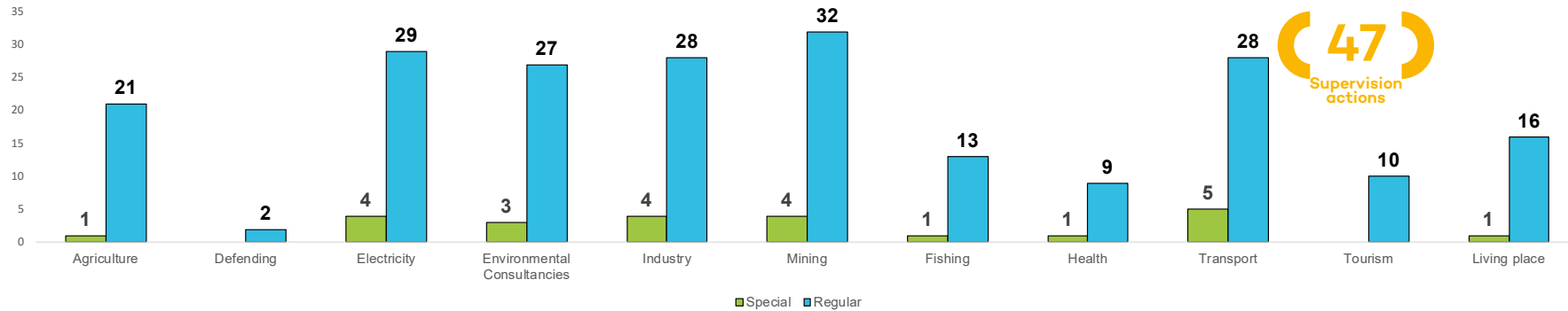
2.98 Supervision actions of environmental consultancies, by source, up to Q4 2018

The source of the supervisions carried out can be seen in the graph below.



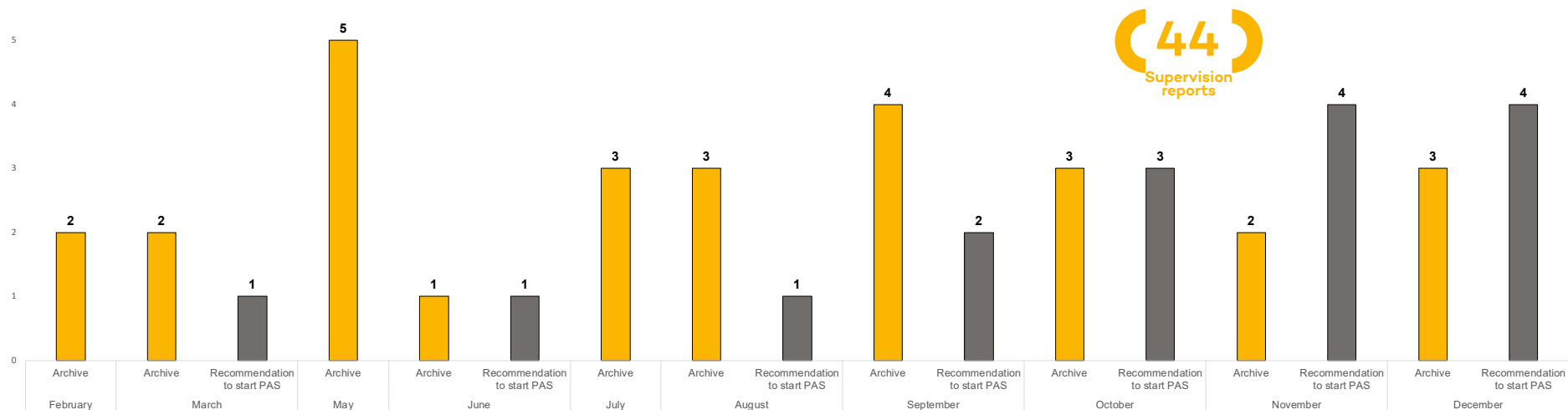
2.99 Supervision actions in environmental consultancies, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The actions of environmental supervision were carried out in attention to the sources indicated in the following graphic.



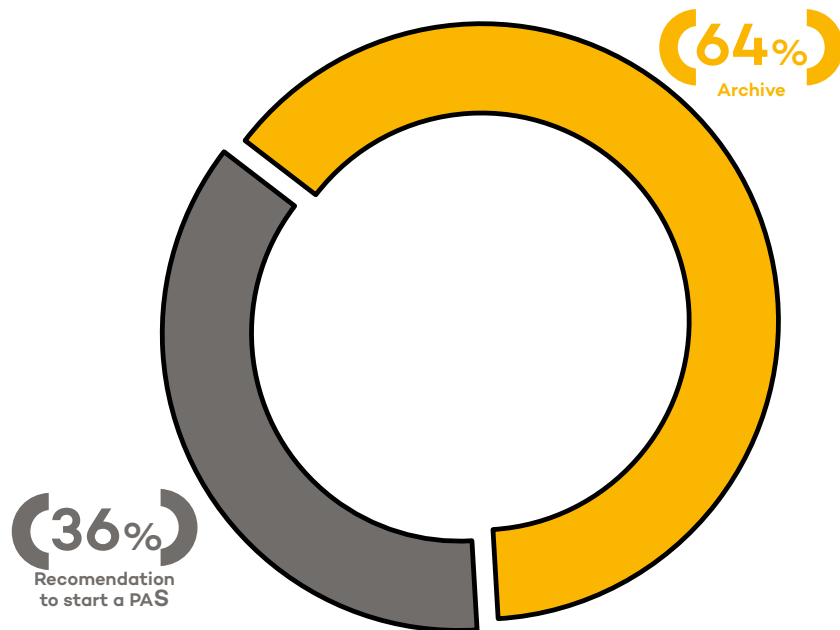
2.100 Supervision reports of environmental consultancies, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

44 supervision reports were generated which was equal to the number of records, the details of which are indicated below.



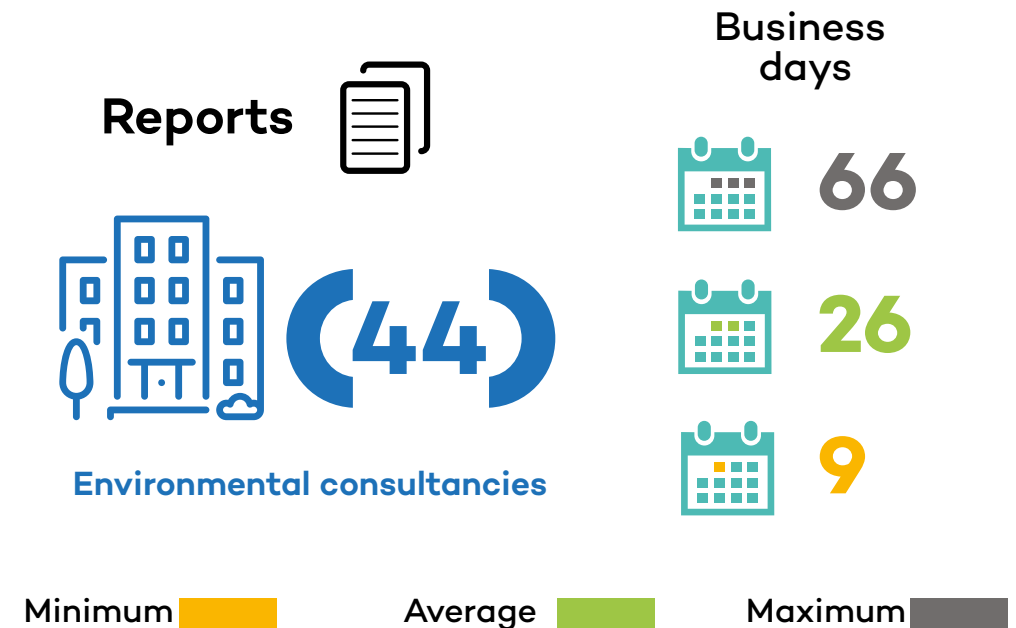
2.101 Supervision reports of environmental consultancies, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

64% (28) of the supervision reports were archived, while 36% (16) recommended the start of a PAS.



2.102 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports of environmental consultancies, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports of environmental consultancies is seen below.



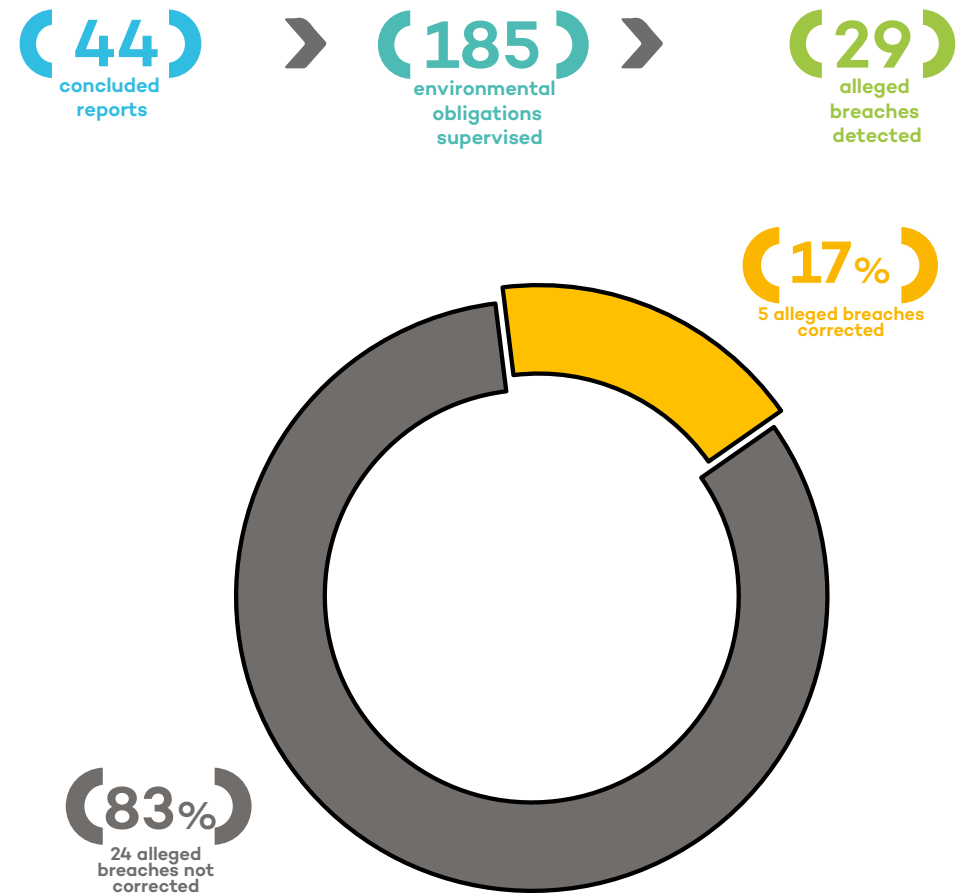
2.103 Summary of the supervision actions of environmental consultancies, up to Q4 2018

47 supervision records were generated and 44 supervision reports were concluded.



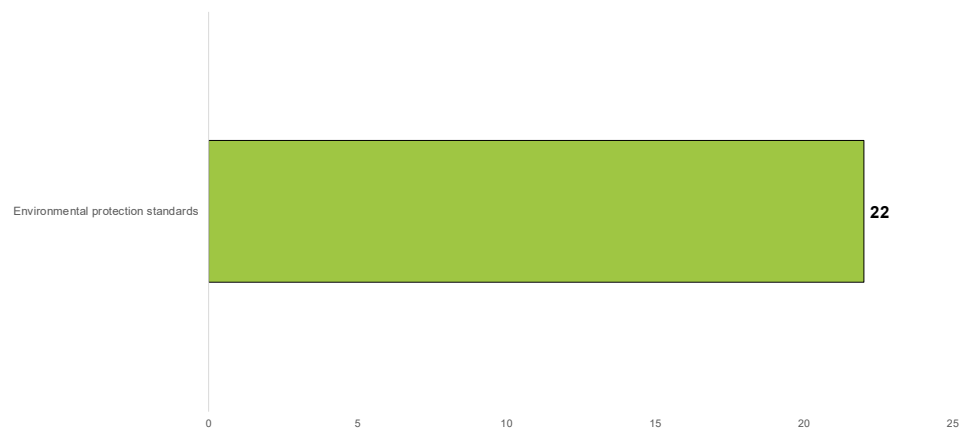
2.104 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

Alleged breaches were identified in 29 of the 185 supervised environmental obligations. 17% (5) were corrected.



2.105 Classification of breaches in environmental consultancies, up to Q4 2018

The classification of the alleged breaches* can be seen in the following graph.



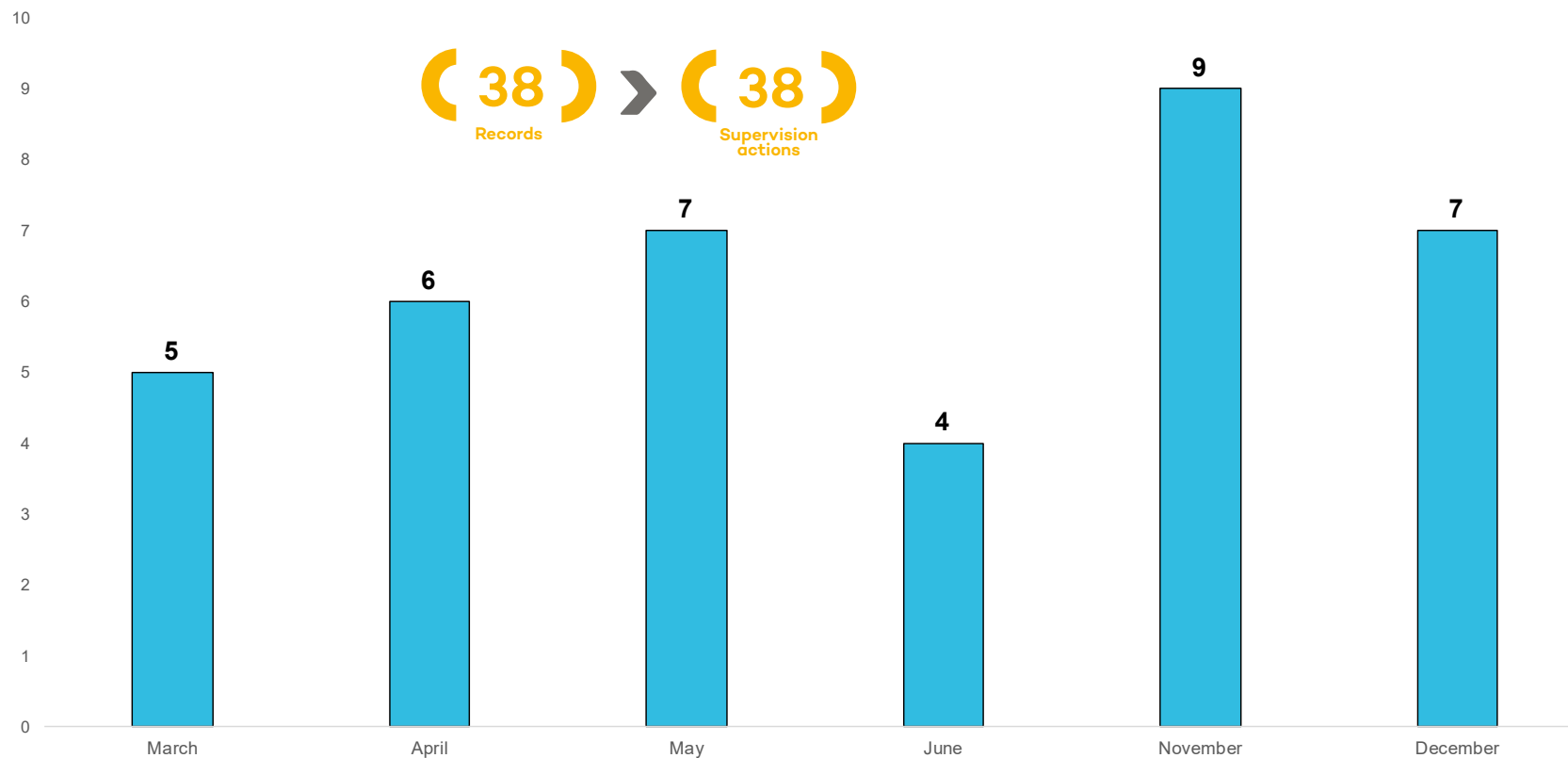
* It is considered only the non-compliance that generates a sanctioning administrative procedure.

II.III.II Solid waste

The direct environmental supervision of environmental consulting companies has the competence to supervise compliance with the obligations of the consultants registered in the National Registry of Environmental Consultants.

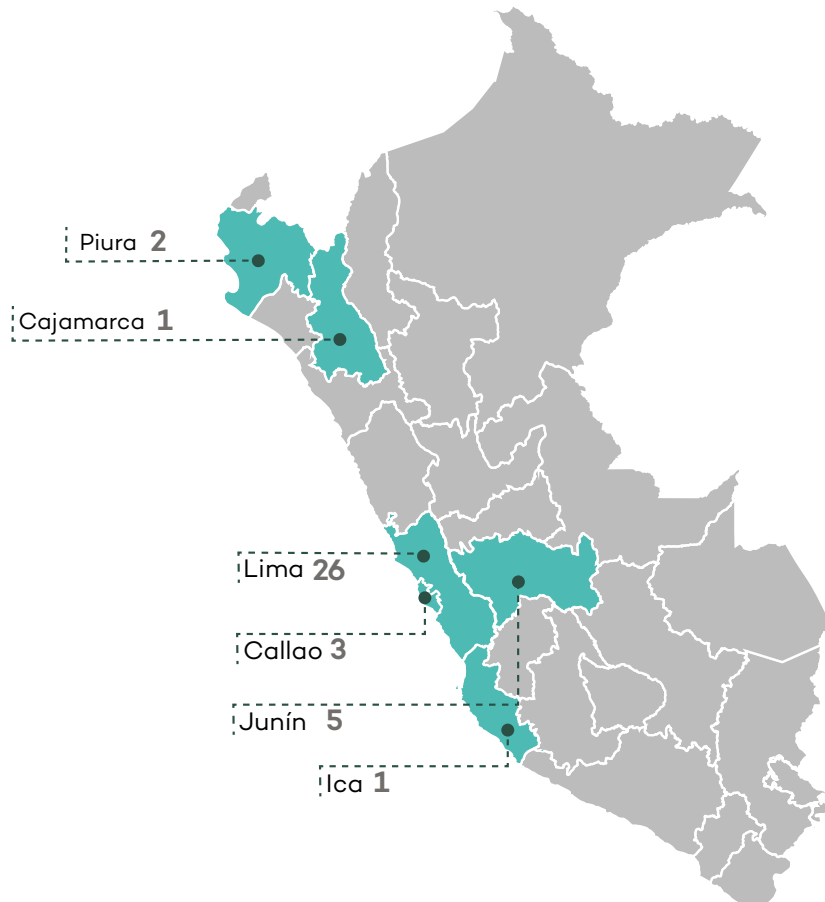
2.106 Supervision actions of solid waste, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **38** environmental monitoring actions have been carried out in different regions.



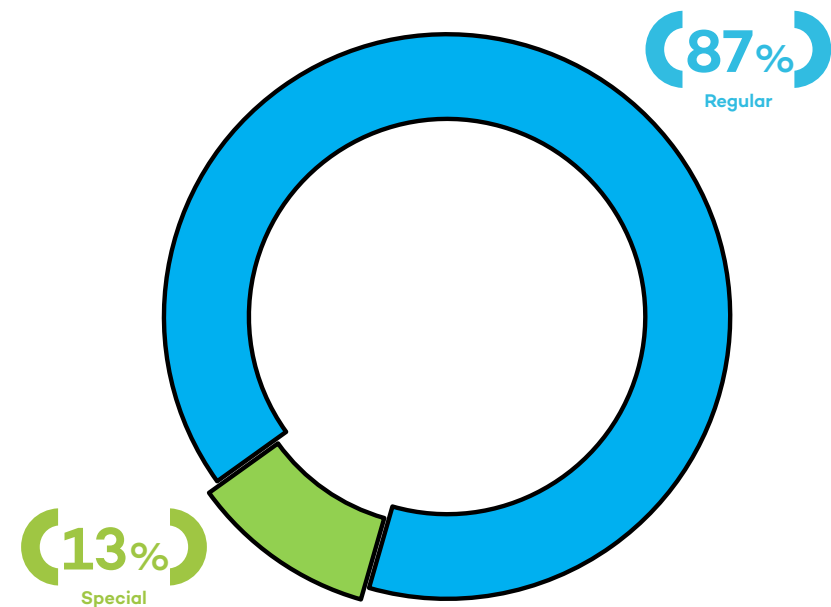
2.107 Supervision actions in solid waste, up to Q4 2018

The supervision actions were distributed in two regions, as detailed in the map below.



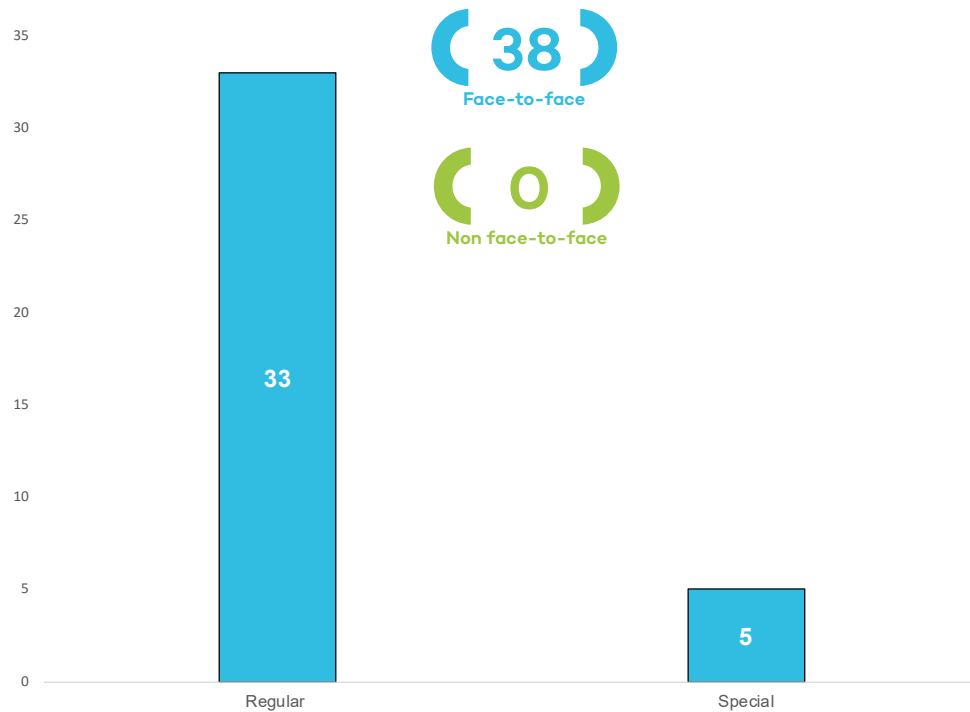
2.108 Supervision actions in solid waste, by type of supervision, up to Q4 2018

87% (33) of the supervision actions were regular and **13%** (5) were special*.



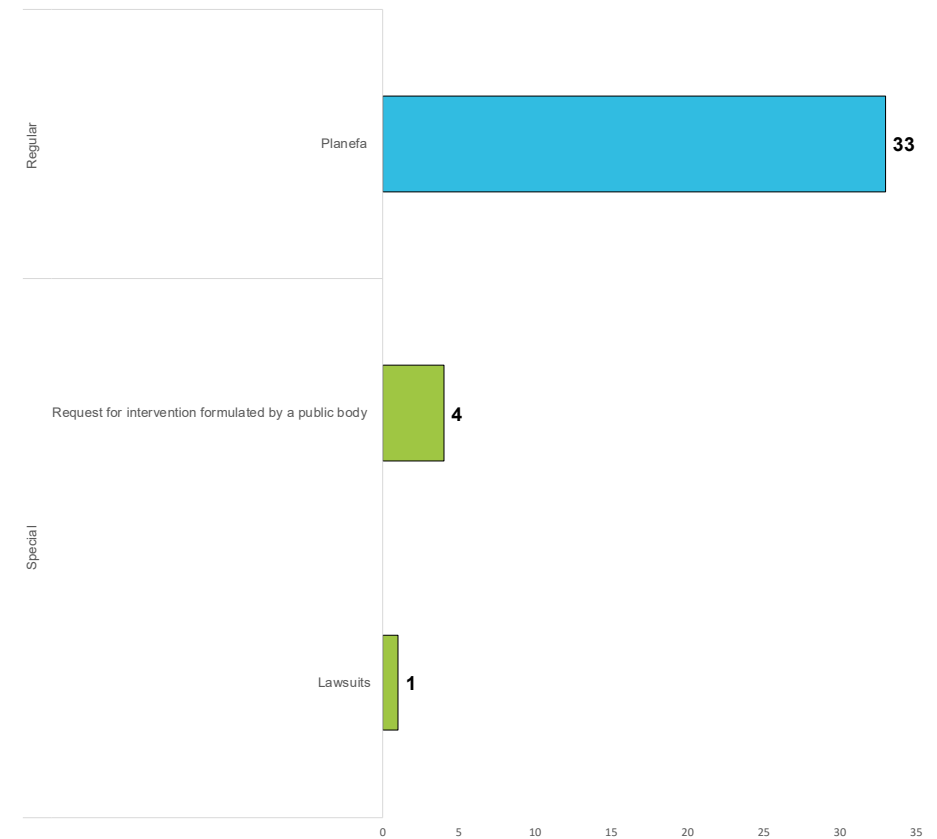
2.109 Supervision actions of solid waste, by type of action, up to Q4 2018

The majority of supervisory actions, both for regular and special supervisions, are face-to-face, as shown in the following graph.



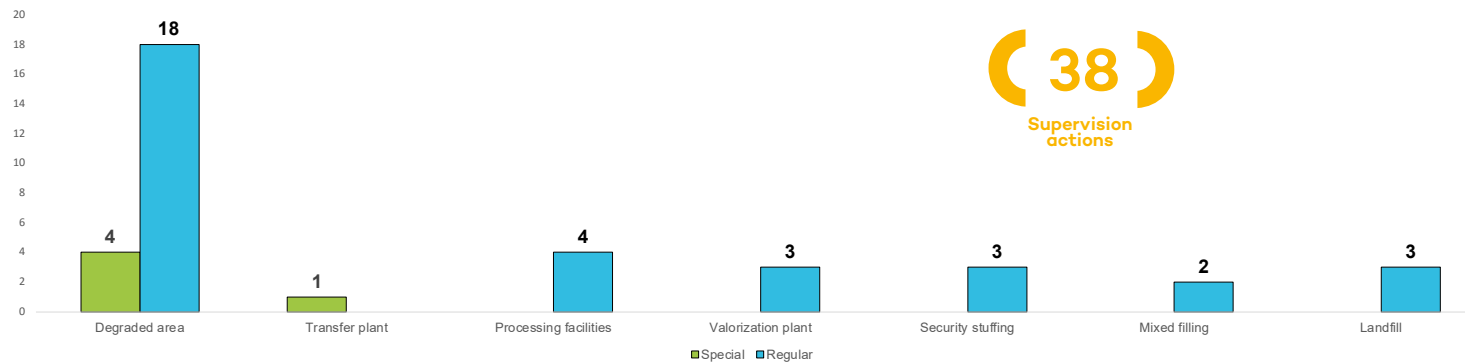
2.110 Supervision actions of solid waste, by source, up to Q4 2018

The source of the supervisions carried out can be seen in the graph below.



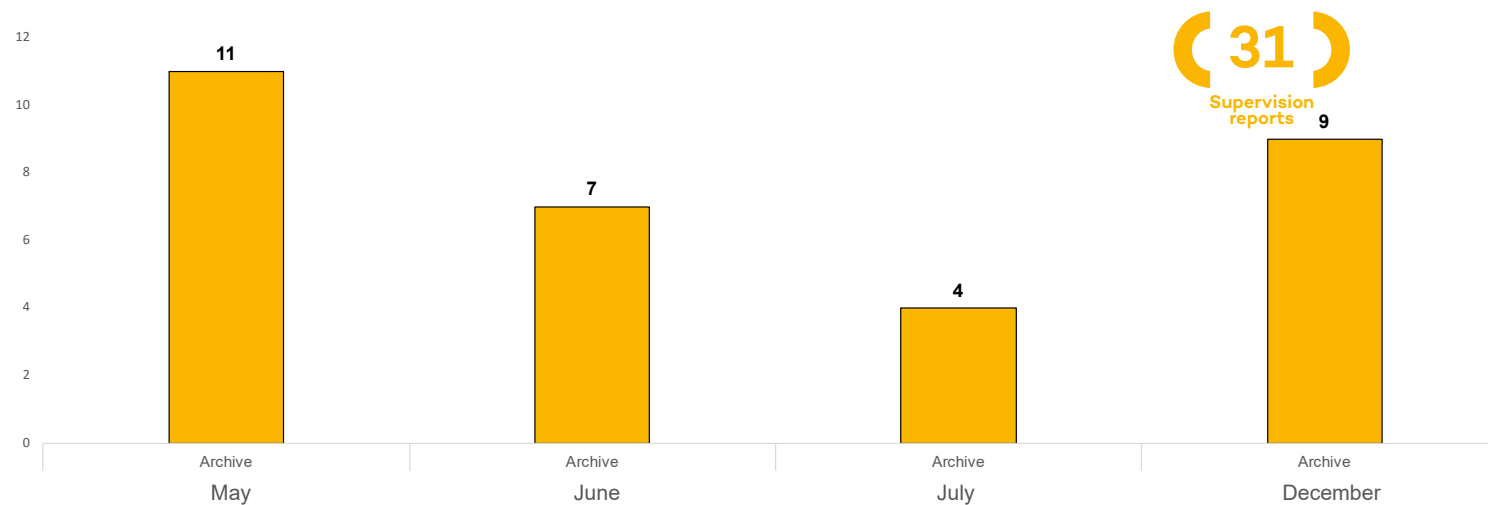
2.111 Supervision actions in solid waste, by activity, up to Q4 2018

The actions of environmental supervision were carried out in attention to the sources indicated in the following graphic



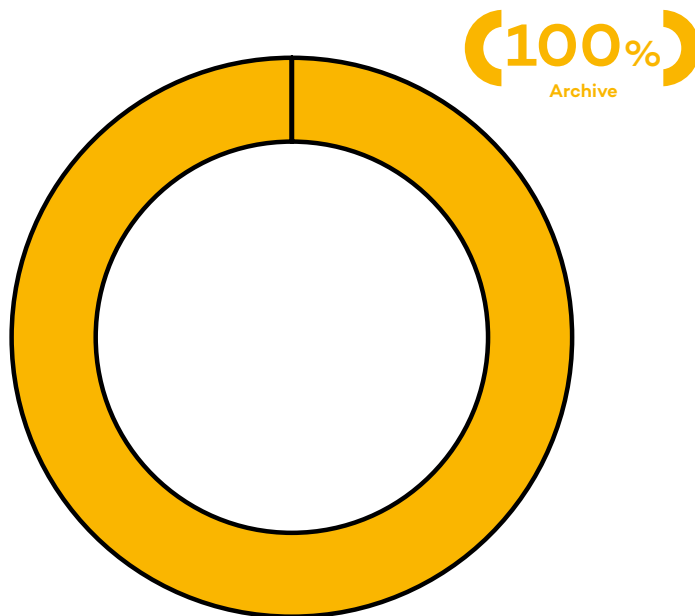
2.112 Supervision reports of solid waste, by month and type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

31 supervision reports were generated which was equal to the number of records, the details of which are indicated below.



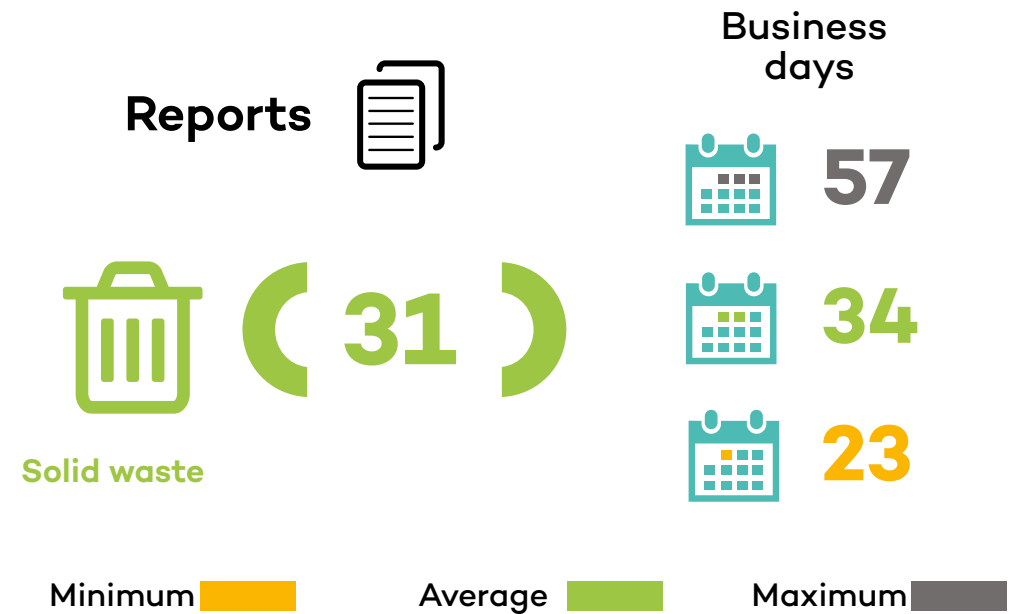
2.113 Supervision reports of solid waste, by type of recommendation, up to Q4 2018

Of the **31** supervision reports, **100%** (31) was filed.



2.114 Average number of days for the preparation of supervision reports of solid waste, up to Q4 2018

The minimum, average and maximum time (in business days) for the preparation of the supervision reports of environmental consultancies is seen below.



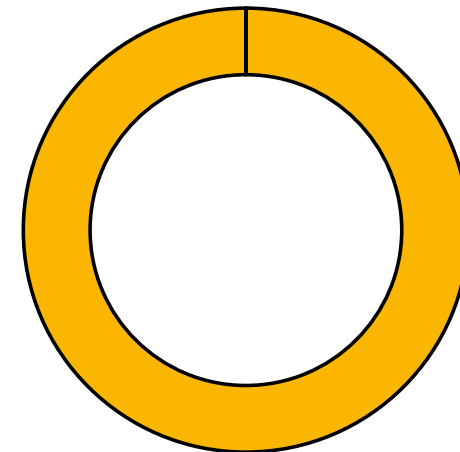
2.115 Summary of the supervision actions of solid waste, up to Q4 2018

34 supervision records were generated and 31 supervision reports were concluded.



2.116 Results of the supervision actions, up to Q4 2018

We identified 4 alleged breaches of the 22 supervised environmental obligations, of which 31 were corrected.



Chapter III: Enforcement and application of incentives

The Directorate of Enforcement and Application of Incentives oversees the compliance of environmental obligations and the environmental performance of the companies managed under the competence of the OEFA. It is empowered to impose sanctions, precautionary and corrective measures, as well as grant incentives. The Court for Environmental Enforcement exercises functions as the second and last administrative instance.



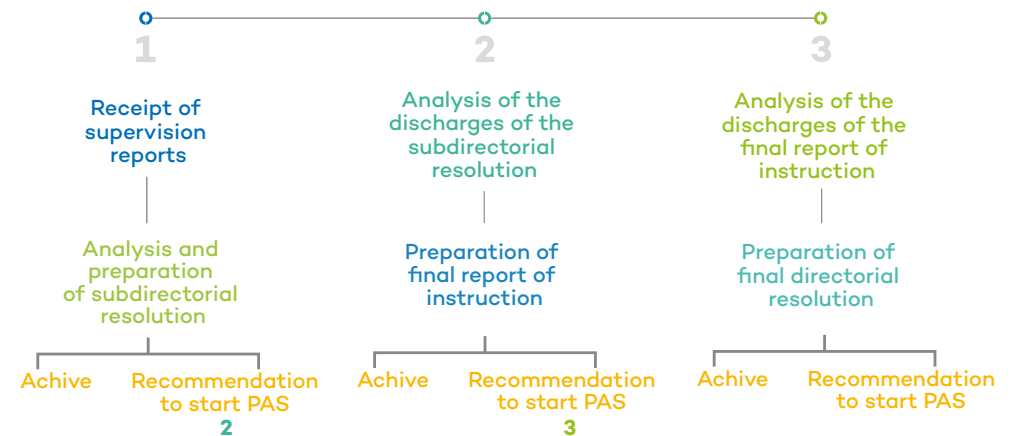
Results up to Q4 2018

- **3,432** sub-directorial resolutions were issued, of which **25%** (873) were archived and **75%** (2,559) started a PAS.
- **3,012** final reports of instruction. **23%** (680) recommend archiving and **77%** (2,332) ruled that the administered were responsible.
- **2,979** resolutions in first instance, **36%** (1,084) archived, **8%** (1,658) found responsibility and **8%** (237) declared other categories*.
- **460** of these resolutions were appealed in the second instance, which contained a total of **737** infringing conducts. **70.8%** (470) were confirmed by the Court for Environmental Enforcement, while **19.9%** (147) were revoked, **8.4%** (62) were declared void, **0.7%** (5) are being evaluated and **0.1%** (1) are suspended.

III.I Administrative sanctioning procedure - First instance

Allows us to verify the alleged existence of an infringement derived from the breach of an environmental obligation. Precautionary measures can be issued before or after the start of the PAS, or corrective measures once it is completed. As a means of enforcing such administrative measures, coercive fines may be imposed.

3.1 Flow chart of the administrative sanctioning procedure

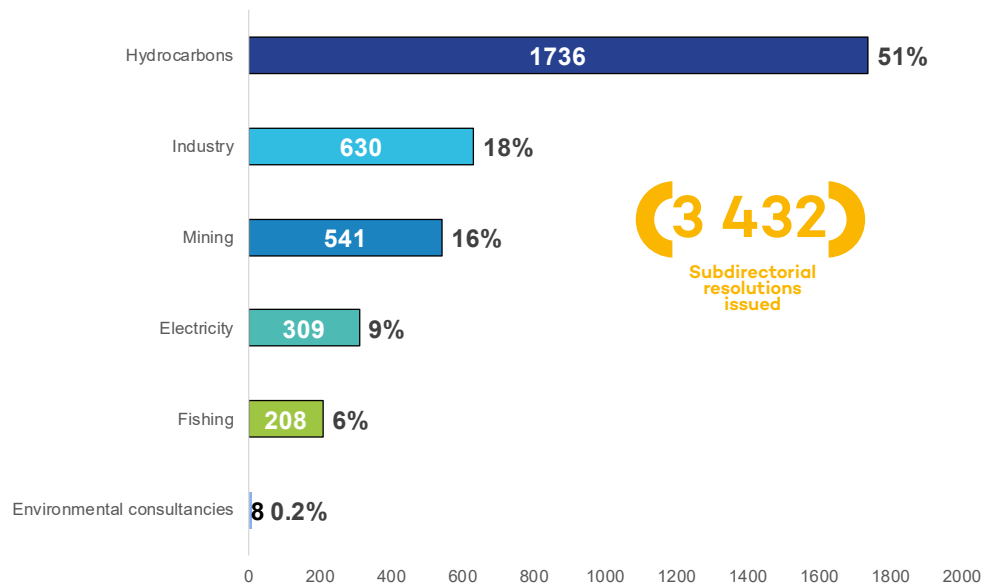


*These categories are: reconsideration and inadmissibility of reconsideration.



3.2 Subdirectorial resolutions, by economic subsector, up to Q4 2018

3,432 sub-directive resolutions were issued. The largest percentage corresponds to the hydrocarbon and industrial subsectors, with **51%** and **18%** respectively. The breakdown by economic sector is shown below.



3.3 Subdirectorial resolutions, by outcome, up to Q4 2018

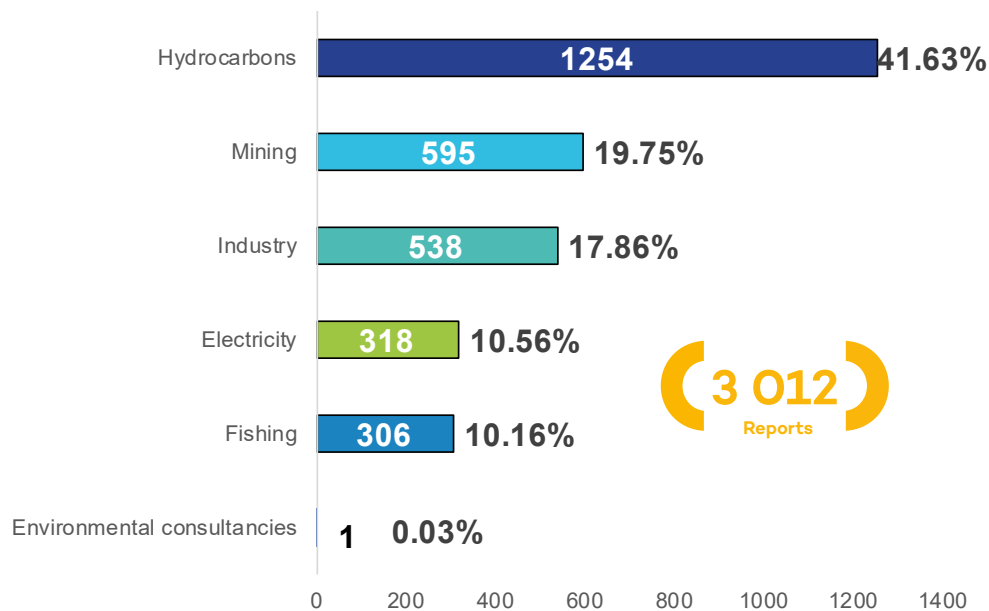
75% (2,559) of these resolutions determined that the administrated were responsible, while **25%** (873) of the records were archived.





3.4 Final reports of instruction, by economic subsector, up to Q4 2018

41.63% of the final reports of instruction correspond to hydrocarbons, **19.75%** to mining, **17.86%** to industry, **10.56%** to electricity, **10.16%** to fishery and **0.03%** to environmental consultants.



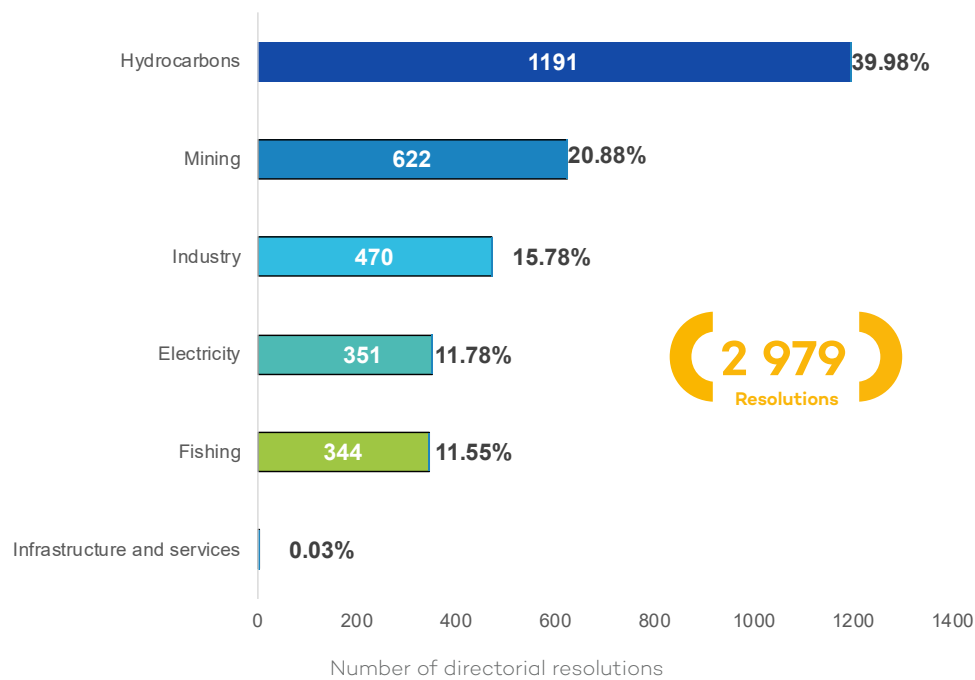
3.5 Final reports of instruction, by outcome, up to Q4 2018

76% (2.332) of the final reports of instruction determined that the administrated were responsible, while **23%** (680) were archived.



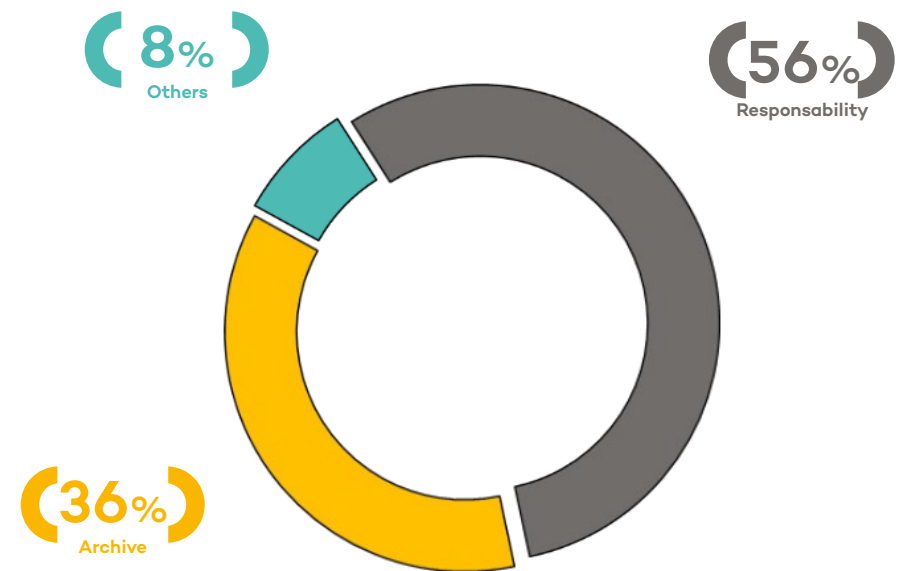
3.6 Final resolutions in the first instance, by economic subsector, up to Q4 2018

A total of **2,979** final resolutions were issued in the first instance, most of them in hydrocarbons and mining.



3.7 Final resolutions in the first instance, by outcome, up to Q4 2018

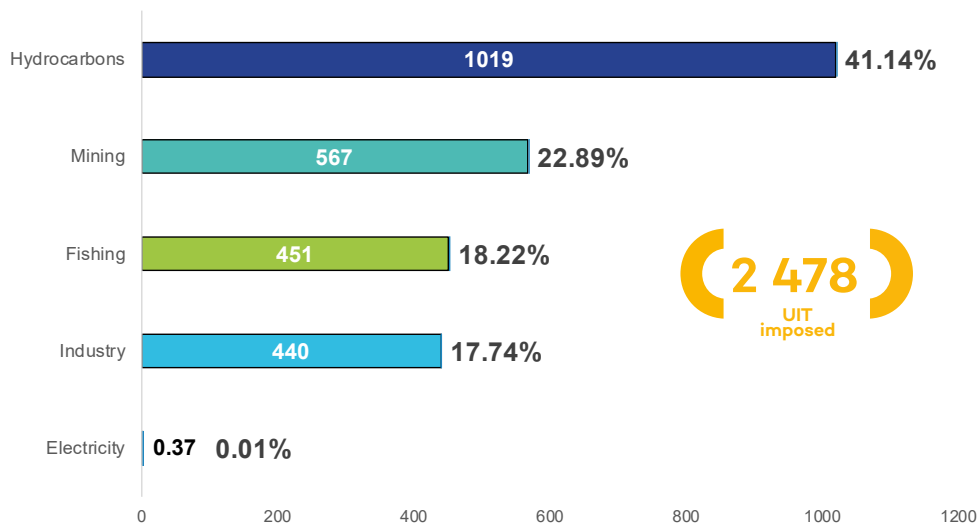
56% (1,658) determined responsibility, **36%** (1,084) were archived, and **8%** (237) were declared as other categories*.



* Reconsiderations and inadmissibility of reconsideration

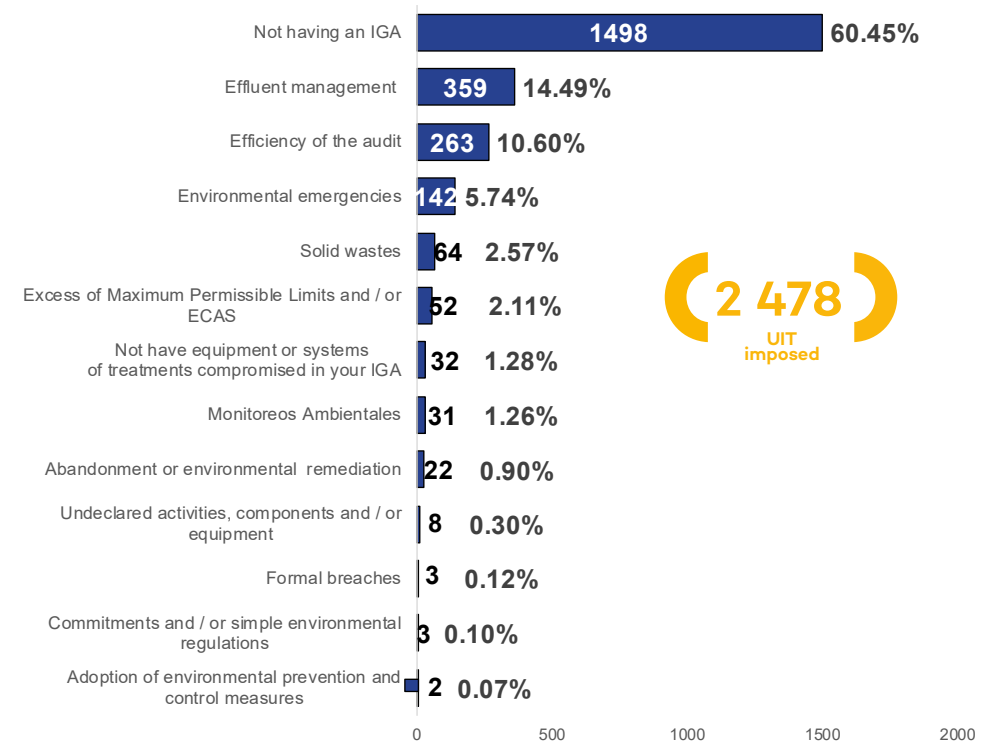
3.8 UIT fines imposed, by economic subsector, up to Q4 2018

41.14% of the UIT imposed corresponds to hydrocarbons, **22.89%** to mining, **18.22%** to fishery and **17.74%** to industry.



3.9 Number of UIT fines, by type of infringement, up to Q4 2018

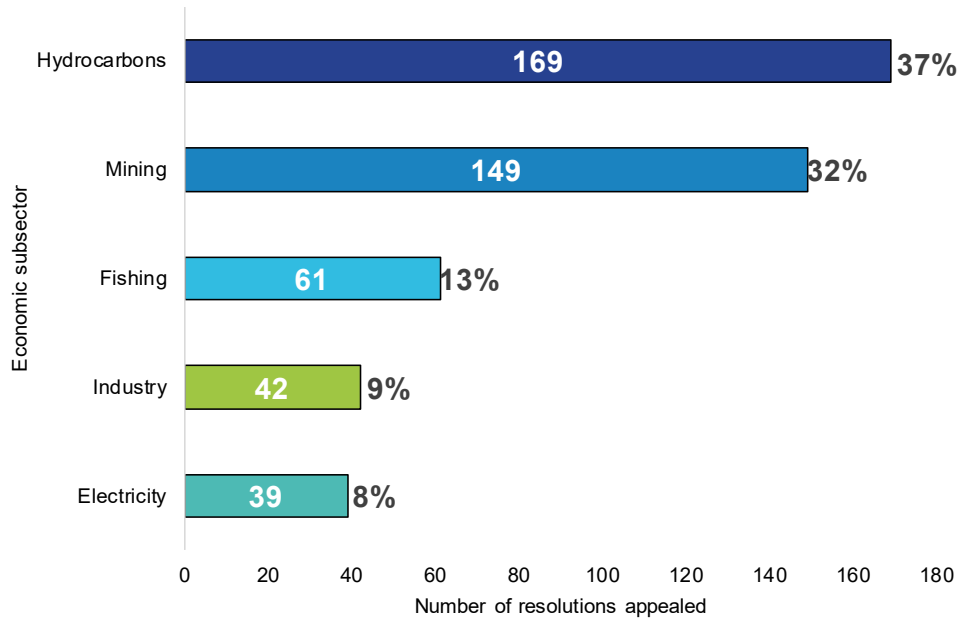
The highest percentage of UIT fines corresponds to the type of infringement of not having an IGA (**60.45%**).



III.II Administrative sanctioning procedure - Second instance

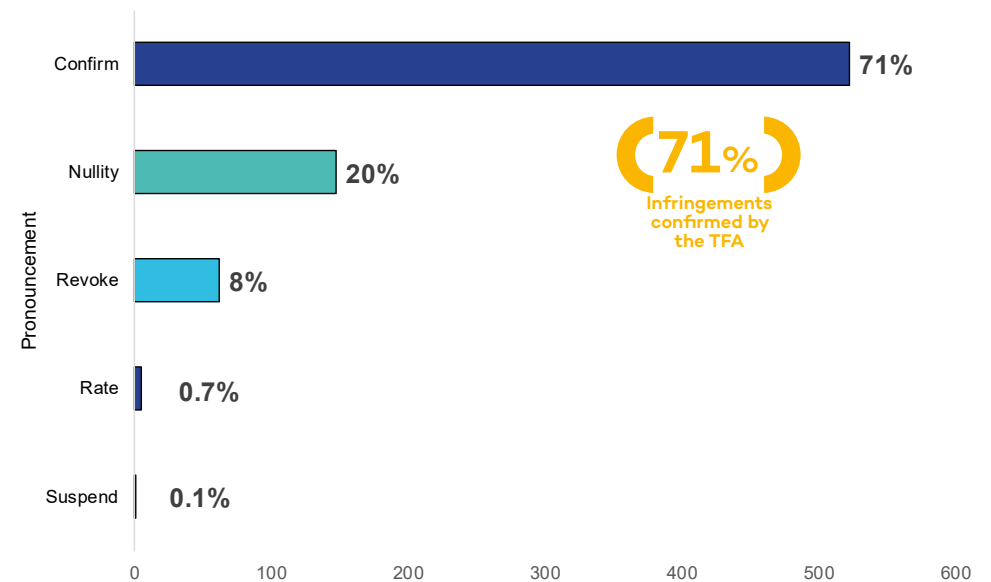
3.10 Resolutions appealed by economic subsector, up to Q4 2018

460 resolutions in the second instance were resolved. The economic subsector breakdown is outlined below.



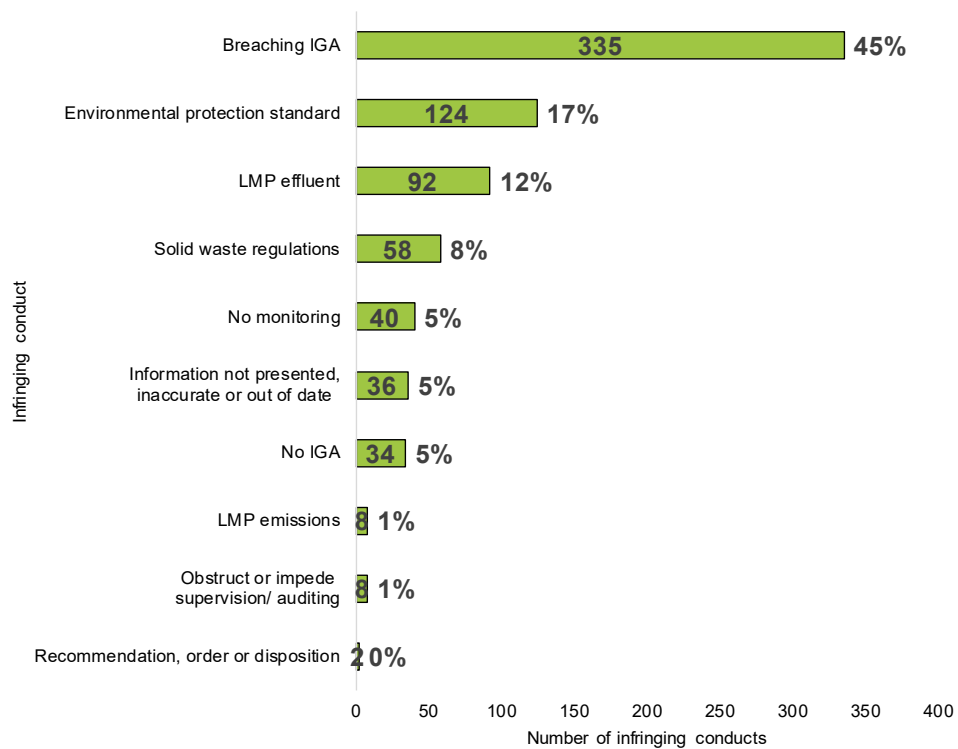
3.11 Rulings by the Court for Environmental Enforcement, by infringement, up to Q4 2018

The Court for Environmental Enforcement confirmed **71%** (522) of the **737** infringements sanctioned in the first instance.



3.12 Infringing conducts appealed, by type, up to Q4 2018

45% of the infringing conducts that were appealed correspond to breaching IGA.



Chapter IV: Policies and strategies in environmental enforcement

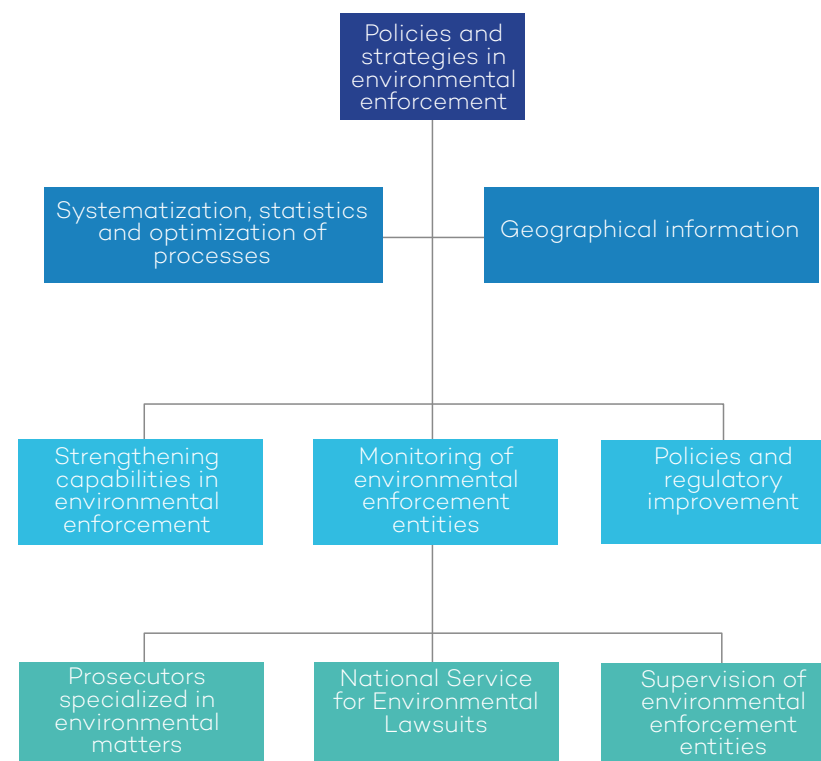
The Directorate of Policies and Strategies in Environmental Enforcement is responsible for proposing, coordinating and executing policies, strategies, regulatory projects and the strengthening of capabilities in matters of environmental enforcement; as well as to monitor and verify the performance of the environmental enforcement functions under the responsibility of the EFA.



Results up to Q4 2018

- **8** normative instruments were approved: **4** sanctions scale typifications, **2** related to the procedure of collection and control of the Contribution by Regulation, **1** on the delegation of functions to deconcentrated offices and **1** on functions within the framework of the SINEFA. As part of the regulatory improvement, the ex post evaluation of the National System of Environmental Complaints (Sinada) has been completed, which has evidenced the improvement opportunities for the strengthening of the attention of environmental complaints within the Sinefa framework; as well as the Annual Environmental Assessment and Control Plan.
- **2,694** follow-up and support actions have been carried out to public entities in the exercise of their environmental enforcement functions, among which the follow-up to the approval of the supervision model instrument, and enforcement in regional governments, are highlighted. There are currently **14** that have this document. Additionally, during this period, **1,428** environmental lawsuits have been registered in the SINEFA framework.
- **123** trainings have been developed with positive learning indicators.
- **30** dataset with systematized information of the OEFA areas have been updated, contributing to the decision making process, to the generation of Indicators for Institutional Planning, as well as reports for the PIFA, Digital Information Repository.
- The technological tools of the environmental control processes were analyzed and redesigned, such as the Information System Applied to the Supervision Process - INAPS, the tool for the accreditation of the supervisors, the management control board, the automatic publication in the repository of the reports supervisory bodies and resolutions of administrative measures.
- With respect to Process Optimization, the oversight process of the OEFA was standardized in all the sectors supervised by the OEFA.

4.1 Organization of the DPEF

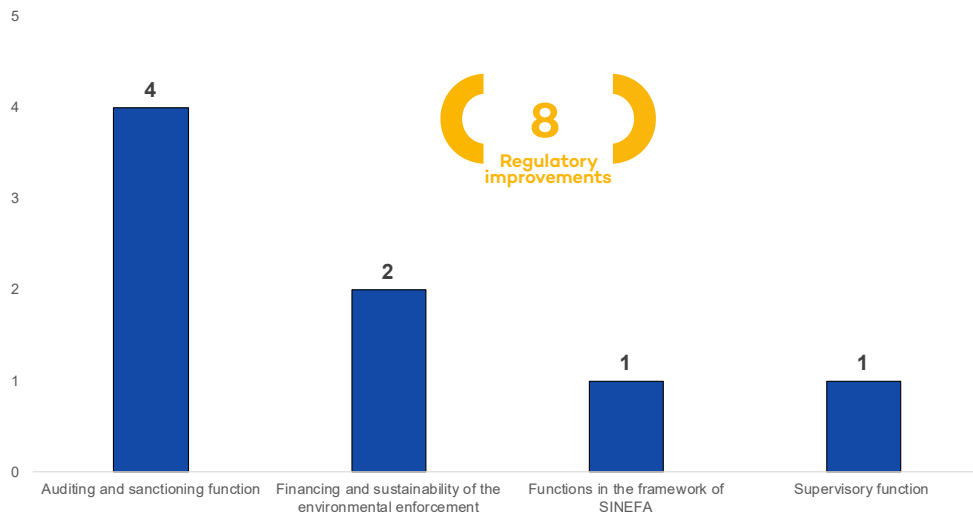


IV.I Policies and regulatory improvement

Up to Q4 2018, three regulatory instruments were approved with the input of representatives of the public sector and civil society. In addition, contributions were made to **106** external regulatory projects to the institution.

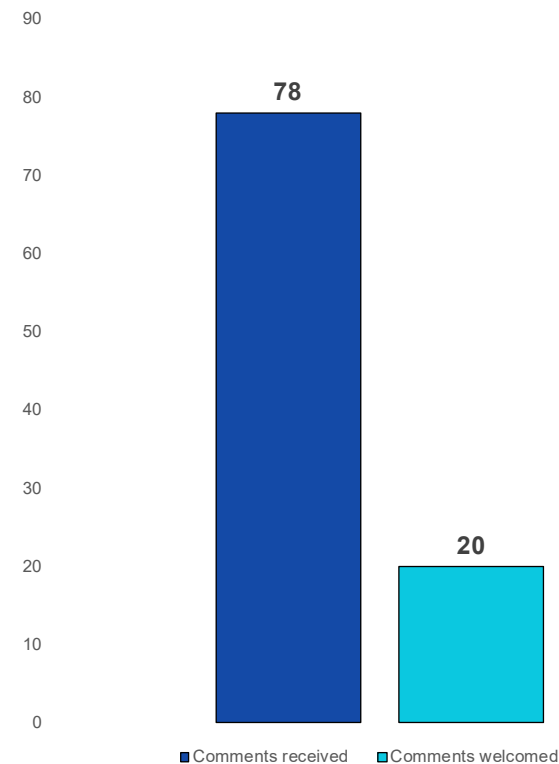
4.2 Citizen participation in the formulation of regulatory projects, up to Q4 2018

8 normative instruments were approved: **4** classifications that establish the scale of sanctions, **2** related to the procedure of collection and control of the Contribution by Regulation of the OEFA, **1** on the delegation of functions to deconcentrated offices and **1** project related to the functions within the framework of the System National Evaluation and Environmental Control - SINEFA.



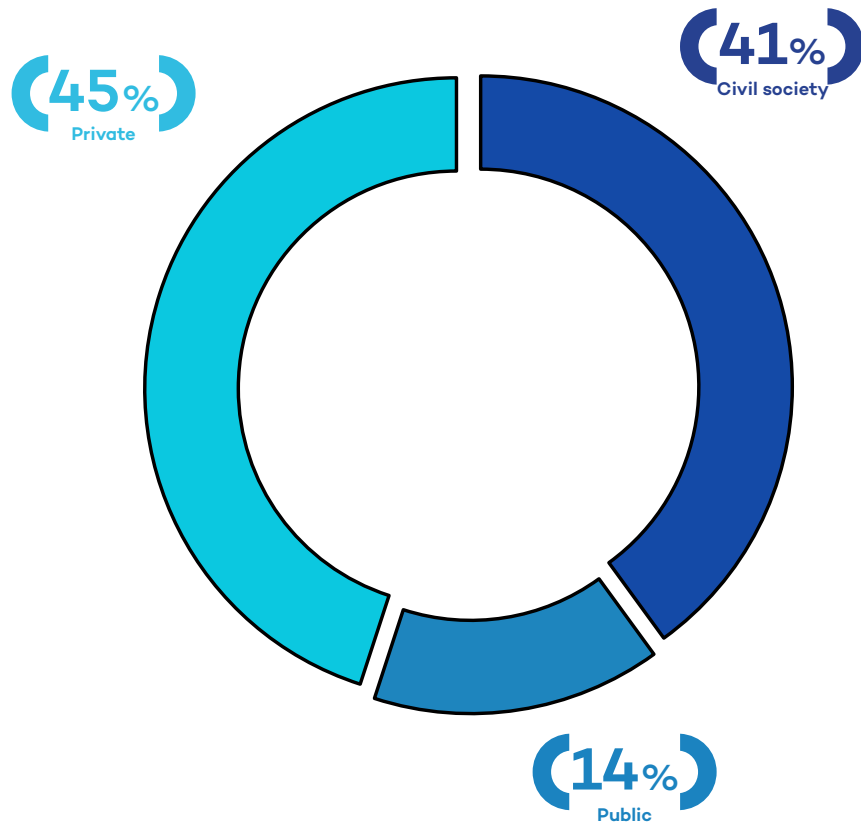
4.3 Citizen participation in the formulation of regulatory projects, up to Q4 2018

In addition, there were a total of **78** comments from people outside OEFA for its preparation, mostly from civil society and the private sector.



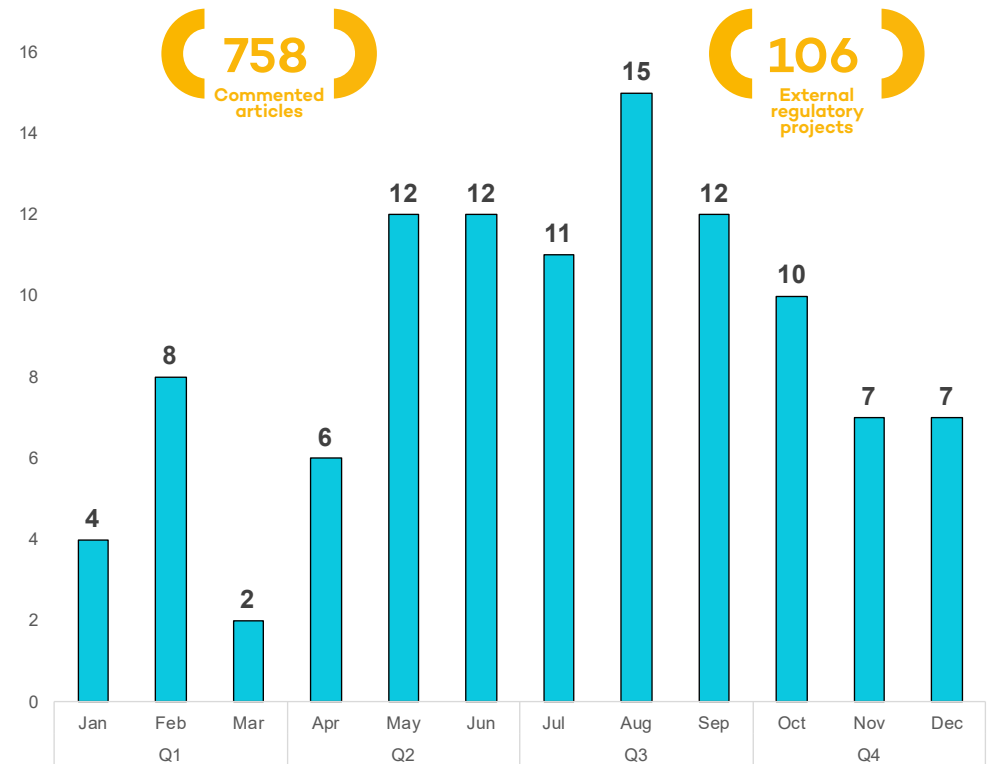
4.4 Citizen participation in the formulation of regulatory projects, up to Q4 2018

78 comments were received from people outside OEFA for its preparation, mostly from civil society and the private sector.



4.5 Contributions to regulatory projects remitted by other organizations, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4 2018, OEFA participated in the formulation of 106 external regulatory projects, through issuing technical opinions. In this regard, contributions were made for a total of 758 articles of the projects in preparation.



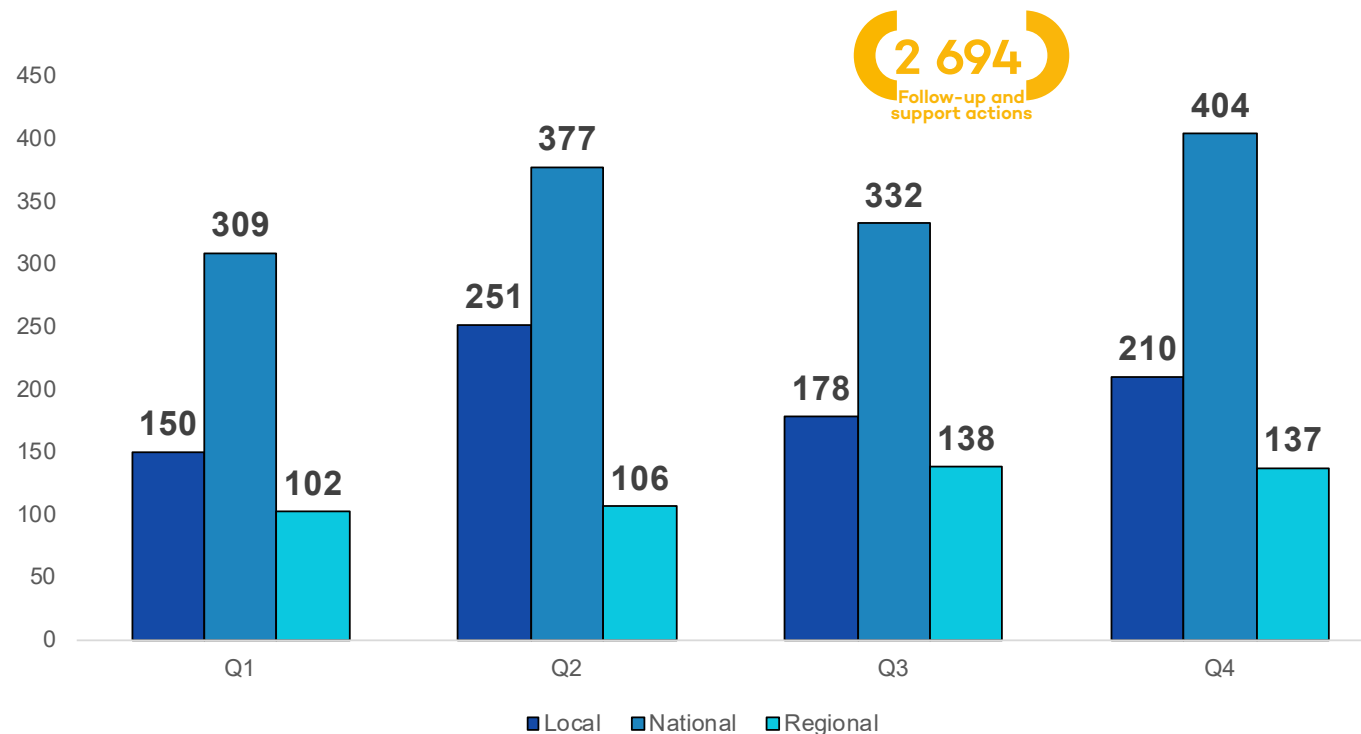
IV.II Monitoring of environmental enforcement entities

As part of our competencies, we carry out follow-up actions and support to EFA at the local, regional and national level, with the objective of promoting compliance with their environmental obligations, with special emphasis on the approval of the supervision and inspection regulations in regional governments.

IV.II.I Supervision of environmental enforcement entities

4.6 Follow-up activities to the EFAs, up to Q4 2018

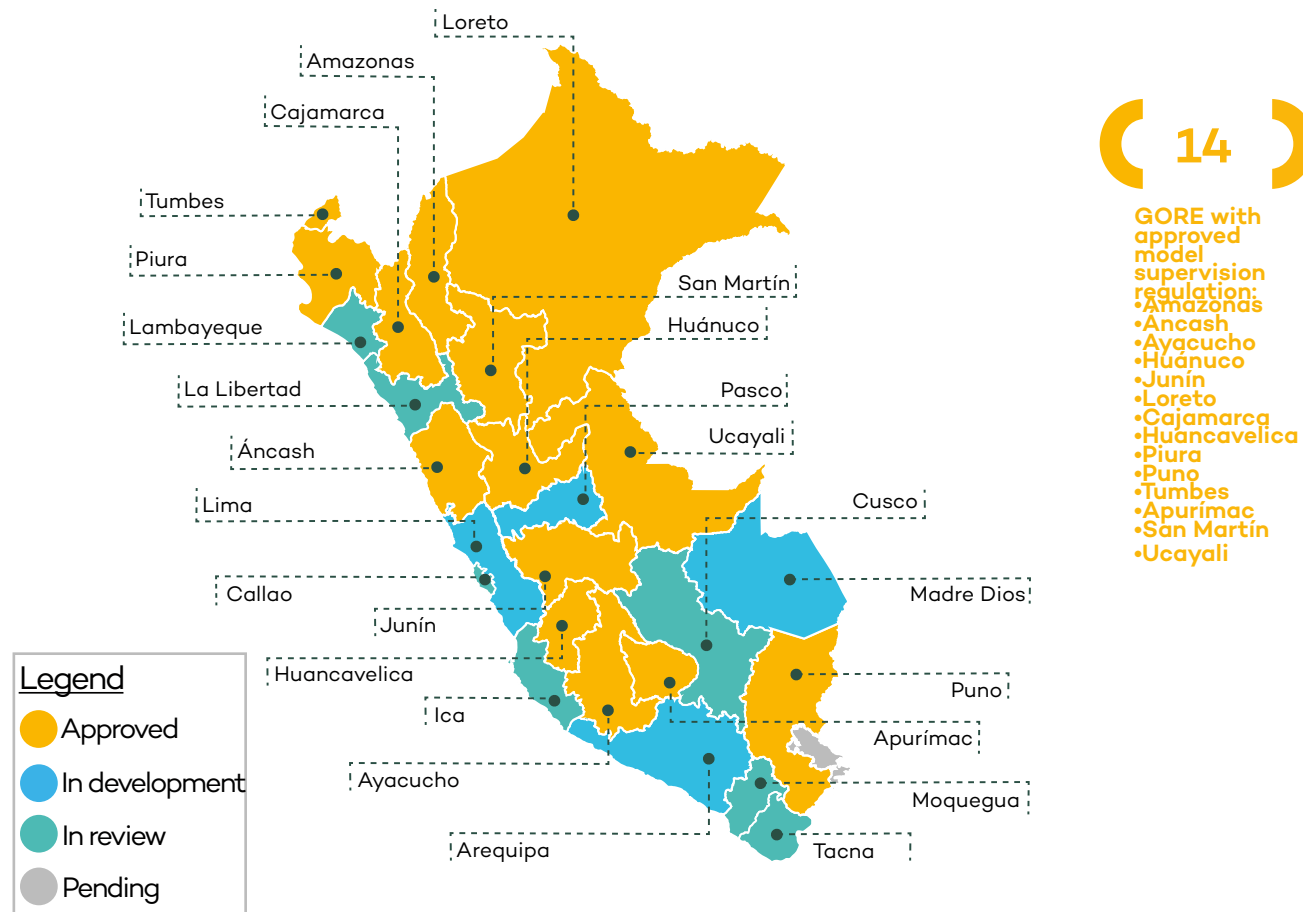
Up to Q4 2018, a total of **2,694** follow-up and support actions were carried out at the local, regional and national levels, which consisted in the verification of compliance with environmental enforcement functions, as well as in the development of specific technical assistance.



On 14th December 2017, the model of Supervision, Enforcement and Sanctioning Regulation in environmental matters was approved, which aims to standardize criteria and strengthen regional EFAs so that they develop their environmental enforcement functions in a homogeneous, effective and efficient manner, and in congruence with the regulatory devices issued by OEFA as the governing body of Sinefa.

4.7 Status of the regulation model of Supervision and Enforcement in regional governments, up to Q4 2018

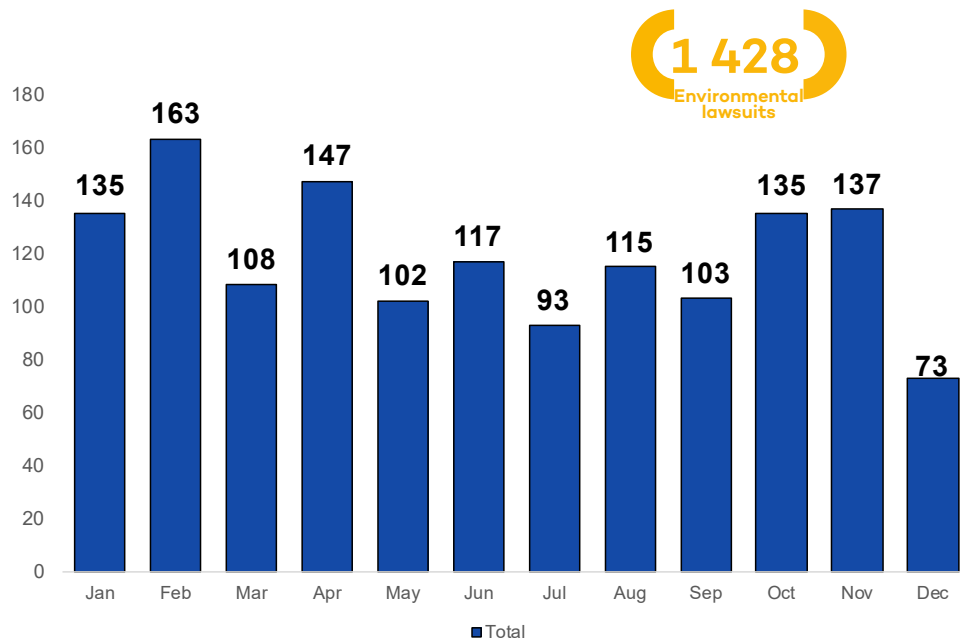
Up to Q4 2018, the support service was carried out that achieved the approval of said instrument in **14** regional governments.



IV.II.II National Service for Environmental Lawsuits

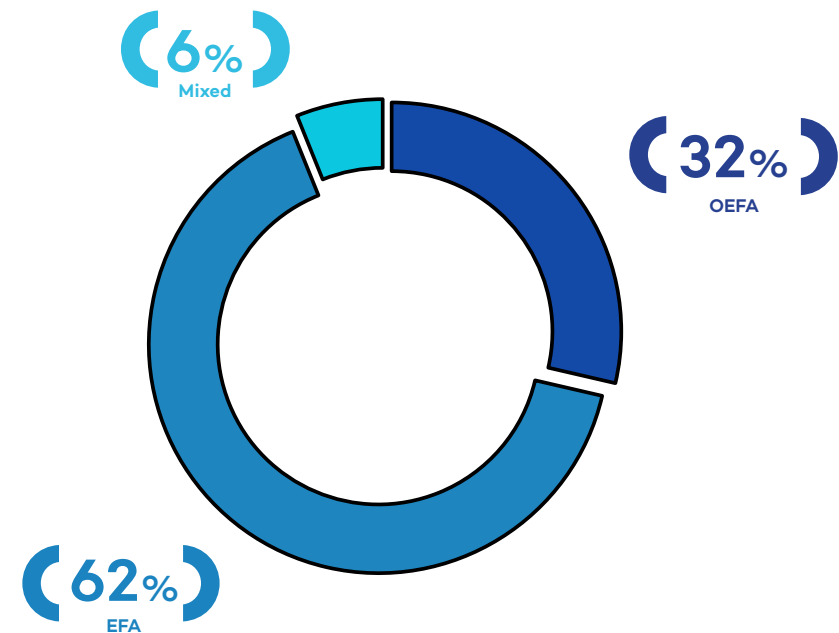
4.8 Monthly evolution of registered environmental lawsuits, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4 2018, **1,428** environmental lawsuits had been received.



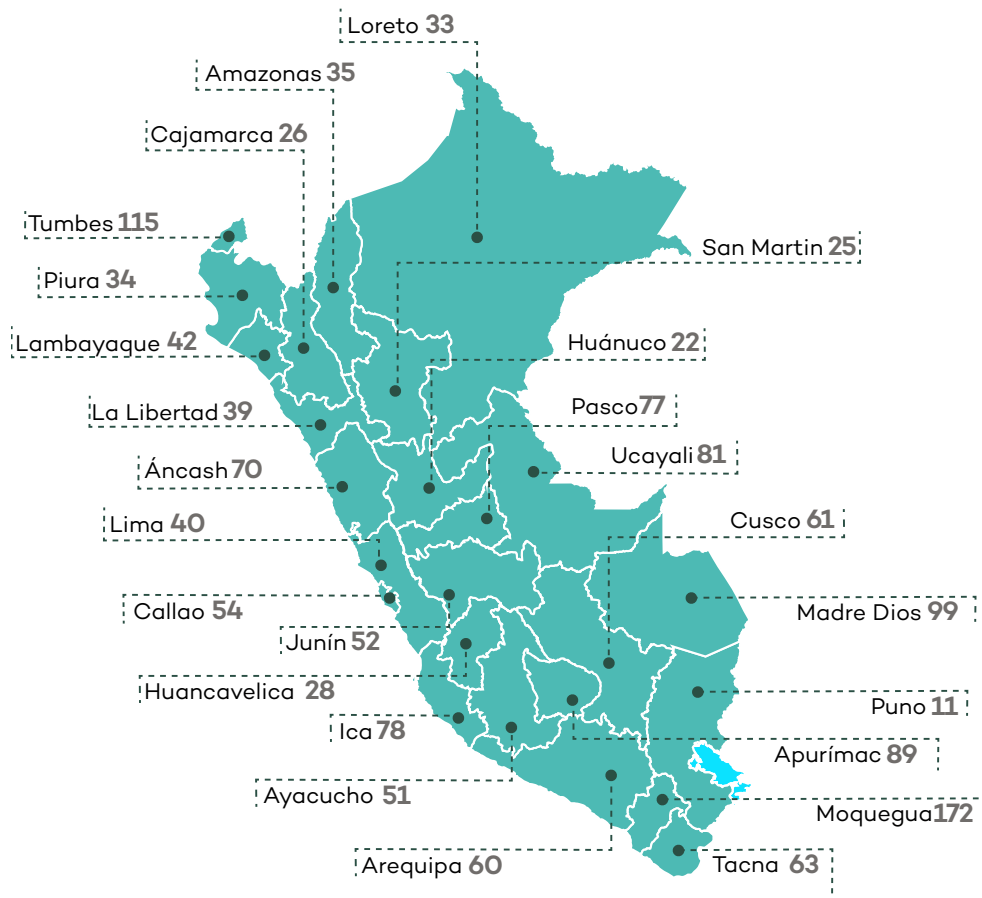
4.9 Distribution of registered environmental lawsuits, according to the competent entity, up to Q4 2018

32% (455) of lawsuits are the direct competence of OEFA, **62%** (881) are the competence of the EFAs and **6%** (92) are of mixed competences.



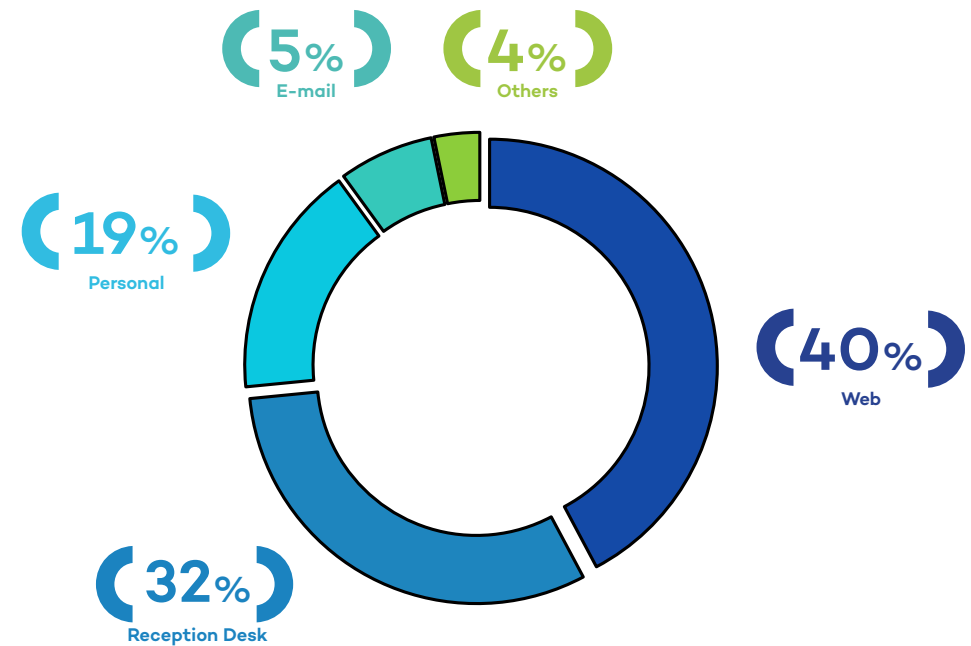
4.10 Registered environmental lawsuits, per million inhabitants and region, up to Q4 2018

While the highest number of lawsuits occur in the city of Lima, Moquegua is the region with the highest number of lawsuits per inhabitant.



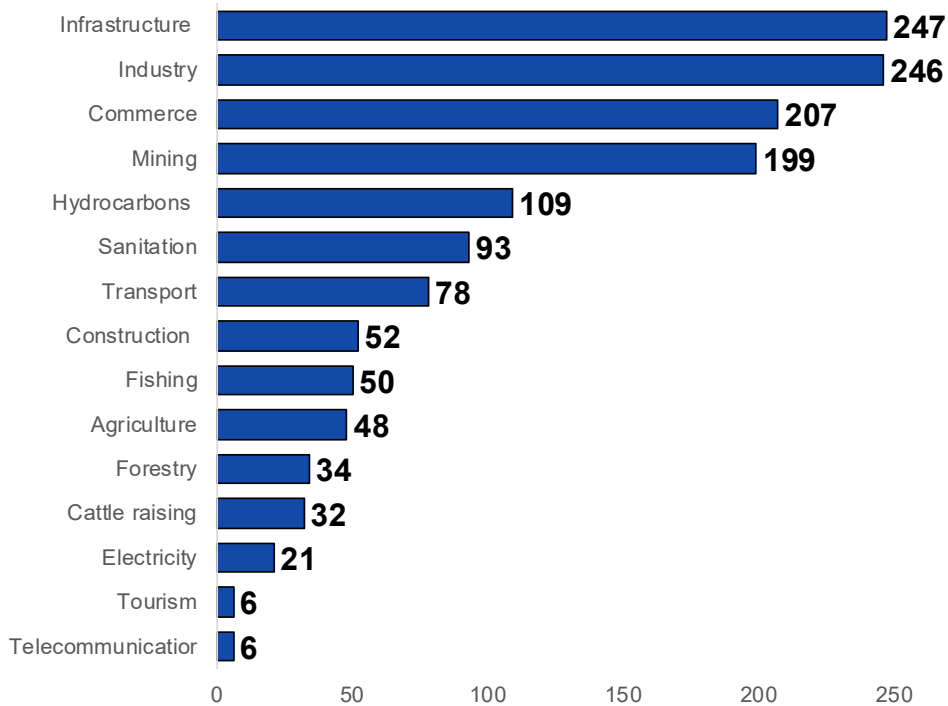
4.11 Registered environmental lawsuits, by means of reception, up to Q4 2018

The most frequent means of registering environmental lawsuits has been via the webpage, with **40%**, followed by lawsuits filed through the OEFA Reception Desk, with **32%**.



4.12 Registered environmental lawsuits, by economic activity, up to Q4 2018

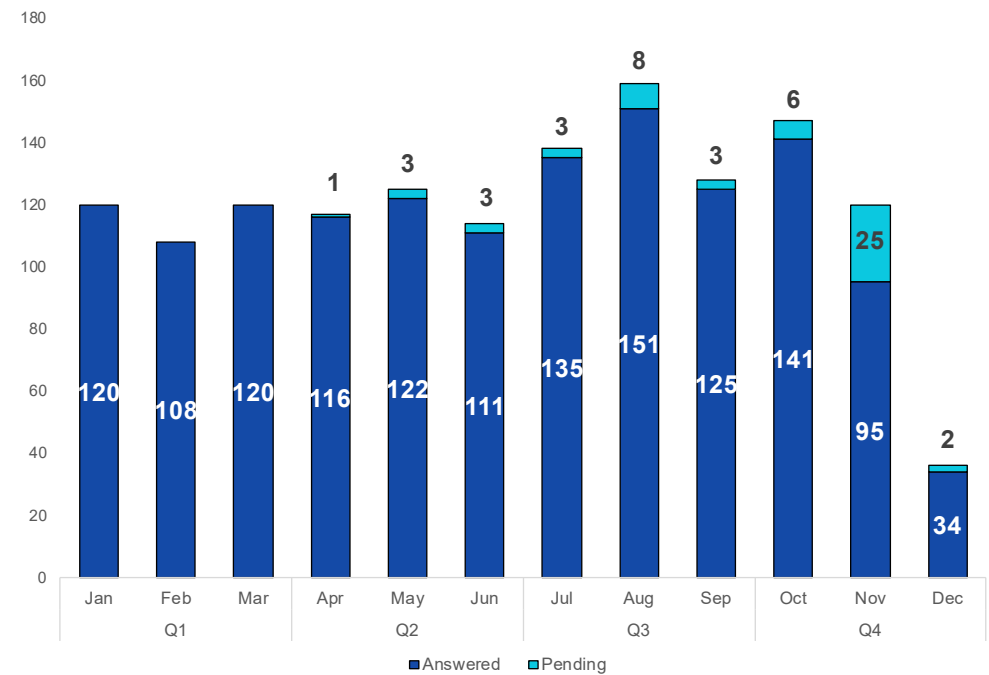
The highest number of lawsuits registered corresponds to infrastructure activities, followed by commerce and industry.



IV.II.III Coordination with the Prosecutors Specialized in Environmental Matters

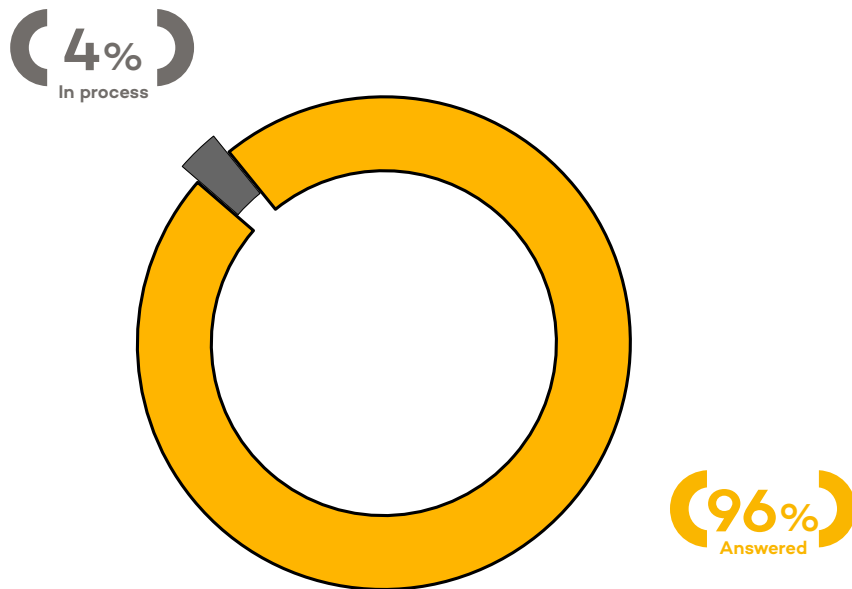
4.13 COFEMA activities

1,432 requests have been received from the Public Ministry and the National Police of Peru requesting information from OEFA with the aim of providing elements of judgement to their criminal investigations in environmental matters, linked to the economic activities of OEFA competency.



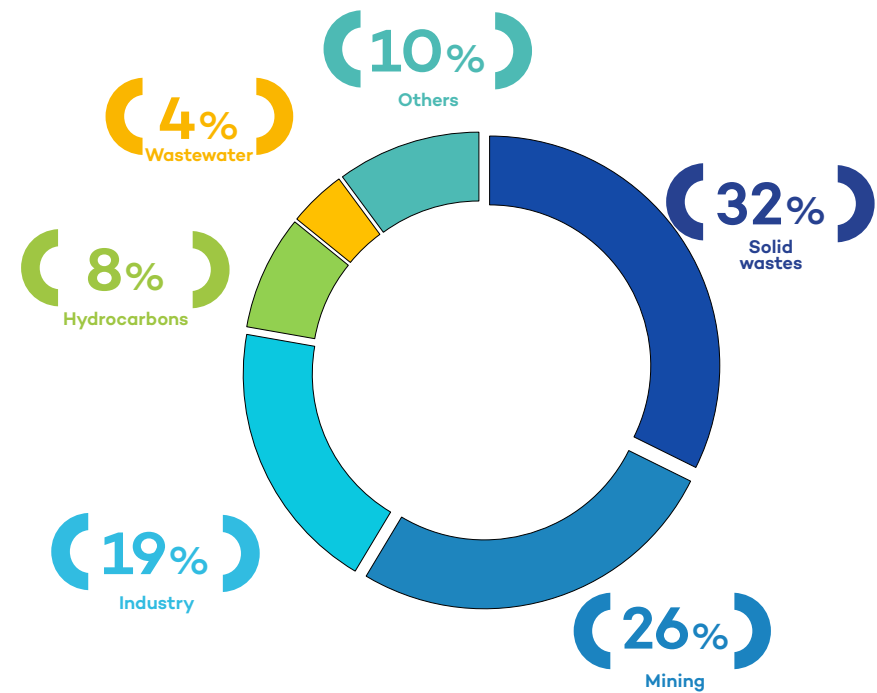
4.14 Requests for information from the Public Ministry and the National Police of Peru, by status, up to Q4 2018

Of the **1,432** requests from the Public Ministry and the National Police of Peru, **96%** of the cases were answered, while **4%** are in process.



4.15 Requests for information from the Public Ministry and the National Police of Peru, by sector, up to Q4 2018

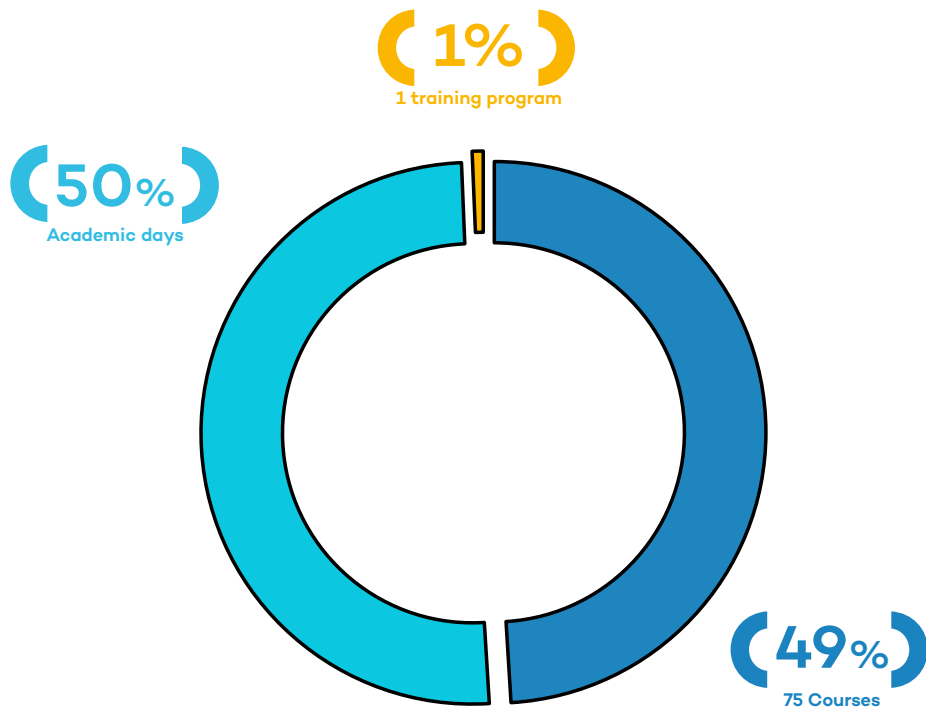
Of the **1,432** requests from the Public Ministry and the National Police of Peru requesting information from OEFA, the highest corresponds to cases of solid waste (**32%**), followed by mining (**26%**), industry (**19%**), hydrocarbons (**8%**), wastewater (**4%**), while the rest corresponds to **10%** of the total.



IV.III Strengthening of environmental enforcement capabilities

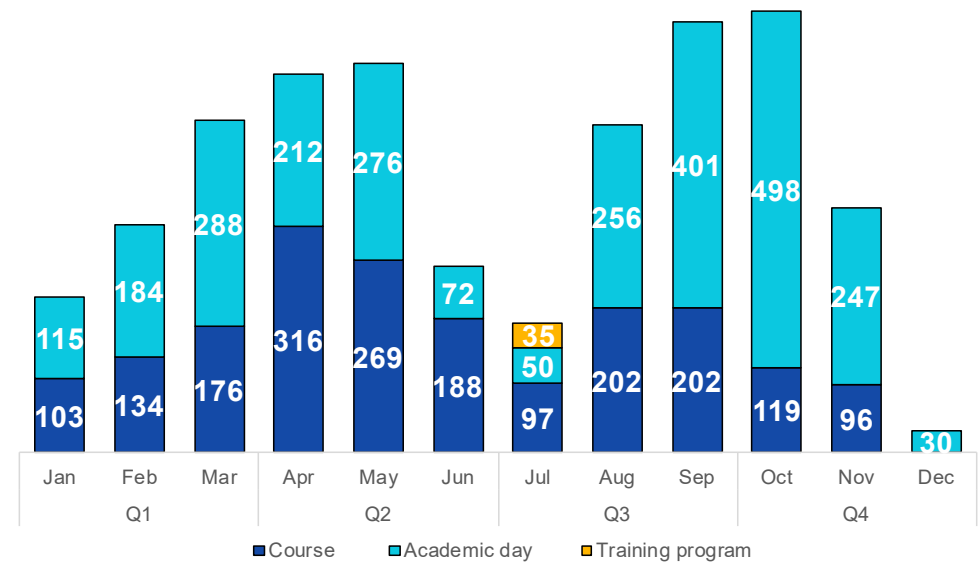
4.16 Trainings by type of participation and type of assistant, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4 2018, **153** training activities have been developed - **77** academic days, **75** courses and 1 training program.



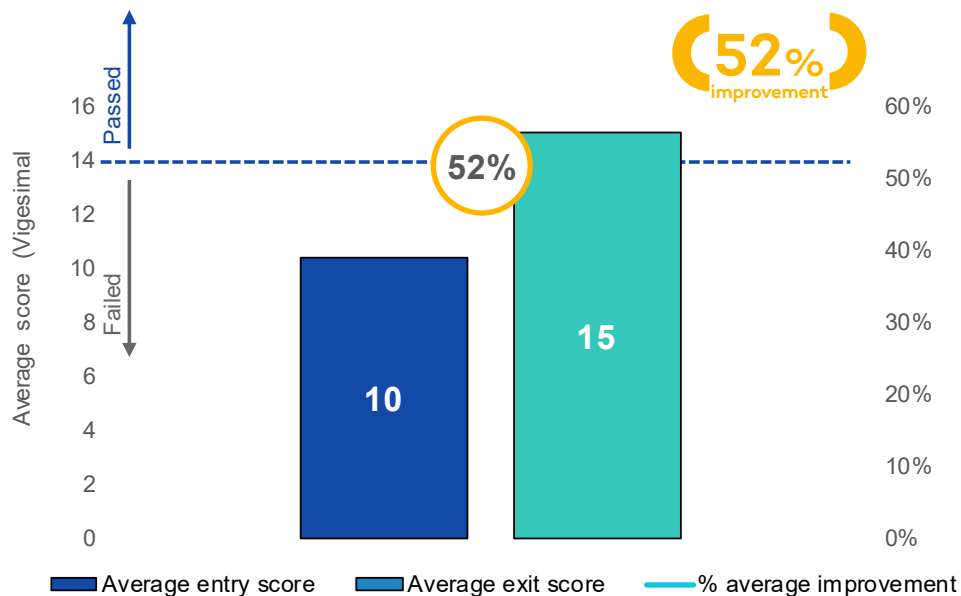
4.17 Trainings by type of participation and type of assistant, up to Q4 2018

In the activities developed, **4,566** enrollments were registered up to Q4 2018.



4.18 Average entry & exit test scores, and percentage improvement, up to Q4 2018

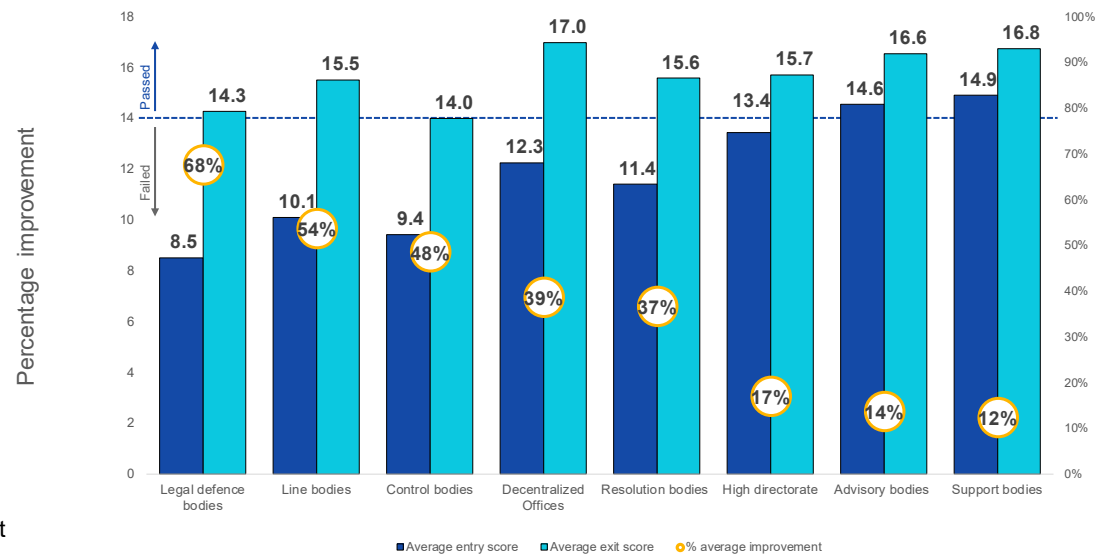
Below is a comparison between the average entry score and the average exit score*, which shows an improvement of **52%**.



* Includes the scores from the academic days and courses.

4.19 Average entry & exit test scores, and percentage improvement for selected courses*, up to Q4 2018

Below is the average duration of the capability building activities.



*Courses assessed:
Specialization course in statistics
Specialization course in hydrocarbons
Competent writing course
Course in corruption risk

IV.III.I Library

The OEFA library, inaugurated on 24th August 2018, provides access to services and specialized information resources to support the macroprocess of environmental enforcement in Peru.

In this issue of the newsletter, we show you the services and information resources that we put at your disposal. In the next issue you will find out our first figures.



Information resources

Online catalogue

<https://catalogo.oefa.gob.pe/>

Through the OEFA library online catalogue, you will be able to identify national and international publications in printed and electronic format.

Institutional repository

<https://repositorio.oefa.gob.pe/>

The OEFA institutional repository contains publications and reports, in electronic format, produced by OEFA. It is interoperable with the ALICIA repository of the Concytec.

Bibliographic data bases

<https://www.jstor.org/> - <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/>

In OEFA there is access to the bibliographic databases JSTOR and Dialnet, which contain specialized scientific documents in environmental matters.



Information services

Loans and returns

OEFA collaborators can borrow the books from the OEFA library through an automated process that will allow us to know the areas that are read the most.

Support in the search for information

This service provides support in the search for specialized information.

Training of users

Spaces to teach OEFA staff better search and browsing strategies, and recovery and use of specialized information.

Chapter V: Socio-environmental management

The Coordination of Socio-Environmental Management contributes to the strengthening of environmental enforcement, articulating actions of social support and participating in the various spaces for dialogue generated by State institutions to manage the demands and concerns of the communities located in the areas of influence of the productive activities of OEFA competency.



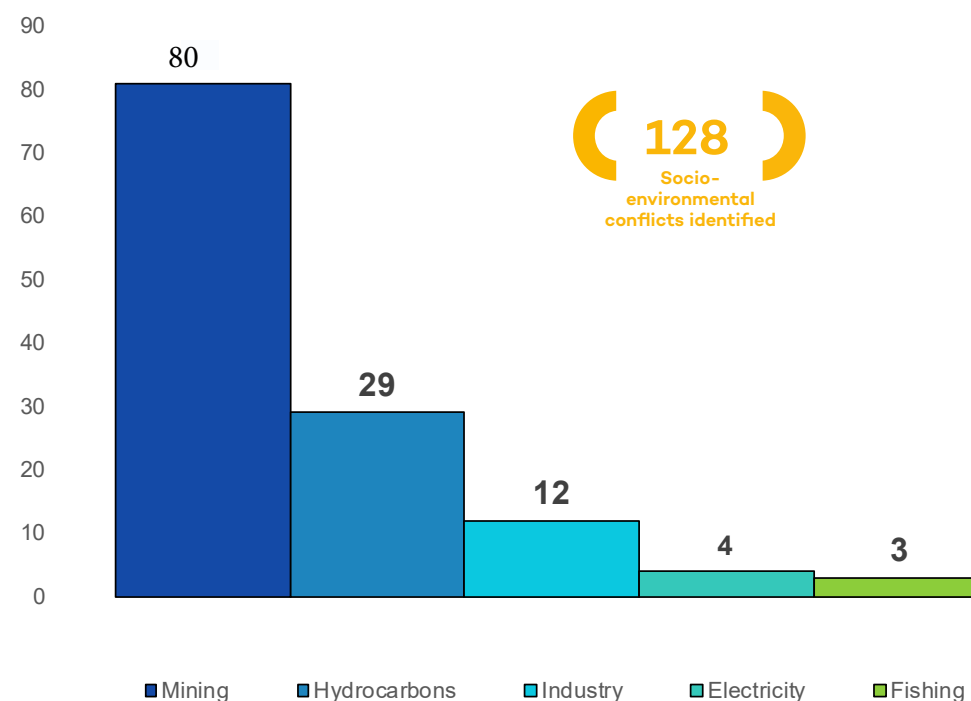


Results up to Q4 2018

- **128** socio-environmental conflicts have been identified in the mining, industry, hydrocarbons and fishing subsectors, which are prioritized in **33** spaces for dialogue at the national level.
- **208** work meetings corresponding to **39** spaces for dialogue have taken place in the regions of Áncash, Apurímac, Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Junín, Lima, Loreto, Moquegua, Pasco and Puno.
- There have been **22** social support activities to **11** EATs with the participation of peasant communities in the area of influence of productive activities of OEFA competency, in the regions of Apurímac, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Cusco, Moquegua and Puno.
- The socio-environmental management team has participated in **12** activities related to environmental emergencies in the regions of Áncash, Cusco, Apurímac, La Libertad and Cajamarca.

5.1 Stages of management of socio-environmental conflicts, by subsector involved, up to Q4 2018

128* socio-environmental conflicts have been identified at the national level, in the sectors shown below.



* This number may vary during the year because the socio-environmental context is dynamic.



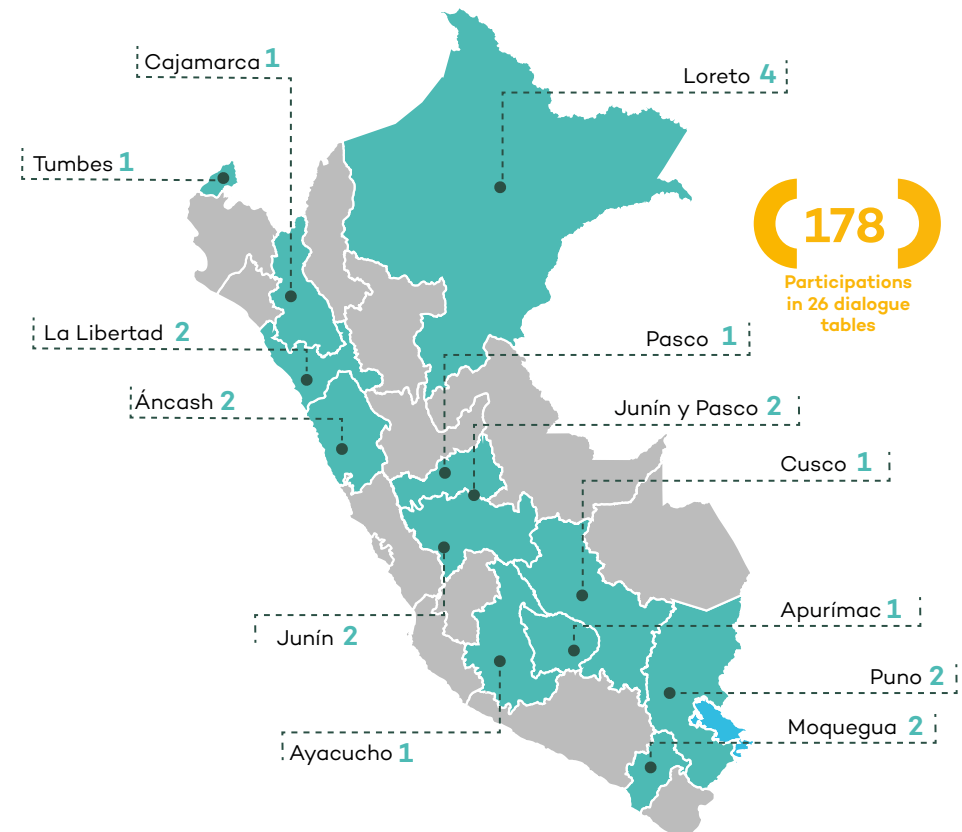
5.2 Prevention of socio-environmental conflict, by region, up to Q4 2018

We have participated in **30** meetings related to **13** cases in the prevention stage, in the regions that are shown below.



5.3 Socio-environmental management, by region, up to Q4 2018

We have participated in **178** meetings linked to **26** spaces for dialogue at the national level in the stages of treatment and monitoring, in the regions that are shown below.

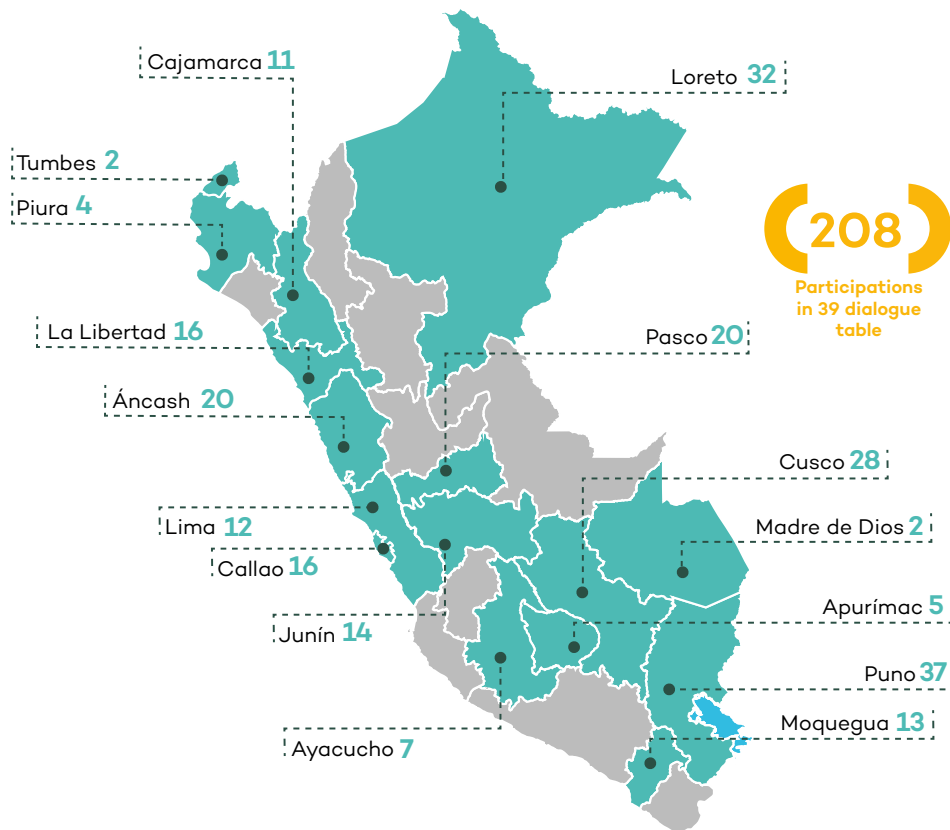


The dialogue meetings are convened by various institutions of the national government, such as: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), among others.



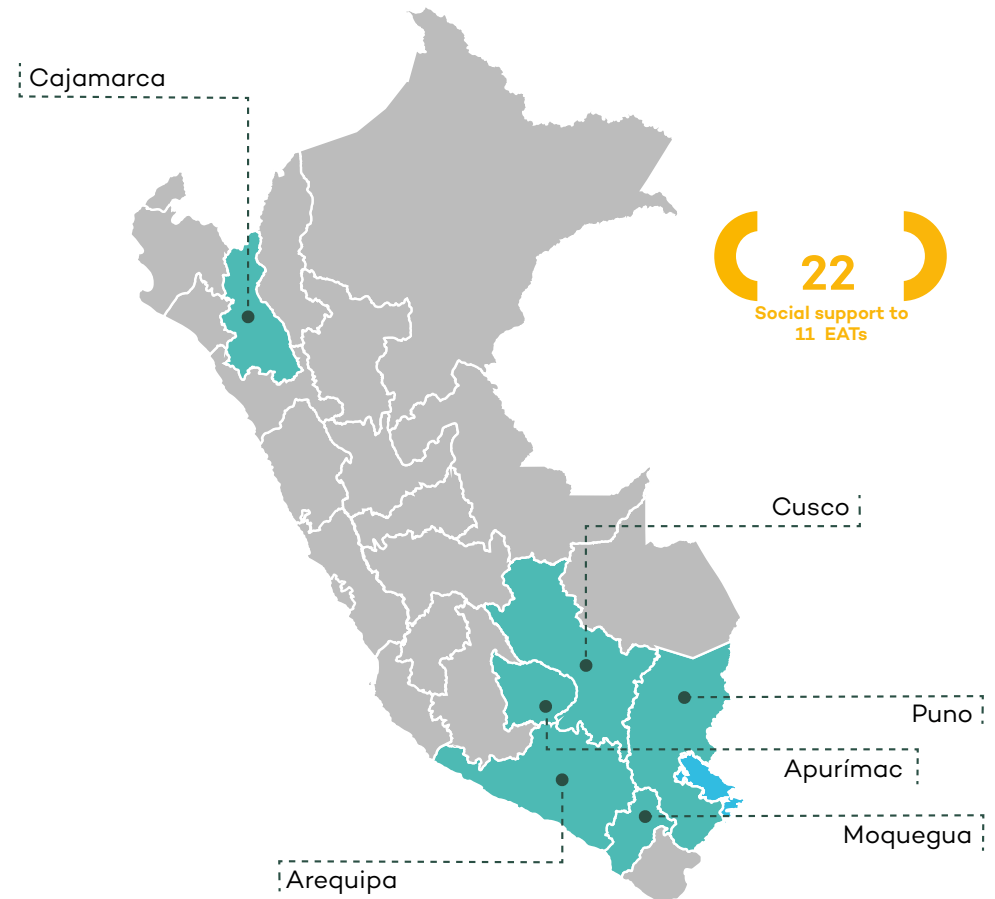
5.4 Socio-environmental management, by region, up to Q4 2018

We participated in **208** meetings in **39** spaces for dialogue at the national level in the treatment, monitoring and prevention stages, in the regions shown below.



5.5 Social support in EAT of the mining subsector, by region, up to Q4 2018

22 social support activities* were carried out in **11** regions, which are shown below.



* The actions of social accompaniment, involves working meetings with social actors interested in the EAT, which can be done in more than one region.



5.6 Social support to environmental emergencies

Social support activities were carried out for **10** special supervisions in the case of accidents of an environmental nature in Apurímac, Cajamarca, La Libertad, Ancash and Cusco corresponding to mining.



Chapter VI: Institutional management

The institutional management of OEFA is carried out in a planned and strategic manner, with the objective of having the necessary administrative, logistical and management support to exercise our competencies in environmental enforcement with excellence and in accordance with the strategic objectives and values of the institution. The work of the OEFA support bodies is characterized by the implementation, evaluation and improvement of processes, the implementation of information technologies and administrative efficiency.



Results up to Q4 2018

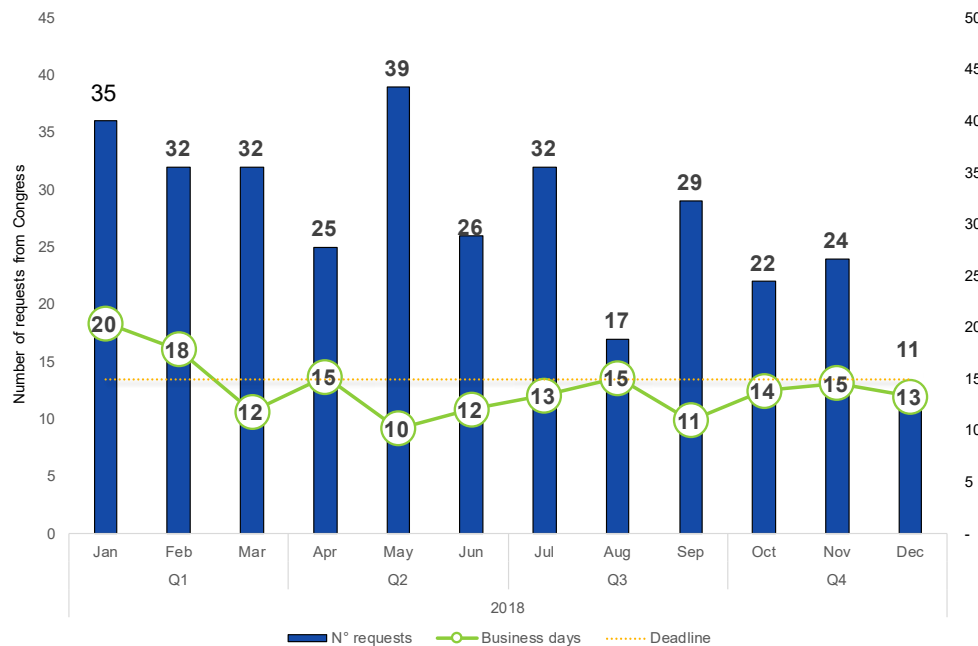
- OEFA has received a total of **325** requests from the Congress of the Republic in the first half of this year. The percentage of requests answered has been **97%**.
- The efficiency in the answering of legal advice requests has increased considerably, with the average time taken to answer requests falling from **7** to **5** days, with regards to Q2 2017.
- The fulfilment of the institutional objectives is carried out according to the process map, which defines the strategic, mission and support processes developed by OEFA. The Institutional Operational Plan 2018 (POI 2018), aligned with the Institutional Strategic Plan 2017-2019 (PEI 2017-2019), has a budget financed mainly with resources directly collected (**91.2%**) and ordinary resources (**7.8%**). Spending in the third quarter reached **90%** (210.5 million soles).
- **86%** of sentences issued by the Public Prosecutors have been favourable, while **14%** have been unfavourable.
- Through coercive enforcement, the payment of collection for imposed fines has been canceled by **33%**, and partial payment by **14%**. In the collection of the Contribution for Regulation, the mining sector predominates, with **86%** of the total.
- Regarding information technologies, we have been working according to what is established in the Technological Route of the entity. Up to Q4, **29** technological initiatives have been implemented, leading to greater progress in technological infrastructure. On average, more than **70%** of the requirements requested by the Help Desk are answered within the established **24**-hour deadline.
- In the media, a total of **2,535** OEFA mentions have been reported, of which **1,755** have a positive connotation. Most of these mentions took place in digital media on the internet, followed by newspapers, TV and radio. In addition, there have been **4,048** OEFA mentions in social networks, most of them on Twitter (**2,246**) and Facebook (**1,892**). Finally, OEFA have managed to add **36,595** new followers on social networks, most of them on Facebook (**16,054**).
- Regarding human resources management, we have observed that **55%** of employees are male and **45%** are female. **93%** of employees belong to the CAS contractual modality and **7%** to training modalities. In addition, **952** selection processes were carried out, of which **676** were covered.
- Through the Decentralised and Liaison Offices, **6,080** activities were achieved in Q4, including supervisions and citizen orientation. These activities allowed an estimated saving of **S/. 232,320**. The special supervisions generated an estimated saving of **S/. 1 377,406**.

VI.I Answering requests from the Congress of the Republic

OEFA monitors and responds to requests for information regarding environmental enforcement actions requested by the Congress of the Republic*, according to the following detail.

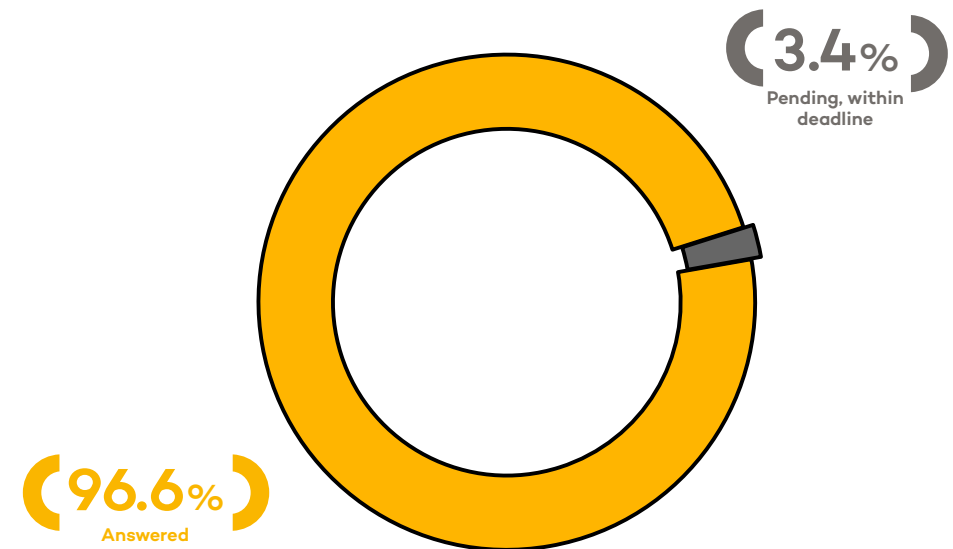
6.1 Requests from the Congress of the Republic and time taken to answer query*, up to Q4 2018

The average time taken to answer requests for information from the Congress of the Republic has been reduced and is now within the 15 business day deadline established by law.



6.2 Status of the requests from the Congress of the Republic, up to Q4 2018

The requests of information of the Congress of the Republic, **96%** have been attended, while a **3.4%** is pending of term.



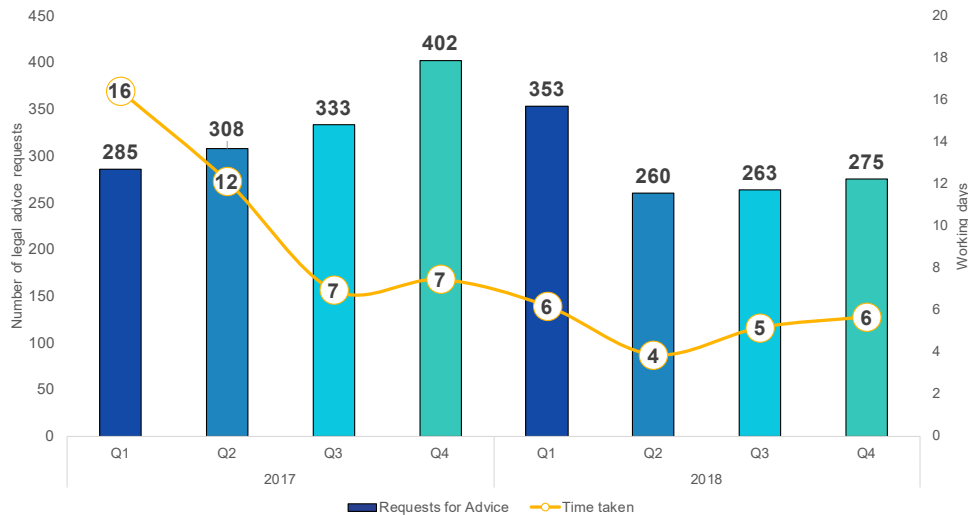
*Deadline law is 15 business days. They are included in the Congress that are transferred from the Minam.

VI.II Legal advice

The Office of Legal Advice advises, issues an opinion and acquits inquiries about matters of a legal nature that are requested by the bodies of the OEFA.

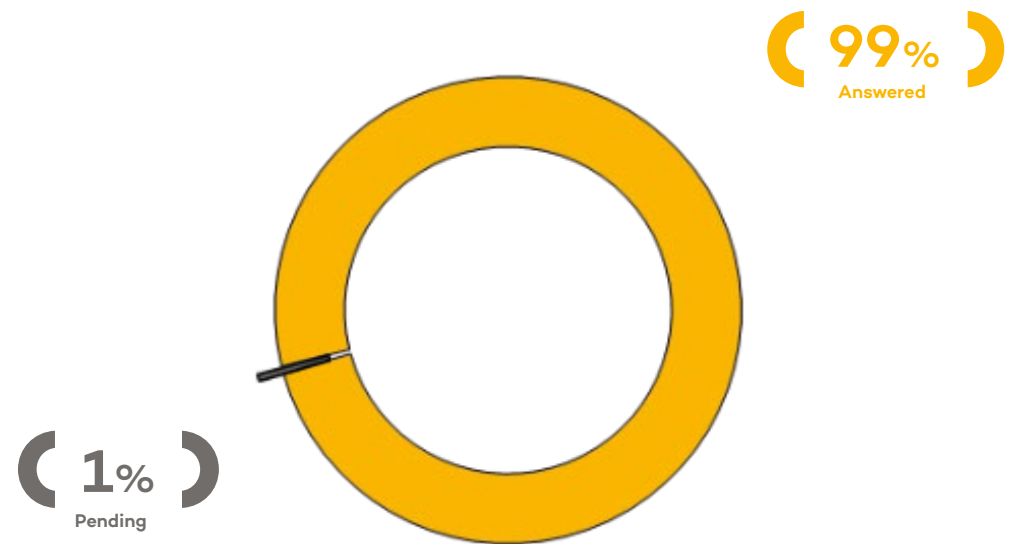
6.3 Number of legal advice requests and time taken to answer them, up to Q4 2018

During the fourth quarter, an average time of **6**-day counseling requests was achieved.



6.4 Distribution of requests for legal opinion, by status of request, up to Q4 2018

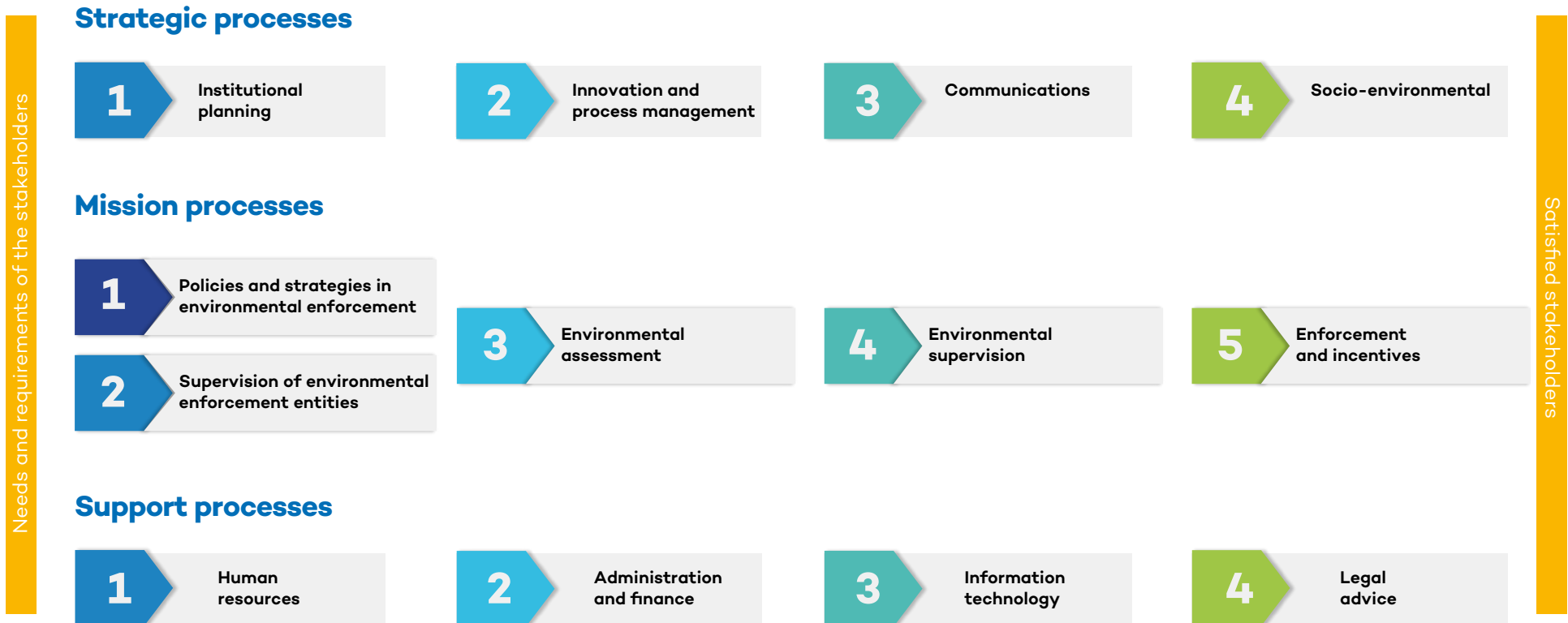
To date, **99%** (962) of the requests for legal opinion made to the Office of Legal Advice have been answered.



VI.III Planning and budget

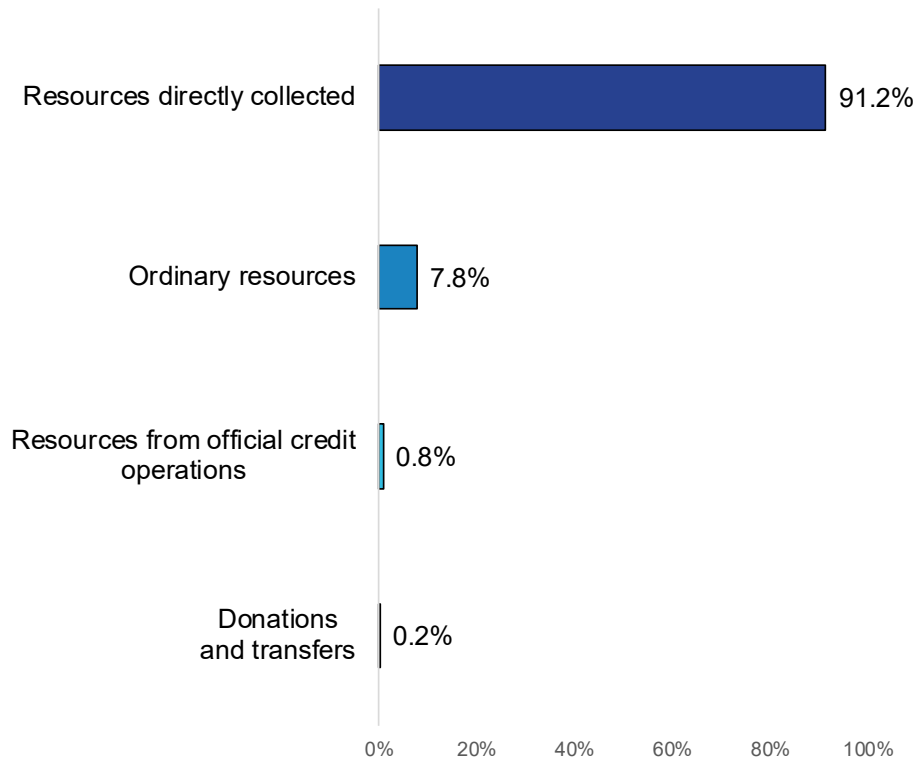
The Office for Planning and Budget conducts the technical processes of strategic planning, public budget, public investment and modernization of public management, as well as national and international technical and financial cooperation actions and those related to national security and defence.

6.5 Process management



6.6 Distribution of the budget, by funding source, up to Q4 2018

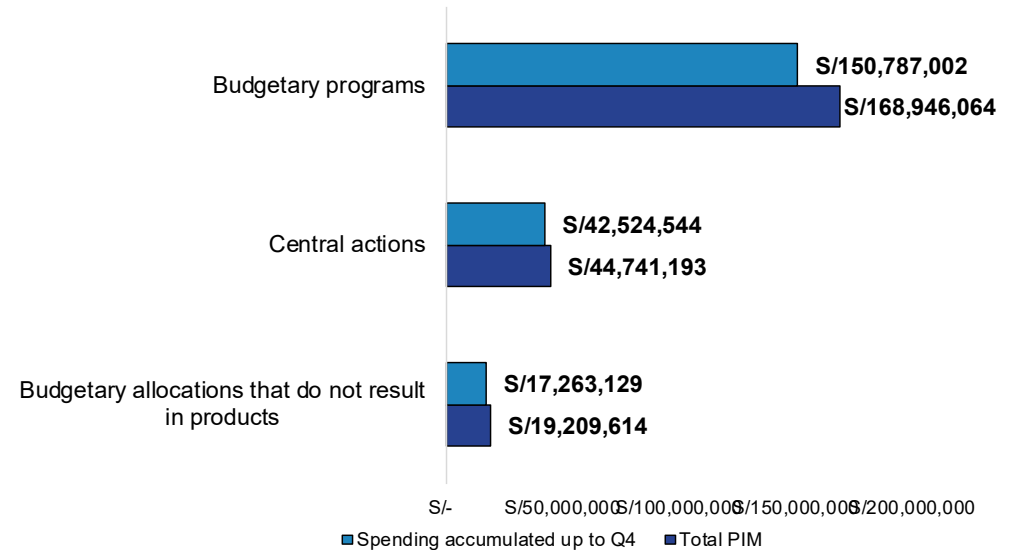
For the execution of the POI, OEFA has a budget of **S / . 232,896,871**, which is **91.1%** financed with resources directly collected, **7.8%** with ordinary resources, **0.8%** with resources from official credit operations and **0.2%** from donations and transfers.



6.7 Distribution of the budget, by spending orientation, up to Q4 2018

The detail of the spending according to its orientation can be seen in the graph below.

Budget sending up to Q4 reached 90% of the PIM



6.8 Investment projects up to Q4 2018



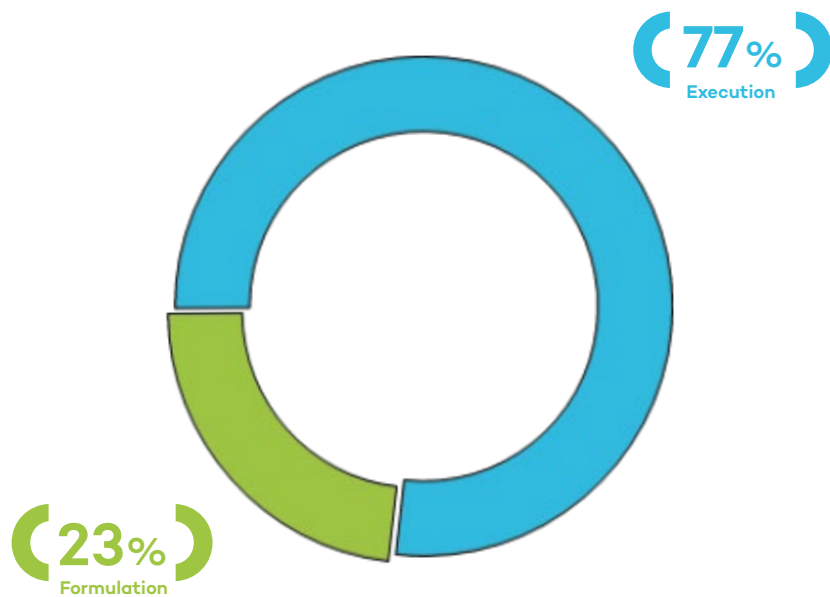
	Formulation	Execution
Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI (*) Environmental monitoring of air Yauli - Junin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI Environmental monitoring of air Ilo - Moquegua. PI Environmental monitoring of air Pisco - Ica. PI Environmental monitoring of air and water Challhuahuacho - Cotabambas - Apurímac. PI Environmental monitoring of air Cajamarquilla-Chosica - Lima. PI Environmental monitoring of air and water Velille-Chumbivilcas - Cusco. PI Environmental monitoring of air and water Espinar-Cusco. Investment Marginal Expansion (case 1) through the acquisition of portable multiparameter equipment for the ODEs.
Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI Improvement of the capacity to provide environmental enforcement services at the OEFA headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimization investment: Institutional local land. Investment Program N ° 011 - 2014. PI Improvement and expansion of environmental quality enforcement services at the national level - Laboratory (**)
Information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI Integrated environmental control system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Program N ° 011 - 2014 PI improvement and expansion of the Information Service for the Enforcement of Environmental Quality - System SINIA - MINAM..
Amount of investment 	<p>03 PI in studies S/. 90.4 Millon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment amount of Investment Programs in execution for S /. 217 Million. Investment amount of PI in execution for S/. 179 millon. Investment amount of IOARR2 in execution for S/. 43.6 Millon.

* PI: Investment projects

** IOARR: Optimization investment, marginal expansion, replacement and rehabilitation

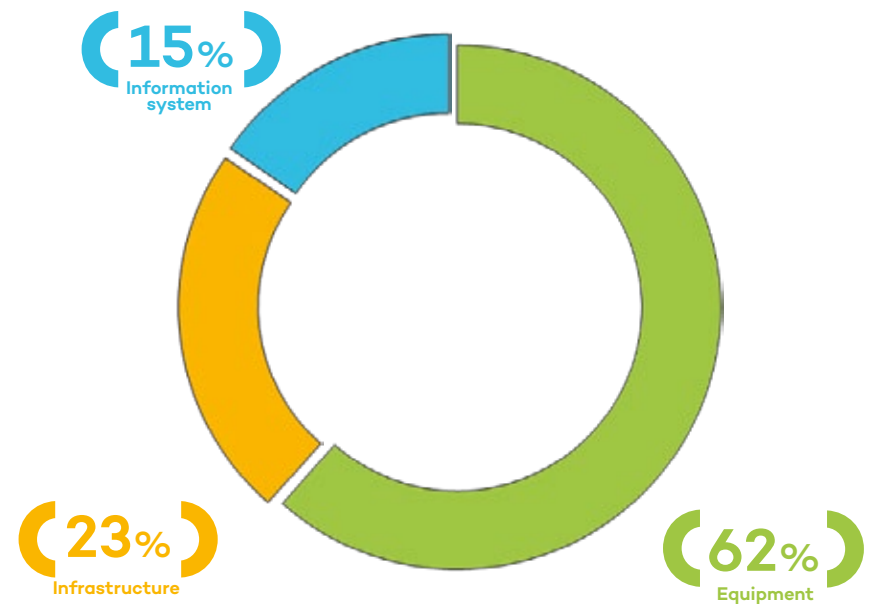
6.9 Distribution of investment projects, according to status, up to Q4 2018

The detail of investment projects according to their status can be seen in the chart below.



6.10 Distribution of investment projects, according to assets, up to Q4 2018

The detail of the investment projects according to the type of asset can be seen in the chart below.

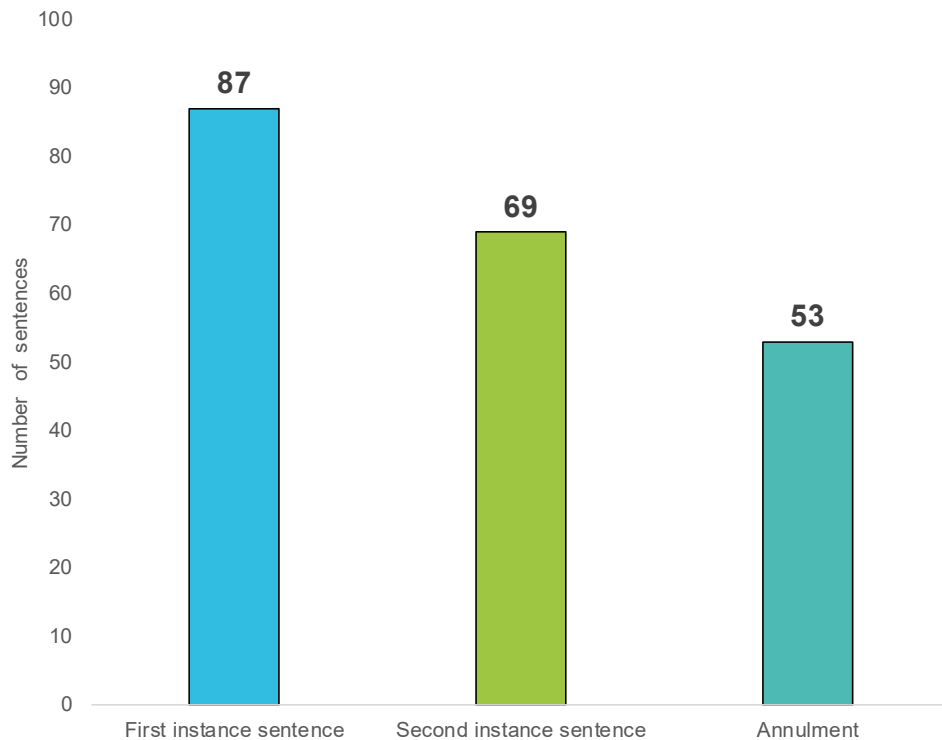


VI.IV Public Prosecutor's Office

The Public Prosecutor's Office is the body in charge of representing and defending institutional legal interests in the procedures and processes in which the entity is a stakeholder.

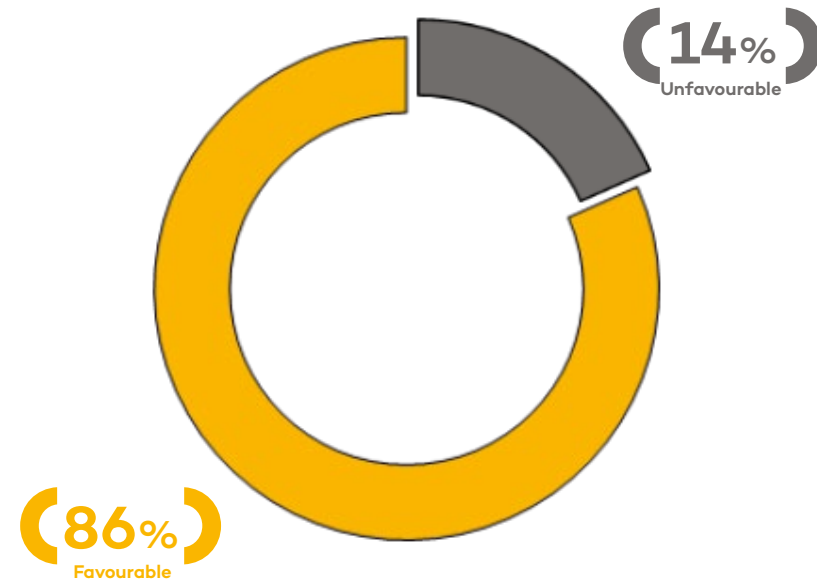
6.11 Sentences issued in contentious proceedings, by instance, up to Q4 2018

The detail of sentences issued in contentious proceedings according to the type of instance is shown below.



6.12 Result of sentences issued in contentious proceedings, up to Q4 2018

The detail of sentences issued in contentious proceedings according to the ruling can be seen below.

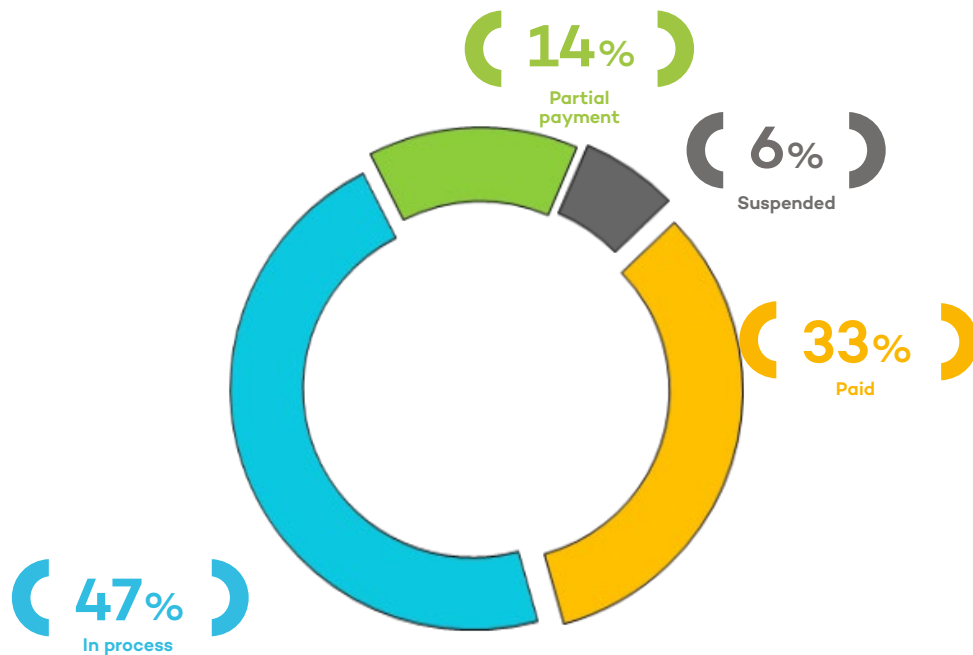


VI.V Coercive execution

The Office of Coercive Execution is the body in charge of ensuring the satisfaction of public interests served by OEFA, and has the power to directly seize the assets of the offenders or debtors.

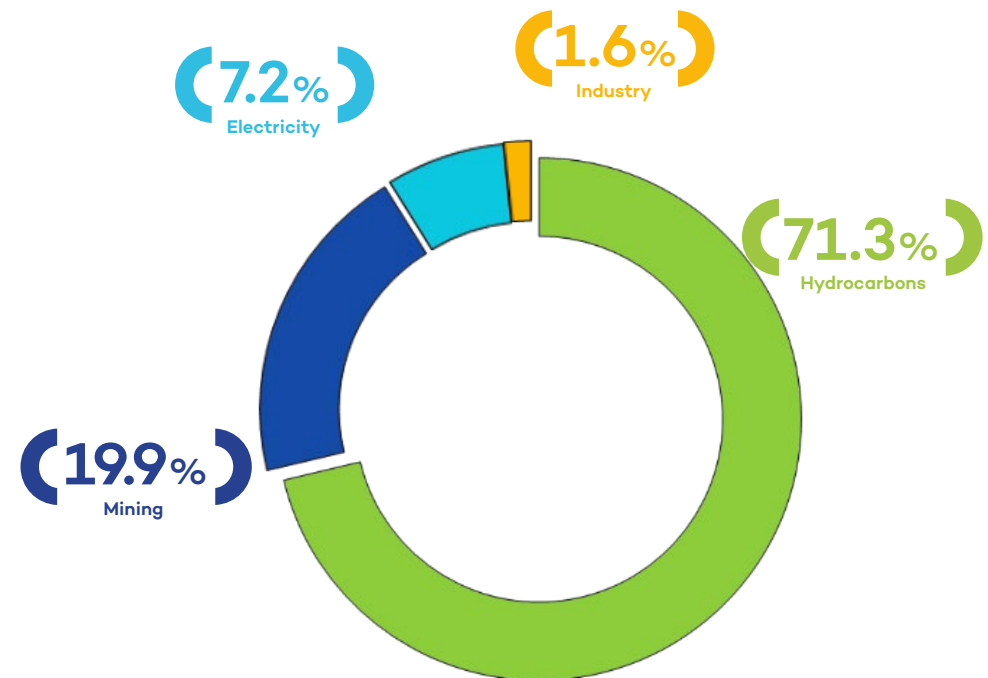
6.13 Status of coercive execution decisions, by environmental fine, up to Q4 2018

Below we can see the status of execution decisions for environmental fines, initiated in 2018 and accumulated up to Q4.



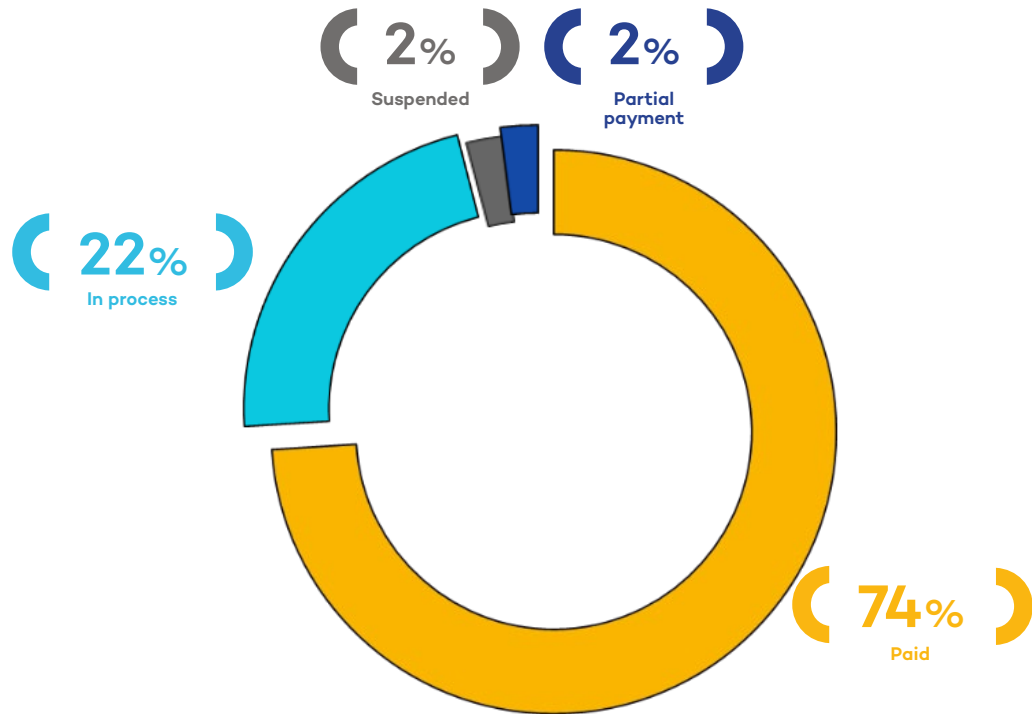
6.14 Collection of coercive execution procedures for environmental fines according to economic sector, up to Q4 2018

With respect to the collection of coercive execution procedures in environmental fines, we have the following economic sector breakdown:



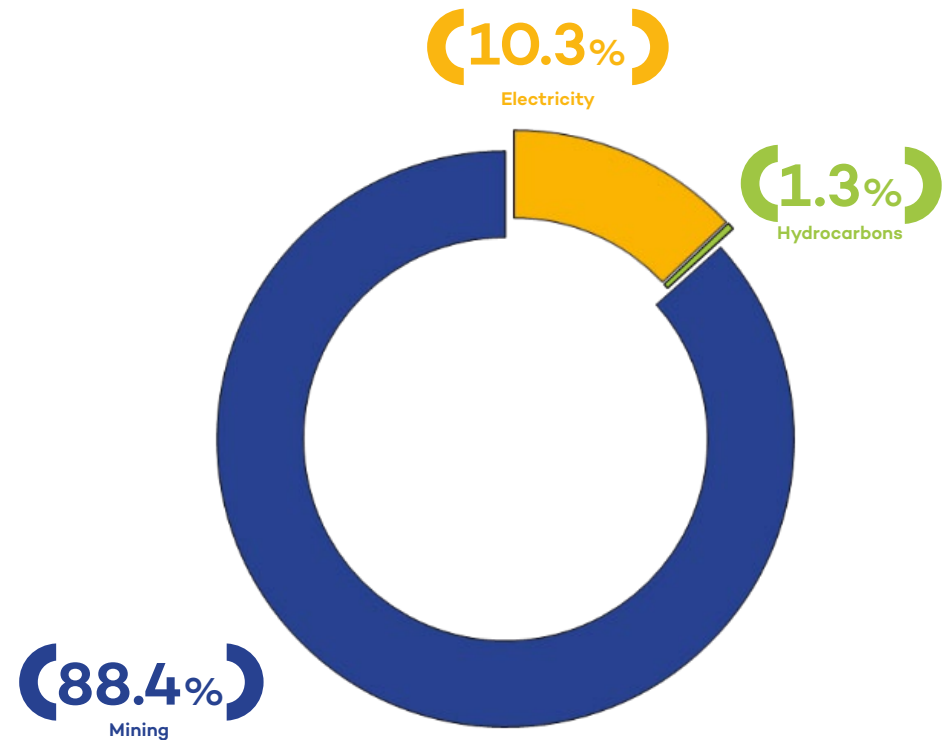
6.15 Status of coercive execution decisions of contribution by regulation, up to Q4 2018

Below we can see the status of the coercive execution decisions of contribution by regulation, initiated in 2018 and accumulated up to Q4.



6.16 Collection of coercive execution procedures by regulation, by economic sector, up to Q4 2018

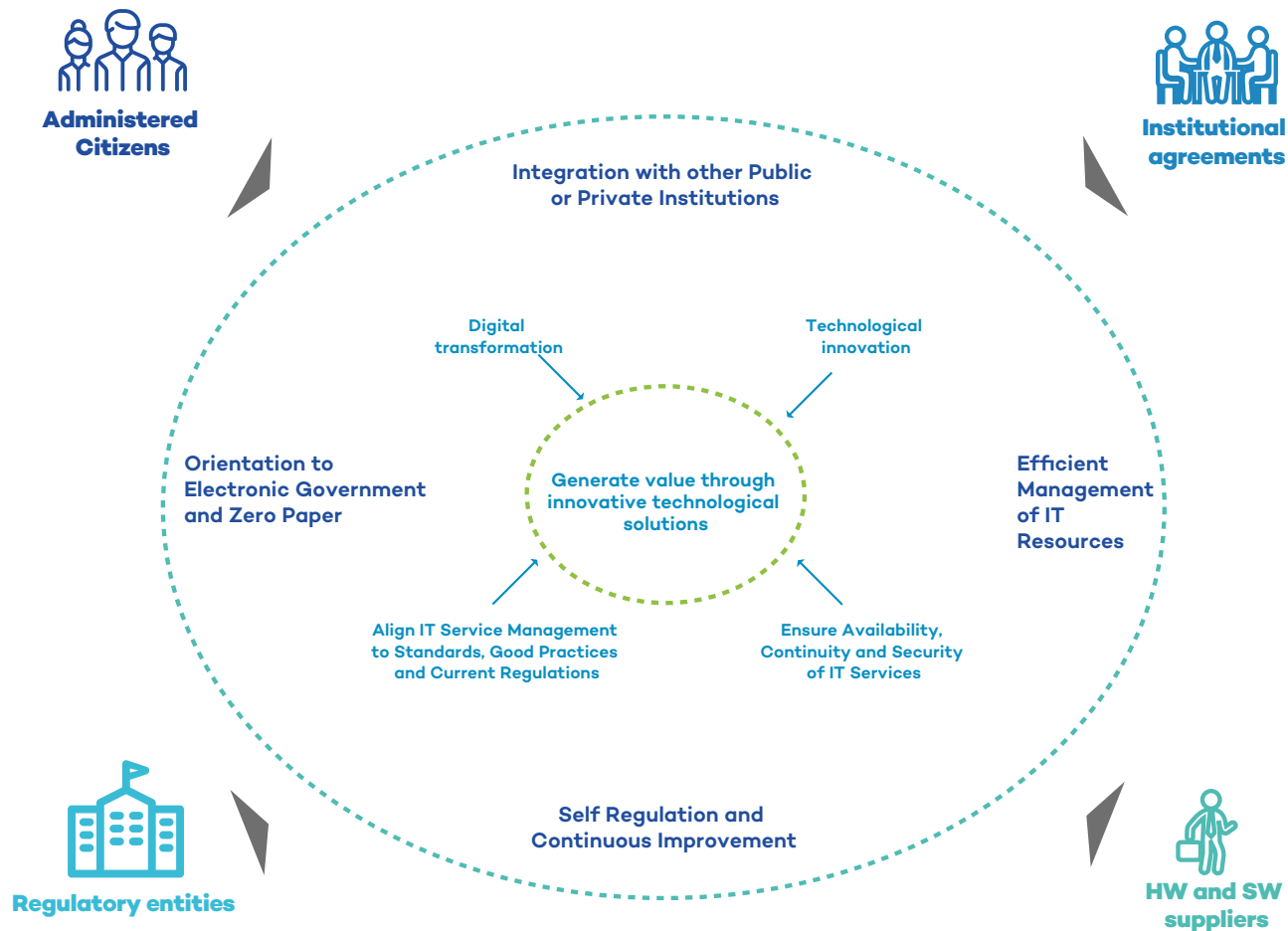
With respect to the collection of coercive execution procedures of contribution by regulation, we have the following economic sector breakdown:



VI.VI Information technologies





The Information Technology Office is the support body responsible for planning, directing, developing and maintaining the operation of the information systems, the technological infrastructure and the Information Technology (IT) services, guaranteeing the security of information. It also leads the implementation of the Electronic Government at OEFA.

6.17 Guidelines and principles



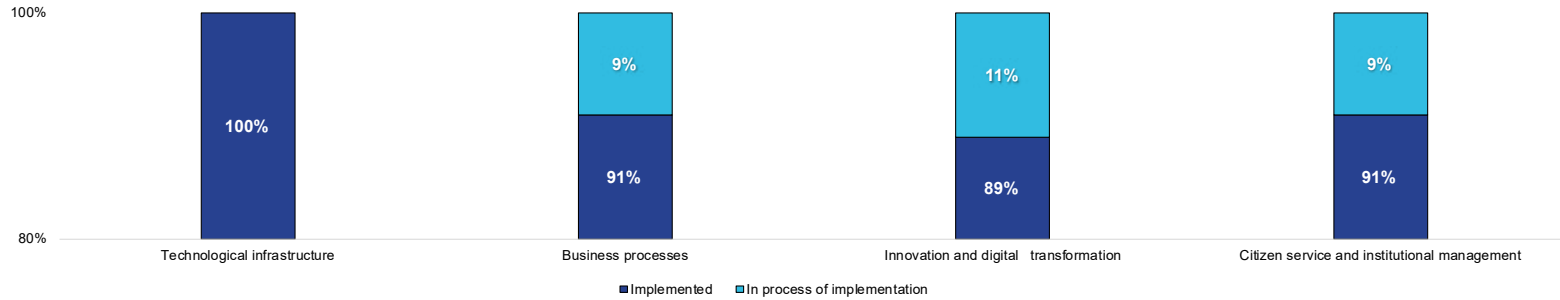
6.18 Iniciativas tecnológicas implementadas al IV trimestre 2018

The following is a detail of the technological initiatives implemented in the OEFA in the fourth quarter, in which the OTI has participated in coordination with the user areas, in the fourth quarter.

Technological initiatives	Implemented
 <p>Business processes</p> <p>7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of credentials with QR code • Simulated application of fines • Strengthening of the DFAI module • New EFA record • New record of environmental standards • New system of environmental lawsuits • Real-time environmental monitoring system in stations installed in La Oroya, Torata and Paragsha (phase I)
 <p>Technological infrastructure</p> <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component of massive load of OEFA documents • Implementation of Aló OEFA ("Hello" OEFA) • Interconnection of the VPN in the Decentralised Offices • Renovation of computer equipment
 <p>Citizen service and institutional management</p> <p>9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda of official activities • Computer application for the registration of CAS applicants via the web - Phase I • Implementation of indicators for the Interactive Portal of Environmental Enforcement • Implementation of the virtual citizen service platform • Corporate intranet • Mechanism for the secure access to OEFA applications for third parties and locators. • Anti-corruption lawsuits module • OEFA geospatial data portal (First stage) • Integrated Management System - SIGA (Second contract)
 <p>Innovation and digital transformation</p> <p>9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipts, certificates and records with digital signature • Implementation of digital signature for contracts and CAS addendums • Implementation of the Help Desk • Implementation of the Call Module and CAS online evaluation • Implementation of the Business Services Bus • Centralized module for registering Natural and Legal Persons • Unique access module for systems • Application security module • Interoperability system

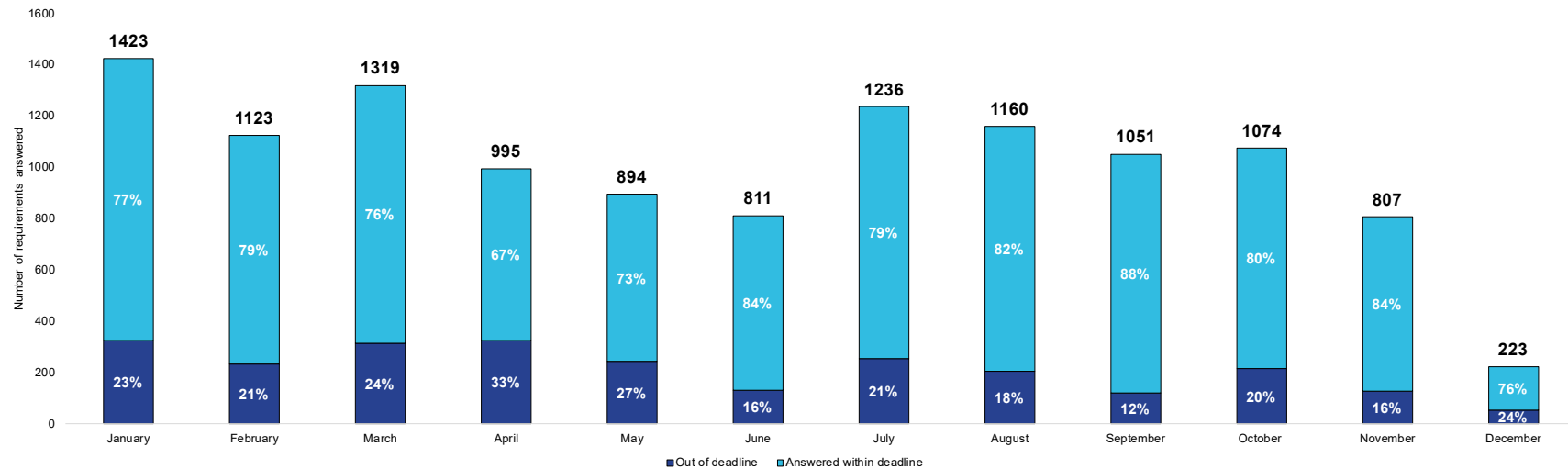
6.19 Technological initiatives implemented, by category, up to Q4 2018

The progress (% completed) for each of the technological initiatives can be seen below.



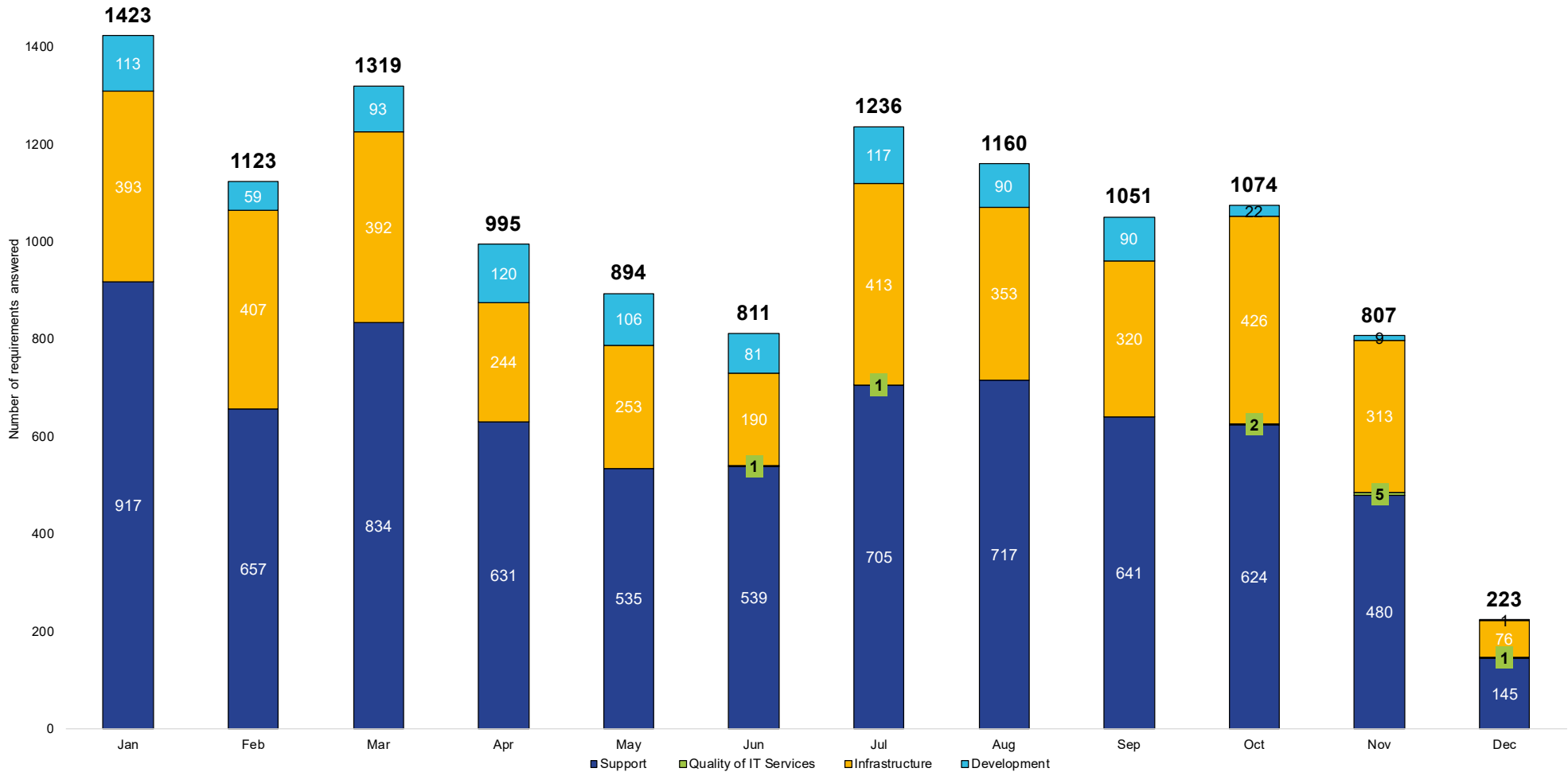
6.20 Solving IT requirements through the Help Desk, up to Q4 2018

As can be seen below, the majority of computer requirements by Help Desk are answered within the established 24-hour deadline.



6.21 Solving IT requirements through the Help Desk, by type of requirement , up to Q4 2018

Below is the detail of the types of requirements requested through the Help Desk.



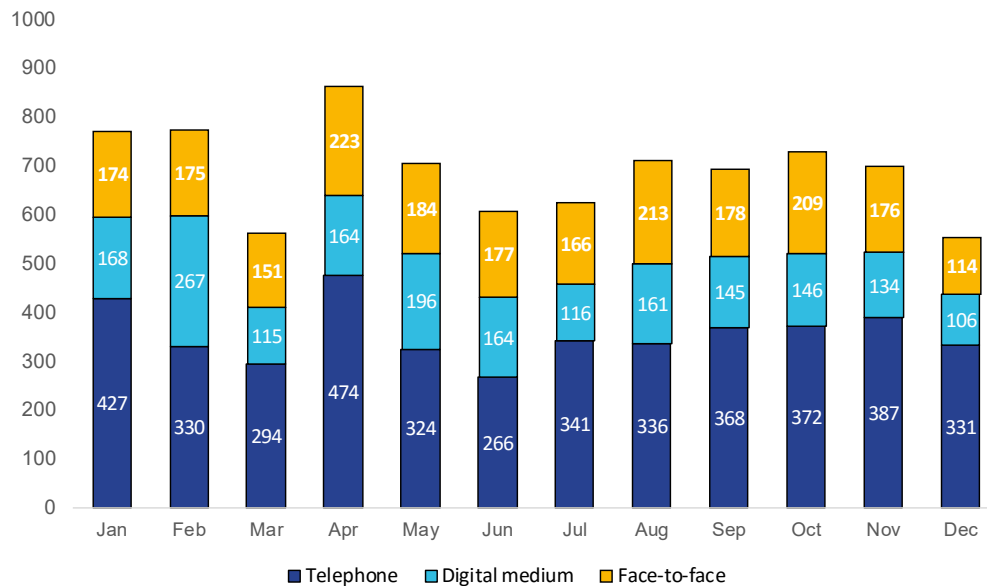
VI.VII Institutional relations and citizen services

VI.VII.I Information Service and Citizen Services

Up to Q4, the Coordination for the Information Service and Citizen Services answered **8,272** queries from citizens at the Headquarters. The monthly distribution, topics and sectors served are presented in the following graphs.

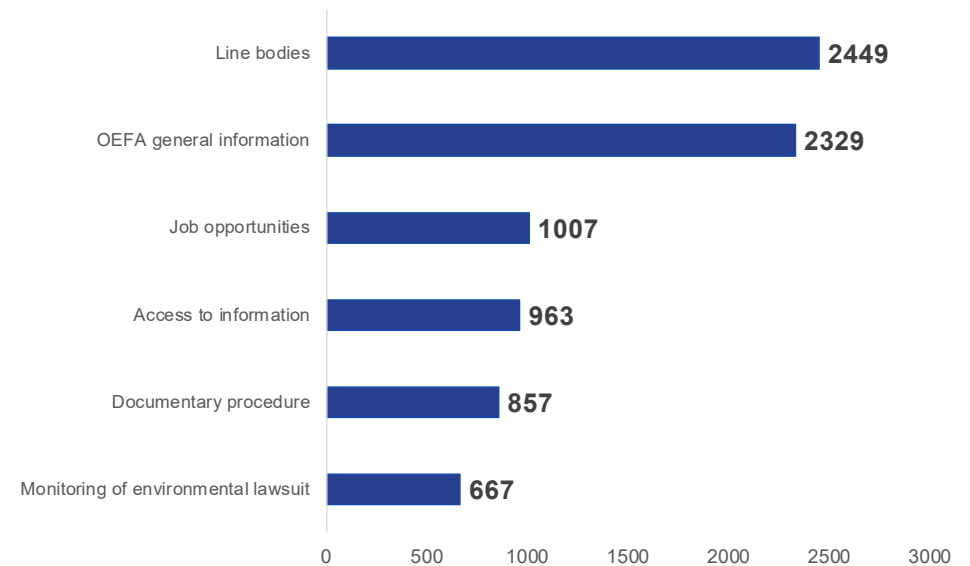
6.22 Number of citizen queries answered , by method, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **8,272** inquiries were received from citizens at the Headquarters. The monthly evolution according to the method used is presented in the following graph.



6.23 Number of citizen queries answered, by subject, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, of the **8,272** queries answered, the subject of line bodies had the highest percentage of recurrence (**29.6%**), followed by OEFA general information (**28.2%**) and Job opportunities (**12.2%**). The totality of subjects addressed is presented in the following chart.

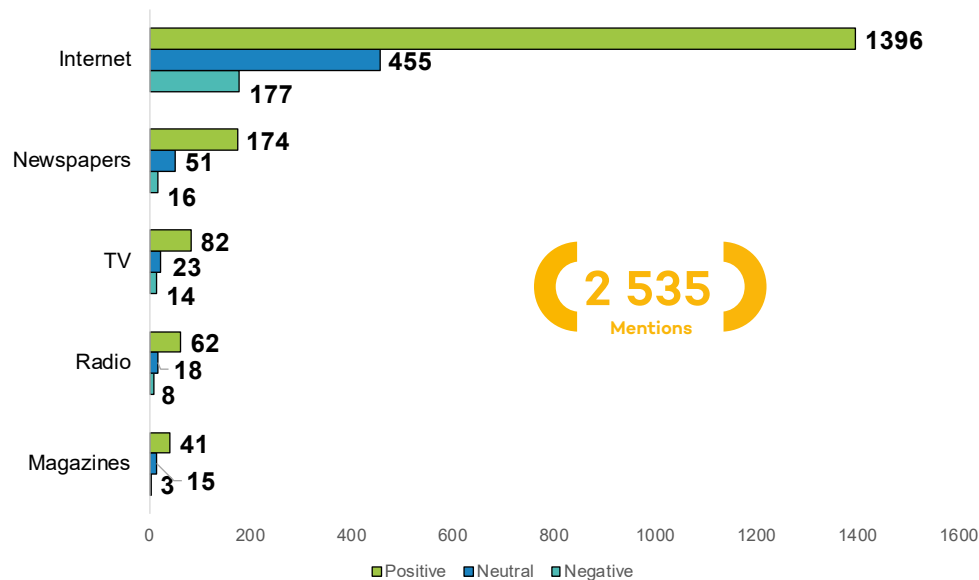


VI.VII.II Press and communication

The Office of Institutional Relations and Citizen Services is the body responsible for proposing and executing the OEFA Annual Communications Plan and the Advertising Strategy Plan, which establishes guidelines and mechanisms for the dissemination of institutional activities, the establishment of institutional relations and answering citizen queries regarding the work of the entity.

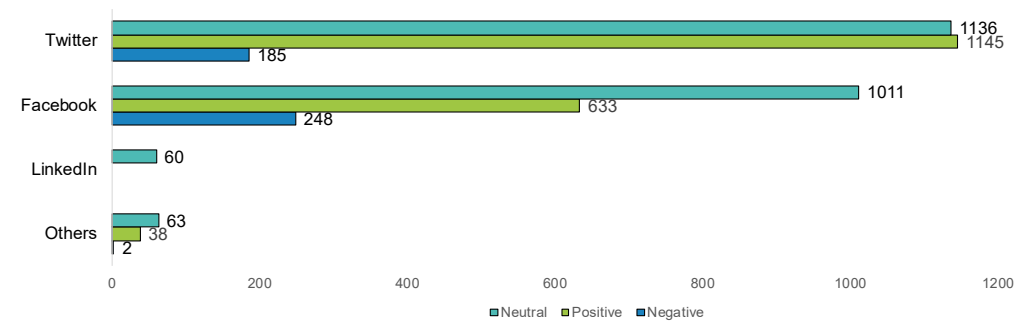
6.24 Number of OEFA mentions in the media, by perception, up to Q4 2018

Of the **2,535** mentions, **1,755** have a positive connotation, **562** a neutral connotation and **218** a negative connotation, according to the detail presented below.



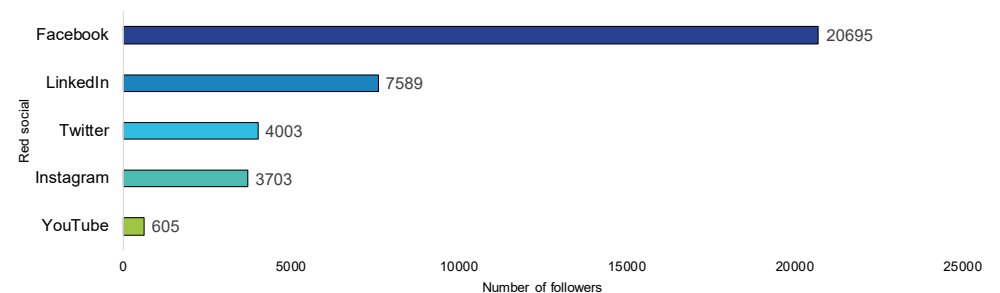
6.25 Number of OEFA mentions in social networks, by perception, up to Q4 2018

Of the **4,048** mentions in social networks, **1,700** had a positive connotation, **1,943** a neutral connotation and **405** a negative connotation.



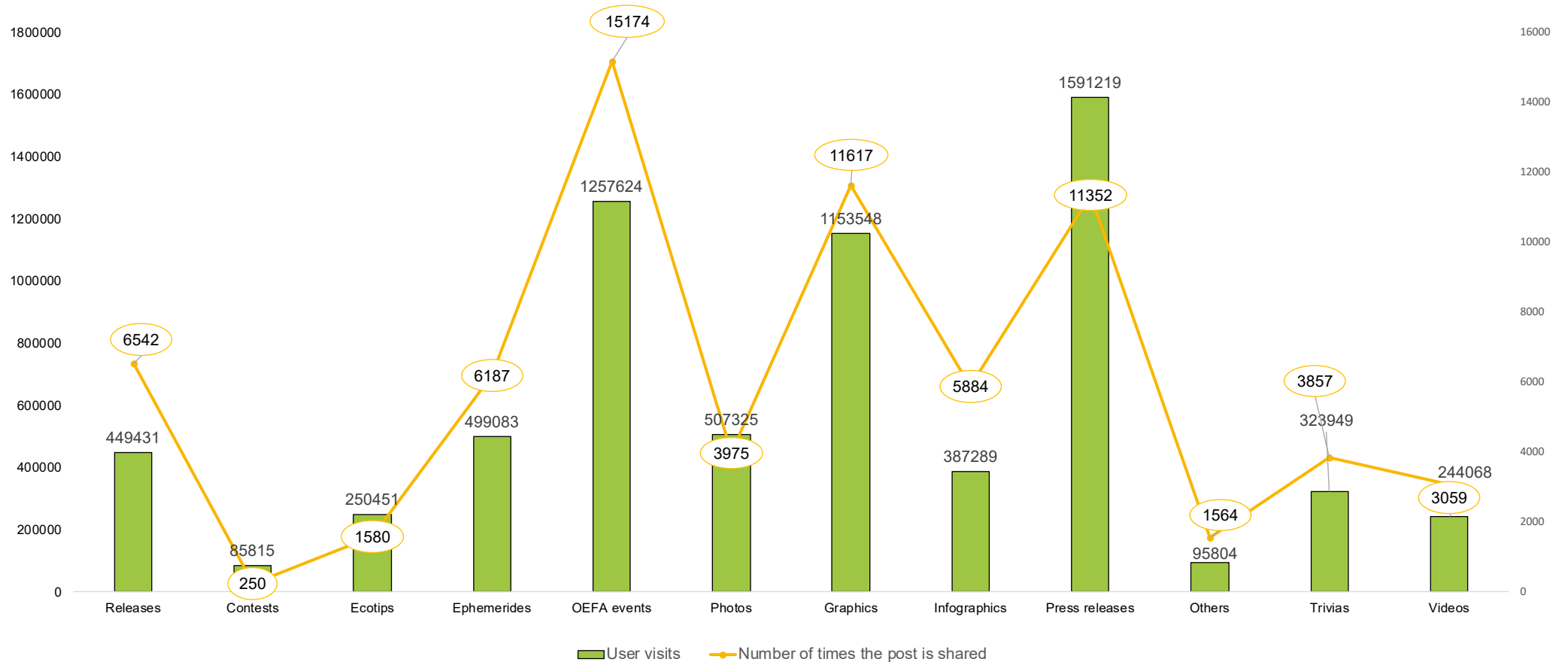
6.26 New followers, by type of social network, up to Q4 2018

We have managed to reach **36,595** new followers in social networks: **20,695** in Facebook, **7,589** in LinkedIn, **4,003** in Twitter, **3,703** in Instagram and **605** in Youtube.



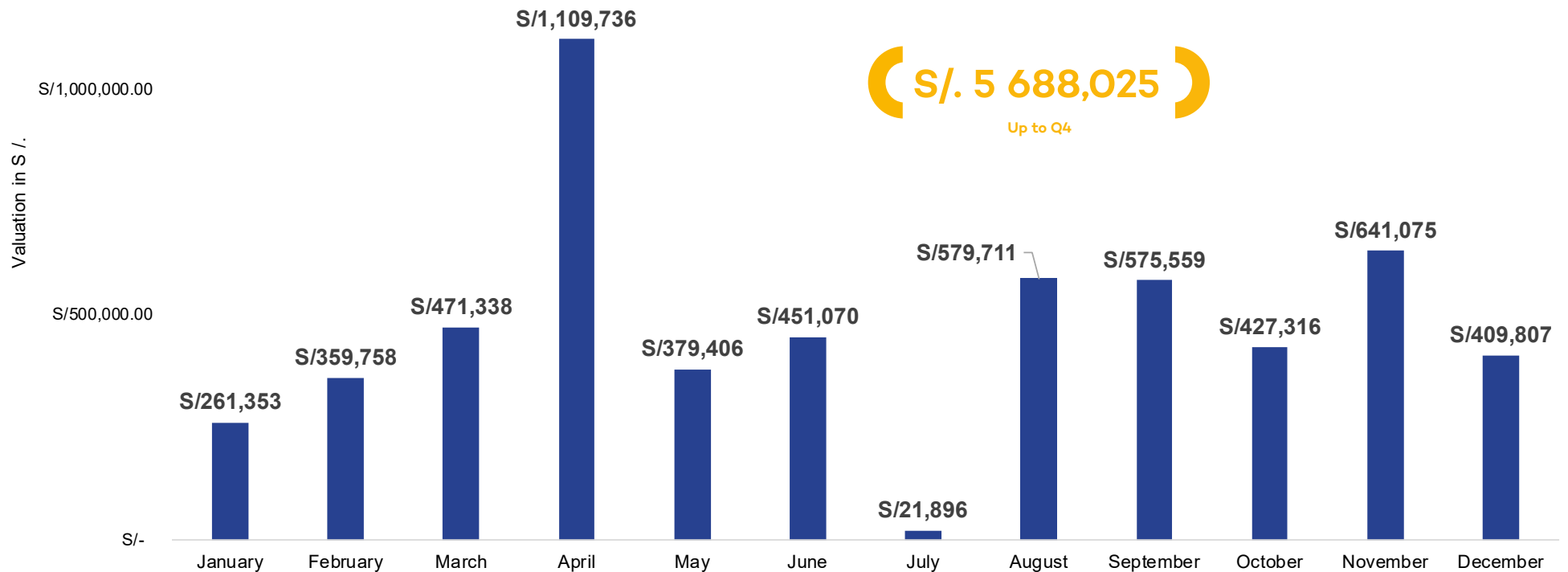
6.27 Average number of visits, and number of times that OEFA publications are shared on social networks, up to Q4 2018

The detail of the average number of times that OEFA publications are shared on social networks is presented below, according to the type of publication.



6.28 Advertising savings from having positive mentions in the media, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, OEFA had obtained savings of **S / . 5,688,025** in advertising expenses due to positive mentions in the media, according to the valuation of the impacts achieved in the media.



Source: News Peru

VI.VIII Administration

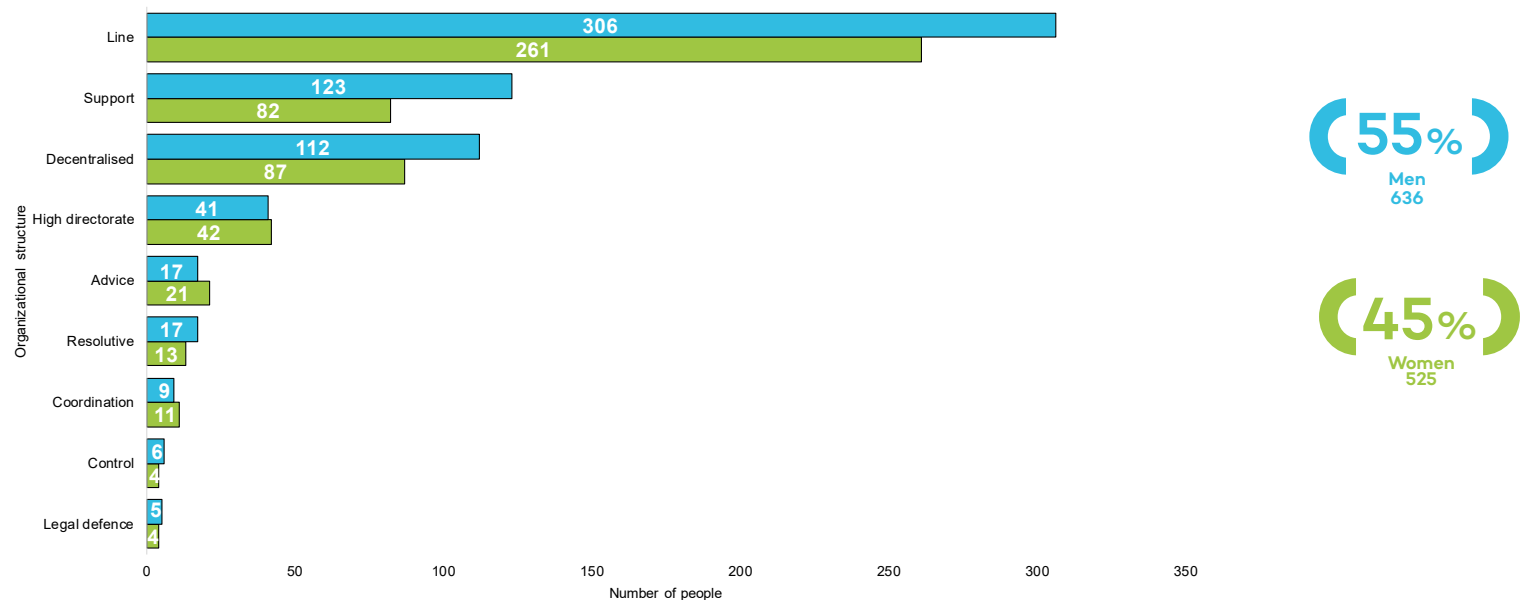
The Administration Office is in charge of the Human Resources Management Unit, the Finance Unit and the Supply Unit, and provides the support and infrastructure for logistics and human capital, for the proper functioning and compliance with institutional strategic objectives.

VI.VIII.I Human resources management

The Human Resources Management Unit organizes the internal management of human resources, as well as the processes of incorporation and administration of personnel in accordance with the regulations that regulate the Civil Service. It also manages the development of collaborators' capacities and leads the management of the processes of social welfare, safety and health at work, and culture and organizational climate.

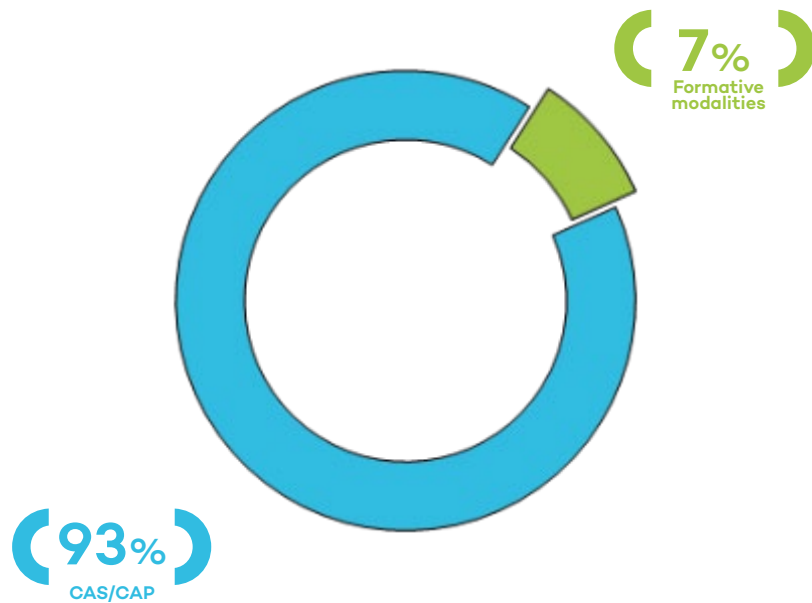
6.29 Distribution of OEFA collaborators, by organizational structure and gender, up to Q4 2018

At OEFA there is an equivalence in the distribution of collaborators according to their gender. Its distribution according to the organizational structure can be seen in the chart below.



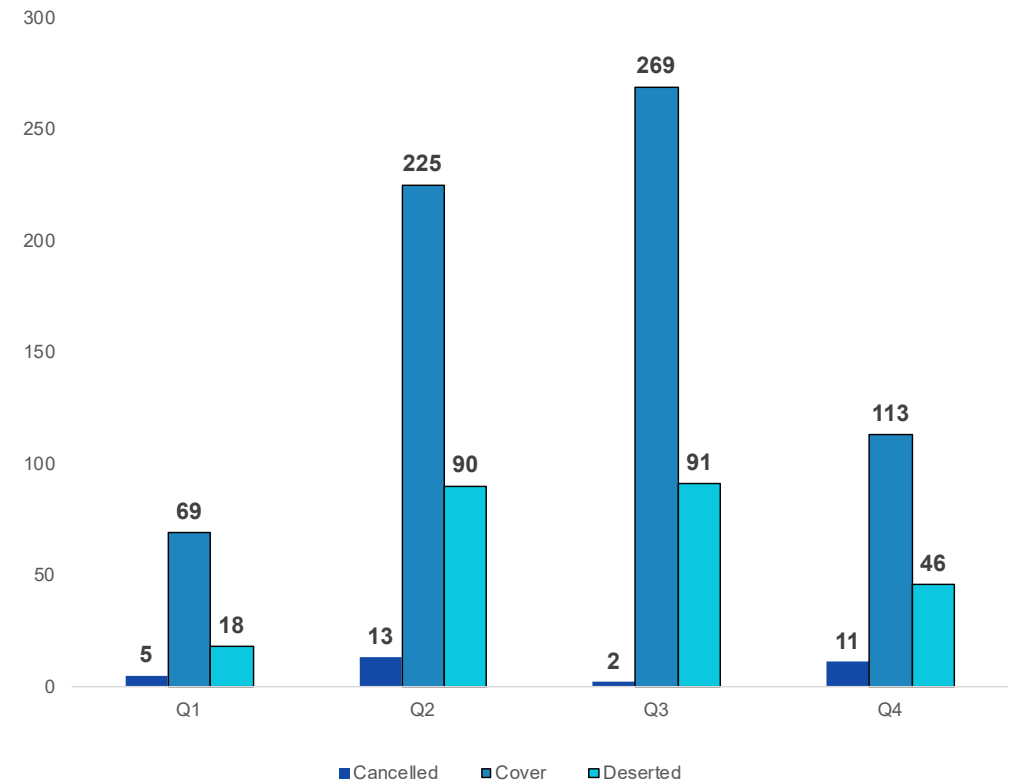
6.30 Percentage of OEFA collaborators, according to contract modality, up to Q4 2018

The distribution of personnel according to contractual modality is shown in the graph below.



6.31 Personnel selection processes, by status, up to Q4 2018

Up to Q4, **952** selection processes had been carried out. The detail of the results can be seen in the graph below.

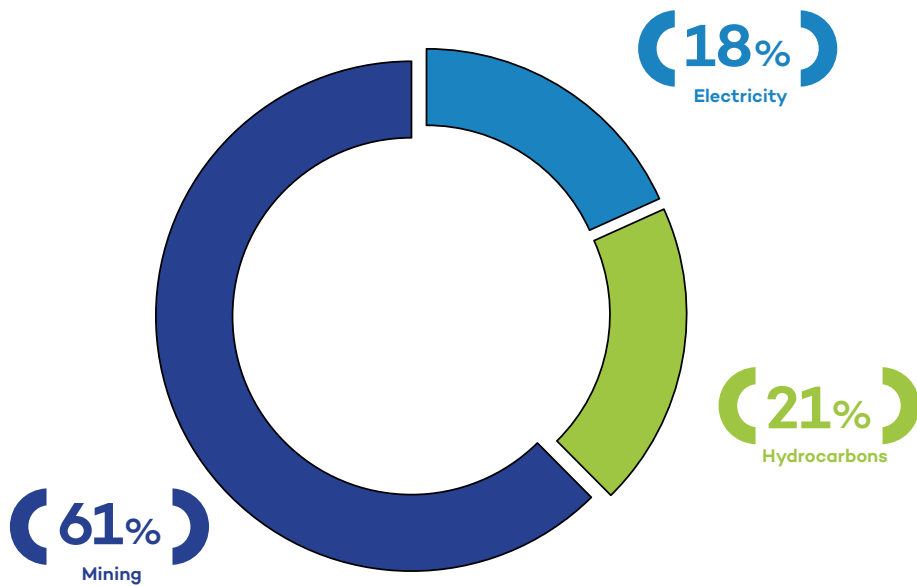


VI.VIII.II Finanzas

The Finance Unit has among its main functions to plan, direct and execute the collection processes of the contribution by regulation, as well as issue payment orders, reach resolutions for fines and take charge of any other administrative act related to controlling the collection of OEFA's credits. Additionally, it must resolve the appeals lodged in contentious and non-contentious tax proceedings in the first instance that are within its competence.

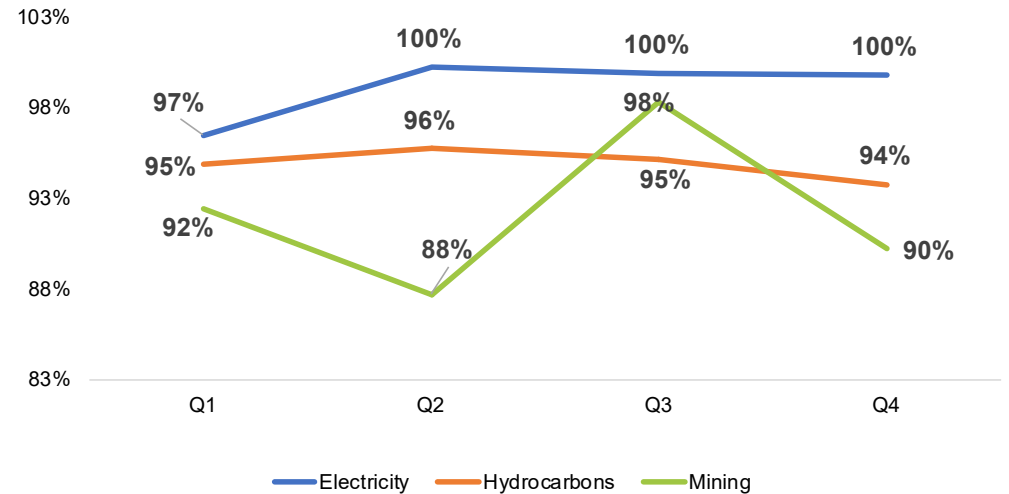
6.32 Estimated income from contribution by regulation, by economic sector, up to Q4 2018

The estimated collection from the contribution by regulation corresponds to three sectors: mining, hydrocarbons and electricity, split in the following way:



6.33 Average compliance of the declaration payment from contribution by regulation, up to Q4 2018

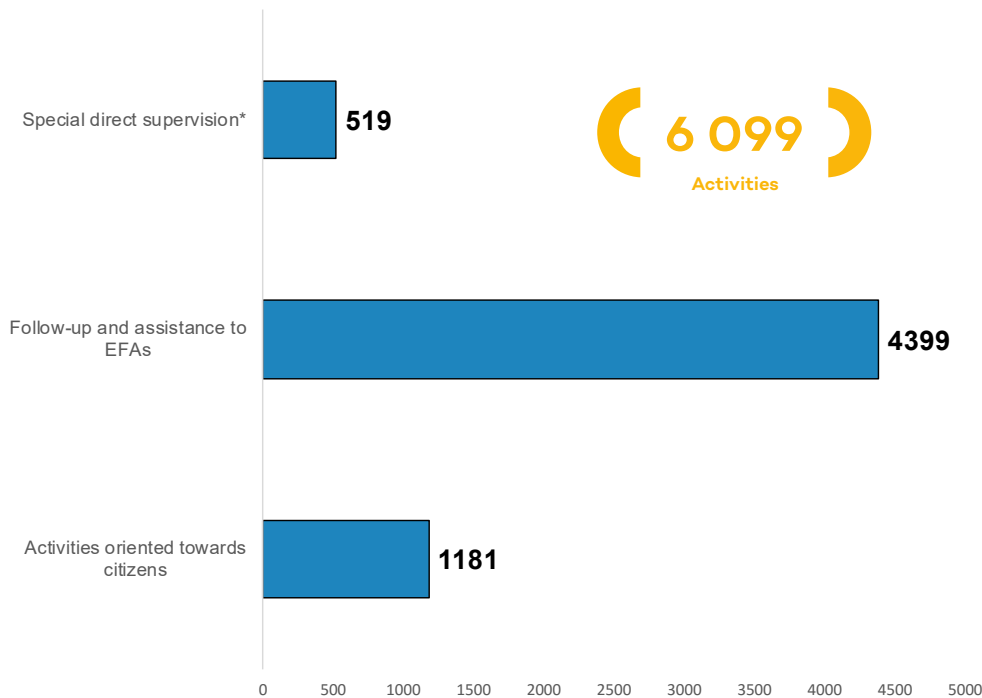
The declaration payment from contribution by regulation has had compliance averaging over 90% in the electricity, hydrocarbon and mining sectors. The monthly distribution according to sector is shown below.



VI.IX Decentralised and Liaison Offices

6.34 Activities carried out by ODES in Q4 2018

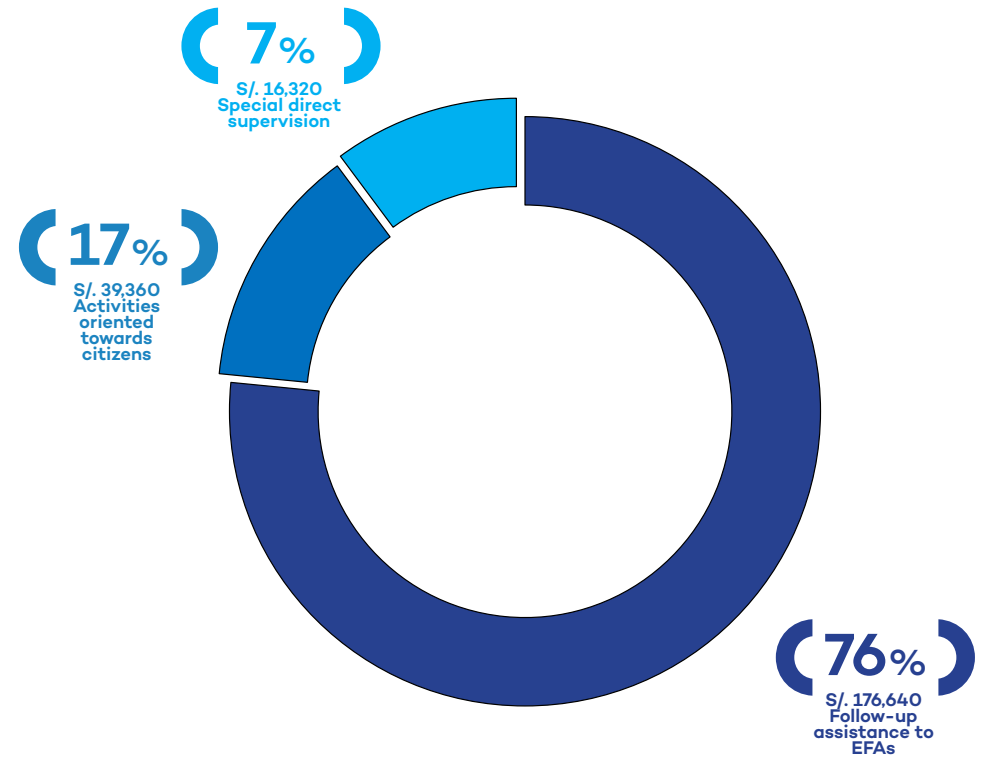
Below is a detailed description of the different types of activities carried out by the Decentralised and Liaison Offices*.



*Include direct supervisions to UMH, supervisions by request, support services and fiscal proceedings

6.35 Estimated savings *, in the framework of the territorial planning policy, in Q4 2018

The activities carried out by the ODES allowed a resource saving for the institution in transportation costs, according to the detail shown below **.

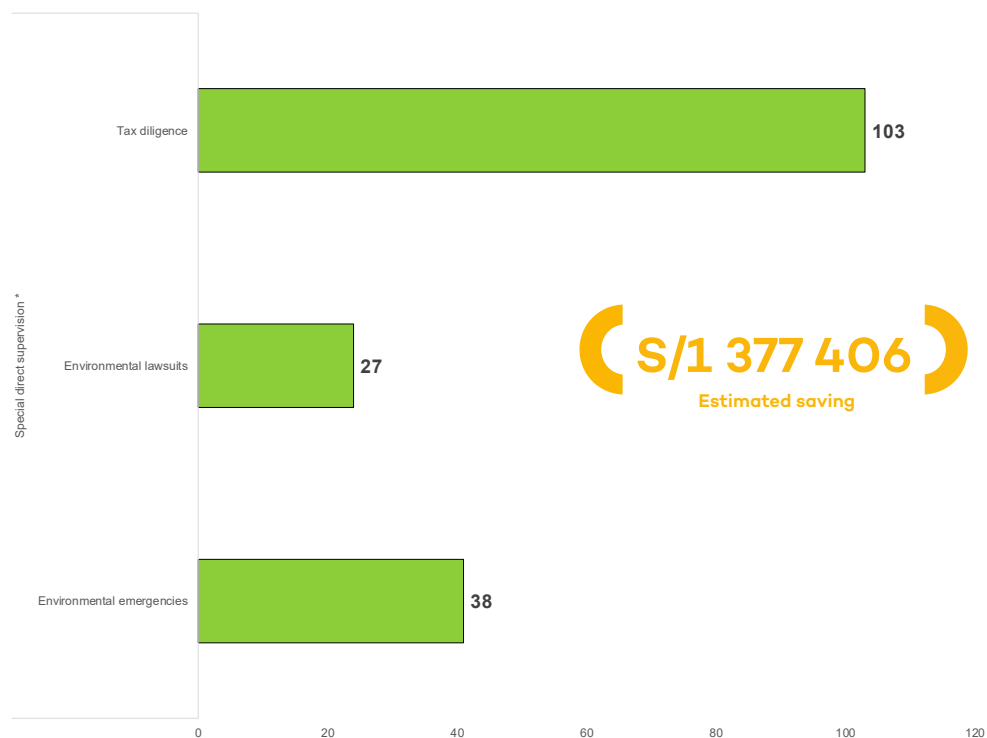


*Calculation of estimated savings according to average costs.

**Resolution No. 009-2018-OEFA / CD published on 03/14/2018

6.36 Special supervisions carried out by the ODES and estimated savings in Q4 2018

During 2018, the ODES carried out special environmental supervisions*, commissioned by the central office, which generated an estimated saving of **S /1 377, 406** in transportation costs.



*Calculation of estimated savings according to average costs.

**Unscheduled supervision, the objective of which is to verify compliance with specific auditable obligations of the administered.

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