CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

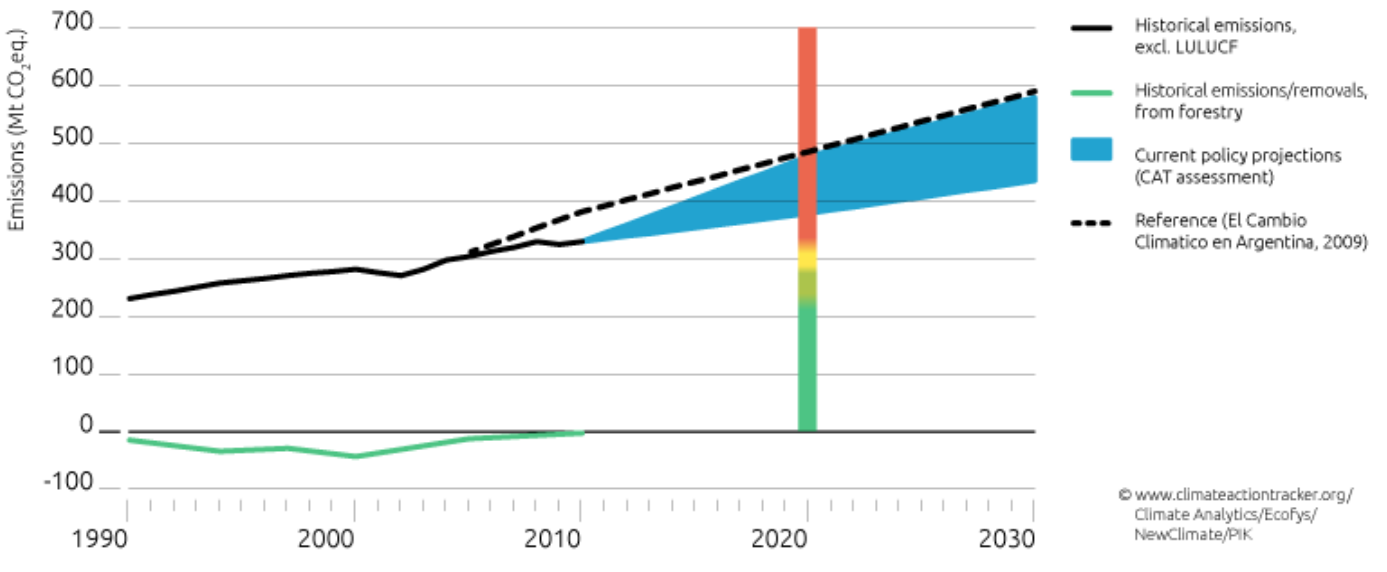
Argentina

History: 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012

Page last updated: 6th December 2014

Assessment

Argentina's pledge under the Copenhagen Accord was only a list of measures in the form of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions [1] (NAMAs) which would need further clarification in order to be quantified.
With current implemented policies Argentina's emissions are expected to increase by 14–45% by 2020 compared with 2010 levels.



Pledge

Argentina submitted a list of unilateral and supported mitigation actions currently being undertaken across the sectors energy efficiency, renewable energy, biofuels, forest management and waste management.
According to the submission "these initiatives have a direct and positive consequence in the emission reduction of GHG, contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention" (Government of Argentina, 2010).

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

Current policy projections

With currently implemented policies, Argentina could reduce emissions below their reference projections. These reference projections were made in 2009, when the list of NAMAs was established. However, reference projections exceeded actual emissions already in the period 2005–2010. We project Argentina's emissions (excluding LULUCF) to be in between 379 and 479 $MtCO_2e$ in 2020 and between 436 and 580 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030.

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 energy production capacities (excluding large hydro), and aims to achieve an 8% renewable share of electricity generation in 2016. In addition, Argentina has a biofuel quota and various support mechanisms for biofuel 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 business as usual.

In 2013, a NAMA project for promoting Energy from Biomass was started with the aim of generating 200 MW electric and 200 MW thermal power form biomass by 2016 (NAMA Database, 2014). This NAMA was not included in the current policy projections because of overlap with the 8% renewable target.

Date of pledge: February 2010

Assumptions

Pledge

Historical emissions for the years 1990, 1994, 1997 and 2000 were taken from the latest UNFCCC inventory (UNFCCC, 2014). We interpolated for the years in between. The historic dataset was extended to 2010 using growth rates for CO_2 from fuel combustion from IEA (2013), growth rates for other CO_2 emissions from JRC/PBL (2012) and growth rates for non-CO_2 emissions from USEPA (2012).
Reference projections were taken from JICA/Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nacíon/Cambio Climatico Argentina/Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros (2009).

Current policy projections

For the current policy projections, we calculate emissions reductions based on sectoral data and subtract these from the reference.
As an alternative current policy scenario, we use growth rates from the World Energy Outlook 2014 for Latin America for CO_2 emissions (IEA, 2014) and US EPA projections for non-CO_2 emissions until 2030 (US EPA, 2012)

Sources

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UNFCCC (2014). GHG emission profiles for non-Annex I countries.

[1] Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are voluntary measures undertaken by developing countries to contribute to greenhouse gas emission mitigation. The concept was introduced in 2007 at the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali, Indonesia.

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