

# FONDS d'INVESTISSEMENT CLIMATIQUES

CTF/TFC.11/15  
15 avril 2013

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Réunion du Comité du CTF  
Washington  
2-3 mai 2013

Point 16 de l'ordre du jour

**COMMUNICATION DU GOUVERNEMENT DU PEROU**

## **PROPOSITION DE DECISION**

Le Comité du CTF ayant pris connaissance du document CTF/TFC.11/15, intitulé *Communication du gouvernement du Pérou*, convient que le Pérou et les BMD peuvent poursuivre la préparation d'un plan d'investissement et le soumettre pour approbation au Comité. Il est entendu que le financement au titre du CTF des projets envisagés dans ledit plan d'investissement sera subordonné à la disponibilité de fonds au-delà de ce qui est actuellement prévu dans la réserve existante de projets.



PERÚ

Ministerio  
de Energía y Minas

Viceministerio  
de Energía

"DECENIO DE LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD EN EL PERÚ"  
"AÑO DE LA INVERSIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO RURAL Y LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA"

San Borja, 11 ABR. 2013

**OFICIO N° 077-2013/MEM-VME**

Mrs. Patricia Bliss-Guest  
Program Manager  
Climate Investment Funds Administrative Unit  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington DC, 20433  
**U.S.A.-**

Reference : Expression of Interest for CTF Funds

Dear Ms. Bliss-Guest:

We highly recognize and appreciate the importance of the Clean Technology Funds initiative, which directly responds to Peru's need of accessing additional soft financing resources to leverage resources to enable decoupling sustained economic growth from increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Peru is a middle-income country which has experienced significant economic growth in the last decade with an average annual economic growth of around 5 to 6 percent. The country is expected to continue growing by an average of 7 percent in the next 5 years, with a continued and important growth in productive activity, which in turn will generate a greater need for energy production.

Sustained economic growth in Peru is causing an increase in GHG emissions, particularly in the energy sector. GHG emissions have increased in approximately 20 percent between 1994 and 2000. The energy sector, including electricity generation and fuel consumption, accounted approximately for 20 percent of the total GHG emissions in 2000, and increased around 25 percent by 2009. The GHG emissions levels in the sector are expected to increase with the projected sustained economic growth.

In this context, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) has ambitious plans to utilize renewable energy and implement energy saving measures in the energy sector. Within this plans we can mention three cases, among others, in which Peru has developed pilot programs: (i) substitution of oil for natural gas for vehicles; (ii) promotion of small hydropower generation (less than 20 MW); and (iii) substitution of street lighting lamps for efficient ones. We also have special interest in developing a program to promote electric vehicles. For this purpose, the Ministry has developed an Energy Policy that considers aspects as competitiveness, reliability and sustainability.



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We welcome the use of soft financing resources to scale-up and expand the impact of clean technology initiatives like the ones mentioned above.

Given the interest in this subject, I am taking the liberty to copy this letter Mrs. Susan Goldmark, World Bank-IBRD, Country Director, and Mrs. Livia Benavides, Country Operations Adviser.

I look forward to the next stage of collaboration, and to receiving a joint multilateral mission at the earliest convenience. Please accept my high esteem and consideration.

Sincerely,

EDWIN QUINTANILLA ACOSTA  
VICEMINISTRO DE ENERGIA