



Argentina Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

Argentina was first colonized by the Spanish in the late 16th century. In 1816 United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (now known as separate states: Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina) declared their independence from Spain. European immigration between 1860 and 1930, particularly from Italy and Spain, significantly shaped Argentina demographics and culture, giving it a strong European identity. Throughout the 19th and early 20th century, Argentina was frequently marked by internal conflict and power struggles, often involving military and civilian branches.



Argentina is currently a federal republic with the president who serves both head of states and government. After World War II, Argentina entered a political phase with populist policies under Juan Domingo Peron. He served as president for three (non-consecutive) terms and led the “Peronist” movement, until his death in 1974. After his death, in 1976, a military junta took power and this led to the “Dirty War” campaign, during which thousands of citizens were killed or “disappeared”. In 1982, the junta’s attempt to take the Falkland Islands from the United Kingdom failed, which led to the return of democracy in 1983 with President Raul Alfonsin. Despite the economic turmoil and hyperinflation, Alfonsin and his party worked on strengthening the human rights and democratic principles. Due to the hyperinflation and the economic crisis, there were riots and until 2003 there weren’t any successful attempts to stabilize the economy. In 2003 however, Nestor Kirchner, followed by his wife Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (who is also the first female president) in 2007, were elected and Argentina entered a phase of strong economic growth until 2011. During the 2015-2019 period Mauricio Macri’s economic reform policies caused dissatisfaction and led to the 2019 election of President Alberto Fernandez and Vice President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner. To the right you can see a photo of the former president Kirchners’ and their daughter. With the 2023 elections Javier Milei was elected president. His administration has implemented economic reforms focused on addressing the issues with taxation and currency instability, which have been going for a while.





Argentina is the second largest country in South America and eight largest in the world, with 2.7 million square kilometers. The capital of Argentina, Buenos Aires, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in South America, consisting one-third of the Argentine population. The country is divided into several regions including the Pampas, Patagonia, the North, and the Andes Mountains. The region contains deserts, tundra, plains, forests, and rivers that flow into the Atlantic ocean. A portion of Antarctica is also owned by Argentina. Argentina has borders with Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia and Brazil. To the east, the Atlantic coastline stretches around 4700 kilometers.

The economy is based primarily on agriculture and and manufacturing, with a focus on grains, wine and beef. The Pampas region is the main focus when it comes to fertile land where these agriculture activities take place.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- Argentina and Bolivia are member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), which is an organization that was established to promote solidarity, strengthen collaboration between the member states and defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.
- Argentina is also a member of the Inter American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), which is an autonomous organ of OAS, promoting human rights and justice.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- As a founding member of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Argentina once again indirectly promotes political dialouge through the union
- OAS

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Argentina once again has indirect relations with the issue, with being a part of the regional organizations who support the issue (OAS, UNASUR, etc.)

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- Promoting transparency in judicial cases (specifically for verdicts)
- Monitoring the judicial system with the appropriate UN organs (with Bolivia's consent)
- Providing human rights training programs to the judicial personnel

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:



- Encouraging direct bilateral talks between the states
- Utilize regional (UNASUR, etc.) and international organizations (UN) to mediate and support the negotiations between the states
- Recommend the issuing of ICJ as an option
- Engage neutral third parties if necessary during the negotiations mentioned above

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Enhance security through the borders (specifically with Venezuela)
- Renew peace negotiations supported by third party (UN or a neutral state)
- Strengthen national security in order to minimize illegal mining and other activities (done by ELN)

IV. Bibliography

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