Country: Argentina

Committee: United Nations General Assembly First Committee; the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Topic (Agenda Item): Advancing Global Efforts for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament



The Río de la Plata's United Provinces proclaimed their independence from Spain in 1816. Argentina was the region that remained when Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay broke away. South America's southern region is home to the sizable nation of Argentina. Approximately one-third the size of the United States, it is the second largest country in South America after Brazil and the eighth largest country in the globe overall. Chile borders Argentina to the west and the Andes Mountains to the east. The population is 43,886,748. There is a federal republic in the nation. After years of political unrest, a number of democratically elected presidents have been elected. The Senate, which has 72 seats, and the Chamber of Deputies, which has 257 seats overall, comprise the National Congress.

Joined NPT in 1995 and the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1994, which established a nuclear weapon-free zone in Latin America Has exported research reactors to Algeria, Australia, Egypt, and Peru. Established a bilateral inspection agency with Brazil to verify both countries’ pledges to only use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes Argentina joined the “International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification” in 2015, reaffirming its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. Used French-supplied Exocet anti-ship cruise missiles against British naval forces during the 1982 Falklands WarDeveloped ballistic missiles and exported missile technology during the 1980s, but dismantled its medium-range ballistic missile program, the Cóndor II, in 1992Member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. Argentina participated in the negotiation of the TPNW at the United Nations in New York in 2017 and was among 122 states that voted in favour of its adoption.In its opening statement to the negotiating conference, Argentina said that it “participates in this negotiation process convinced that it is an initiative that will lead to a new international standard”. In its closing statement, it said that it supported the TPNW’s adoption “because this treaty comes out clearly in favour of the prohibition of nuclear weapons”.

In 2016, Argentina voted in favour of the UN General Assembly resolution that established the formal mandate for states to commence negotiations on “a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination”. Argentina was also among 127 states that endorsed a “humanitarian pledge” in 2015–16 to cooperate “in efforts to stigmatise, prohibit, and eliminate nuclear weapons”. The pledge was instrumental in building momentum and support for convening the negotiations.

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