

Climate Change and promotion of renewable energy in Peru

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Overview

In our present being the twenty-first century has been addressed the issue of climate change in all areas from international communities, states, cities to ordinary people who feel the impacts generated. According to scientific studies this extreme change is produced by the intervention of human action since the industrial revolution and this warming has been increasing due to the greater accumulation of greenhouse gases and will continue to increase if actions are taken to mitigate and to face the consequences, that is to say adapt.

However, in the international legal field after the approval of the Paris Agreement and its entry into force, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to present a special report on global warming of 1.5 ° C and this report was published on October 8, 2018. This report states that to limit global warming to 1.5 ° C would require rapid and powerful transitions on earth, energy, industry, buildings, transportation and cities. It will be necessary that the global net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) of human origin decrease in 2030 around 45% compared to the levels of 2010, and continue to decrease until reaching the "net zero" approximately in 2050. That means that it would be necessary to compensate any remaining emissions by removing CO₂ from the atmosphere.

It was also stated that "limiting global warming to 1.5 ° C instead of 2 ° C would reduce the problematic impacts on ecosystems, human health and well-being and facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations."

In the specific context of Peru, energy plays a central role in promoting goods and services. Thus, in 2008 through Legislative Decree 1002, the Law for the Promotion of the Generation and Investment of Electricity with the use of renewable energies, the promotion of this type of sources was established to improve the quality of life of the population and protect the environment.

An objective of Peru would be to have a diversified, competitive energy matrix by 2040, with an emphasis on RER sources (at least 0%) and to promote energy efficiency. The state has been providing impetus to RER sources such as solar, wind and mini-hydro sources, biogas and biomass.

Likewise, the shift towards conventional fuel-free automobiles and towards a CO₂-free energy sector will not happen automatically, given the advantages to today's traditional systems, however, and to the competent ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment in coordination with the other sectors. they are working on how to articulate the sectoral, regional and local levels of the community for the adoption of effective measures in the face of climate change, even more so with the adoption of Law N ° 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change.

In Peru, the promotion of renewable energy is carried out through auctions administered by the Supervisory Body for Investment in Energy and Mining (Osinergmin). In terms of energy efficiency in 2010, the General Directorate of Energy Efficiency was created in the MINEM, although much earlier than in 2000, Law 27345, the Law to Promote the Efficient Use of Energy, and its subsequent Regulation, approved in 2007.

Methods

The method proposed in this study is descriptive and analytical of the policy and regulations applied in Peru regarding climate change, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Results

What is sought is to achieve with advances in Latin America specifically Peru precisely because of its potential and geography can provide new clean sources of energy and contribute to the global goal in the face of climate change.

Conclusions

- The importance of climate change is more relevant because not all countries are adapted to face the consequences if they continue practicing as a source of energy matrix traditional, transport.
- There is a future challenge for Peru that will consist of incorporating RER technologies spontaneously, without the need for a centralized auction mechanism or giving subsidies to promote their entry. This will generate a free initiative in a context of high growth that balances competitiveness, security and energy sustainability and ensure energy efficiency.
- In the transport sector, the most important challenge is to develop the necessary infrastructure to generate efficient public resources based on electricity and with the necessary quality to be an effective substitute as it is already carried out in projects of European countries.
- It is still important that the business sector also promotes the approach of coefficient and sustainable development adopting consistent practices.
- The next few years are the most decisive, we must guarantee a safe and sustainable world for now and for the future of future generations.

References

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