



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

PERU

Report on the Physical Energy Flow and Air
Emissions Accounts Mission
(February 3–7, 2025)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEA	Air Emissions Accounts
BAU	Business-As-Usual
BCRP	Banco Central de Reserva del Perú
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
CRF	Common Reporting Format
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounts
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
ICSEEA	Interinstitutional Committee of Statistics and Environmental and Economic Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
MFA	Material Flow Accounts
MIDAGRI	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego
MINAM	Ministerio del Ambiente
MINEM	Ministerio de Energía y Minas
MTC	Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones
NA	National Accounts
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDNA	National Directorate of National Accounts of the INEI
NFR	Nomenclature for Reporting
NIR	National Inventory Report
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSINERGMIN	Organismo Supervisor de la Inversión en Energía y Minería
PEFA	Physical Energy Flow Accounts
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
SEEA-CF	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 – Central Framework
SEEA-Energy	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy
SENAMHI	Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología
SERFOR	Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNALM	National Agrarian University – La Molina
UNCEEA	United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNSIAP	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Section I. Summary of Mission Outcomes and Priority Recommendations

- 1. An International Monetary Fund (IMF) technical assistance mission visited the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) of Peru during February 3–7, 2025.** The objective of the mission was to review, assess, analyze, and validate the results of the Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA) and Air Emissions Accounts (AEA) for 2019 and discuss dissemination strategies, and guidelines for preparing metadata and data releases of these accounts. The Covid-19 Pandemic affected the availability and timeliness of the source data for compiling the accounts. The accounts for 2019 are being developed as a learning exercise and will be published as experimental accounts in April 2025. The time series up to 2023 will be compiled as soon as the new data is available.
- 2. The IMF Statistics Department with support from the Switzerland State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)—**has launched a two-year “Environmental and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program” to assist countries in designing and implementing programs for developing timely and internationally comparable statistics that can help in formulating policies to address the environmental, financial, economic, and social implications of climate change.
- 3. The project was launched in March 2023, and a diagnostic mission conducted in July 2023 suggested that INEI could explore the development of PEFA and AEA, in the context of Peru key policy priorities on climate change mitigation and energy transition.** Linking air emission and energy data to economic activities provides the necessary information to develop policies that promote reducing emissions and a shift towards a low-carbon economy. Further, because energy and air emission accounts use the same structure as supply and use tables, they can be used in the input-output modelling for calculating carbon footprints. These accounts also support decision making regarding carbon taxes/prices as well as understanding the effect of border carbon adjustments.
- 4. With the objective to develop capacity for the compilation of energy and air emission accounts,** a training workshop was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP) in Chiba, Japan in February 2024. Three participants from Peru attended the workshop: two from the INEI and one from the Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM).
- 5. A technical assistance mission visited the INEI of Peru during May 27–31, 2024.** The objective of the mission was to initiate the compilation of PEFA and AEA. A hands-on-workshop was conducted during the mission. Different teams from INEI, ministries and government institutions related to agriculture, forest, mines, energy, environment, and climate participated in the workshop and provided information on the data currently collected and compiled and their use. Energy statistics and balances, as well as air emissions inventories are available, but in a very aggregated form that makes it difficult to disaggregate the information to the detail by economic activities required on PEFA and AEA. The data can be disaggregated by using the National Accounts (NA) data and auxiliary available information. Exercises were developed and solved to illustrate the compilation procedures. The sources and methods of compilation for PEFA and AEA were discussed based on presentations and examples using actual data from Peru.
- 6. The May 2024 mission also stressed the need to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination among data producing agencies and to implement data sharing mechanisms such as memorandums of understanding and establishing technical committees or working**

groups. The Peru's national Interinstitutional Committee of Statistics and Environmental and Economic Accounts (ICSEEA) serves as a coordination mechanism among various stakeholders. The mission stressed the importance of releasing PEFA and AEA data as soon as they are completed, preferably by April 2025, even if labelled as experimental. The mission also encouraged the compilation of a time series having learnt from the compilation of the 2019 accounts.

7. Continued technical assistance on PEFA and AEA compilation was provided to the INEI, from June 2024 to January 2025, both through virtual monthly meetings and written consultations.

8. This present mission reviewed, assessed, and validated the PEFA and the AEA for 2019 and the publication proposal presented by INE, and provided recommendations for improvement as needed, in particular, on the adjustments for residence principle.

9. The mission provided hands-on assistance to make residence adjustments on land, water and air transport operated, both on PEFA and AEA, using NA data on transport as well as the data on air transport from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Most of the adjustments were incorporated to the accounts on site.

10. The mission also discussed guidelines for preparing the publication of the results of the accounts and their respective metadata.

11. The objective is that by April 2025, the country would release the first set of experimental indicators that can be used for broader stakeholder engagement and for setting up a mechanism for regular production of the accounts. To accomplish this, additional human resources need to be allocated to the compilation of the PEFA and the AEA.

12. The present mission reaffirmed the need to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination among data producing agencies and implement data sharing. Although the ICSEEA could be used for coordinating activities and oversee the work of the various technical committees and working groups, there is a need for more formal mechanisms that elaborate the data sharing protocol, data release, format of the data, the periodicity, and the timeline, among other things.

13. To support progress in the above work areas, the mission recommended the following priority recommendations to compile PEFA and AEA.

TABLE 1. Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
February 2025	<i>Use the data from the supply and use table of the NA and the balance of payments to finalize the adjustments of transport services.</i>	INEI
April 2025	<i>Publish the results and metadata of the PEFA and the AEA for 2019.</i>	INEI
March–June 2025	<i>Update the AEA for 2019 and compile the accounts for 2020 and 2021 when the inventory data are available in March 2025. Compile the PEFA 2020–2022, as energy balances for those years are already available.</i>	INEI

Further details on the priority recommendations and the related actions/milestones can be found in the action plan under Section II. Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations.

Section II. Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations

A. BACKGROUND

14. The IMF Statistics Department, with support from SECO, has launched, in March 2023, a two-year “Environmental and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program” to assist countries in designing and implementing programs for developing timely and internationally comparable statistics that can help in formulating policies to address the environmental, financial, economic, and social implications of climate change. The project has three components, developed as follows regarding Peru:

- the diagnostic mission carried out in Lima, Peru (July 2023)
- the training workshop which took place in Chiba Japan (February 2024)
- the direct Technical Assistance, involving INEI and other ministries support in PEFA and AEA compilation, underway since May 2025.



15. Peru has climate change mitigation and energy transition as key policy priorities.

Therefore, PEFA and AEA have been identified as priorities and will be implemented in the country as part of the project. In addition, PEFA and AEA are also key inputs for reporting to the Paris Agreement and in the input-output model for calculating carbon footprints. These data also support decision making regarding carbon taxes/prices as well as understanding the effect of border carbon adjustments.

16. Macro-relevant indicators related to climate change are important for evidence-based policymaking. Combining macro-relevant climate change indicators, such as energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, with economic classification offers information of the impact of the different sectors of the economy on the environment.

17. A coordination mechanism across different institutions is in place. INEI Chief Resolution No. 363, from 2016, created the ICSEEA. This committee is in charge of implementing the Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA), according to the methodology and guidelines established in the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA). In this context, forest accounts were developed in a joint effort of the INEI and the Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR), and an advance on Water Accounts was compiled by the National Water Authority in collaboration with the INEI. Also, a report on expenditure on environmental protection was prepared by the Ministry of the Environment in coordination with the INEI.

18. Peru has made significant commitments to climate change through the Law N° 30754,¹ published on April 18, 2018. The law stipulates the development of a national plan to fight climate change. The law also establishes the creation of The National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC, acronym in Spanish) which coordinates the work of public and private institutions on Climate Change. Among the duties of the commission, it is the coordination of “production” of data and statistics to monitor the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The national plan is used as an overarching framework to develop regional and local strategies. In 2020, Peru increased its mitigation goal from 30 percent to 40 percent against the Business-As-Usual (BAU)² scenario in 2030 and indicated an absolute target in terms of the amount of CO₂ equivalent (not exceeding 179 MtCO₂e by 2030).³ Overall, Peru is in a good position to enhance the suite of environmental statistics by taking advantage of available data sources.

19. An IMF diagnostic mission was conducted in July 10–14, 2023, to develop a roadmap to guide the compilation of climate statistics for Peru to support policy needs. The mission was conducted under the auspices of SECO funded Environment and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program, a two-year project with the objective to assist countries in developing timely and internationally comparable statistics to support the design and monitoring of policies to address the environmental, financial, economic, and social implications associated with climate change.

20. The diagnostic mission stressed the need to enhance the coordination among data producing agencies and their data sharing arrangements with the objective to facilitate the enhancement of environmental/climate-related statistics. Improved data sharing mechanisms and a centralized hub for climate/environmental related statistics not only will improve the timelines and reduce the collection cost, but will greatly support the development, use, and sharing of these data and statistics.

21. In November 2023, an OECD mission undertook a “statistical review” to analyze the possible accession of Peru. Among the action points raised by the OECD was the development of a work plan and a calendar for the development of PEFA and AEA.

¹ <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/1638161-1>.

² The Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario describes the development of the concentration of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere under the assumption that no further efforts to reduce emissions will be made. It is used in climate models to examine inaction in the areas of climate politics, social behavior, and technological progress and the consequences this inaction will have for climate impacts that will affect societies and natural systems in the future. In the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the BAU scenario is used synonymously with a high or very high emission baseline scenario (Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5) that would lead to an estimated global mean temperature increase of 4.3°C by 2100, relative to preindustrial temperatures.

³ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Reporte%20de%20Actualizacio%CC%81n%20de%20las%20NDC%20del%20Peru%CC%81.pdf>.

22. Representatives of INEI and MINEM participated in a training workshop that was conducted by the IMF in collaboration with UNSIAP in Chiba, Japan in February 2024, with the objective to develop capacity for the compilation of PEFA and AEA. The workshop in Japan provided training on the concepts, classifications and methods used to compile these accounts as well as an overview of the type of indicators that can be generated from the accounts to support climate mitigation and/or adaptation policies. That workshop also included practical PEFA and AEA compilation exercises on:

- correspondence between the Common Reporting Format (CRF) - Nomenclature for Reporting (NFR)⁴ - International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC);
- allocation of road transport to economic activities;
- energy efficiency and end uses;
- conversion of data into the accounting format;
- corrections due to the resident principle (SEEA/ System of National Accounts (SNA) concepts);
- allocation of energy flows in the supply and use by the ISIC; and
- guarantee that supply of energy flows equals use in PEFA, and input equals output (accounting identities).

23. As a result of the recommendations of the diagnostic mission, a technical assistance mission visited INEI, in Lima, Peru during May 27–31, 2024. The objective of the mission was to initiate the compilation PEFA and AEA. Different teams of INEI and the ministries and government institutions related to agriculture, forest, mines, energy, environment, and climate joined the hands-on-workshop sessions conducted during the mission and provided information on the data currently collected and compiled.

24. The mission stressed the need to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination among data producing agencies and implement data sharing mechanisms.

25. Existing data on energy statistics and balances, air emissions, and NA' supply and use tables were examined during May technical assistance mission for use in the compilation of PEFA and AEA. The assessment of the data sources revealed that there was sufficiently detailed information available that could be used to set up the validation rules and cross-checks for the energy and air emissions accounts. Nevertheless, the data is too aggregated to be used directly for PEFA and AEA. NA data and auxiliary available information can be used to disaggregate the energy and air emission statistics for their integration into the accounts.

26. From June 2024 to January 2025, continued technical assistance on PEFA and AEA was provided to the INEI, both through virtual monthly meetings and written consultations to answer questions that arose during the data compilation and integration into the accounts.

⁴ NFR refers to the format for the reporting of national data in accordance with the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP).

27. The two-year “Environmental and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program,” launched in March 2023 by IMF Statistics Department, with support from SECO, is foreseen to finish in April 2025.

B. INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

28. Improved data sharing mechanisms and a centralized hub for climate/environmental related statistics could be set in the framework of the ICSEEA, as this committee is in charge of implementing the EEA, according to the methodology and guidelines established in the SEEA.

29. During the current mission, it was possible to work with the team of officers that are compiling PEFA and AEA, consult with other INEI divisions to obtain the data sets necessary for compilation, consult with various stakeholders in the country, and discuss and agree on a work plan vis-a-vis dissemination. Members from different official institutions attended and participate in the discussions, namely:

- Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (BCRP)
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego (MIDAGRI)
- Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM)
- Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC)
- Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)
- Organismo Supervisor de la Inversión en Energía y Minería (OSINERGMIN)
- Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología (SENAMHI)
- Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)

C. STATE OF THE ART REVIEW VIS-À-VIS PEFA AND AEA COMPILATION

30. This present mission reviewed the available data compiled by various agencies as part of the energy statistics and balances, as well as the air emissions inventories program, used by the INEI on PEFA and AEA compilation. Energy statistics and balances detailed information on domestic production/extraction, import/export, intermediate and final consumption for oil, coal, natural gas, renewable energy, electricity and heat were the starting point on PEFA compilation process. The National Inventory Report (NIR) published by MINAM detailed information on the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions was used to populate the AEA using a 1-1 concordance with industries for most classes of the inventory.⁵ Although detailed and high-quality data exist on energy and air emissions, economic activity breakdown available is insufficient. With the use of NA data and auxiliary data sources, it was possible to disaggregate the data to further detailed ISIC classes.

31. The mission reviewed, assessed, and validated the PEFA and the AEA for 2019, and provided recommendations for improvement as needed, in particular, on the adjustments for residence principle.

32. Both PEFA and AEA compilation requires applying the NA residence principle, by which all energy flows and/or emissions used or generated by resident units should be included in these accounts, and all energy flows and/or emissions used or generated by non-resident units in the

⁵ The INFOCARBONO (<https://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/>) tool disseminates NIR.

economic territory should be deducted. Issues requiring residence adjustment were reviewed, including emissions from:

- water, air and road transport
- fishing vessels
- tourism (non-residents on territory and residents abroad)
- transportation in pipelines

33. The mission provided hands on assistance to assess residence adjustments on land, water and air transport operated. It was discussed the possibility of using data on sea transport available on the Port Authority for water transport residence adjustments, and the mission highly recommended INEI to request the data officially. Most of the adjustments using available complementary data were incorporated to the accounts on site.

34. Additional data sources explored (or suggested to be explored) to perform residence adjustments included:

- transport statistics
- balance of payments (e.g., fuel sales to non-residents and fuel purchases abroad by residents)
- import/export data –e.g., exports of fuels delivered to foreign aircrafts at domestic airports
- OCDE Maritime Transport CO₂ Emissions (experimental database⁶)
- National Accounts data on residents' consumption expenditures abroad and nonresidents consumption expenditures on the territory
- tourism statistics/tourism satellite accounts

35. Special attention was given to inter-connections between PEFA and AEA. For example, adjustments to residence principle can be performed once for both accounts, using energy flows with emissions to boost compilation process productivity and data quality.

36. Energy statistics and balances data use to populate PEFA tables was presented by the INEI. Additional data sources were also included in the validation process, namely the use of NA data for the allocation of energy statistics data to economic activities. Other additional data sources such as traffic and transport data, fuel sales, trade data, and OECD data base on air transport CO₂ emissions, among others were also analyzed while verifying PEFA and AEA compilation.

37. PEFA data was checked in detail on its compilation processes, such as:

- conversion of energy data into the accounting format
- corrections due to the resident principle (SEEA/SNA concepts)
- allocation of supply and use by the ISIC
- guarantee that supply equals use, and input equals output (accounting identities)
- quality assurance

⁶ [https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?tenant=archive&df\[ds\]=DisseminateArchiveDMZ&df\[id\]=DF_MTE&df\[ag\]=OECD&dq=...&lom=LASTNPERIODS&lo=5&to\[TIME_PERIOD\]=false](https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?tenant=archive&df[ds]=DisseminateArchiveDMZ&df[id]=DF_MTE&df[ag]=OECD&dq=...&lom=LASTNPERIODS&lo=5&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false).

38. There were discussions on how primary and secondary energy flows data were addressed in PEFA supply and use tables. Transformation efficiencies and losses (Energy losses of all kinds, during extraction, distribution, storage and transformation, and dissipative heat from end use) were subject of detailed analysis.

39. Specific data treatment regarding energy products with mineral and bio components blended, as diesel and motor spirit, were cross-checked, namely with regard to the required breakdown in the PEFA questionnaire, which splits the mineral and bio origin parts.

40. Presentations by the INEI showed how available data on atmospheric pollutants, land use change, mobile and stationary combustion, and fugitive emissions were used on AEA compilation.

41. AEA are in line with the accounting structures and principles of the SEEA-CF, and, therefore, fully consistent with monetary data from the SNA. As stressed during the mission, this allows all kind of analyses, and it can be an input for other statistics and/or accounts, such as PEFA or NA.

42. Data sources for compiling AEA were analyzed, focusing on using NIR, allocating emissions according to AEA structure. Additional data sources were also used, namely the use of NA data, traffic and transport data, trade data, and OECD data base on air transport CO₂ emissions, among others.

43. The NIR uses the CRF, which delineates emissions by technical processes. The mission provided hands on assistance on the correspondence between some specific CRF and ISIC/national classification.

44. The mission suggested that sectoral experts' support should be leveraged for data improvement, including direct discussions with companies, or possibly conducting a dedicated survey, where data does not exist.

45. Peru reinforced its commitments regarding plans to present national and international reports on relevant environmental accounting data, on the intention to submit data to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) as part of the global data collection of PEFA and AEA (<https://seea.un.org/Data/Global%20data%20collection>). IMF representatives encouraged such reporting.

D. TOWARDS PEFA AND AEA DISSEMINATION

46. The present technical assistance mission was conducted to support the INEI in the conclusion of the compilation of PEFA and AEA, and its dissemination. The goal is that the country would have the first set of experimental accounts that can be used for broader stakeholder engagement and for setting up the mechanism for regular production of the accounts by April 2025.

47. A publication proposal was presented by the INEI for each of the accounts, which enshrines a methodological note, indicators and the compiled data.

48. The mission discussed and proposed guidelines for preparing the publication of the results of the accounts and their respective metadata.

49. The SEEA Central Framework and the SEEA Energy provide the statistical standards underpinning the compilation of PEFA and AEA. The concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules in the statistical standards and the [UNSD-OECD- Eurostat questionnaire](#) that serves as a vehicle to collect comparable data from countries were used on PEFA and AEA compilation final output.

50. PEFA allows for the calculation of indicators of energy efficiency and productivity by economic activities and can be fully integrated in the supply and use, thus allowing several scenario analyses. For dissemination purposes, PEFA applications and uses were suggested by the mission, such as:

- energy use by sector linked to value added, employment, taxes and subsidies;
- resource productivity (and efficiency): value added per unit of energy used per sector;
- decoupling: economic growth or emissions to air in relation to energy use; and
- energy intensity of production activities.

51. The mission also suggested some AEA applications and uses that could be considered on the dissemination package, such as:

- total GHG emissions from the national economy
- direct GHG emissions from households
- total GHG emissions generated from economic activities
- GHG emission intensity of economic activities
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion attributable to the national economy
- total CO₂ intensity of energy used in economic activities of the national economy
- carbon footprint

52. The objective is that by April 2025, the country would have released the first set of experimental indicators that can be used for broader stakeholder engagement and for setting up a mechanism for regular production of the accounts. To accomplish this, additional human resources need to be allocated to the compilation of the PEFA and the AEA.

53. The mission recommended the preparation of a document on the methodology used for the compilation of national PEFA and AEA.

54. To support progress in the above work areas, the mission recommended the following action plan to disseminate PEFA and AEA.

TABLE 2. Action Plan

Priority	Action/Milestone	Target Completion Date
H	<i>Use the data from the supply and use table of the national accounts and the balance of payments to finalize the adjustments of transport services.</i>	February 28, 2025
H	<i>AEA compilation completed, with preliminary indicators ready to be prepared for dissemination</i>	February 28, 2025
H	<i>PEFA compilation completed, with preliminary indicators ready to be prepared for dissemination</i>	February 28, 2025

Priority	Action/Milestone	Target Completion Date
H	PEFA and AEA methodological synthesis	February 28, 2025
H	Publish the results and metadata of the PEFA and the AEA for 2019.	April 30, 2025
H	Update the AEA for 2019 and compile the accounts for 2020 and 2021 when the inventory data are available in March 2025. Compile the PEFA 2020-2022, as energy balances for those years are already available.	June 30, 2025

Recommendations:

- Build first set of experimental indicators for PEFA and AEA.
- Set up data submission to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) as part of the global data collection of PEFA and AEA.
- The ICSEEA suggested to be used for communication enhancement, collaboration and coordination among data producing agencies and ministries.
- In order to achieve higher breakdown level and data gaps treatment on PEFA and AEA, National Accounts (NA) and sectoral entities available data shall be used.
- Preparation of a draft document on the methodology for the compilation of national PEFA and AEA.
- Allocate additional human resources to the compilation of the energy and air emission accounts.
- Contact the Port Authority to request the data on sea transport officially.
- Use the data from the supply and use table of the national accounts and the balance of payments to finalize the adjustments of transport services.
- Publish the results and metadata of PEFA and AEA for 2019 in April 2025.
- Update the AEA for 2019 and compile the accounts for 2020 and 2021 when the inventory data are available in March 2025.
- Compile the PEFA for 2020-2022, as the energy balances for those years are already available.
- Cross-check the emissions of land transport with the data from the supply and use table on fuels used by land transport in the national accounts.
- Cross-check the uses of the energy and air emissions accounts with the data from the supply and use table in the national accounts, in particular on industries and households.
- Publish the adjustment c.i./f.o.b in the new national account series with 2019 as the base year to use the data in the residence adjustments of transport services in the energy and air emission accounts.

E. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

55. The present mission reaffirmed the need to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination among data producing agencies and implement data sharing.

56. Coordination enhancement among data producing agencies with the objective to facilitate PEFA and AEA compilation, developing improved data sharing mechanisms and a centralized hub for climate/environmental related statistics, could be set on the framework of ICSEEA, as this committee is in

charge of implementing the Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA), according to the methodology and guidelines established in the SEEA.

57. ICSEEA could host a working group to identify, strengthen, and generate relevant and timely environmental statistical information, ensuring the quality and harmonization of statistical information, facilitate access and availability of data, and leverage existing administrative records to improve environmental related statistics. Deliberation on developing methodologies and tools to meet the country's environmental information needs could be adopted. The working group could meet regularly, with a predefined agenda, according to the plan for developing PEFA and AEA, including details of the data and methods to be adopted in the following meeting.

58. Adopting a strategic approach to collaboration and data stewardship is pivotal for the INEI in order to enhance the integrity, accuracy, and utility of their work. This strategy should focus on robust data management policies and fostering a culture of collaboration across departments and with external stakeholders to pool expertise and resources. Prioritizing these strategic elements would help INEI in ensuring the relevance and applicability of statistical outputs of PEFA and AEA.

59. The information used in the compilation of PEFA and AEA often has room for including more details but needs a scrutiny of the precision and reliability that can be associated with the information. It is necessary to engage with the stakeholders to understand their needs and tailor the dissemination formats accordingly, to the extent permitted by the confidence level of the estimate.

Recommendation:

- Improve coordination among data producing agencies and development of data sharing arrangements to facilitate the enhancement of climate and environmental accounting.

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