

# Pv feasibility study Argentina

How can a PV project be implemented in Argentina?

In Argentina, a wide range of academic options are available to qualify a workforce for implementing PV projects. State universities, where high quality education is free, play a major role. The pre-existing infrastructure of INET made it possible to establish a broad selection of technical training courses in a short period of time.

Is PV development a 'window of opportunity' in Argentina?

PV development in Argentina was provided an initial 'window of opportunity' in 2006 by Law 26190 'National Promotion for the use of renewable sources of energy in the production of electricity', which promoted the use of renewable energy sources to reach 8% of the Argentinean electric matrix by 2016.

Should the PV Tis benefit from a strong metallurgical industry in Argentina?

With regard to on-grid installations, the share of national production has so far been limited to the components of metallic structures. In this regard, the PV TIS should benefit from the historically strong metallurgical industry in Argentina.

What is the contribution of photovoltaic electricity to Argentina's grid system?

The first contribution of photovoltaic electricity to Argentina's grid system occurred in 2011, with a participation of 0.0014% to the total electricity demand, which is a modest contribution to the 1% incidence of renewable energy (RE) at the time, which included small, i.e.,  $\leq 50$  MW, hydroelectric plants.

How does a PV Tis work in Argentina?

In Argentina, pre-existing structures (chambers of commerce, energy cooperatives, state research and technological institutions (e.g., INTI)) act as a canvas on which the PV TIS can develop and expand. Energy cooperatives, for instance, have been key actors in the energy system for almost a century.

Is there a gap between photovoltaic installations in Argentina?

This gap is, however, not static: different legal frameworks and governmental promotion programs have led to the deployment of large-scale and distributed off-grid photovoltaic installations, but they are at a volume (in terms of installed capacity) that lags years behind other countries with which Argentina shares relevant characteristics.

HMMH performed solar studies for Aeropuertos Argentina 2000 to identify potential sites that could generate solar photovoltaic electricity economically while also protecting aviation safety ...

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**Economic Analysis of Rooftop Solar PV Systems in Argentina** Abstract: This work conducts a profitability analysis of solar photovoltaic projects connected to the grid in the residential sector, considering the Net Billing remuneration mechanism, and comparing it with the Feed-in-Tariff structure that has been used in other countries.

This paper analyzes the challenges to deployment of PV in Argentina. We discuss current changes in the PV market as well as financial, technical and regulatory factors that both favor and act as barriers to growth. We identify several significant factors that are enabling PV penetration, particularly projects directed at easing PV grid connection.

There is a measure of agreement that Argentina's solar resource is ideal for photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal (ST) development, both for large- and small-scale (distributed) installations. The yearly Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index published by Ernst and Young places Argentina in the 18th position for PV .

HMMH performed solar studies for Aeropuertos Argentina 2000 to identify potential sites that could generate solar photovoltaic electricity economically while also protecting aviation safety and being consistent with long-term airport development plans.

The general objective of this study is to examine the dynamics that currently enable or constrain the diffusion of distributed photovoltaic systems in Argentina. By applying the Technical Innovation System (TIS) approach, the aim is to understand which functions of the system are strong/weak and how these are influenced by endogenous/exogenous ...

The PV energy was estimated considering PV systems with a capacity superior to 20 MW. The NPV and IRR tools are used in order to show the economic impact of the FiT policy. Finally, it is concluded that in the short term, tariff levels should be adjusted more frequently to maintain the IRR values inside a proper range for this type of investment.

This study analysed the endogenous and exogenous dynamics that currently hinder or support the diffusion of decentralised photovoltaic systems in Argentina. It goes beyond a classic function analysis and adopts a research approach that makes it possible to include the contextual influencing factors in the system analyses within the TIS framework.

In cooperation with the German Solar Association (BSW Solar), eclareon has researched and analyzed the most economically viable business models for solar projects in the emerging market of Argentina on a national level and in the provinces of San Luis and San Juan.

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