

ASSESSING CLIMATE PROTECTION PERFORMANCE:  
G20 COUNTRY PROFILE

# Argentina



This Country Profile assesses Argentina's past and present actions to help mitigate climate change, and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) towards future global action. The profile summarises the respective findings of the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)<sup>i</sup> and Climate Action Tracker (CAT)<sup>ii</sup>.

## COUNTRY CHARACTERISTICS

KEY INDICATORS*	ARGENTINA	G20
Population [million]	41	4,587
GDP per capita (PPP) [US\$]	16,028	14,505
Share of global GHG emissions**	0.7%	74.2%
Share of global GDP	0.8%	80.3%
Share of global population	0.6%	64.7%
GHG per capita [t CO <sub>2</sub> e/cap]**	7.9	7.2
Energy intensity of the economy (TPES/GDP [MJ/US\$])	5.4	6.6
Carbon intensity of energy supply (CO <sub>2</sub> /TPES [t CO <sub>2</sub> /TJ])	56.1	63.1
Carbon intensity of the economy (CO <sub>2</sub> /GDP [kg CO <sub>2</sub> /US\$])	0.29	0.42
Share of fossil fuels in primary energy supply	89.8%	83.4%
Share of coal in electricity production	2.7%	35.7%
Share of renewables in primary energy supply	7.3%	11.1%

\*year 2012 (unless stated otherwise)

\*\*year 2010

GDP = gross domestic product

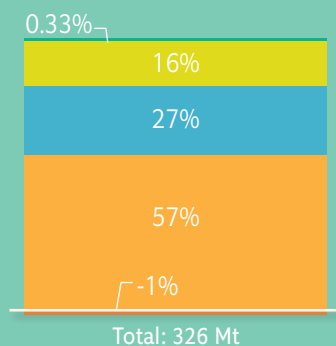
GHG = greenhouse gas emissions (net emissions including sinks from agriculture, forestry, and other land uses)

TPES = total primary energy supply

PPP = purchasing power parity in prices of 2005

## EMISSIONS AND EMISSIONS TRENDS

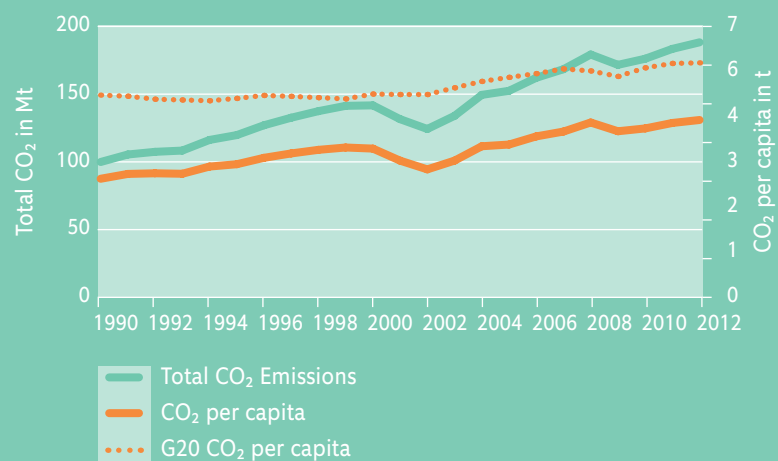
COMPOSITION OF GHG – ARGENTINA 2010



■ F-Gases  
■ N<sub>2</sub>O  
■ CH<sub>4</sub>  
■ CO<sub>2</sub> incl. LULUCF\*  
■ CO<sub>2</sub> from LULUCF\*\*  
 \* from Energy, Industry & other  
 \*\* from Energy, Industry & other

Source: IEA 2014; \*\*CAT 2015

ENERGY-RELATED CO<sub>2</sub>-EMISSIONS – ARGENTINA



Source: IEA 2014

The greenhouse gases (GHGs) methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) account for a relatively large proportion of Argentina's annual (GHG) emissions compared with other G20 countries, at 27% and 16% respectively. These emissions are largely related to agriculture. Total energy-related carbon dioxide

(CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are below the G20 average, but rising. Argentina's emissions level is ranked as relatively poor, in the CCPI evaluation. The trend is negative, due to the country's rising emissions.

#### CCPI EVALUATION OF ARGENTINA'S EMISSIONS



Source: CCPI 2015

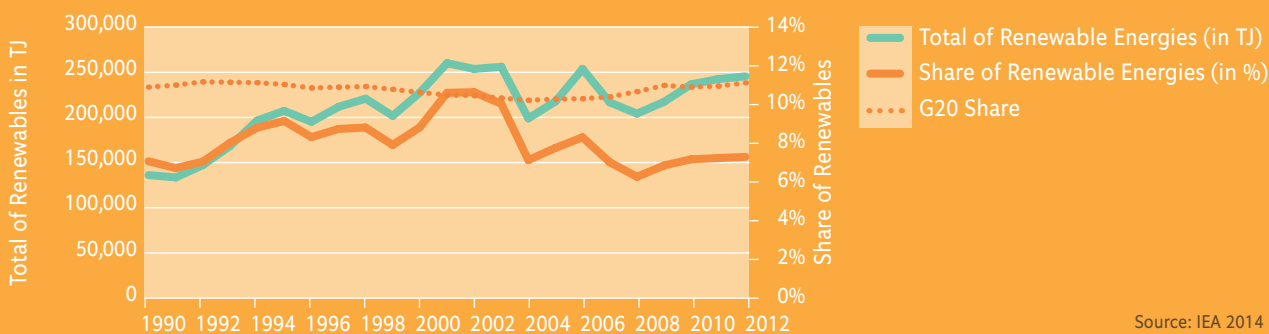
## DECARBONISATION

Decarbonisation of the global economy will be a crucial element for staying below the 2°C threshold. Two important steps towards achieving such decarboni-

sation are a shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, and a reduction in carbon and energy intensity<sup>iii</sup>.

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY IN ARGENTINA



Source: IEA 2014

The contribution of renewables to Argentina's energy supply grew by about 100,000 TJ from 1990 to 2012. This development was uneven, especially in the period from 1999 to 2008. Since 2008, there has been a notable increase. The share of renewable energy has remained approximately constant, at about

7–8%, notwithstanding a temporary increase from around 2001 to 2003. The share of renewables is well below the G20 average. The CCPI assessment ranks Argentina's level of renewable energy as relatively poor, with a positive trend.

#### CCPI EVALUATION OF ARGENTINA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY



Source: CCPI 2015

### ENERGY- AND CARBON INTENSITY

The measurement of carbon and energy intensity uses macroeconomic data. A country's progress towards decarbonisation is indicated by decoupling of its GDP growth from growth in carbon and energy

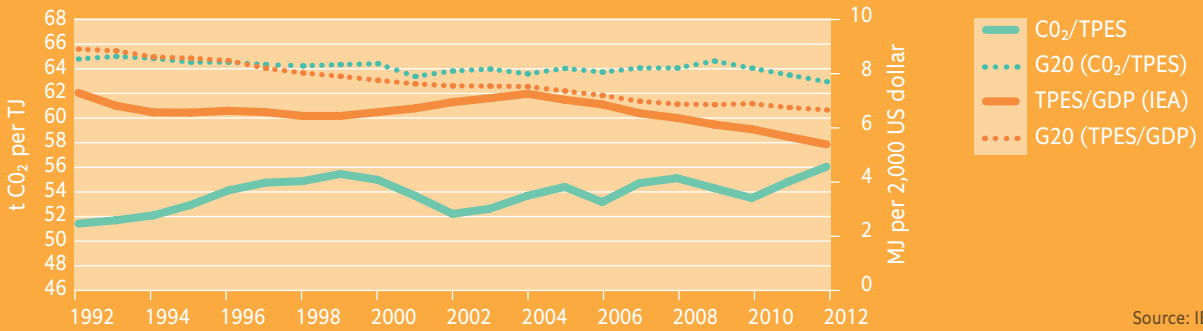
intensity. The latter are measured as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of Primary Energy Supply (CO<sub>2</sub>/TPES) and Primary Energy Supply per unit of GDP (TPES/GDP) respectively.

i Climate Change Performance Index is jointly published by Germanwatch and Climate Action Network Europe, a coalition of over 120 member organizations. The Index is 80% based on objective indicators of emissions trend and level, renewable energies and energy efficiency and 20% on national and international climate policy assessments by more than 300 experts from the respective countries. [www.germanwatch.org/en/ccpi](http://www.germanwatch.org/en/ccpi)

ii Climate Action Tracker is an independent scientific analysis produced by four research organizations: Climate Analytics, Ecofys, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Studies and the NewClimate Institute. [www.climateactiontracker.org](http://www.climateactiontracker.org)

iii Another indicator is energy efficiency. However, energy efficiency is complex to measure, requiring a sector by sector analysis, where comparable data sources across G20 countries are not available at present.

## ENERGY- AND CARBON INTENSITY IN ARGENTINA



Source: IEA 2014

The energy intensity of Argentina's economy (TPES/GDP) has fallen since a peak in 2004. The carbon intensity of energy supply (CO<sub>2</sub>/TPES) has fluctuated in recent decades, with a peak in 1999 and a low in 2002. Since 2002, the carbon intensity has risen. Both the energy intensity of the economy and the carbon

intensity of energy supply are below the G20 average. The CCPI ranks Argentina's energy and carbon intensity level as medium. With the two indicators developing in different directions, there is no clear trend.

### CCPI EVALUATION OF ARGENTINA'S ENERGY AND CARBON INTENSITY



Source: CCPI 2015

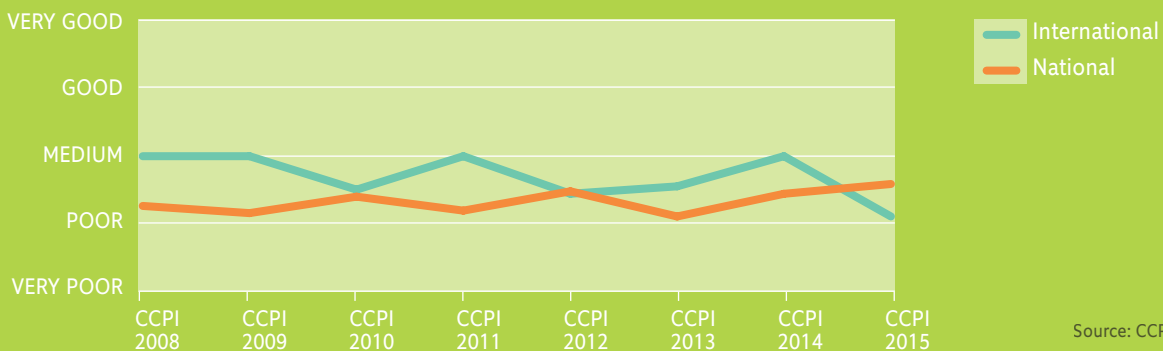
## CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

### EVALUATION OF RECENT CLIMATE POLICY

The CCPI evaluates a country's performance in national and international climate policy through feedback from national energy and climate experts.

The experts assess the country's performance in international negotiations, national policy making and in the implementation of climate policies.

### ARGENTINA'S CLIMATE POLICY



Source: CCPI 2008-2015

Argentina's climate policy performance, as evaluated by the experts of the CCPI, is relatively poor. There were no strong climate initiatives visible in recent years, neither at the national nor international level.

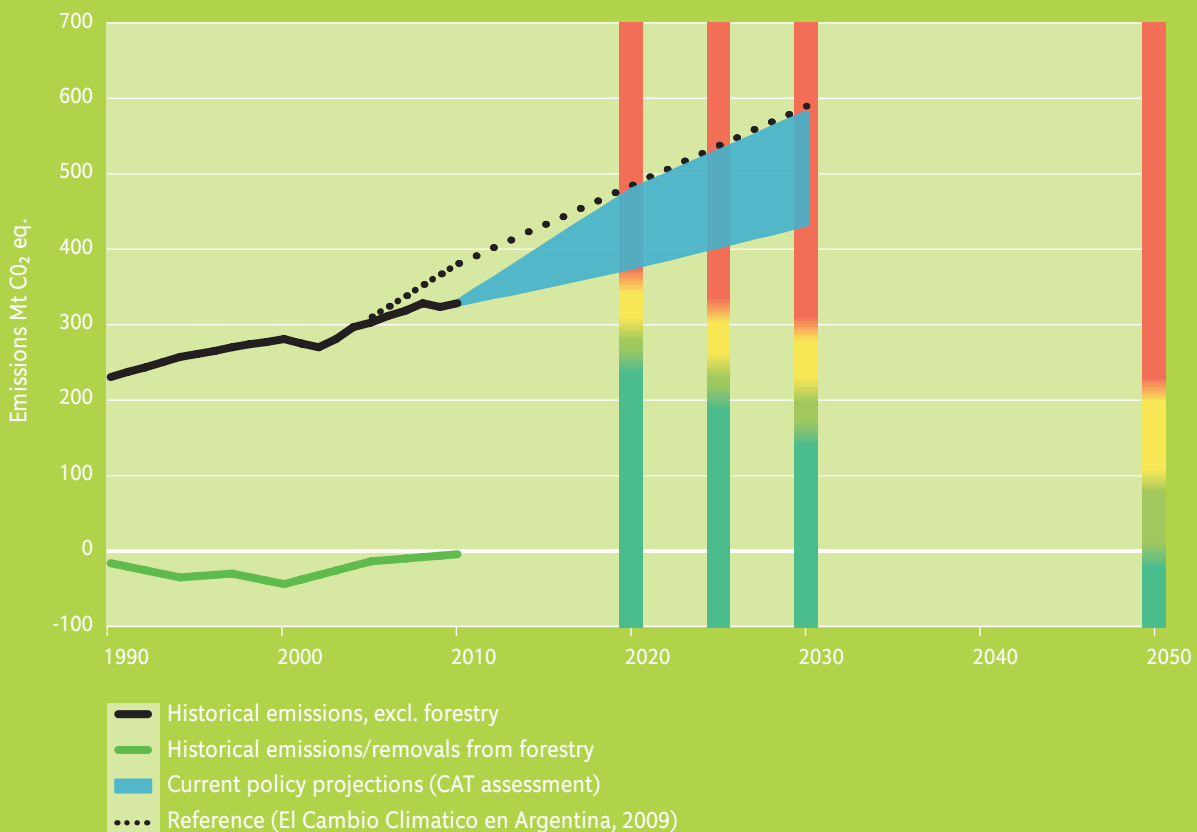
Experts found that there was no clear strategy to combine and connect isolated policy measures. CCPI evaluation of Argentina's international climate policy performance therefore saw its worst rating in 2015.

### CCPI EVALUATION OF ARGENTINA'S CLIMATE POLICY



Source: CCPI 2015

## COMPATIBILITY OF NATIONAL CLIMATE TARGETS WITH 2°C



Source: © www.climateactiontracker.org/Climate Analytics/Ecofys/ NewClimate/PIK

Argentina submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on October 1st, 2015. The INDC includes an unconditional target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 15% below business as usual (BAU) levels by 2030. The targets includes the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. After excluding LULUCF, it is equivalent to GHGs in 2030 which are 60% above 2010 levels or 128% above 1990 levels. Argentina has also put forward a conditional target to reduce its emissions by 30% below BAU by 2030, including LULUCF. After excluding LULUCF, that target is equivalent to GHGs which are 30% above 2010 levels or 85% above 1990 levels. The CAT rates Argentina's INDC as "inadequate", meaning that its targets are inconsistent with limiting warming to below 2°C. If all countries adopted such a level of ambition, global warming would likely exceed 3–4°C in the 21st century.

Argentina is likely to meet its proposed targets even with policies as currently implemented. Considering the wide range of estimates, it is fair to say that the Argentinian INDC represents little – if any – effort beyond what it's doing today. More importantly, under Argentina's current plan of action to achieve its unconditional INDC, emissions from all sectors are still projected to grow significantly by more than 25% in the period 2012–2030. The energy, agriculture and cattle-ranching sectors will account for more than 87% of the country's total emissions by 2030. More ambitious and updated policies, particularly in these three sectors, are needed for the country to tap its potential and get closer to what it would be a fair contribution in emissions reduction, given its potentials and capabilities.

CAT EVALUATION OF THE ARGENTINA'S INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (INDC)

