

**PERU COULD REACH 81% OF RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION BY 2030**

* *This figure comes from the latest update of the study "Energy Transition Roadmap towards a Peru without emissions 2030-2050", carried out by Deloitte and promoted by Enel Perú, which proposes actions to achieve the reduction of emissions by 2050.*
* *More than 470 participants from 130 organizations attended the preparation of the study.*
* *Among the results, it is stated that the decarbonization process in the country would generate an accumulated net benefit of more than 128.3 billion dollars.*

**Lima, September 13th, 2022.-** The study "Energy Transition Roadmap towards a Peru without emissions 2030-2050", prepared by Deloitte and promoted by Enel Perú, suggests that the country could reach a scenario where **renewable generation represents 81% of the matrix, of which 35% would correspond to the participation of renewable wind and solar plants**. This change in the matrix would convey investments of over 10 billion dollars by 2050.

The study was updated after two workshops that included three worktables attended by more than 470 participants from 130 organizations from the sectors: government, hydrocarbons, electricity, mining, mass consumption, industrial, transport, services, NGOs, associations, and universities. The shared objective was to provide technical knowledge and points of view to accelerate effective actions at the national level for the acceleration of the energy transition.

***Find the updated study here:*** [***https://bit.ly/3RZ7Bxi***](https://bit.ly/3RZ7Bxi)

The study shows that, if the proposed activities are fulfilled, the country could achieve a **51% reduction in emissions by 2030**. Compared to its predecessor, published in 2021, this update proposes that the decarbonization process in the country would create a larger number of jobs and greater economic benefit, generating **over 933,000 jobs in the country by 2030 and an accumulated net benefit of 128.3 billion dollars by 2050**.

The updated study proposes that work on the following three axes must continue to achieve the goal in reducing emissions: i) **energy efficiency and the electrification of end uses**; ii) **the transformation of an energy matrix based on renewable resources, accompanied by an infrastructure suitable for more renewable sources**; and iii) **incentives for sustainable production models**.

**The electrification of transportation**

The electrification of the transport system will play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gases (GHG), potentially reaching a **38% reduction in emissions in the transport sector by 2050**, with electric mobility possibly reaching an 11% share in private and public transport by 2030.

**Peru, exporting country of green hydrogen**

The study's roadmap predicts the introduction of green hydrogen and that the industry would be the first sector to consume this element. Likewise, it is highlighted that, by 2030, Perú would become an exporting country of green hydrogen, with an oil equivalent of 0.06 million tons. It is even pointed out that green hydrogen will contribute to increasing the capacity of renewable energies in Perú since it is estimated that, by 2050, the energy needed to produce it would be **26 TWh, that is, 19% of all the energy produced in the country per year**.

The updated study has been promoted considering the importance that the fight against climate change has at a global level and the commitment assumed by the countries in the last COP 26 in Glasgow, to advance and update their NDC in 2022.

The most relevant stakeholders in the energy sector, including government entities (Ministries of Energy and Mines, Environment, Economy and Finance, Transport and Communications, ATU, and the Municipality of Lima) were invited to the study’s worktables, as well as civil society actors such as business associations, companies linked to the energy sector, NGOs, institutions, and representatives of the academy.