CAETS WORKING GROUP

ENGINEERING FOR UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PRESENTATION

National Academy of Engineering - Argentina
C. F. Arias

TERCER INFORME BIENAL DE ACTUALIZACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA A LA CONVENCIÓN MARCO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

THIRD ARGENTINE ACTUALIZATION REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable
República Argentina


Bolivia
GO
MG
ES
MS
SP
RJ
Paraguay
PR
Chile
SC
RS
Uruguay
Argentina

POSITION AND SIZE

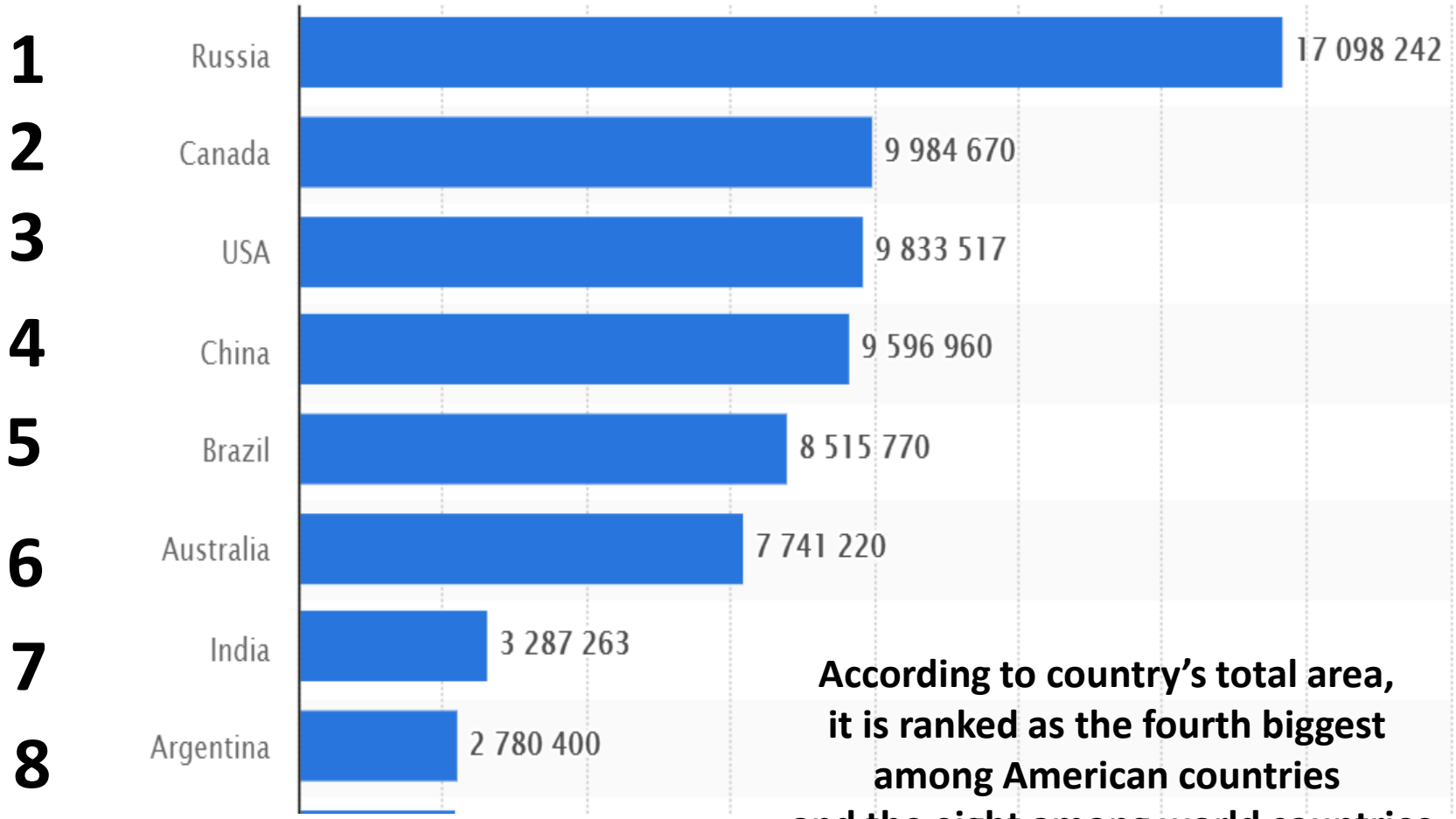
Total surface area of Argentina is 3.8 million km^2.

Continental: 74%

Antarctic and southern islands: 26%

largest countries in the world by total area

(in square kilometers)



According to country's total area, it is ranked as the fourth biggest among American countries and the eight among world countries

ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT

REPUBLICAN

REPRESENTATIVE

FEDERAL

23 PROVINCIES AND ONE AUTONOMOUS CITY

ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE POWER
The President is head of State and head of Government

LEGISLATIVE POWER
Vested in National Congress .

JUDICIARY POWER
Independent from Executive and Legislative powers.

ARGENTINA POPULATION: **43,6 Millions (2016)**

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH: **slightly over 1 %**

AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY: **11 inhabitants/km²**

POPULATION DITRIBUTION: **91 % in urban centers**

32 % in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires (City of Buenos Aires and sourrandings).

Around 4 %
of Population
Is foreign born

1400 km

3700 km

CLIMA

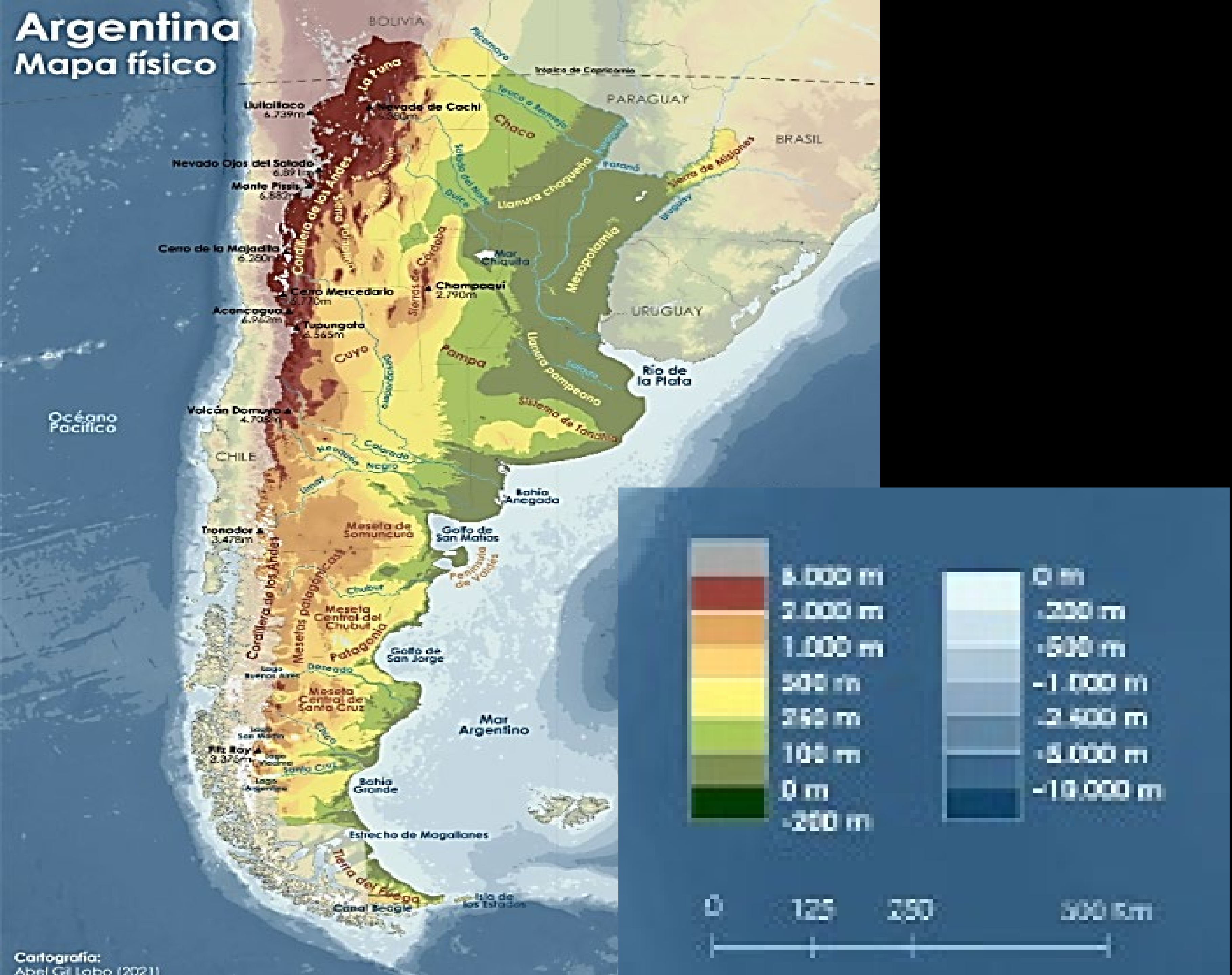
Is very diverse because of the vast territory :

Arid and cold in the West and South

Template and warm in its Central and Northern portion.

Humid regions, in the Northeast

The main dominant factors of the climate system are the Andes Mountains, the latitude and the influence of oceans.


Argentina
Mapa físico
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRASIL
URUGUAY
CHILE
Trópico de Capricornio
Pilcomayo
La Puna
Llullaillaco
6.739m
Nevado de Cachi
Chaco
Nevado Ojos del Salado
6.891m
Monte Pissis
6.882m
Cordillera de los Andes
Sierras de Córdoba
Llanura chaqueña
Paraná
Sierra de Misiones
Uruguay
Dulce
Mar Chiquita
Mesopotamia
Cerro de la Majadita
6.280m
Champaquí
2.790m
Cerro Mercedario
6.770m
Aconcagua
6.962m
Tupungato
6.565m
Cuyo
Pampa
Llanura pampeana
Sistema de Tandilia
Río de la Plata
Océano Pacífico
Volcán Domuyo
4.702m
Colorado
Negro
Limay
Bahía Anegada
Tronador
3.478m
Meseta de Somuncurá
Golfo de San Matías
Península de Valdés
Chubut
Mesetas patagónicas
Meseta Central del Chubut
Patagonia
Golfo de San Jorge
Deseado
Lago Buenos Aires
Meseta Central de Santa Cruz
Mar Argentino
Lago San Martín
Fitz Roy
3.375m
Santa Cruz
Lago Argentino
Bahía Grande
Estrecho de Magallanes
Tierra del Fuego
Isla de los Estados
Canal Beagle
Cartografía:
Abel Gil Lobo (2021)
6.000 m
3.000 m
1.000 m
500 m
250 m
100 m
0 m
-200 m
0 m
-200 m
-500 m
-1.000 m
-2.400 m
-5.000 m
-10.000 m
0
125
250
500 Km

Natural Energy Resources in Argentina

ARGENTINA SOURCES OF ENERGY

NATURAL ENERGY RESOURCES

Hydrocarbons,
Hydraulic
Wind,
Solar
Uranium

Energy resources are mostly located far away from consumption centers.

Therefore, significant infrastructure is needed for energy TRANSPORT

TOTAL DOMESTIC ENERGY offer : 84 Mtoe

1 [Mtoe] = 11630 gigawatt-hora [GW•h] = 1,328 GWaño

Fossil Fuel : 88 %

(31 % Oil and by-productsMineral Coal)
(56 % Natural Gas)
(1 % Mineral Coal)

Hydraulic : 5 %

Nuclear : 3 %

Non-conventional Renewables : 4 %

Biomass
Small Hydroelectric power developments
Wind
Solar

ENERGY FOR TRANSPORTATION IN ARGENTINA

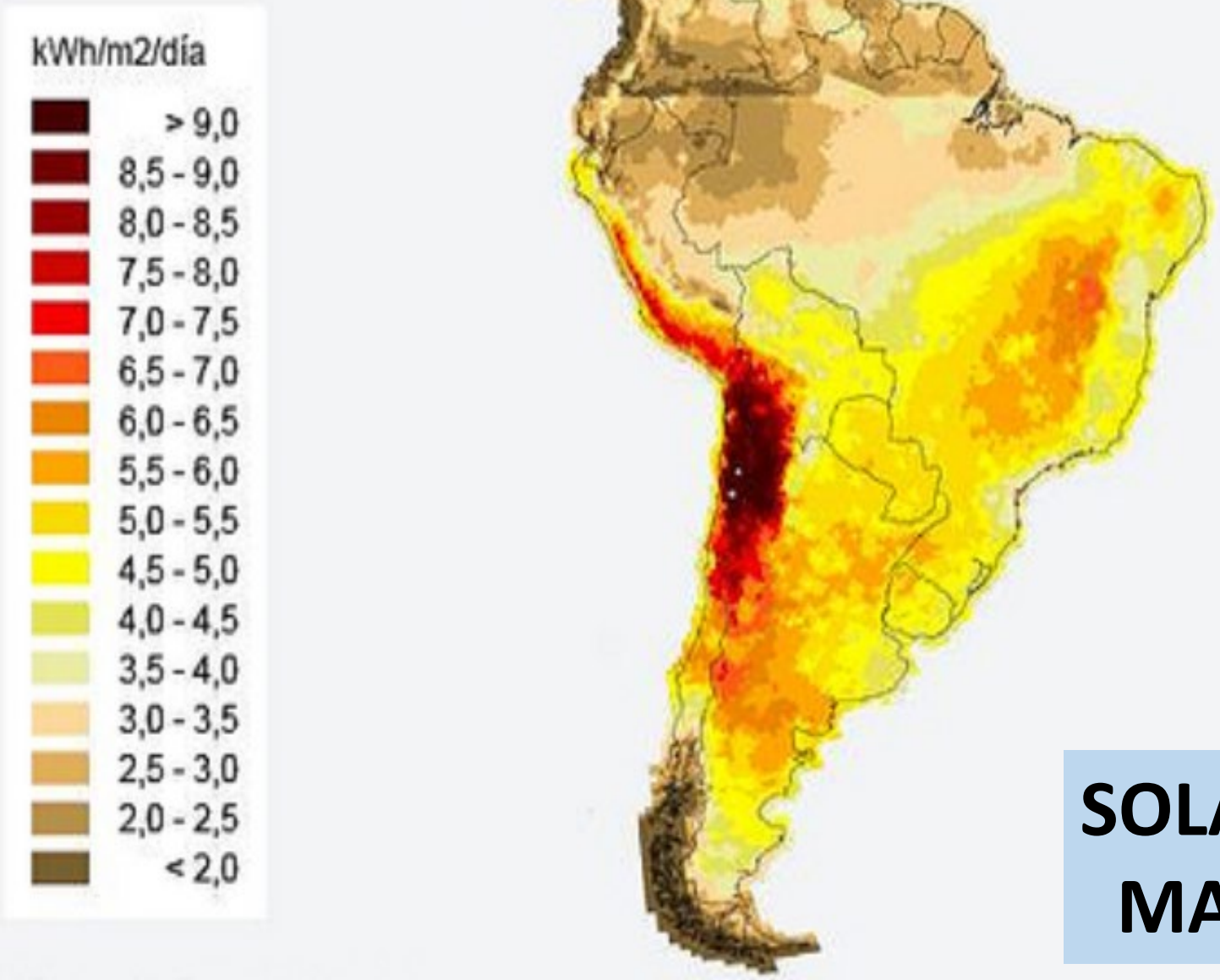
Total primary energy supply :
Total 3 402 207 TJ (26 Mtoe)

Diesel Oil :	44 %	
Motor Gasoline :	38 %	(Biofuel blend included)
Compresed Natural Gass:	14 %	

ROADS:	National:	40.000 Km
	Provincial:	190.000 Km
	Local:	285.000 km

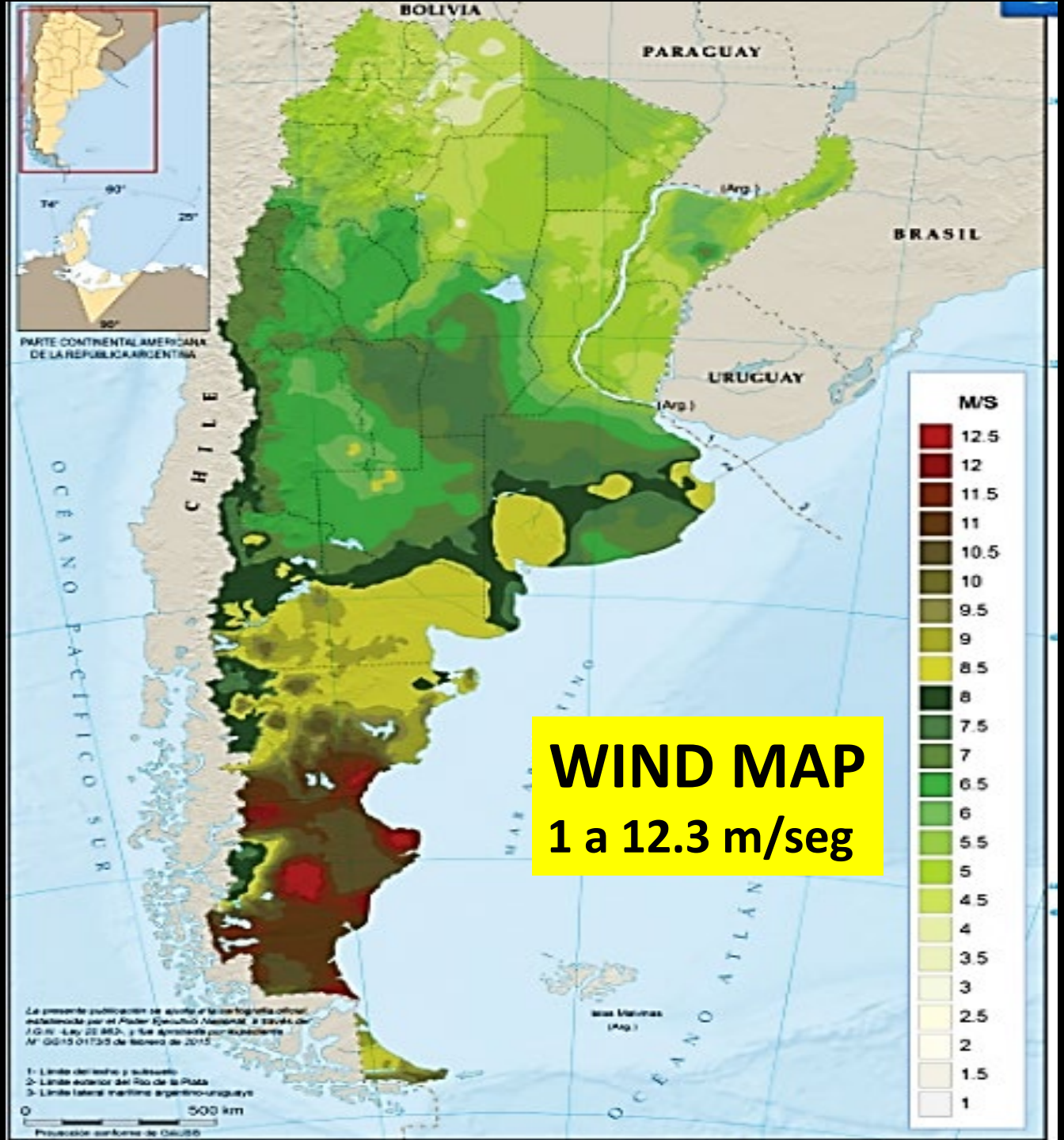
The transport sector of Argentina is the biggest final energy consumer in the country, with almost 31% of total primary energy in 2017. It is responsible for almost 14% of total national greenhouse gas emissions.

Radiación solar directa normal (anual)

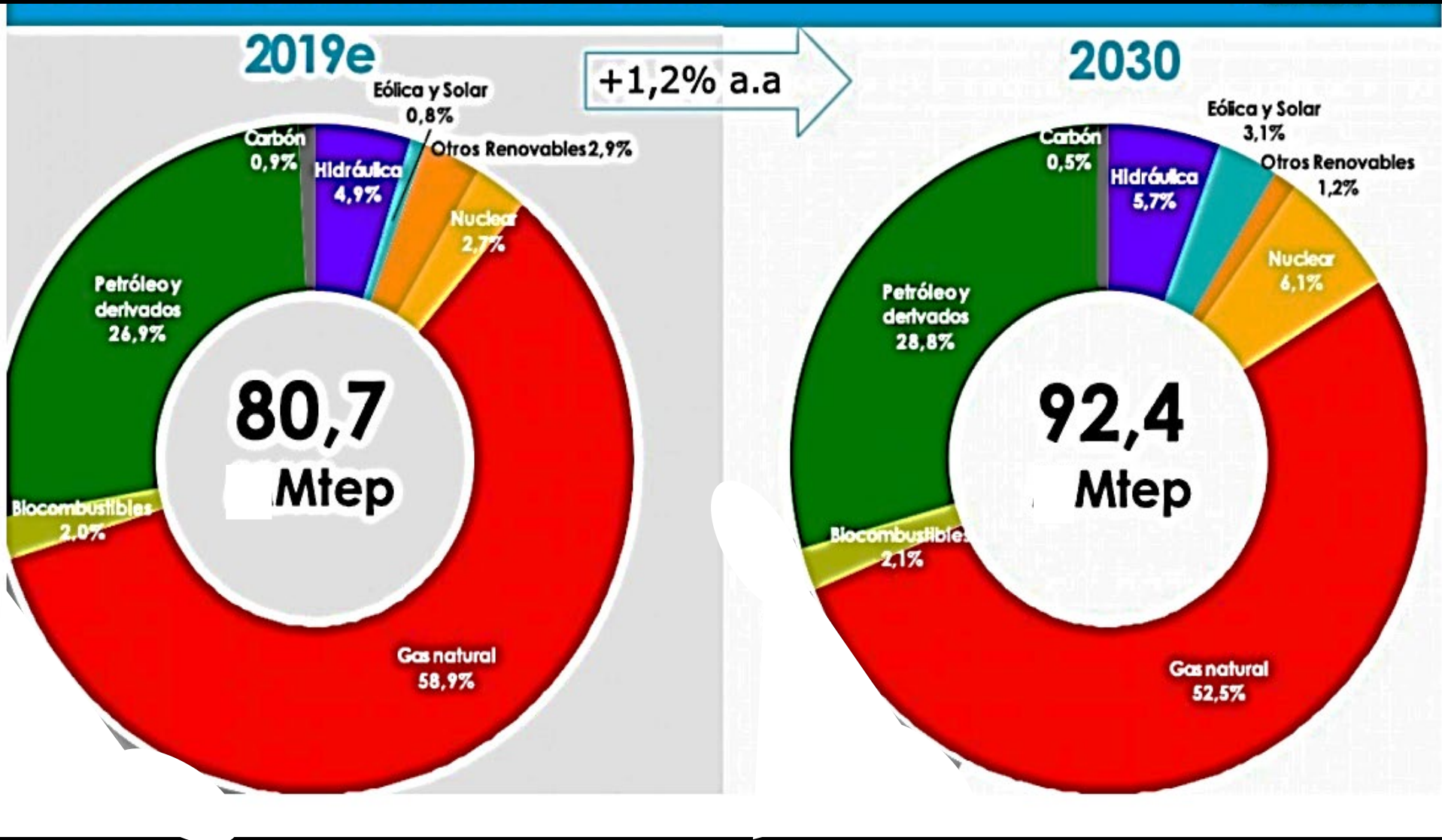


SOLAR MAP

Fuente: National Renewable Energy Laboratory


BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRASIL
URUGUAY
CHILE
OCEANO PACIFICO SUR
OCEANO ATLANTICO
PARTE CONTINENTAL AMERICANA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
M/S
12.5
12
11.5
11
10.5
10
9.5
9
8.5
8
7.5
7
6.5
6
5.5
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
WIND MAP
1 a 12.3 m/seg
500 km

TOTAL INNER OFFER OF PRIMARY ENERGY



CROP PRODUCTION:

In the 2015/2016 campaign, 39 million hectares were sown, with soybean as the main crop.

In 2016, exports of oilseed and cereal compounds reached 49% of economic value of the exports,

Primary production of cereals, seeds and oil fruits accounted for 19% of the exported value.

LIVESTOCK:

Livestock farming is mainly developed in the vast grasslands of the Pampas, Espinal and humid Chaco regions.

In 2016, the livestock of cattle was 53 million heads, and approximately 12 million livestock heads were slaughtered, mainly for internal consumption.

FOREST LAND:

NATIVE FOREST

Argentina has a vast area of NATIVE forests, with approximately 54 million hectares of registered native forests. In 2016, around 156 thousand hectares were deforested, mostly, due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier

FOREST LAND:

CULTIVATED FOREST

Argentina has a CULTIVATED forest area of approximately 1.4 million hectares.

In 2016, Misiones, Corrientes and Entre Ríos provinces had approximately 80% of the total forested area of the country.

Cultivated species in the country are mainly fast-growing exotic species.

About 95% of the wood used in the forestry industry comes from these cultivated forests.

Some of the main uses of the obtained wood are as input for building houses, to manufacture of furniture, for production of paper and for energy generation.

WASTE

An average of approximately 1 kg/day

of solid urban waste is generated per habitant.

The highest volume is produced

in the Province of Buenos Aires.

Urban solid wastes are disposed

through the country on uncontrolled open-air dumps without sanitary treatment.

The most relevant cities usually have controlled waste dumps, while large urban centers have landfills.

The main landfills have implemented systems

to destruct or use collected biogas.

MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING INDUSTRY

The industrial sector cover a wide variety of activities, businesses and scales.

The most relevant are:

Manufacturing food products and beverages: 31%,

Manufacturing chemical substances and products: 10%.

Building sector: 14%,

Others: 45 %

In 2016, the industrial sector was the second largest consumer of natural gas, after electric power plants.

Unlike the residential sector, gas consumption in the industrial sector does not present seasonality behavior.

The UK will host the UN Climate Change Conference (Cop26) in November, where world leaders will gather to discuss steps to achieve a zero-carbon future by 2050.

Taking place in Glasgow, Scotland, the meeting was described by summit president Alok Sharma as humanity's "last hope" of avoiding catastrophe from climate change.

The event is being held in Glasgow from November 1 to 12, after last year's scheduled summit was cancelled because of the Covid-19 outbreak.

Under the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate, 197 signatory countries agreed to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and cut fossil fuel emissions

to become carbon neutral by 2050.

Discussions will address three main aims:
reducing emissions,

strengthening efforts to combat climate change

and mobilising financial support.

For the first time, countries will be required

to outline realistic targets for achieving a cleaner future, such as phasing out coal, curtailing deforestation

and switching to electric vehicles.

It is expecting that the International Monetary Found and the World Bank will present options to improve payment conditions for those countries that accept

the compromise of reconverting their energy matrix

into sustentable models.

Argentina should reduce its emissions
to below 205 MtCO2e by 2030
and to below 55 MtCO2e by 2050
to be within its fair-share range compatible
with global 1.5°C IPCC scenarios.

El conjunto de las NDC presentadas por cada país debería contribuir con el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Acuerdo de París de "mantener el aumento de la temperatura media mundial muy por debajo de 2°C con respecto a los niveles preindustriales, y proseguir los esfuerzos para limitar ese aumento de la temperatura a 1,5°C con respecto a los niveles preindustriales".

NDC: Nationally Determined Contributions

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ARGENTINE CLIMATE CHANGE CABINET

To facilitate the adoption of policies related to climate change and fulfillment of commitments arising from the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the Argentine National Executive Branch created in July 2016 the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC),

under Executive Branch decree No. 891/2016.

The NCCC is composed by government ministries and secretariats responsible for sectoral mitigation and adaptation policies. It is chaired by the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers and it is technically coordinated by the Secretariat of Climate Change and Sustainable Development through the NCCD (National Climate Change Directorate), under the authority of Secretary General

of Environment and Sustenaible Development (SGAyDS).

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In order to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) by 2030, the NCCC National Climate Change Cabinet provides the framework for the creation of climate change sectoral plans, which are part of the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (NCCAMP), consisting of the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plans. The Climate Change Sectoral Plans contain the strategy on climate change of each government agency, according to their competence.

In 2019, a Climate Change Law was approved by National Congress with the aim of institutionalized the work carried out by the NCCC since 2016.

International Reports Presented to the UNFCCC

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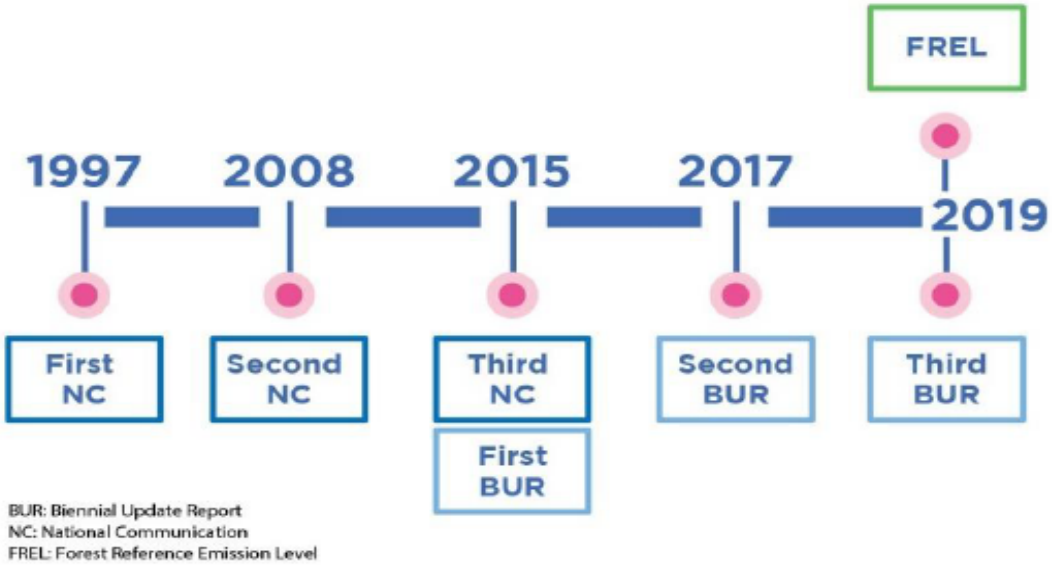
Illustration 1 below shows a timeline with the presentations submitted to the UNFCCC.

Illustration 1: Timeline



Source: Adapted from official data

The NCCC acts as Coordinator of the National GHG Inventory and Mitigation System, and thus is responsible for managing the funding for the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and National Communications. Additionally, it coordinates the preparation of the National GHG Inventory, including its compilation, and generate all the communication activities.

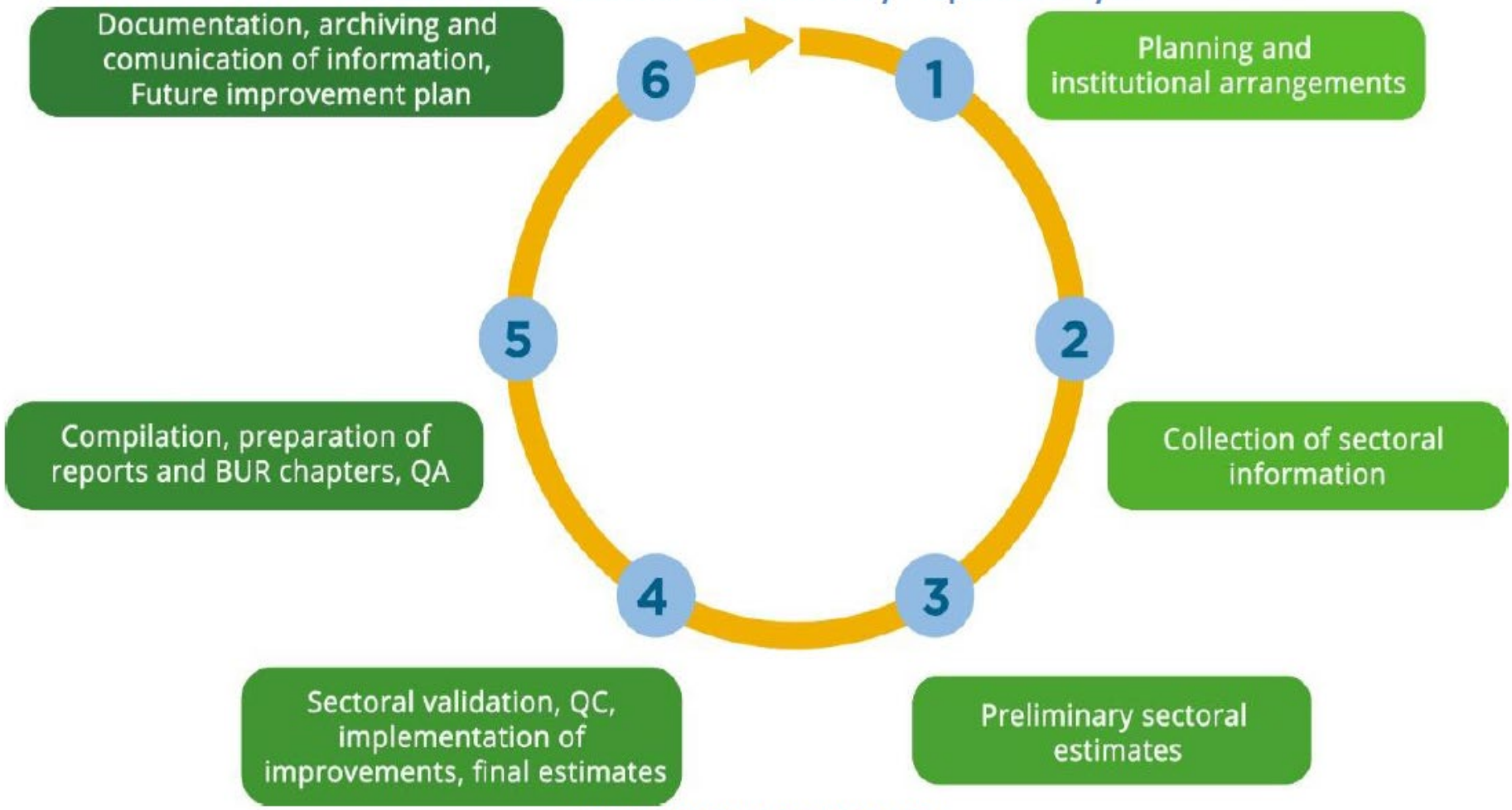
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

NC National Communications

BUR Biennial Update Reports

GREEN HOUSE GASS INVENTORY

Illustration 2: National GHG Inventory Preparation Cycle



Source: Adapted from official data

- **Results and Trends – Geen House Gass Inventory for the Year 2016**The GHG inventory of emissions and removals of the year 2016 are organized into the different sectors and categories, including the precursors, and are presented in Table 2. The total of net emissions for the year **2016 were estimated at 364,436 GgCO2e.**

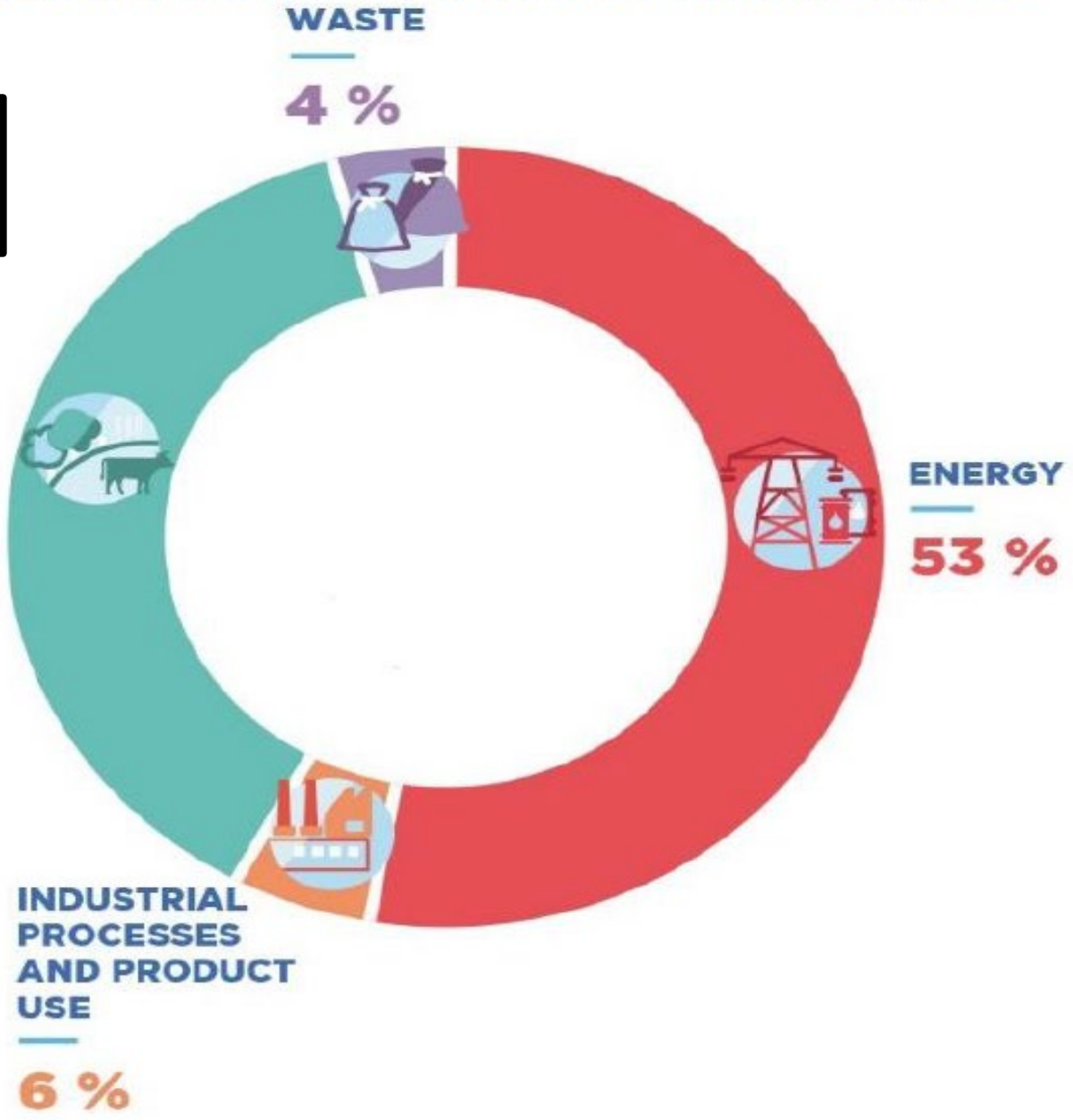
ARG

Table 2: National GHG Inventory 2016 emissions by sector and category

Id#	Categories	Total	CO2	CH4	N2O	HFC	PFC	SF6	Other halogenated gases with CO_2 equivalent conversion factors	Other halogenated gases without CO_2 equivalent conversion factors	NOx	CO	COVDM	SO2
		(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(GgCO2e)	(Gg)	(Gg)	(Gg)	(Gg)
	Total National Emissions and Removals	**364.412,94**	**231.906,33**	**79.118,10**	**47.847,22**	**5.528,99**	**11,85**	**-**	**-**	**0,45**	**879,67**	**4.488,58**	**637,03**	**100,83**
1	**Energy**	**193.418,89**	**185.442,12**	**6.664,29**	**1.312,48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**825,11**	**2.458,05**	**527,43**	**74,75**
1A	Fuel combustion activities	182.900,88	180.959,26	637,18	1.304,43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	825,11	2.458,05	432,64	74,75
1B	Fugitive emissions from fuels	10.518,01	4.482,85	6.027,11	8,05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	94,79	-
1C	Carbon dioxide transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	**Industrial processes and product use**	**20.028,59**	**14.320,44**	**120,09**	**46,78**	**5.528,99**	**11,85**	**-**	**-**	**0,45**	**2,16**	**236,92**	**109,61**	**26,09**
2A	Mineral industry	7.028,51	7.028,51	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	3,27
2B	Chemical industry	2.625,98	1.851,28	116,13	46,78	611,79	-	-	-	-	0,22	6,38	13,76	3,62
2C	Metal industry	5.280,02	5.264,21	3,95	-	-	11,85	-	-	-	1,08	227,39	0,12	6,60
2D	Non-energy products from fuel and solvent use	176,44	176,44	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,02	0,01	70,20	-
2E	Electronics industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2F	Product uses as substitutes for ozone depleting substances	4.917,64	-	-	-	4.917,19	-	-	-	0,45	-	-	-	-
2G	Other product manufacture and use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
2H	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,84	3,15	25,52	12,59
3	**Agriculture, forestry and other land use**	**135.526,66**	**32.110,19**	**57.834,13**	**45.582,34**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**52,39**	**1.793,60**	**-**	**-**
3A	Livestock	55.970,75	NA	55.335,89	634,86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3B	Land	31.068,44	31.068,44	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
3C	Aggregate sources and non-CO_2 emission sources on land	48.487,48	1.041,75	2.498,24	44.947,49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,39	1.793,60	-	-
3D	Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
4	**Waste**	**15.438,78**	**33,58**	**14.499,59**	**905,62**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**
4A	Solid wast disposal	9.025	NA	9.024,94	NE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
4B	Biological treatment of solid waste	58,76	NA	27,89	30,87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
4C	Incineration and open burning of waste	33,58	33,58	NE	NE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
4D	Wastewater treatment and discharge	6.321,51	NA	5.446,77	874,74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
4E	Other (please specify)	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
5	**Other**	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
5A	Indirect N_2O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in NO_x and NH_3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
5B	Other (please specify)	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
	Memo items													
1A3ai	International aviation	2.506,80	2.484,88	0,36	21,55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,69	-	-	1,58
1A3di	International water-borne navigation	2.253,31	2.230,89	4,30	18,12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,43	28,95	5,79	5,28
S/N	Multilateral operations	IE	IE	IE	IE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	NE
	CO_2 emissions from biomass	9.846,86	9.846,86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-

Total estimated: 364,436 GgCO2e

Figure 1: Sectoral distribution of GHG emissions in 2016

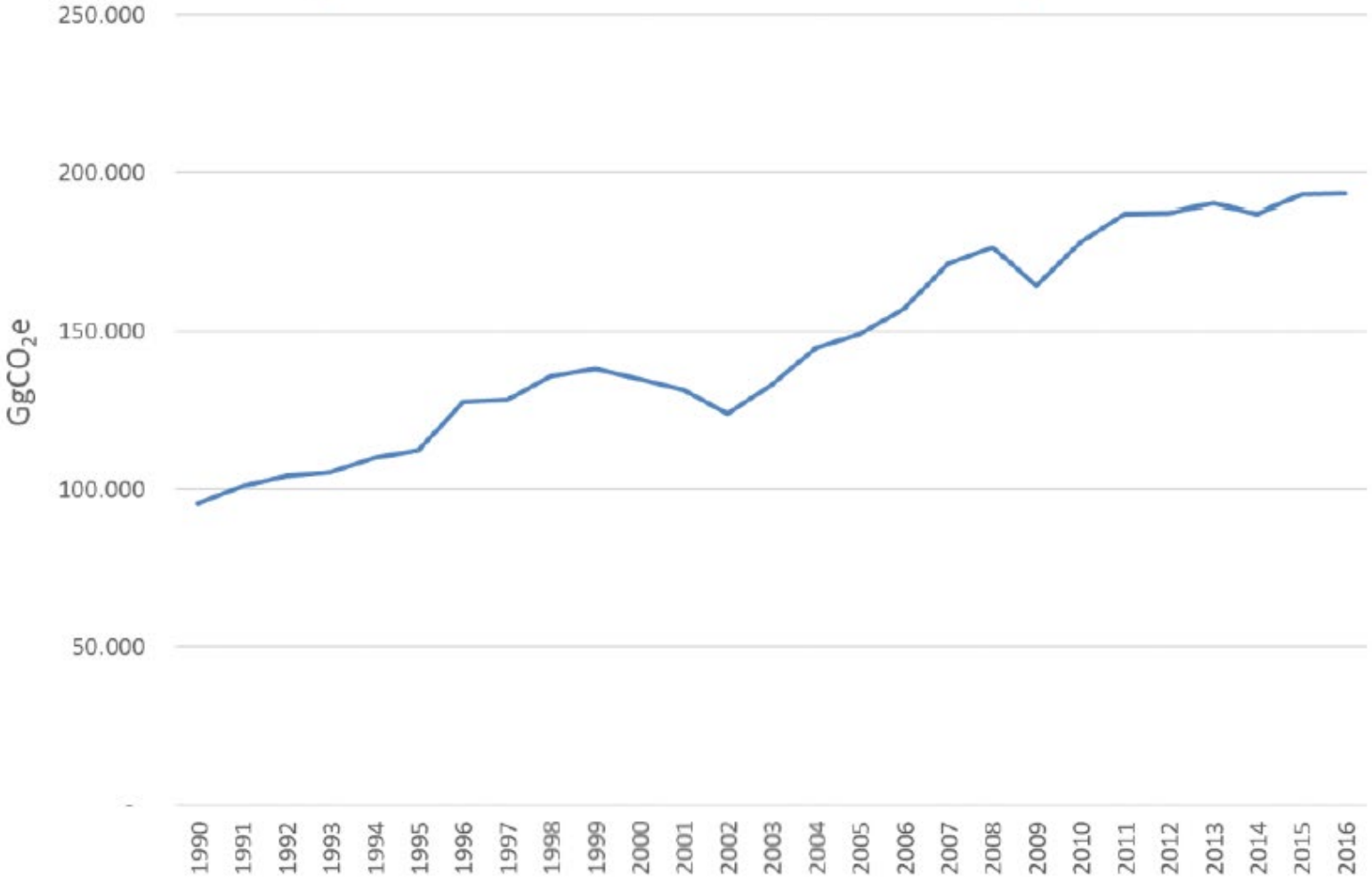


AGSOUT

Source: Adapted from official data

ENERGY SECTOR

Figura 18: Evolución de las emisiones del sector Energía

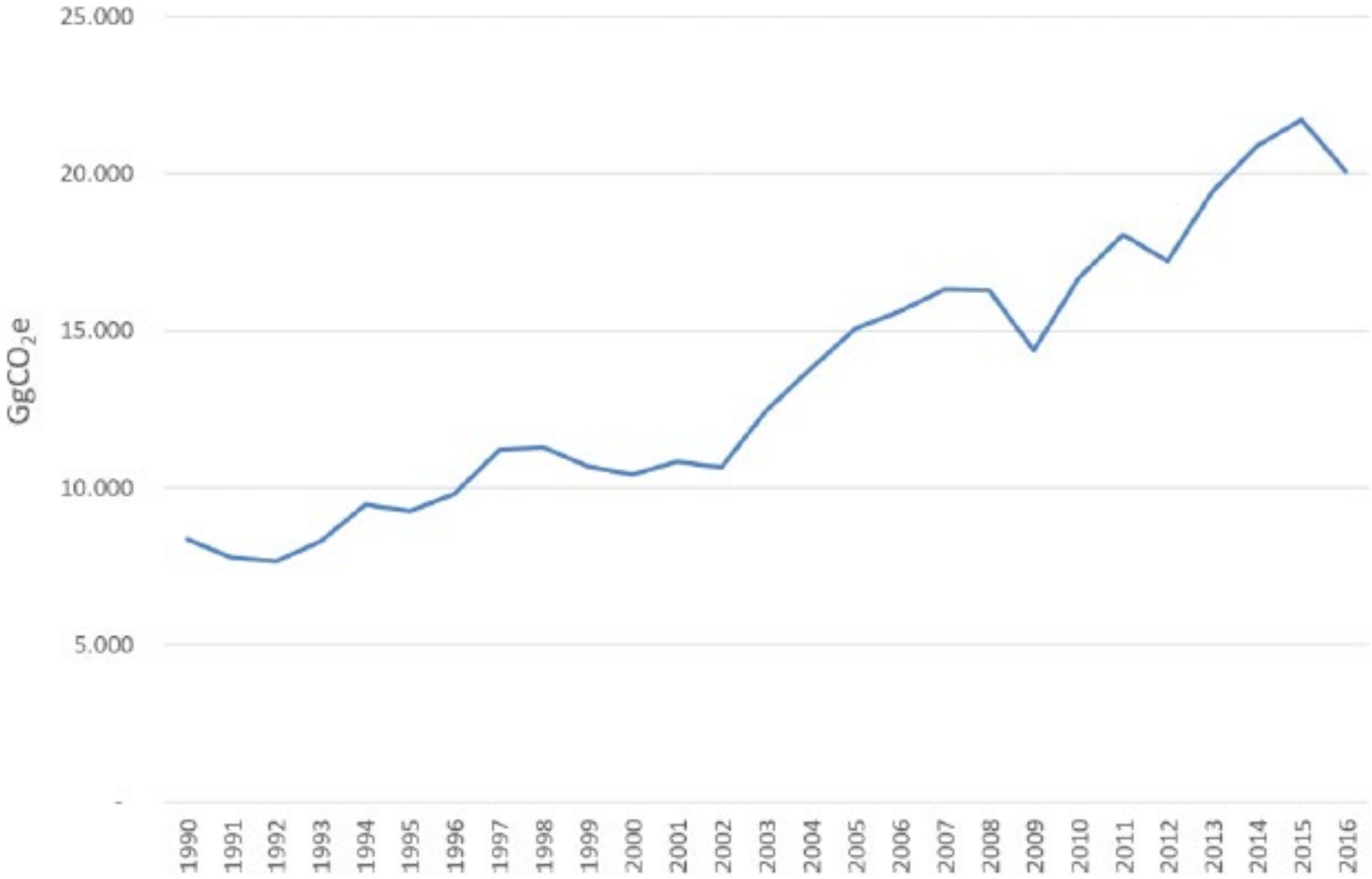


Fuente: Elaboración propia

Sector : Industrial Proceses and Products Uses

Sector Procesos Industriales y Uso de Productos (PIUP)

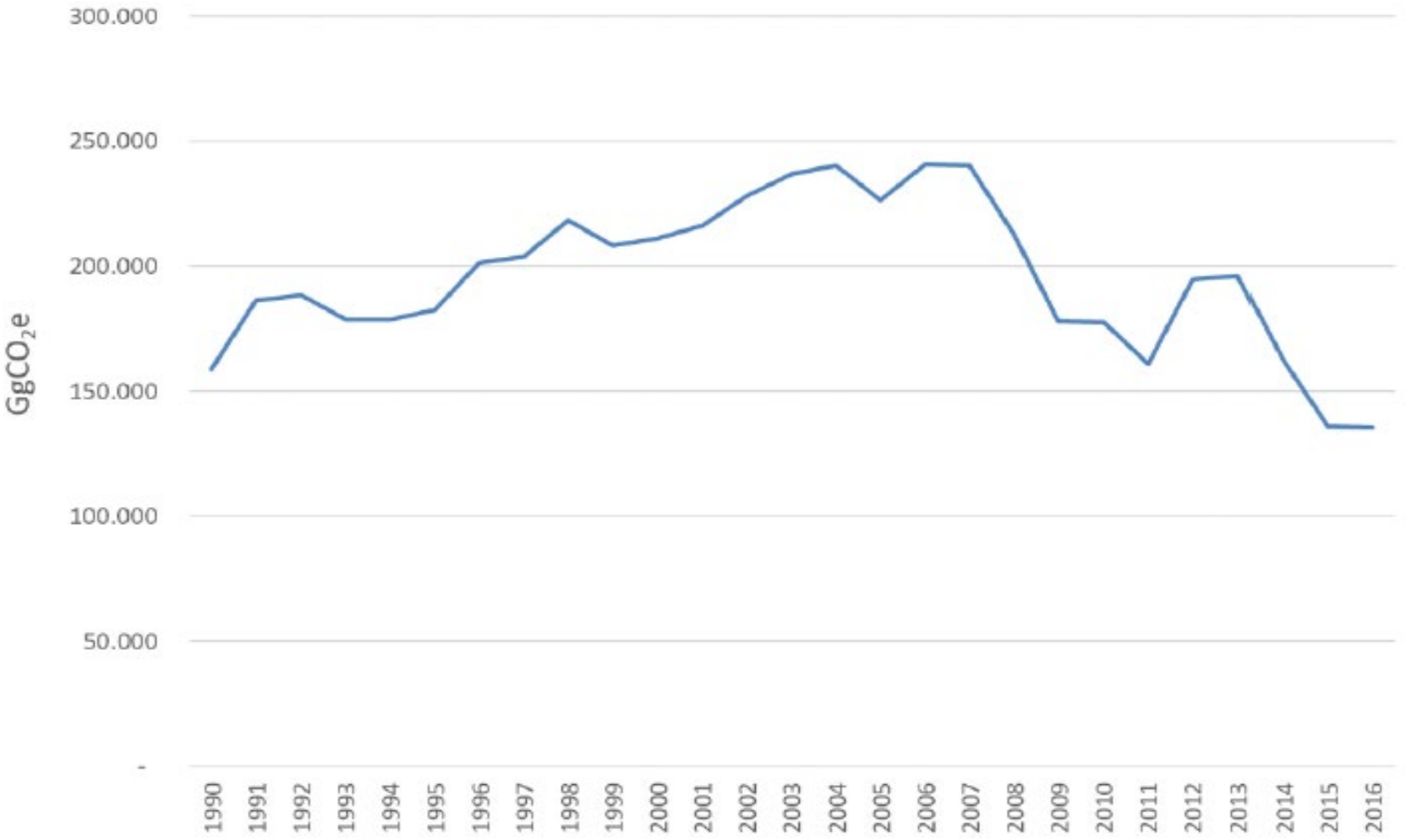
Figura 21: Evolución de las emisiones del Sector PIUP



Fuente: Elaboración propia

Sector : Agriculture Livestock Forestry and other Land Uses

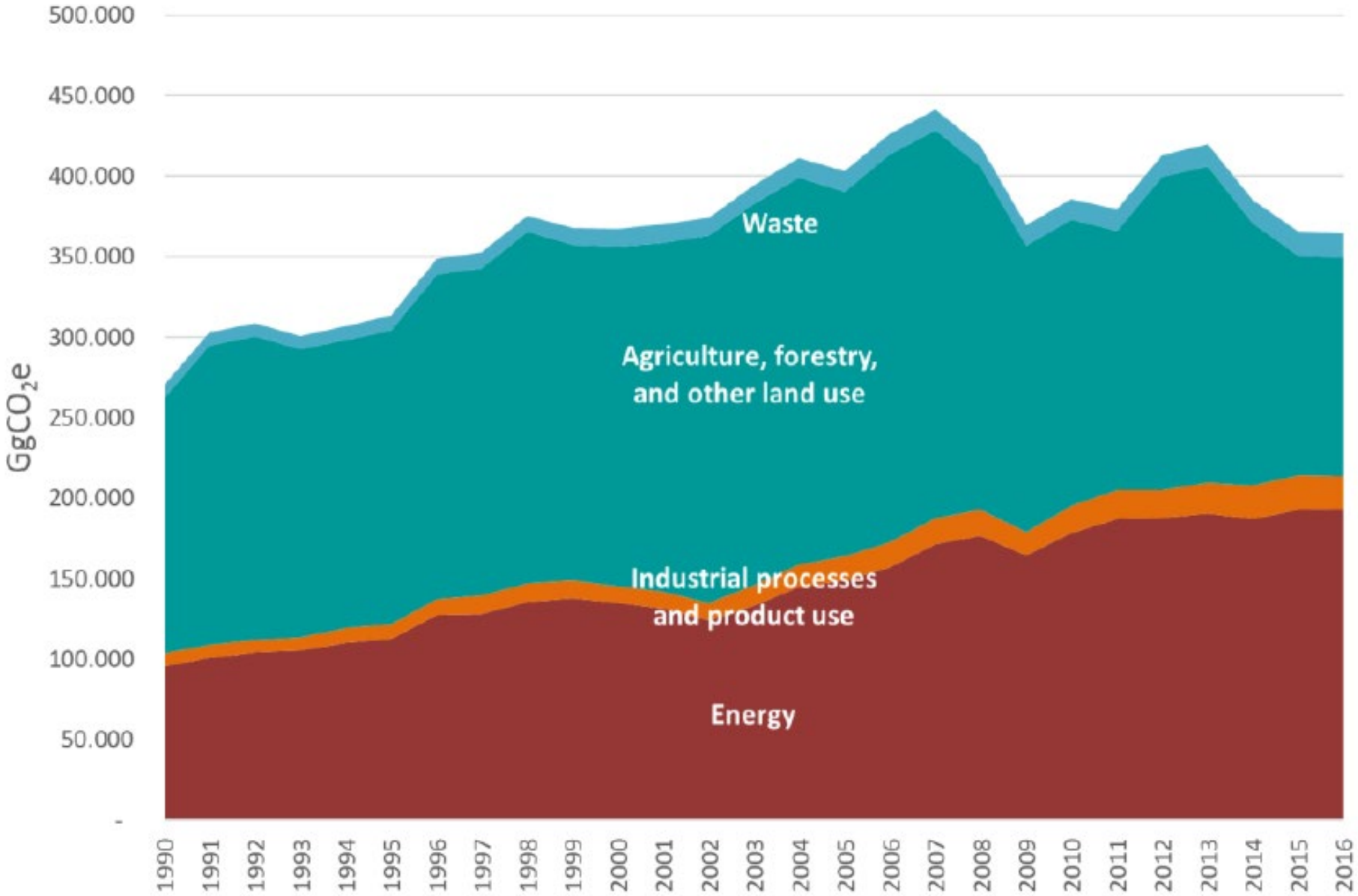
Figura 24: Evolución de las emisiones del Sector AGSOUT



Fuente: Elaboración propia

$GgCO_2e$

Figure 2: Emission Trends



Source: Adapted from official data

Table 3: Key categories in National GHG Inventory 2016 – Level assessment

Código de la categoría del IPCC	Categoría del IPCC	Tipo de Combustible	Gas de efecto invernadero	Estimación del último año Ext [Gg CO2eq]	Valor absoluto de la estimación del último año |Ext| [Gg CO2eq]	Evaluación de nivel Lxt [%]	Total acumulativo de la Evaluación de nivel [%]
1A1	Energy Industries	Gas	CO2	46.385	46.385	12%	12%
3A1a ii	Enteric fermentation Other cattle	N/A	CH4	44.748	44.748	11%	24%
1A3b	Transport road transportation	Líquido	CO2	38.884	38.884	10%	35%
1A4	Other sectors	Gas	CO2	31.310	31.310	8%	43%
1A2	Manufacturing Industries and construction	Gas	CO2	26.631	26.631	7%	50%
3B3b	Land converted to grassland	N/A	CO2	21.182	21.182	6%	56%
1A1	Energy Industries	Líquido	CO2	16.135	16.135	4%	60%
3C4c	Direct Urine and dung deposited on pasture Other cattle	N/A	N2O	13.342	13.342	4%	63%
3C4e	Direct Crop residues	N/A	N2O	10.439	10.439	3%	66%
4A	Solid waste disposal	N/A	CH4	9.025	9.025	2%	69%
3B7	Soil organic matter change (carbon)	N/A	CO2	8.593	8.593	2%	72%
3B2b	Land converted to cropland	N/A	CO2	7.463	7.463	2%	73%
1A2	Manufacturing Industries and construction	Líquido	CO2	6.531	6.531	2%	75%
3B1a	Forest land remaining forest land	N/A	CO2	-6.170	6.170	2%	76%
3A1a i	Enteric fermentation Dairy cattle	N/A	CH4	5.630	5.630	1%	78%
1A3b	Transport road transportation	Gas	CO2	5.510	5.510	1%	79%
1B2b	Natural gas	N/A	CH4	5.351	5.351	1%	80%
2C1	Iron and steel production	N/A	CO2	4.487	4.487	1%	82%
3C4a	Direct Synthetic N fertilizers	N/A	N2O	4.425	4.425	1%	83%
2F1	Refrigeration and air conditioning	N/A	HFC/PFC	4.314	4.314	1%	84%
2A1	Cement production	N/A	CO2	4.133	4.133	1%	85%
1A4	Other sectors	Líquido	CO2	3.297	3.297	1%	86%
3A1b-j	Enteric fermentation Other (non cattle)	N/A	CH4	3.292	3.292	1%	87%
4D1	Domestic wastewater	N/A	CH4	3.032	3.032	1%	88%
1B2b	Natural gas	N/A	CO2	3.001	3.001	1%	88%
3C5c	Indirect Urine and dung deposited on pasture Other cattle	N/A	N2O	2.948	2.948	1%	89%
4D2	Industrial wastewater	N/A	CH4	2.415	2.415	1%	90%
3C5e	Indirect Crop residues (leaching)	N/A	N2O	2.362	2.362	1%	91%
3C4d	Direct N_2O emission from managed soils - urine and dung deposited on pasture (other)	N/A	N2O	2.356	2.356	1%	91%
3C4b	Direct Urine and dung deposited on pasture Dairy cattle	N/A	N2O	2.228	2.228	1%	92%
2A2	Lime production	N/A	CO2	2.159	2.159	1%	92%
3C1	Biomass burning	N/A	CH4	2.113	2.113	1%	93%
1A3a	Domestic aviation	Líquido	CO2	1.862	1.862	0%	93%
3C4f	Direct Nitrogen mineralization associated with loss of soil organic matter	N/A	N2O	1.852	1.852	0%	94%
1A3e	Other transportation	Gas	CO2	1.713	1.713	0%	94%
1A1	Energy Industries	Sólido	CO2	1.622	1.622	0%	95%
1B2a	Oil	N/A	CO2	1.482	1.482	0%	95%

Source: Adapted from official data

Mitigation actions and their effects

Within the country's mitigation commitments, in accordance with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20, the Argentine Republic submitted to the UNFCCC, on October 1st of 2015, its intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The latter, automatically became Argentina's NDC, following the ratification of the Paris Agreement in September 2016. That same year, during the twenty-second Conference of the Parties, the country presented an update on its NDC. In it, Argentina established an absolute target not to exceed the net emission of 359 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e) in 2030.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The adopted target is valid for the whole of the national territory and will be achieved through the implementation of a series of economy-wide measures focusing on the sectors of energy, agriculture, forestry, transport, industry and infrastructure (including waste).

Since 2016, the NCCC has provided the framework for the development of climate change sectoral plans. These sectoral plans are dynamic documents which are constantly evolving. The sectoral plans include the strategy on climate change for each government agency, according to its jurisdiction.
In addition, they have roadmaps for each of the mitigation and adaptation measures planed.

Measures under Implementation
Mitigation measures included in Climate Change Sectoral Plans

Sectoral Plan	Point of intervention	Measure
Energy	Supply of energy	Generation of electricity from non-conventional renewable sources connected to the grid
		Distributed generation of electricity
		Biofuels blending
		Hydroelectric generation
		Nuclear generation
		Off-grid electricity generation
	Demand for energy	Public lighting
		Residential lighting
Transport	Urban passenger transport	Implementation of Bus Transit Rapid System
Agriculture	Forestry	Afforestation
Forestry	Land management	Avoided deforestation of native forests
	Sustainable management of native forests – Preservation in productive landscapes – Restoration and recovery – Prevention of forest fires	Sustainable management, preservation, restoration and recovery of native forests and prevention of forest fires

Esquema de gobernanza

ambiente

Argentina unida

Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático (GNCC)

- Reunión de Ministros
- Mesa de Puntos Focales
- Mesa de Articulación Provincial
- Mesa Ampliada

Coordinación técnica administrativa

Consejo asesor (a definir)

- Científicos
- Universidades
- ONG
- Comunidades y Pueblos Originarios
- Partidos políticos
- Sindicatos
- Sector empresario

NATIONAL CABINET ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Argentine Republic is committed to an absolute, economy wide and unconditional goal of not exceeding the net emission of 359 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2 e) in 2030.

This new goal is ambitious, since it is equivalent to a total decrease in emissions of 19% by 2030, compared to the historical peak reached in 2007 , and a reduction of 25,7% compared to the previous NDC submitted in 2016.

Furthermore, the proposed goal is absolute, economy wide and unconditional, in compliance with article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement. It is also fair and equitable, with its fulfillment, Argentina would hold a participation of 0.9% with respect to global emissions.

NUCLEAR ENERGY IN ARGENTINA

3 Nuclear reactors in operation:

CN Atucha 1 :	**362 Mwe**
CN Atucha II :	**745 Mwe**
CN Embalse :	**653 Mwe**
Total :	**1760 MWe**

1 Small Nuclear Reactor (In construction) Reactor CAREM : 35 Mwe

1 Nuclear Reactor (Planned)	**Reactor Wang Long**	**1000 Mwe**
1 Nuclear Reactor (Planned)	**Argentina Reactor**	**1000 Mwe**

THANK YOU !!