

Areas of research

Colombia:

- Unión panamericana, Department of Chocó
- Marmato. Department of Caldas
- Remedios and Segovia.
 Department of Antioquia

Peru:

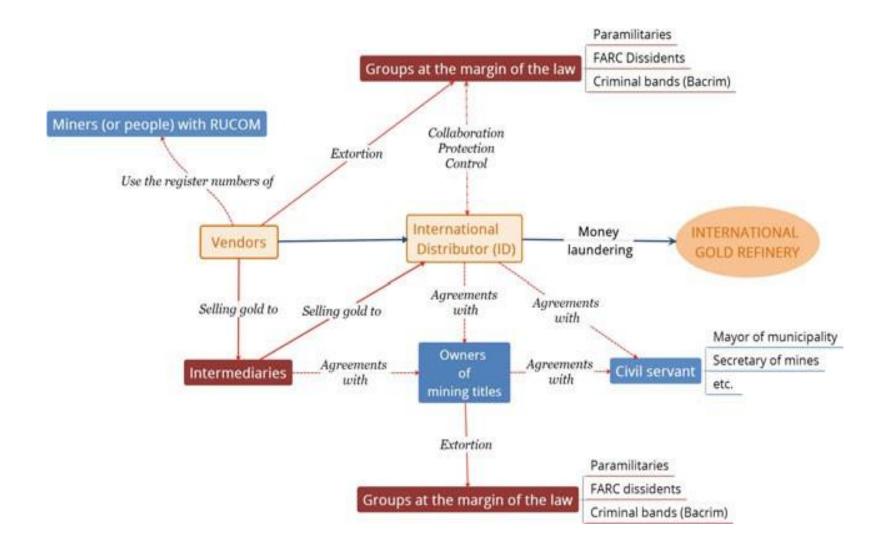
- La Rinconada. Department of Puno











RUCOM control





- RUCOM (Registro único de comercializadores mineros) 2015.
- Up to 400 grams per miner.
- Register system who have formal mining title and /or are enrolled in the formalization process.
- Allows to control and provide data on sale volumes
- Miners have to operate within mining areas that hold a mining title

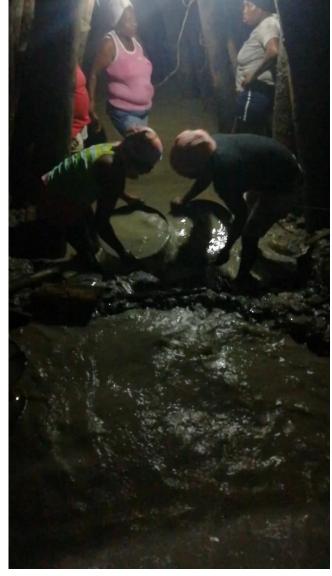


Shortcomings

- Copy of a mining title, falsely report of working in legal concessions

- People who are not miners register and obtain a RUCOM in order to sell more gold.







Groups at the margins of the law

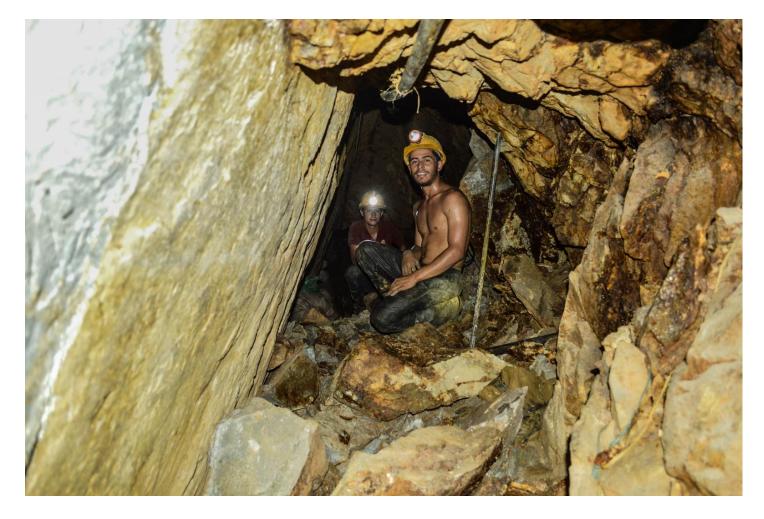


Source: BBC

- Regulation is also a conflict between state and non-state actors
- Regulation offers:
 - Legal "protection" (state)
 - Non-legal protection (armed groups, paramilitaries)

"Protection is also a business". (Daniel Bonilla, 2021)

 Legal loopholes are identified by all actors involved, in order to take the most benefit based on each context and circumstance.

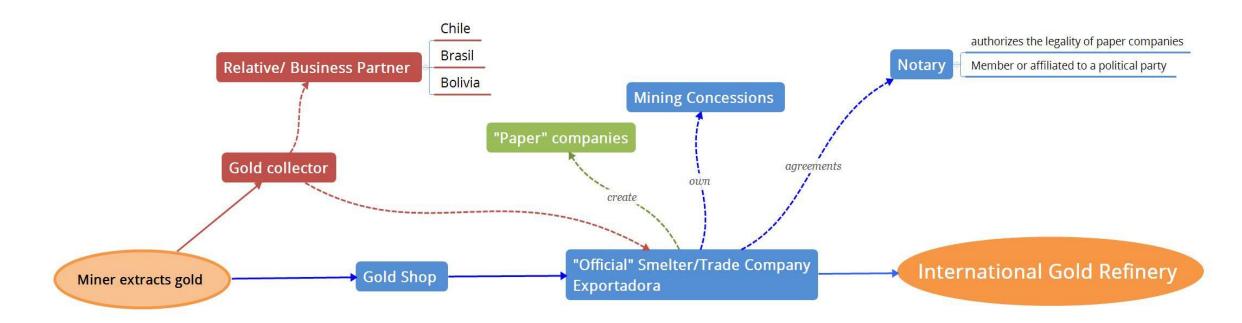




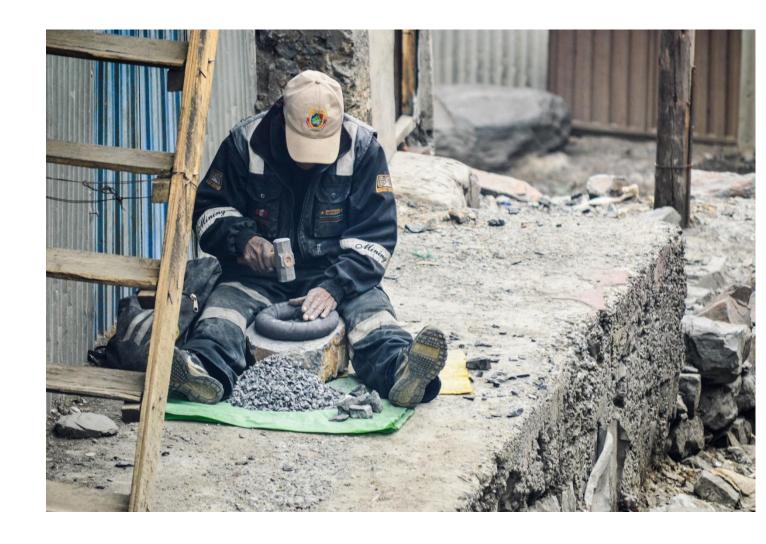


Gold commercialization in Peru

PERU



- No register of purchase and sales from gold shops.
- No monitoring of mining concessions where gold is extracted
- No register of gold volume production
- The untapped case of Minerales del Sur, Metalor and Mineros Activos S.A.



Conclusions

- Similar patterns.
- Are rigurous regulations the solution? (The more regulations, the more ways to find loopholes)
- Weak monitoring
- Corruption networks and interested political actors.
- Colombia: Armed groups, little room for negotiation. Miners at a disadvantage.
- More research at the bottle necks Airports.
- Should international buyers be involved in the monitoring of the commercialization chain?

