

How much energy does Argentina use?

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).

How much natural gas is produced in Argentina?

An average of 5.0 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) of natural gas was produced in Argentina over the first nine months of 2024, 5.2% more than the same period in 2023. In August, natural gas production averaged 5.4 Bcf/d, the most of any month in 21 years.

Why are oil and natural gas production rising in Argentina?

Crude oil and natural gas production in Argentina are both nearing record highs, driven by increasing output from the Vaca Muerta shale formation, which is offsetting declining output from conventional oil and natural gas fields.

What is Energa Argentina SA?

Energ&#237;a Argentina SA is the state-owned energy agency responsible for the production, transport, and trade of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity. MAyDS (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible) is the Argentine environmental authority responsible for granting licenses for new power generation projects.

How does industrial activity change in Argentina?

Industrial activity in Argentina sees less growth than the average in the region. Most of this modest increase is met by natural gas and electricity in the STEPS. In the APS, most of the increase is met by electricity while gas and oil consumption decline. IEA. CC BY 4.0. Oil accounts for nearly 80% of transport energy consumption today.

How much oil does Argentina produce a year?

In 2019, the country produced 500,000 bpd of oil, of which 89,000 bpd was exported, but the country remains a net importer of oil products. In terms of power generation, Argentina relies on natural gas (65%), hydropower (18%), followed by nuclear 8%, wind (7%) and solar (1%).

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

The map displays the resources and energy infrastructure of the region as of 2022. Data is available for mining, electricity generation capacity, natural gas and oil infrastructure, as well as the vulnerability of these resources and energy supply infrastructure to climate impacts in the region.

From January 2021 through September 2024, crude oil production in Argentina increased by 50%, and natural gas production rose by 27%, lifting output of both fuels near the records set in the early 2000s, according to data from the country's energy ministry, the Secretaría de Energía de la República Argentina (SESCO).

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More than a quarter of the electricity generated in Argentina comes from renewables. The government launched a program in 2015 to promote the use of renewable energy in electricity generation, including a trust fund providing financial guarantees and incentives for oil tankers, storage facilities and oil refineries.

Average daily production of oil, gas condensate and light hydrocarbons (ethane, propane and butane) in Argentina rose by 4% in 2023, reaching 819,000 barrels per day (bpd), and added another 6% in the first nine months of 2024 (to 866,000 bpd), according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).



# Production and storage of energy Argentina

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