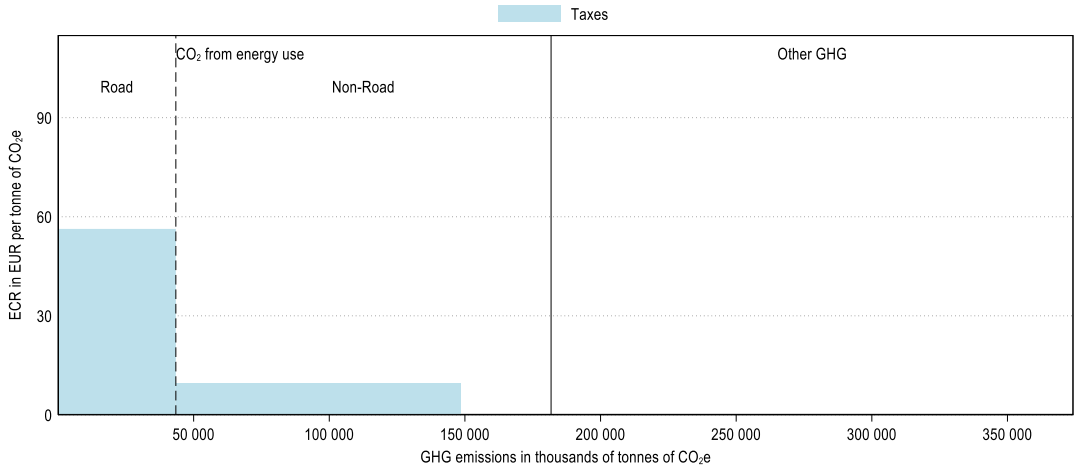
Argentina

Argentina's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are almost evenly split between CO_2 emissions from energy use (49%) and other GHG emissions[1] (51%). In 2021, CO_2 emissions from energy use are priced through fuel excise taxes and carbon taxes. Argentina priced about 82% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 10% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector. Unpriced emissions from energy use were mostly from the industry sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Argentina in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Argentina by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

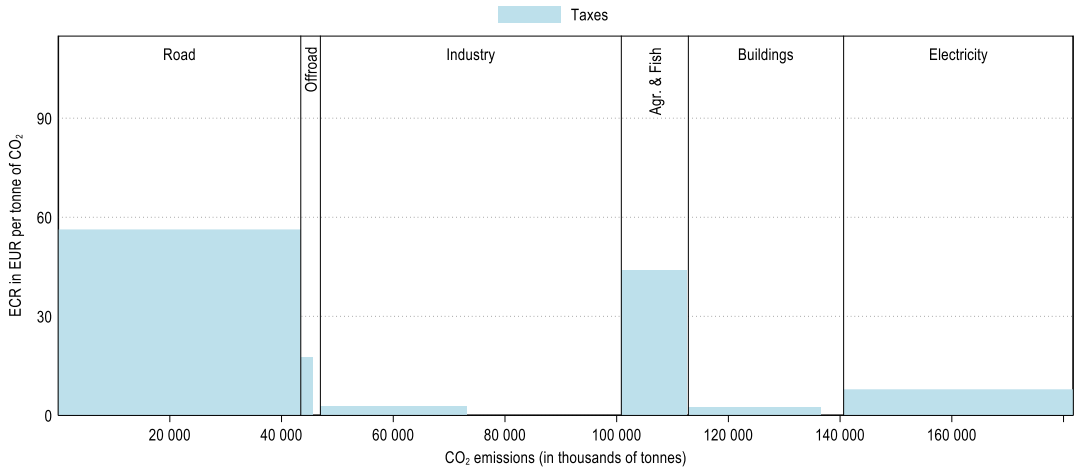
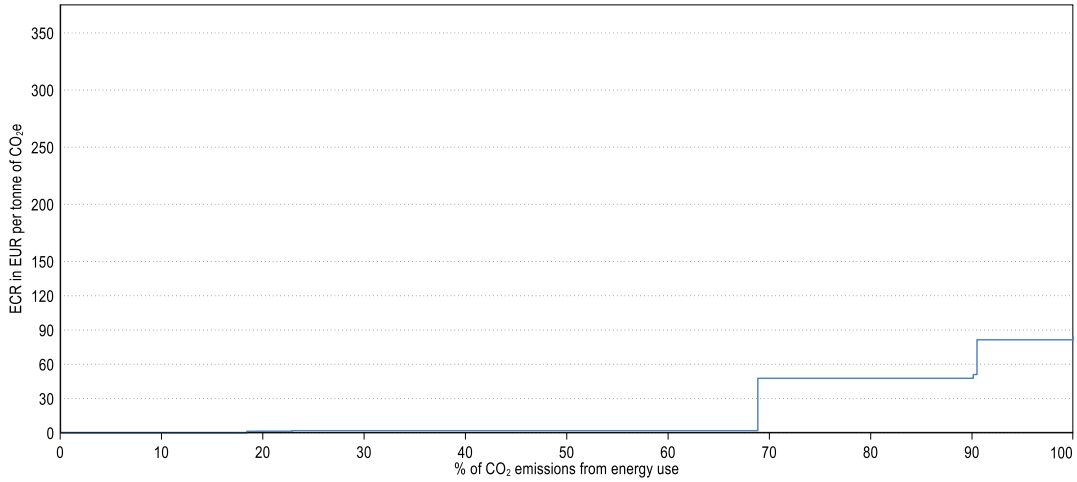


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Argentina in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure