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Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Peru**
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Title: Article 6 cooperation

Question From Party: New Zealand

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: In its BTR, Peru states that it plans to participate in cooperative approaches under Article 6. Could Peru share the key benefits it expects from Article 6 cooperation?

Answer:

Peru recognizes that its participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement can enhance national competitiveness and productivity by mobilizing financial resources, transferring knowledge, and incorporating sustainable technologies in key sectors such as energy efficiency in industry and commerce, sustainable ecosystem management, circular economy, family farming, and clean transportation, among others.

Through this, Peru seeks to implement scalable and replicable mitigation measures across the country that will enable it to meet the targets of Peru's NDC and the objectives of the Long-Term National Strategy by 2050, as well as support the country's sustainable development.

Title: Linking Article 6 Cooperation with Article 13 Reporting, BTR p.54

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Reporting related capacity-building needs

Question: We note that while Peru has built experience in international mitigation cooperation with Switzerland and Singapore, its registry to prevent double counting (RENAMI) is still under development. What challenges has Peru faced in this process, and are there plans to expand cooperation with other countries going forward?

Answer:

Peru wishes to clarify that the regulatory framework for authorizing carbon market projects under the cooperative approaches of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement has been operational since November 2024, through the regulation "Provisions for the Operation of the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI)".

In addition to its work with Switzerland and Singapore, Peru is coordinating with the Republic of Korea to establish an institutional arrangement for cooperation under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. The challenges identified in these processes include: (i) the diversity of frameworks put forward by each cooperating country, which requires ensuring that they share common elements and do not conflict with national regulations, including RENAMI; and (ii) the effort and time required to approve a bilateral agreement, which may have the legal nature of an international treaty between States. More broadly, Peru seeks to diversify the options for channelling finance from the Article 6 carbon market, which entails having the flexibility to enter into bilateral agreements with other countries. It should also be noted that the RENAMI regulation recognizes CORSIA as a cooperative approach.

Title: Plan for Renewable Energy Expansion, BTR p.59

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: We note that Peru's renewable energy expansion policy (ECE1) aims to achieve a reduction of 3.79 MtCO2eq by 2030, but related legal reforms remain at an early stage. What challenges exist, and is there a concrete plan to address them?

Answer:

Measure ECE1, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), has a potential of 3.793 MtCO2eq by 2030 and holds the highest potential within MINEM's sectoral target (14.773 MtCO2eq). Its main challenge has been the redesign of the electricity market: Law No. 28832 did not permit contracts exclusively for power (capacity) or exclusively for energy, which prevented wind and photovoltaic technologies from competing on a level playing field. Added to this are the integration of variable generation into the electrical grid and the consolidation of the measure's MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification). The non-conventional renewable energy sources that make up the electrical system have been incorporated through energy auctions, which are subsidized by the Peruvian state and impact electricity tariffs.

Since the preparation of the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the reform has progressed. Law No. 32249, which amends Law No. 28832, allows power (capacity) and energy to be contracted separately or jointly and tendered by time-of-day blocks. For its implementation, MINEM pre-published draft regulations for electricity contracting, ancillary services, and energy planning, as well as the regulation for the Green Hydrogen Promotion Law. Furthermore, it included the increase in GHG emissions and energy security as key focal points in its 2025 Early Agenda and presented a proposed MRV protocol for measure ECE1. The next steps are to approve these regulations and the MRV protocol, in alignment with the National Policy: National Strategy on Climate Change to 2050 and commitment CM3 of NDC 3.0, in order to report verified reductions in future BTRs.

Title: Status of implementation of prioritised policies and measures

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: The European Union notes that Peru’s NDC establishes an absolute target of limiting net GHG emissions to no more than 208.8 $MtCO_2e$ in 2030 (Table 2.4 of Peru’s BTR). Net GHG emissions amounted to 194.90 $MtCO_2e$ in 2021. Peru provides information on the implementation of 22 prioritised Policies and Measures in Tables 2.7–2.11 of its BTR, several of which have reported start dates between 2010 and 2019. Emissions were still on an upward trend in many sectors particularly in the energy and industrial processes sectors. Could Peru elaborate on their domestic monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism to track progress towards their 2030 target? furthermore could Peru share information on the implementation

progress of these prioritised measures, particularly those expected to make the largest contribution towards achieving the 2030 NDC target?

Answer:

Peru tracks its 2030 target of not exceeding 208.8 MtCO2eq in net emissions through the annual net emissions indicator of the National GHG Inventory, which is prepared within the framework of the institutional arrangements for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory using reports from competent ministries. At the measure level, the System for Monitoring Adaptation and Mitigation Measures and the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI) enable the registration and tracking of mitigation actions. In 2025, the list of 66 mitigation measures was officially approved, and sectoral authorities were tasked with their monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. As of the end of 2024, 27 of the 66 measures were implemented (41%), meaning they had developed enabling conditions. Regarding the quantification of GHG reductions, this can be reported in upcoming BTRs, as technical capacities within sectors are currently being strengthened to develop MRV protocols.

Of the 22 prioritized measures, which total 29.63 MtCO2eq, those with the highest potential are UTCUTS1 (8.33), UTCUTS3 (5.76), ECE1 (3.79), and ECE9 (1.93); progress in Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF/UTCUTS) is detailed in the response on deforestation. In the energy sector, Law No. 32249 allows power (capacity) and energy to be contracted separately, opening supply tenders to renewables. Furthermore, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) included the increase in GHG emissions and energy security as key focal points in its 2025 Early Agenda; pre-published the regulations for the Green Hydrogen Promotion Law; updated 18 technical standardization sheets for LED lamps; approved its 2025 Standardization Plan, which includes public street lighting LED luminaires and electric motors; and established the requirements for certifying energy auditors.

Title: Deforestation policies and associated GHG emissions

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: The European Union notes that emissions from Cropland increased substantially between 2010 and 2021, from approximately 28 $MtCO_2e$ to 65 $MtCO_2e$, with the conversion of Forest Land to Cropland accounting for the significant majority of these emissions (Figure 6.5 of Peru’s NID). Could Peru clarify the main drivers of the conversion of Forest Land to Cropland and describe the progress and challenges in implementing the measures aimed at reducing deforestation presented in Table 2.11 of its BTR? Could Peru also clarify whether it is considering strengthening these measures or introducing additional measures to further reduce deforestation?

Answer:

Regarding the main drivers, according to Peru's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for Gross Deforestation in the Amazon Biome, the conversion of forest land to agricultural land is associated with the expansion of small-, medium-, and large-scale agriculture, aimed at both market sales and self-consumption, which primarily uses slash-and-burn techniques for land clearing. Among these dynamics, the document describes the expansion of commercial permanent agriculture and agro-industrial crops, as well as migratory agriculture, noting that the latter may involve cultivation, fallow, and regeneration cycles that do not necessarily imply permanent land conversion. During the 2010–2019 period, according to the FREL, the conversion of forest land to agricultural land accounted for 73% of the anthropogenically deforested area in the Peruvian Amazon, followed by conversion to grasslands (22%) and settlements (5%).

Regarding the deforestation reduction measures reported in Table 2.11 of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), progress in their implementation is noted, including the granting of concessions and enabling titles, the reactivation of community forest management mechanisms, forest conservation through Conditional Direct Transfers, the allocation of rights over forest lands, and the establishment of Contracts for Rights to Use for Agroforestry Systems (CUSAF). The main challenges identified include gaps in institutional and technical

capacities, as well as limitations in monitoring, information management, and coordination among different stakeholders and levels of government.

Regarding the strengthening of measures, Peru continues to build on actions implemented through instruments such as the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC) and the Joint Declaration of Intent (DCI), in coordination with relevant entities and regional governments. In 2026, Peru renewed the Joint Declaration of Intent to strengthen cooperation aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. Furthermore, the Country Package: Climate Action for Forests and Nature (2026–2030), within the framework of Peru's participation in the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP), will serve as an instrument to articulate and enhance existing interventions and mobilize financing and technical assistance to accelerate the implementation of LULUCF (UTCUTS) NDC measures, including deforestation monitoring and control actions, conservation, and the development of sustainable productive activities.

Title: Article 6 Initial Report

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: The European Union notes that Peru has approved first projects to its National Registry of Mitigation Activities (RENAMI) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in 2026. One of the projects has been a clean cooking initiative – Tuki Wasi. Would Peru confirm, if internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) were already authorised and transferred from Tuki Waki or other projects in 2026 and if so, could Peru please explain how these projects' emission reductions were estimated and verified for ITMOs? When will Peru start applying corresponding adjustment to be reported in its BTR? Would Peru share its experiences facilitating the first Article 6 projects. Can Peru share any challenges and lessons learnt for others preparing to launch article 6 projects?

Answer:

Peru confirms that in 2026 it authorized the use of ITMOs from the Tuki Wasi Programme, which is registered as CA0048 on the UNFCCC's CARP (https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-62/carp/reports#Regular-information-reports)
However, Peru wishes to clarify that no transfer of these ITMOs has taken place to date; the transfer is expected to occur between October and November 2026. The GHG emission reductions were calculated using existing methodologies for this purpose and verified by an independent third party. Further details are available in Peru's initial report submitted to the UNFCCC, which is currently undergoing the Article 6 technical expert review. Peru expects to apply corresponding adjustments after the ITMOs have been transferred, in accordance with the relevant CMA decisions and the bilateral agreement signed between Peru and Switzerland in 2020.
