



Committee: United Nations Environment Programme.

Country: The Argentina Republic

Agenda Item: Assessing the Current State of The Climate Crisis

Argentina, officially the Argentina Republic is a country in the southern half of South Africa. The capital is Buenos Aires. Its neighbors are Bolivia and Paraguay to the north, Brazil to the northeast, Chile to the west, and Uruguay to the east. In the southern and mountainous parts of the country, hot and dry summer months and heavy snowy winter months are experienced. According to 2024 data, its population was recorded as 45,773,884. In the country where the official language is Spanish, many languages such as Italian, Arabic and German are spoken. The head of state is Javier Milei and the Prime Minister is Nicolás Posse.

Argentina, the third largest economy in Latin America, had energy from renewable sources in 2020, accounting for 10 percent of its total production. Argentina aimed to increase this to 16 percent by the beginning of 2022. As can be seen from these data, Argentina, like many other countries, is taking various initiatives regarding climate change and its effects. Agriculture, an important part of Argentina, is highly affected by climate change. In addition, the rise in sea levels, the decrease in biodiversity, agriculture, tourism and, accordingly, the economy are affected. Argentina; In addition to national activities such as informing the public and improving agricultural practices, it has also been included in international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and various measures have been taken regarding the climate crisis.

Argentinian president Alberto Fernández said, "Climate change is one of the greatest threats facing humanity. As Argentina, we will continue to take steps to support the Paris Agreement and reduce greenhouse gas emissions." As can be understood from his words, Argentina takes climate change seriously.



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Agenda Item: Environmental Problems Regarding Cities

Located in the south of South America, Argentina is the second largest country in South America. Buenos Aires is the capital and largest city of Argentina. It is also the cultural, economic, and political center of the country. Argentina has one of the largest economies in South America. The official language is Spanish and the official currency is Argentina Peso.

Argentina is aware of the harmful consequences of climate change and is trying to do many things that can be done. Many substances such as population growth in big cities, improper urbanization, and chemicals used in agriculture cause air pollution. Not only humans but also every living creature is negatively affected by air pollution. Argentina takes precautions as much as it can to protect itself from such effects. While living in a big city has many positive effects such as ease of transportation, entertainment, socialization, and acculturation, it also has some disadvantages that are too serious to ignore. There are also problems such as air, water, and environmental pollution, which have a more severe impact compared to the rural areas. These affect not only humans but many other living creatures.

When you compare cities such as Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Rosario, which are among the largest and most populous cities of Argentina, with rural areas such as Pampas and Patagonia, you can see how huge the difference is between air, water, and environmental pollution. This shows the distinction between village and city.

