

coal equivalent and GDP (P) in 1993 pesos. The value chosen for the index (I) tends to guarantee an effective reduction of greenhouse gases in Argentina in a wide variety of scenarios, including the most probable macroeconomic and agricultural ones. Also, this emission goal would imply a substantial reduction in the intensity of emissions (ratio between emissions and GDP) in the scenarios analysed as compared with 1990 and 1993 values.

The base scenarios for greenhouse gas emissions take account of different hypothesis for growth in GDP and in the agricultural sector. In all cases, the scenarios consider an increase in efficiency owing to the use of more suitable technologies as driven by the market. In the case of energy, the base scenarios consider that power will chiefly be generated using natural gas in a combined cycle. In the case of transportation, the emission scenarios have to be calculated considering certain changes in technology that are expected to occur before or during the projected period. This means that the estimated reductions under the goal selected will be truly effective and will be the product of policies and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

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