



## **COOPERATION BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND MALAYSIA IN THE NUCLEAR SECTOR**

Following a series of virtual meetings organized by the Embassy with local counterparts to advance in different sectors of the bilateral relationship, a video conference was held in June with the Director of the Malaysian Nuclear Agency and her team, in which officials from the Argentine Foreign Ministry participated along with representatives of INVAP, an Argentine company that provides design, integration, construction and delivery of equipment, plants and devices in the fields of Nuclear, Aerospace, Defense, Security & Environment, and Medical Equipment.

The meeting, which lasted for almost 2 hours, included general presentations on the policy and objectives regarding nuclear energy in both countries and more specific aspects of the projects in progress or with potential to be developed jointly, which were presented and considered by the officials of the Malaysian Nuclear Agency and representatives of INVAP.



## **MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PRESENTED NOMINATION OF ESMA MUSEUM AS UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE**



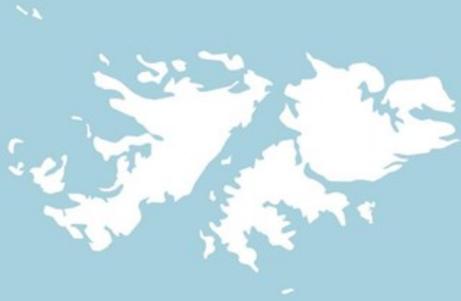
As part of a visit to the ESMA Memory Site Museum, Minister of Foreign Affairs Felipe Solá headed the ceremony to present the nomination of the former Clandestine Detention, Torture and Extermination Center to the UNESCO World Heritage List and Mercosur Cultural Heritage.

The ESMA Memory Site Museum, one of the most important illegal detention places during the last military government in Argentina (1976-1983), is a symbol that the Argentine Republic wishes to intend and preserve so as to promote the construction of a citizenship at the national and international levels, and to give visibility to Memory, Truth, and Justice processes.

The nomination is intended to give international visibility to State terrorism committed by the civil-military dictatorship that governed Argentina between 1976 and 1983, with the enforced disappearance of people at the core of their actions. This important step highlights our country's strong commitment to the Memory, Truth, and Justice process initiated by human rights organizations and implemented in human rights promotion and protection public policies, which are a guide to strengthen democratic and republic institutions.



## **10 JUNE: DAY OF AFFIRMATION OF ARGENTINA'S RIGHTS OVER THE MALVINAS, SOUTH GEORGIAS AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE SURROUNDING MARITIME AREAS**



On 10 June 2021, the Government and the People of the Argentine Republic commemorate the 192nd anniversary of the creation of the Political and Military Commandancy for the Malvinas Islands and the islands adjacent to Cape Horn by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires.

From the beginning of its independence process in 1810, Argentina—having inherited the Spanish territories in the South Atlantic—continuously exercised its rights over the southern archipelagos located there. Since 1767, Spanish jurisdiction over the islands had been continuously exercised by 32 successive Governors residing in the islands and reporting to Buenos Aires up until 1811, when Spain withdrew its garrison (leaving signs of possession) in the context of the Independence War in the Río de la Plata.

In 1820, the Argentine flag was flown for the first time in the Malvinas Islands, the bicentenary of which was commemorated last 6 November. The Argentine

Government also enacted legislation and established legal and administrative bodies to consolidate the full exercise of its sovereignty, including the promotion of trade activities and the establishment of settlements.

A significant landmark in the consolidation process of Argentina's sovereignty over the South Atlantic Islands was a Decree signed on 10 June 1829 by the then Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Martín Rodríguez, whereby the government structure we commemorate today was created, the control of which was vested in Luis Vernet, who settled in the islands and publicly exercised his authority and jurisdiction. Under this Decree, "the Malvinas Islands and the Islands adjacent to Cape Horn in the Atlantic Ocean shall be governed by a Political and Military Commander, appointed immediately by the Government of the Republic."

However, on 3 January 1833, such effective exercise of sovereignty was interrupted by an act of force by the United Kingdom, which illegally occupied the islands, expelling the legitimate Argentine authorities and the existing settlers. This usurpation disrupted the territorial integrity of Argentina, a situation to which no Argentine Government has ever consented in over 188 years of history.

Since then, there has been a sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as recognized by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution 2065 (XX), adopted in 1965.

In compliance with this Resolution, starting in 1966 and for 16 years, both countries conducted negotiations in order to find a solution to the sovereignty dispute. However, despite Argentina's countless invitations and the United Nations' exhortations, the United Kingdom has systematically refused to resume sovereignty negotiations.

The international community has for its part reiterated the need for prompt resumption of bilateral negotiations, as stated in 10 UN General Assembly resolutions and in 38 resolutions of the Special Committee on Decolonization, in addition to several declarations issued at regional and multilateral fora such as the OAS, the G77 and China, MERCOSUR, the Ibero-American Summit, CELAC, SICA, PARLASUR, PARLACEN, the Africa-South America Summit (ASA), and the Summit of South American-Arab Countries (ASPA).

The refusal to comply with the obligation to resume sovereignty negotiations has been aggravated by the United Kingdom's continuous unilateral actions, including the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, which Argentina has continuously condemned.

In addition, the United Kingdom maintains an unjustified and disproportionate military presence in the Islands and regularly conducts military manoeuvres and exercises against which Argentina has emphatically protested and which constitute wilful disregard for the appeals made in the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations.

All these activities are contrary to Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly and have prompted expressions of concern and condemnation by the international community. In particular, the military presence also contravenes Resolution 41/11 of the General Assembly (Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic), which, among other provisions, calls upon States of all other regions, particularly militarily significant States, to scrupulously respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there.

Recovering effective exercise of our sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime and island areas, in accordance with international law and respecting the way of life of the islanders, is a permanent and unpronounceable goal of the Argentine people, as established in the First Temporary Provision of the Argentine Constitution.

*(continues on next page)*

In this regard, the Argentine Government is devoted to the design and implementation of State policies to achieve this goal. As a result, in 2020, reaffirming Argentina's legitimate sovereignty rights, the Argentine Congress unanimously passed three laws that bolster the work in support of Argentina's claim. Particularly, the National Council on Affairs relative to the Malvinas, South Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces was created, for the purpose of developing a plural space at the highest institutional level that designs medium- and long-term State strategies.

At the same time, the Argentine Government continues to redouble its efforts, always through peaceful means, diplomacy and in line with international law, to muster support from the international community in the Question of the Malvinas Islands, and to build consensus through multilateral organizations in order to create the conditions for the United Kingdom to resume bilateral sovereignty negotiations, as provided for in Resolution 2065 (XX) of the United Nations General Assembly and in multiple resolutions by various international organizations and fora.

The Argentine Republic once again reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which are an integral part of its national territory, and its willingness to promptly resume sovereignty negotiations with the United Kingdom with a view to finding a definitive solution to this colonial situation.

## ARGENTINA AT G20 SUMMIT: "WE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE A BETTER ECONOMY WITH LESS INEQUALITY"



"Today, more than ever, we must strengthen international cooperation and solidarity to achieve inclusive and sustainable post-COVID-19 recovery," Minister of Foreign Felipe Solá stated on June 29 during the G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministerial Meeting, held in Matera, Italy, one of the objectives of which is to discuss ways to strengthen "multilateralism and global governance" in view of the urgent problems facing the international community.

Solá referred to the serious social and economic effects of the pandemic, and advocated "redoubling efforts to guarantee global mass vaccination and promote voluntary licensing agreements that enable the necessary transfer of knowledge and technology to produce vaccines on all continents." He also called on States to mobilize "necessary financial resources to develop and strengthen critical health infrastructure, especially in developing countries."

"Argentina makes permanent efforts to improve the agricultural and livestock production capacities of developing countries through South-South Cooperation. There are over forty projects underway in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, in such varied fields as post-harvest management, genetics, biotechnology, quality certification, organic agriculture and rural development," Solá listed.

"Free, open and undistorted agricultural trade is essential to achieve global food security, promote investments and increase food production, particularly in developing countries," he added.

In addition to the Ministerial Summit, Foreign Minister Solá, joined by the Chief of the Private Office of the Foreign Ministry, Guillermo Justo Chaves, held a busy schedule of bilateral meetings that included meetings with the U.S. Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, and the German Foreign Minister, Heiko Maas. He also met with his counterparts of Turkey, Mevlüt Cavusoglu; and Saudi Arabia, Faisal Bin Farhan Al Saud; as well as the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, D. Josep Borrell Fontelles, among others.



Embassy of the  
**Argentine Republic**  
Malaysia

**Embassy of the Argentine Republic to Malaysia and Brunei**

Suite 16-03, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor, Menara Keck Seng, 203 Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur.

(Tel.) +60-03-2144-1451 / 1461 (Fax.) +60-03-2144-1428

Website: [emsia.mrecic.gov.ar](http://emsia.mrecic.gov.ar)