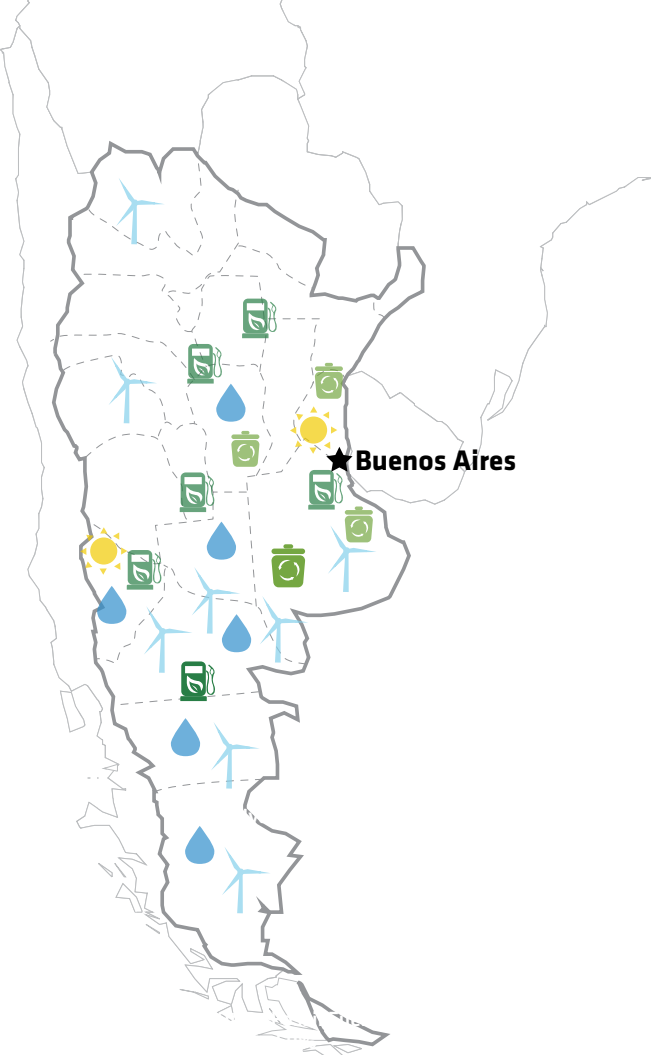




Argentina

GDP: **\$540.2bn**Five-year economic growth rate: **3.1%**Population: **41.8m**Total clean energy investments, 2009-2014: **\$1.8bn**Installed power capacity: **31.4GW**Renewable share: **2.4%**Total clean energy generation: **2.6TWh**Top energy authority: **Ministry of Planning**
OVERALL RANKING
 2014 2015

20 20
OVERALL SCORE
 2015

1.39


PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	20	1.32
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	47	0.21
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	10	3.55
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	13	1.77

SCORE SUMMARY

Argentina repeated its overall *Climatescope* ranking of 20th place in 2015, while its score increased slightly from 2014's 1.24 to a 1.39 in 2015.

Argentina's static results occurred in part because its notable improvement on Parameter I was blunted by a decline on Parameter II. On Enabling Framework Parameter I, Argentina moved up eight places in 2015 to 20th position. Its 2015 and 2014 Parameter I scores were 1.32 and 1.17, respectively.

On Clean Energy Investment and Climate Financing Parameter II, Argentina ranked 47th in 2015, down two places from 2014. Its Parameter II scores were 0.21 in 2015 and 0.30 in 2014.

Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III was Argentina's best showing in *Climatescope*, at 10th place with a 3.55 score. It also represented a four-step improvement from 2014, when the country scored 2.83.

On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV, Argentina's 2015 rank was 13 with a 1.77 score versus its 2014 metrics of 16th place with a 1.73.

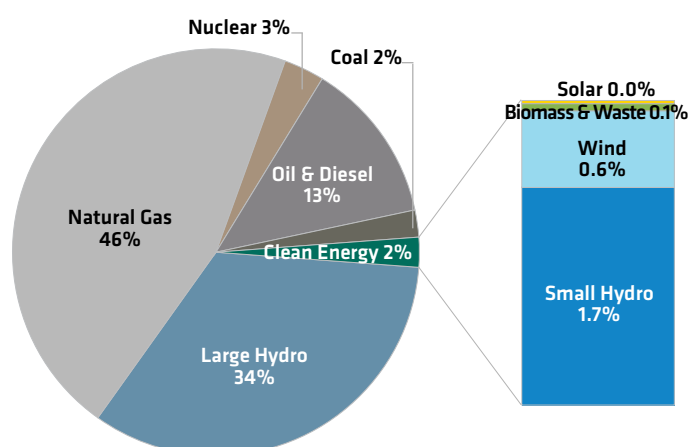
For further information, access www.global-climatescope.org/en/country/argentina

OVERVIEW

In 2014, non-large hydro renewables accounted for 2.6TWh of generation, roughly 2% of the 130TWh produced. Argentina's matrix is dominated by fossil-based plants, which corresponded to 64% of total power produced. Large hydro provided 30% and nuclear contributed to 4% of the electricity generated.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2014 (%)

31.4GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Comisión Nacional de Energía

Law 26.190, in force since 2006, has been the main policy supporting renewables and established the country's clean energy mandate which introduced a feed-in tariff scheme and tax incentives.

Recently a new law has been approved by Congress which modifies the existing regulation, introducing targets of 8% by 2017 and 20% by 2025, including tax incentives and the creation of a trust fund for the development of renewable energy which may help quick-start Argentina's clean energy market.

KEY POLICIES

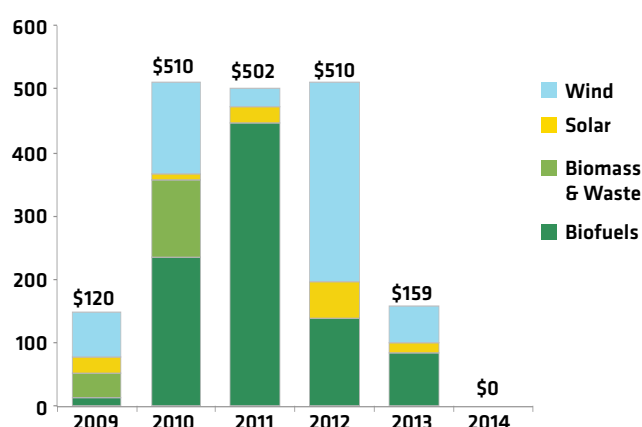
Energy Target	8% renewable electricity consumption by 2016.
Feed-in Tariff	FIT legislation approved in 2006, but has not been implemented.
Auction	GENREN held 1 auction, contracting 760MW of wind, 110MW of biomass, 20MW of solar PV and 10MW of small hydro plants.
Biofuels	10% biodiesel blend with conventional diesel and 5% ethanol blend with conventional gasoline.
Tax Incentives	VAT tax rebate and accelerated depreciation benefit.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

In 2009, Argentina contracted renewable capacity through its first and only federal level auction, GENREN. Energías Argentinas SA (ENARSA), a state-owned company active in the hydrocarbon and electricity segments, conducted the auction and the Ministry of Energy, Secretaría de Energía, established regulations. ENARSA awarded 15-year contracts to 895MW of wind, small hydro and solar projects. As of 2015, 217MW of solar and wind projects were either under construction or had been commissioned.

ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY, 2009-2014 (\$m)

\$1.8bn total cumulative investment



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Notes: Total investments includes: Asset Finance, Corporate Finance and Venture Capital / Private Equity Commitments.

In the meantime, some provinces have also taken action. Santa Fe province opened a tender to contract a 1MW PV project in November 2014 and San Luis province approved a provincial law adding provincial tax breaks.

Argentina requires conventional diesel be blended with 10% biodiesel and gasoline be blended with 10% ethanol. Previously, Argentina exported most of its biodiesel production. In 2011, it exported 2bn litres out of the 2.9bn produced, mostly to European Union (EU) countries. In August 2012, the EU initiated an anti-dumping investigation on Argentine and Indonesian biodiesel, which resulted in a 10.6% anti-dumping duty implemented in May 2013. In order to support local production, Argentina increased its biodiesel blending mandate, mandate price and reduced export tax.