



*Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros
Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable*

2010 — "Año del Bicentenario de la Revolución de Mayo"

Unofficial translation

Buenos Aires, February 15th, 2010

Executive Secretary
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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Dear Executive Secretary:

I am pleased to refer to the decisions adopted by the COP 15, in Copenhagen, which enabled the continuation in 2010 of the negotiations on climate change started in Bali in 2007. In this regard, I highlight the commitment of the Argentine Delegation to continue working actively and constructively, as it has historically done under the UNFCCC.

It is of interest of the Argentine authorities to achieve consensus agreements on the subjects of the agenda of the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP that enable establishing a sound foundation for a legally binding agreement, which could guide countries actions on climate change in the next decades.

2010 is the moment to reestablish the negotiation process started in Bali in 2007. Copenhagen was a stage of this process in which the advances achieved could not be materialized. It should be noted the efforts made by the Parties that led to a step up in the progress of several topics in the negotiation, as it emerges from the working papers submitted by the chairmen of both groups to the COP/CMP.

In addition, the contents of the text named "Copenhagen Accord" may help to accelerate the process in some of their lines of work.

The COP 16/CMP 6 will be the next opportunity to achieve efficient and effective actions so that in the process of transformation towards a low carbon society, the developing countries be provided with financial, technological and scientific means to strengthen their sustainable development processes.

This is the fundamental basis, in conjunction with legally binding commitments for emissions reductions by the developed countries, to advance the process at the required accelerated pace.

In turn, the implementation of NAMA's by the developing countries will accompany and contribute to the global process of emissions reduction, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and according to the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, particularly Article 4, paragraphs 1, 7 and 8.



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Argentina is currently developing programs and NAMAs, supported by a strong regulatory framework in the sectors of, inter alia, *energy efficiency* (through the Decree 140/07 that creates the National Program for the Rational Use of Energy and Energy Efficiency that incentivizes the rational use of electricity and natural gas through economic incentives for reducing consumption; through the Law 26473 that forbids, since December 31, 2010, the commercialization of incandescent bulbs in the country; and various national programs such as the Program for Increasing Energy and Production Efficiency in Medium and Small Enterprises, the Program for Electric Appliances Quality, and the Program for Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings); *renewable energy* (through the Law 26190 that offers subsidies for the electricity generation from renewable energy resources such as wind, solar PV, minihydro, biogas, and biomass, establishing tax exemptions to incentive investments in the sector –under this framework, the state owned company ENARSA is developing wind projects for 500 MW-, and through the Program for Renewable Energy for the Rural Market, and the Law 26123 for the Promotion of Hydrogen); *biofuels* (through the National Program on Biofuels and the Law 26093 that establishes a minimum of 5% of bioethanol and biodiesel in the gasoline and diesel oil that are to be sold in the country since January 2010, providing tax exemption and incremental prices for the biofuels producers); *forest management* (through the Law 26331 that establishes rules for the use of land and for the rational and sustainable management of native forest, providing financial support to the provinces to compensate for potential short term losses; and through the Law 26432 that promotes investments in new forest enterprises and enlargement of existing forests); *solid waste management* (through the National Plan for the Integral Management of Urban Solid Waste that is supported by a loan from the World Bank –IBRF 7362 AR- for the construction of sanitary landfills and landfill gas capture).

These initiatives have a direct and positive consequence in the emission reduction of GHG, contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention.

In compliance with the convention provisions, in particular Article 12, Argentina has provided the required information, makes progress in the developments of its Third National Communication, and will forward information regarding actions that require international cooperation for its implementation.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Homero M. Bibiloni

Secretario de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable
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