

Electricity distribution argentina

In 2020 Argentina continued to derive more than three quarters of its total energy supply from fossil fuels. Natural gas contributed 59% (up from 54.90% in 2019), followed by oil (27%, down from 32.81% in 2019). Nuclear energy (4%), hydropower (3%) and coal (1%) each made much smaller contributions to the energy matrix, along with biofuels, wind and solar.

Fossil fuels account for nearly two thirds of Argentina's electrical generation and installed capacity, with renewables (mostly hydro) contributing roughly one third, and nuclear power making up the difference.

As of 2020, Argentina's installed capacity totaled roughly 42 GW (up from 37.9 GW in 2019), with fossil fuels accounting for 60.46% of the total, followed by hydro at 27.04%, wind at 6.25% (up from 4.06% in 2019), and solar at 1.81% (up from 1.1% in 2019).

Argentina generated roughly 131 TWh of electricity in 2020, sourced 64.65% from fossil fuels (vs. 61.75% in 2019), 18.47% from hydro (vs. 27.25% in 2019), 8.13% from nuclear (vs 6.11% in 2019), 7.18% from wind (vs. 3.85% in 2019), and less than 2% from solar and biomass energy.

Argentina is a relatively minor producer of coal, and domestic production has steadily declined over the past decade. Production at the country's largest coal mine, Río Turbio Mine, has long struggled to meet promised production targets, while the mine and the adjacent, long delayed Río Turbio power station have been plagued by mismanagement, cost overruns, and allegations of corruption.

Argentina's 38.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas production in 2021 made it the largest natural gas producer in Latin America. In 2021, Argentina was Latin America's fifth largest oil producer (after Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela), with production totaling 627,000 barrels per day.

In 2021 Argentina consumed 45.9 billion cubic meters of natural gas (second only to Mexico among Latin American and Caribbean nations). The country ranked third regionally (behind Brazil and Mexico) in total oil consumption in 2021 (598,000 barrels per day).

Spanning more than 20,000 kilometers from the Bolivian border to Tierra del Fuego, Argentina's network of natural gas pipelines is the most extensive in Latin America and the sixth largest in the world. Key elements of the domestic supply network include the Norte, Noreste, Centro Oeste, Neuba I and Neuba II, Corderiano-Patagónico, and San Martín pipelines. These are supplemented by four international pipelines crossing the Andes to Chile.

Current renewable energy initiatives include Fortescue Metals" proposed \$8.4 billion wind-powered green hydrogen project in Rio Negro state; and the controversial US\$5 billion, 1310 MW Condor Cliff and La Barrancosa projects, Argentina's first large-scale hydroelectric ventures since the Yacyret? Dam in the 1990s;

As of 2021, Argentina has been actively seeking Chinese investment to enhance their renewable energy sector despite not formally being part of the Belt and Road Initiative. In 2022, Argentina announced China would fully fund a nuclear power plant worth \$8.3 billion;

Argentina is Latin America's third leading iron and steel producer after Brazil and Mexico, though its steelmaking industry remains small by world standards. Argentina's largest steel plant, Ternium Siderar, still uses the older, more energy-intensive blast furnace/basic oxygen furnace technology, while the country's other two major steelmakers, ArcelorMittal Acindar and TenarisSiderca, have adopted more energy-efficient EAF (electric arc furnace) technology;

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