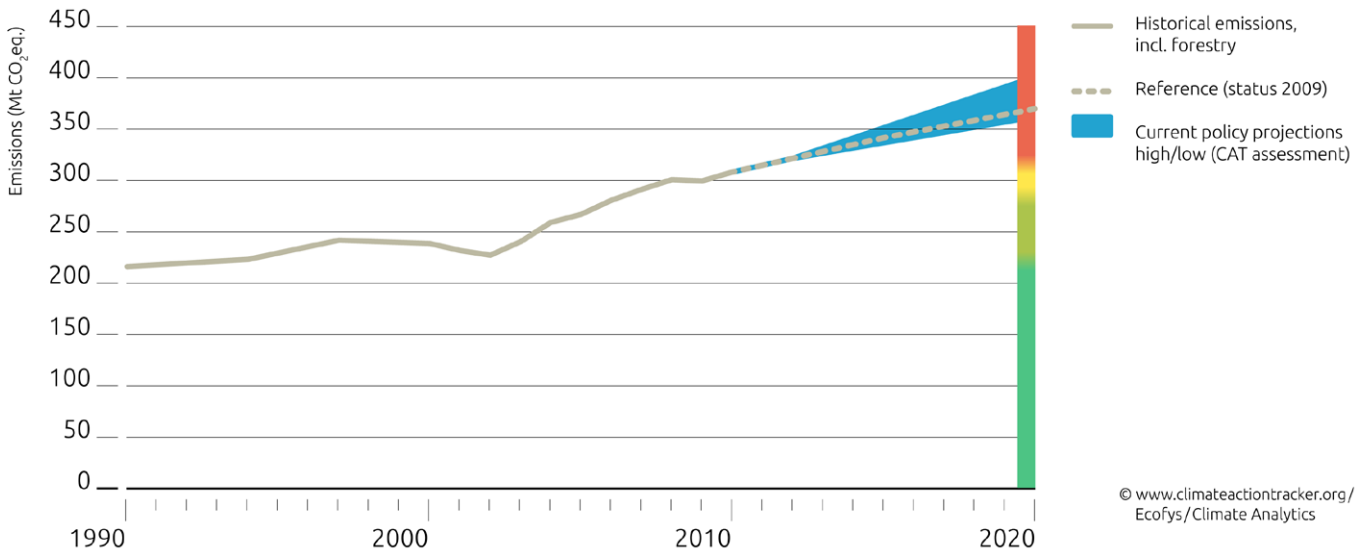
Argentina

Page last updated: 20th November 2013

Assessment

Argentina is active in the international negotiations and has provided two national communications. Its pledge under the Copenhagen Accord was only a list of measures as NAMAs that cannot be translated into emission levels.

With currently implemented policies, Argentina could reduce emissions slightly below their BAU based on projections from 2009 when the pledge was made. However, faster than expected growth of emissions in the last years could drive emissions beyond what was expected when the pledge was made. Argentina is currently working on a national climate strategy, including various programmes to mitigate emissions in different sectors (International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV 2013). With these additional measures, the country may be able to decrease emissions significantly.



Pledge description

Argentina submitted a list of unilateral and supported mitigation actions currently being undertaken across various sectors.

Current trend description

Independently of the list of submitted NAMAs, Argentina supports the installation of renewable energy through its programme "Generación Eléctrica a partir de Fuentes Renovables" (renewable energy based electricity generation) (Secretaría de Energía, Argentina). This includes a tendering system for renewable production capacities (excluding large hydro), and aims to achieve an 8% renewable share of electricity generation in 2016. Furthermore, Argentina has a biofuels quota and various support mechanisms for biofuels producers (El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina, 2006; Ken, 2011). We expect the impact of this policy to result in only a small deviation from BAU.

Convention	
Copenhagen pledge	List of NAMAs
Reference for pledge	not needed
Conditions	International financing
Long term goal(s)	none

Assumptions

Pledge

GHG inventories are available for the years 1990, 1994, 1997, and 2000. For the years 2001-2010, we use growth rates of a combination of IEA CO_2 emissions from combustion (IEA 2012b), CDIAC (CO_2 process emissions) (CDIAC 2012) and US EPA (non-CO_2 emissions) until 2010 (United States Environmental Protection Agency 2012).

For BAU projections, we use the WEO 2009 growth rates for Latin America (IEA 2009) to determine the expected emission development at the time the pledge was made.

Current trends

For the current trends projections, we calculate emissions reductions based on sectoral data and subtract these from the BAU. As an alternative current trends scenario, we use growth rates from WEO 2012 for Latin America (IEA 2012b), with latest policies included.

Sources

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