Solar energy for the environment argentina

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GoA achieve two higher level goals: improving energy security and mitigating climate change. Act 27,191 of 2015 has set up ambitious targets for the share of renewable energy in the short-, mid- and long terms. The graph below shows the targets set by the Act in terms of renewable energy penetration. In order

The main purpose of this research is to analyze techno-productive experiences within the framework of renewable energy projects based on the use and exploitation of solar energy in a region...

Argentina has world-class renewable resources, political consensus regarding the importance of the development of renewable energies and a strong local demand for more renewable energy. The combination of these three factors creates many investment opportunities, notwithstanding the challenges that are addressed below.

Argentina has set a goal of establishing 20 percent renewable energy by 2025 and has committed to reducing carbon emissions by 30 percent by 2030. To meet these goals, the government, with support from the World Bank Group, has created a green energy market.

In general, according to the Renewables Energy Policy Network for the 21st century (REN21)4, total renewable power capacity doubled in the decade 2007-2017, and the capacity of non-hydropower renewables (i.e. bioenergy or wind, solar, and geothermal energy, among other sources) increased more than six-fold.

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Thus, the much-quoted energy transition (ET) is driven by an urgent need to mitigate or eliminate the effects of carbon emissions and address the problem of CC2,3. While reliable energy supply, fair access or affordability in economic and technical terms, and sustainable production and consumption dynamics remain a concern4,5,6. That is, a better and reduced use also implies transforming the way in which the goal of economic growth is sustained7,8.

Looking specifically at energy sources and the environment, we went over research findings on processes dealing with technological linkage and social transformation from a multidisciplinary9,10,11 and productive12,13 perspective. Interactions through which global SDGs are met make these transformations viable also as localization processes14,15,16. The links between public policies, the scientific-technological, productive and social spheres generate spaces of transformation for the production and preservation of the

environment.

Then we wondered, what are the possibilities for the development and integration of productive and technological adjustments towards ET in specific territories? The starting point of incorporating RE generation systems should not be a matter of making replacements to end up producing in the same way, but to transform the forms of production and consumption. In this respect, what are the conditions to implement local climate actions (CA) and the possible ways to achieve them?