Peru — Regulatory & Climate Framework

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schema_version	1.1
last_updated	2026-05-27

National Climate Law

Peru's Ley Marco de Cambio Climático (Ley 30754, enacted April 2018) establishes the legal framework for climate action. It mandates that all levels of government integrate climate change into planning and budgeting, creates the High-Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC), and designates MINAM (Ministerio del Ambiente) as the primary coordinating authority. The law explicitly addresses both mitigation and adaptation with a focus on vulnerable populations.

NDC Commitments

Peru's updated NDC (2020) commits to a 30% unconditional reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 relative to business-as-usual projections, increasing to 40% conditional on international finance and technology transfer. Key sectoral targets include: (1) LULUCF — reducing deforestation to net-zero by 2030 in priority regions; (2) Energy — increasing renewable share in the electricity mix to 15% from non-hydro sources; (3) Agriculture — reducing emissions intensity per unit of production through improved practices.

Key Institutions

MINAM (Ministerio del Ambiente) is the primary climate authority. SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas) manages protected areas and Amazon monitoring. OSINFOR regulates forest concessions and timber legality. SERFOR (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre) manages forest governance. MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) leads green bond and sustainable finance initiatives.

Climate Plans and Strategies

PLANCC II (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático) provides the operational roadmap for NDC implementation. The Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático integrates gender considerations into climate

policy. Peru's National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC) specifically targets deforestation reduction in the Amazon. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) prioritizes water security, agriculture, and health.

Relevant Regulatory Instruments

Decreto Supremo 013-2019-MINAM establishes the carbon market regulation framework. Peru participates in REDD+ through the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Huella de Carbono Perú program provides a voluntary corporate carbon footprint registry. Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV) has issued guidance on green bond issuance but no mandatory disclosure requirements yet.


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