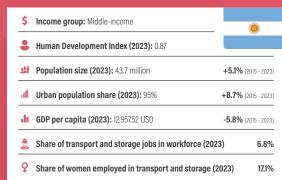
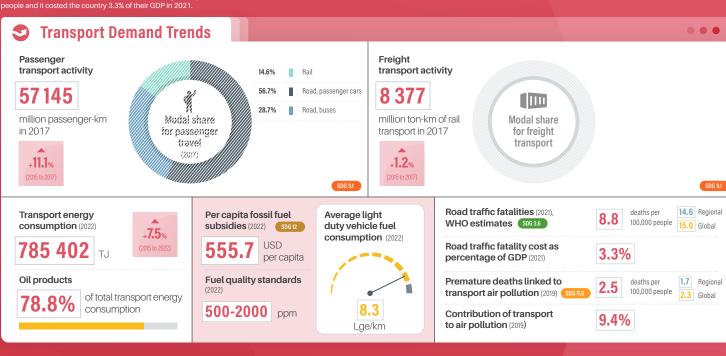
LOCAT

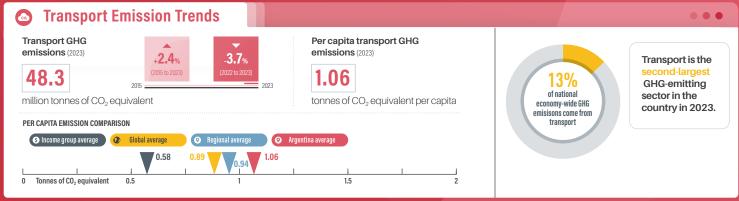
<u>Argentina</u>

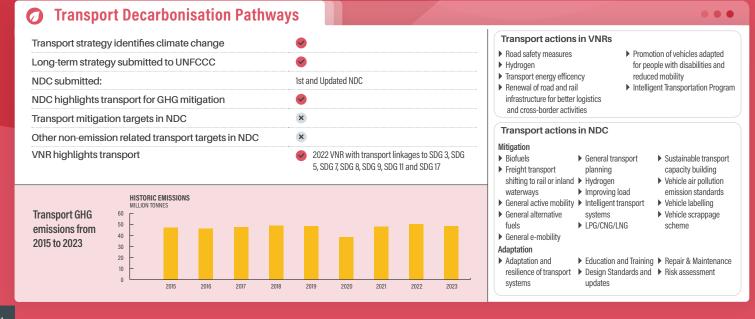
Argentina envisions a wide array of actions to improve their transport system. Recent data on transport activity is missing, but the data from 2015 to 2017 shows that passenger travel demand increased by 11.13% between 2015 and 2017. Passenger cars represented 56.7% of the national modal share in 2017. Transport was the second-largest source of national GHG emissions, accounting for 13.2% of total emissions in 2023. While transport emissions grew by 2.4% from 2015 to 2023, they declined by 3.7% from 2022 to 2023. Concerning sustainability, transport contributes a very high share of 9.4% to national air pollutant emissions in 2019, causing 2.53 premature deaths per 100,000 people in Argentina in 2019. Road traffic fatalities accounted for 8.8 deaths per 100,000 people and it costed the country 3.3% of their GDP in 2021.

Policies in NDCs and VNRs reflect a comprehensive approach, covering many actions to mitigate emissions, raise resilience, increase road safety and support sustainability. However, challenges persisted, including a high motorisation rate of 311 vehicles per 1,000 people in 2020 and high per capita fossil fuel subsidies of USD 555.73 per capita in 2022. Renewable energy, including biofuels and electricity, accounted for 6.5% of Argentina's transport energy consumption, whereas the carbon intensity of its electricity remained relatively high for the region, at 354 gCC₂/kWh in 2023. There are no targets to reduce CO₂ emissions performance for passenger cars nor to increase the electric vehicle stock.









COUNTRY FACT SHEET | ARGENTINA



Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets



Adaptation and Resilien	се
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ND-GAIN Index (2022)	50.21
Vulnerability score for infrastructure (2022)	0.14

↑ Walking

Walkability Score (2024)	0.77
National walking strategies (2024)	(Outdated)

66 Cycling

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)	300 km
Percent near protected bikeways (2024)	13%
Bike sharing systems (2024)	15
National cycling strategies (2024)	×

₽ Public Transport

Bus rapid transit (2024)	122 km of total length in 5 cities
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2024)	1563 000 passengers per day
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2024)	74.5 km in 2 cities
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2020) SDG 11.2	57.16%

Intercity Rail

Rail network (2019)	17 866 km
Rail travel activity (2017)	8 360.782 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2017)	8 377 million ton-km
High-speed rail	
High-speed rail travel activity	
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2024)	•



▶ Modernise and expand the rail network (including rail lines, stations and new rolling stock), reactivate former rail lines

Road Transport	
Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	310.9
Road vehicle fleet growth (from 2015 to 2020)	2.10%
Rural Access Index (2019) SDG 9.1	73.1 RAI PST
Diesel prices (2022)	0.76 USD per litre
Gasoline prices (2022)	0.93 USD per litre
→ Aviation	
Air passengers carried (2021)	6.7 million people
Air freight activity (2021)	88.3 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2023)	12 airports
of which carbon neutral:	none
Shipping	
Logistics Performance Index (2023)	2.8
Liner shipping connectivity index (Q4 2024)	36.0
Container port traffic (2020)	1990 008.0 TEU
Transport Energy Sources	
Biofuel blend overall mandate (2023)	_
Biofuel blend biodiesel mandate (2023)	7.5%
Biofuel blend ethanol mandate (2023)	12.0%
Carbon intensity of electricity (2023)	353.96 gCO₂/kWh
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2022) SDG721	6.5% of total transport energy consumption
Biofuels (2022)	6.4% of total transport energy consumption
Electricity (2022)	0.1% of total transport energy consumption
Targeted renewable power share	26%
ĕ Vehicle Technologies	
Emission standards for LDVs (2024)	Euro 4 and above
CO2 emissions performance for passenger cars (2024)	
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance (2024)	No target set
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles (2024)	Banned
Electric vehicles stock for passenger cars (2024)	
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2024)	
ICE phase-out targets	×

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report – 4^{th} Edition. The country fact sheets have been made possible thanks to financial support from the ClimateWorks Foundation. Information presented in this fact sheet is based on desk research and may not be complete or reflect the most recent status. Data has been collected to not be complete of renect the most recent status. Data has been collected to the best of our knowledge and availability. Where no information could be retrieved, the indicators are shown in grey. The content does not represent the views of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport or the ClimateWorks Foundation. For more information, please visit gsr4.slocat.net.

acronyms
Gross-domestic product
Heavy-duty vehicle
Internal combustion engine
Kllowath-hour
Light-duty vehicle
Light-rail transit
Nationally determined contribution
Primary, secondary or tertiary roads

TEU Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit UNEP United Nations Environment Programme UNFCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change VNR Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Developiment Goals WLTP Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure















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