

CANCELLERÍA **EN LÍNEA**

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MALVINAS QUESTION

UN reiterated call for the United Kingdom
and Argentina to resume dialogue

FOREIGN TRADE

Argentine exports up by 24.4%
year-on-year in January-May



Malvinas Question: UN reiterated call for the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume dialogue



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The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization (C-24) adopted by consensus a new resolution that reiterates, like every year since 1983, the call for the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume negotiations to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and it reiterated its firm support for the good offices mission carried out by the Secretary-General, António Guterres.

"The Argentine Government permanently reaffirms the same willingness to continue sovereignty negotiations with the United Kingdom. However, for almost four decades, the United Kingdom has refused to resume negotiations with Argentina to find a peaceful solution to the bilateral sovereignty dispute as provided by the General Assembly," stated Foreign Minister Felipe Solá during his detailed address at the Committee's plenary session and during his first visit to the United Nations.

Accompanied by the Chief of Staff to the Minister, Guillermo Justo Chaves, the Secretary for the Malvinas Islands, Antarctica and the South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus, and the

ambassador to the United Nations, María del Carmen Squeff, Solá highlighted that "the United Kingdom asserts that there will be no sovereignty negotiations unless the islanders agree to that. Therefore, it pretends to disregard the General Assembly's resolutions using the right to self-determination of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands as a pretext. This reasoning is groundless in international law and is just an excuse to preserve its colonialist presence in the South Atlantic."

Solá stated that "neither Resolution 2065 nor any of the subsequent resolutions mention the right of peoples to self-determination. Our country has consistently shown its respect for the interests of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands. The respect for their way of life is recognized in our Constitution. With that spirit in mind, the Argentine Government has arranged and permitted flights from the Islands to other countries in the continent and has offered to re-establish a weekly flight from mainland Argentina to the Malvinas Islands and is still awaiting an answer from the United Kingdom."

After the intervention of the Argentine petitioners, Paula Vernet and Guillermo Clifton, descendants of the first Argentines that lived on the islands, the Foreign Minister explained that “in March 2020, when the world was shaken by the worst pandemic in the last 100 years, Argentina conveyed to the UK Government its willingness to cooperate with the islanders in connection with the situation caused by the pandemic by offering them food, medical supplies or Covid-19 diagnostic tests, as well as humanitarian flights and access to medical treatment in the continent. The Argentine Government’s offers have never been answered.”

Solá vigorously stated that “the United Kingdom persists with its activities that contravene Resolution 31/49 of the General Assembly, which calls on the parties to refrain from carrying out unilateral actions within the disputed zone, until a definitive solution to the dispute is found. This year, the United Kingdom decided to extend the unilateral fishing licenses on the Malvinas Islands’ surrounding waters for another 25 years as from 2031, which makes it impossible to have a cooperation plan in the field of fishing resources conservation. The Argentine Government will continue rejecting the UK’s illegal exploitation of natural resources that belong to the Argentine people.”

“The United Kingdom also contravenes Resolution 31/49 as it maintains an unjustified and disproportionate military presence on the Islands, regularly performing manoeuvres and exercises which Argentina has strongly protested. The deployment of the British military forces on the Islands is completely unjustified as all Argentine democratic Governments have reaffirmed their decision to solve the dispute exclusively through peaceful means,” he added, and he further conveyed the unanimous support of all the political forces of our country for

the peaceful recovery of the full exercise of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

In historical terms, he highlighted that “there is abundant and conclusive evidence that Argentina was exercising sovereignty over the Islands at the time of the British usurpation and such evidence dates back to the early days of its life as an independent nation. The British usurpation by force of a part of the Argentine territory and the expulsion of the Argentine people and authorities legally established on the islands were never agreed to by our country. From the very moment when that usurpation took place, Argentina has permanently and continuously protested both bilaterally against the United Kingdom and in all the relevant international fora.”

In closing, the Argentine Foreign Minister especially thanked the Latin American countries that co-sponsored the resolution: Chile, which also presented it, Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela; all the countries that spoke during the current session and those that in multiple regional and multilateral fora join the appeal by the international community to solve this dispute, such as OAS, G77 and China, Mercosur, the Ibero-American Summit, ECLAC, SICA, OLADE, PARLASUR, PARLACEN the Africa-South America Summit (ASA) and the Summit of South American-Arab Countries (ASPA).

The Special Committee on Decolonization, created in 1961 as a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly, is in charge of ensuring the enforcement of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the UN General Assembly and, within that context, it examines every year the colonies where decolonization is still pending, adopting resolutions to advance towards the end of colonialism.





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“Malvinas is at the heart of our relationship with the United Kingdom,” Foreign Minister Solá stated

“Argentina’s State policy on the Question of the Malvinas is a constitutional mandate, and since we took office we have adopted a more proactive approach in order to prompt the United Kingdom to discuss with the disputed issue of sovereignty with us. We do not want relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom to remain in the comfort zone as if nothing happened. Because the truth is that the UK is not responding to our requests or to United Nations Resolutions,” Foreign Minister Felipe Solá stated from the UN headquarters in New York during a press conference following the session of the Committee on Decolonization.

“We have worked with each of the countries that participated in the Committee, and last year we passed three laws, one of them creating the Council for the Malvinas, which comprises the opposition, scientists, academics and those who fought in the Malvinas and lost friends there; all this strengthens our State policy. In addition, when we found out that the United Kingdom had decided to extend, starting

in 2031, the fishing licences on usurped Argentine waters, we stopped all scientific cooperation in relation to the South Atlantic and adopted a more proactive approach with regard to the companies conducting oil prospecting activities north of Malvinas,” Solá explained.

Joined by the Secretary for the Malvinas, Antarctica and South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus, Solá stated: “Thirty-nine years of an absolutely peaceful attitude by Argentina have passed and nothing justifies a base with 2,000 people, increasingly substantial nuclear materials and extreme militarization that is totally unwarranted in view of with Argentina’s completely peaceful attitude. Malvinas has become the world’s biggest aircraft carrier, it is located in a strategic area, and the UK is not doing this to protect the islanders but to maintain a colony that is actually a military base.”

Following the Committee’s unanimous approval of a new resolution urging the parties to resume dialogue, Solá highlighted that “sometimes it

seems that our proactive approach causes surprise, but there is nothing worse than ignoring the other party. Argentina is no longer willing to open the sovereignty umbrella, the question of sovereignty is now at the heart of our relationship with the UK."

"At some point, the United Kingdom will have to realise that its position is becoming increasingly untenable because there is general agreement at the UN that the situation of the Malvinas is a colonial situation, and as President Alberto Fernández stated, there is no place for colonialism in the 21st century. They defend a colonial position, they cannot argue that this is about the right to self-determination of peoples because this does not apply to the Malvinas, which has an implanted people. They always tried to occupy the island with people of British origin," he added.

Solá further stated that "when we come to the Committee on Decolonization many people think this is just going through the motions, but we believe that persistence and every step forward, whether big or small, will finally lead us to achieve what we strive for. Fifty years ago, in 1971, Argentina and the United Kingdom signed a statement establishing that this was a way to start a dialogue on sovereignty. This was stated expressly, on the basis of Resolution 2065 of 1965."

"We hope this colonial situation will receive less and less support in the world, and that it will be understood that the South Atlantic is a zone of peace as set forth by the United Nations, and we also hope that the proven presence of nuclear submarines, which have recently operated in the area, draws increasing condemnation so that the United Kingdom can serve as an example of the kind of thing that should no longer occur in this rapidly changing world in which military and colonial behaviour is increasingly discredited. All the United Kingdom has done has been to overexploit renewable and non-renewable resources. We have condemned this exploitation and abuse, which is contrary to UN Resolutions."

The Foreign Minister stated that "this is not about us taking a hard line. We are willing to negotiate because we want the other party to engage in dialogue and have the same attitude, but when the other party does not react and is not responsive we have to adopt a proactive approach: I believe that no country would conceive of calmly looking on as part of its territory stolen. In the history of decolonization since 1960,

unexpected things have happened. We know what we have to do and we will move in that direction. We have a strong State policy that is shared across political party lines, and in this regard, Argentina is united."

Filmus in turn stated that "some have used the sovereignty umbrella as an excuse to avoid discussing the underlying issue, which is sovereignty. During the recent Ibero-American Summit, the G77 and China Meeting, and in Mercosur, we have again added the clause condemning the violation of Resolution 31/49, which prohibits military and economic unilateral actions in the disputed area; this is a change that figured prominently present in the speeches of the countries participating in the session of the Committee."

Finally, with regard to the exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, Solá explained that "we have adopted the following measures: every ship capturing fishing resources within the area illegally occupied by the United Kingdom that is paying a fee to the government of the Malvinas Islands or is associated with the islanders or is fishing with the Malvinas flag, is in the same situation as a ship in the Argentine Exclusive Economic Zone. It is a ship in violation and there is a law establishing heavy fines in terms of fuel."

Solá further stated that "ships within the Malvinas area cannot be captured by us because we would have to physically enter a very hostile zone that contains warships, and that would resume hostilities we are not willing to resume. But what we can do is identify the ships and the companies and impose fines on them, and also find out their connections with other companies that may be fishing within the Argentine Exclusive Economic Zone. This will make the companies connected with those fishing in Malvinas to cease activities."

"We still have to identify Argentine soldiers buried in a mass grave, and this is very important for us and for the relatives that are alive 39 years later. For this purpose, we have cooperated with the Red Cross and we are deeply thankful to it; the United Kingdom agreed to this task we have identified 115 soldiers. This enabled the soldiers' families to travel to the Islands and bury their relatives, which brings them some peace. Other than this, we have not received any response from the United Kingdom," he added.

Solá and UN Secretary-General on Malvinas Question

At the beginning of his official visit to New York, which included his participation in the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization Session for the Malvinas Question on Thursday 24, Foreign Minister Solá met with the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, and asked him to talk to the United Kingdom for it to agree to resume negotiations regarding the sovereignty of the Islands.

During the meeting, Solá also conveyed to Guterres the Argentine Government's commitment to solidary multilateralism within the critical context of COVID-19 and reiterated support for the waiver of patents and medical supplies that are fundamental to fight the pandemic.

The Foreign Minister renewed Argentina's firm support for the good offices mission assigned by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General, which aims at a resumption of sovereignty negotiations regarding the Malvinas Question between Argentina and the United Kingdom, in line with the guidelines established and reiterated in several resolutions by the Assembly and its Special Committee on Decolonization.

Solá and Guterres discussed the preparatory process for the Food Systems Summit and the Member State Summit Dialogues for Argentina, held last May, which gathered a large number of representatives and entities of the public and private sectors that represent a fundamental contribution of our country to the international community's debate on "Enhancing Food Systems for Sustainable Development."

They also considered the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which Argentina is fully committed to implement in order to meet the economic, social and environmental goals for the next years, and which Argentina considers to be one of UN's most ambitious projects on development.

During the meeting, Solá was joined by the Chief of Staff to the Minister, Guillermo Justo Chaves, the Secretary for the Malvinas Islands, Antarctica and the South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus, and the ambassador to the United Nations, María del Carmen Squeff.





Foreign Minister Solá met with President of UN General Assembly

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On 23 June, Foreign Minister Felipe Solá held a bilateral meeting with the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Volkan Bozkir, aimed at mustering further support for Argentina in multilateral organizations with a view to the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over the Question of the Malvinas.

"We have come to the UN personally to convey the urgent need for the United Kingdom to engage in dialogue over the Question of the Malvinas, in accordance with the mandate established and reiterated in several resolutions by this Assembly and its Special Committee on Decolonization that will hold a session tomorrow," Solá stated.

The Argentine Minister also congratulated Bozkir for his decisive role in achieving the ceasefire in the conflict between Israel and Palestine. In addition, within the context of the crisis caused by COVID-19 and the global vaccine shortage, the Foreign Minister conveyed to Bozkir the need to strengthen multilateralism and international cooperation, while reiterating Argentina's support for the suspension of patents on vaccines and essential medical supplies to deal with the pandemic.

The officials also discussed Argentina's foreign debt negotiation with the IMF and the way the country's debt was managed in 2018.

The Foreign Minister was joined at the meeting by the Chief of the Private Office of the Foreign Ministry, Guillermo Justo Chaves; the Secretary for the Malvinas, Antarctica and South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus; and Argentina's Permanent Representative to the United Nations María del Carmen Squeff.

Chaves and Filmus met with UN official



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On 23 June, the Chief of the Private Office of the Foreign Ministry, Guillermo Justo Chaves, and the Secretary for the Malvinas, Antarctica and South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus, met with the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas of the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations, Miroslav Jenča, who oversees the UN Committee on Decolonization that tomorrow will hold a session to address the Question of the Malvinas, among other topics.

During the meeting, which lasted more than one hour, the Argentine officials outlined the need to take a step forward to resume dialogue between Argentina and the United Kingdom, in compliance with Resolution 2065 adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Both parties committed to continue working tirelessly, regardless of the outcome of tomorrow's session of the UN Committee on Decolonization, and to make further efforts in order for Argentina and the United Kingdom to engage in dialogue.



Argentine exports up by 24.4% year-on-year in January-May

Argentine exports increased by 24.4% year-on-year in the period January-May 2021, reaching over USD 28.31 billion, the highest value in the last eight years. The three largest partners combined (Brazil, China, and the United States) accounted for 27.7% of exports.

According to a report on export performance prepared by the Centre for International Economics (CEI in the Spanish acronym) of the Argentine Foreign Ministry headed by Felipe Solá, based on data provided by the Office of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), exports totalled USD 6.76 billion in May, the highest value since June 2014.

In addition, according to the report, the USD 5.6 billion trade surplus of the first five months of 2021 was the result of the trade surplus with Chile (USD 872 million) and a number of Asian countries: India (USD 1.05 billion), Vietnam (USD 851 million), Indonesia (USD 747 million) and Iran (USD 710 million). The trade surplus with Egypt also stands out (USD 733 million). The three largest partners combined (Brazil, China, and the United States) accounted for 27.7% of exports.

With regard to products, the increased sales of certain soy products stand out: flour and pellets (increased by USD 2.17 billion), oil (USD 1.49 billion) and biodiesel (USD 218 million).

Furthermore, the growth in export values of Processed Agricultural Products (PAP) was substantial, as a result of higher prices (26.7%) and quantities (17.2%). Processed Industrial Products (PIP) increased 24.9% in terms of quantities and their prices were up by 5.7%.

The report also notes that the increase in PAP exports is the result of higher sales to the Middle East, ASEAN, the European Union and India, while the increase in PIP sales is the result of exports to Mercosur, USMCA and the EU.

Felipe Solá and Heiko Maas agreed on possible energy partnership

On 24 June, Foreign Minister Solá and his German counterpart, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Heiko Maas, attended the "Future Forum: Argentina and Germany, energy bonds and digital transformation" virtual conference where they highlighted the potential cooperation and partnership in the fields of energy and clean production, among other issues related to industry 4.0.

Solá stated that "Argentina is a leader in the development and dissemination of industry 4.0," and that "Argentina has productive capacities and an internationally recognized scientific basis that place it within a select group of countries that export high-quality services and added value at competitive prices." In addition, he stressed that "various Argentine unicorns are already operating in the European market where Germany is Argentina's largest trade partner."

Regarding the energy transition, he said that "Germany will be a preferred partner in constructing the hydrogen society in which Argentina wants to participate as a major producer, consumer and exporter." In this regard, he stressed that "the Argentine Foreign Ministry is part of the Inter-ministerial Hydrogen Board, which designs a national strategy to promote green hydrogen."

"We, like all governments around the world, are called upon to embrace a shared commitment to face the pandemic, climate change, globalization and digital transformation," Foreign Minister Solá stated, and added that the AgTech, Biotechnology, Medical and Digital Health Technology, Nuclear and Satellite sectors are "the technologies that in our emerging countries help reduce the gap vis à vis the more developed economies."

Heiko Maas stated that "the close economic relations between our countries need to be enhanced." And he added: "We are willing to do more through a bridge of start-ups, a closer connection in the industry 4.0 and offers in the dual vocational training system for young Argentines."

"In the field of management of energy transition at the global level we have a lot to offer each other. There is vast potential for an energy partnership between Germany and Argentina, which is already being discussed by our Ministers of Economy," he highlighted.

"In order to advance swiftly in all these issues, we have created the Argentina – Germany Future Forum," concluded Maas.

Organized by the German embassy in Buenos Aires, in collaboration with the Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), the "Future Forum: Argentina and Germany" is an initiative that is part of the economic cooperation between both nations with a focus on digitalization, industrial development and a partnership in the field of energy focused on the development of renewable energy.

The Forum was attended by CIPPEC's Management Council Chair, Sergio Kaufman; the German ambassador to Argentina, Ulrich Sante, and other officials and technology and energy specialists of various institutions.



S.E. Felipe Solá

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto de la República Argentina



**Foro
Futuro**



Embajada
de la República Federal de Alemania
Buenos Aires

CIPPEC

Mercosur and African Union initiate trade and cooperation talks

Within the context of Argentina's Presidency Pro Tempore, the Secretary for International Economic Relations, Jorge Neme, chaired on 24 June the 1st Mercosur-African Union Meeting, aimed at strengthening relations between the blocs, renewing political ties, further reinforcing cooperation mechanisms and fostering economic relations. The African Union was represented by the Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Albert Muchanga.

Neme stated that "there is a vast agenda on cooperation for development between the African Union and Mercosur, coupled with a history of South-South cooperation that encourages us to pursue this institutional framework. We welcome the creation of the African Continental Free Trade Area. In this regard, we believe that there are many opportunities to explore in terms of relations between the blocs."

He added that: "Mercosur has a population of over 290 million and a GDP that makes the bloc the world's seventh largest economy. Africa is the economic promise of the future: with a population of over 1.2 billion people and an approximate GDP of USD 2.5 trillion this can represent a landmark in the relations between our continents by laying solid

foundations to dynamize the exchange of goods and boost economic cooperation with a view to sustainable growth."

During the meeting, both blocs shared their foreign relations agendas and expressed a commitment to explore mechanisms for a possible expansion of bilateral trade relations. During Argentina's Presidency Pro Tempore, several initiatives with the African continent were undertaken, specifically with South Africa, Nigeria and Egypt.

Neme stated the commitment of Argentina's Presidency Pro Tempore to introduce, in the next meeting of the Common Market Group, specific initiatives to strengthen trade relations with the African Union. Muchanga in turn offered the framework of the African Union Commission to enhance the opportunity for dialogue with MERCOSUR.

Finally, the parties highlighted the importance of two large developing regions such as MERCOSUR and the African Union joining in dialogue to cooperate in economic matters. Both delegations agreed to deepen the joint work through specific cooperation actions within the framework of the South-South cooperation between our bloc and the African Union.

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Foreign Ministry and UBA's Exact Sciences School signed cooperation agreement

The Argentine Foreign Ministry and the School of Exact and Natural Sciences of the UBA (FCEN) signed a paid internship agreement through which IT students will have the opportunity of being part of the IT team of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship to cooperate in the development and operations areas.

The agreement was signed by the Secretary for Foreign Coordination and Planning, Martín Yañez, and the Dean of FCEN, Juan Carlos Reboreda. This document, which gives a new boost to decades-long cooperation work, is a big step to renew the systems used by the Foreign Ministry, which are more than 90, and at the same time offers students an experience of high academic and professional value.

Cooperation between FCEN and the Foreign Ministry is long-standing and dates back to at least 1986, when the first IT unit was created which, thanks to the contribution of FCEN experts, initiated the computerization process in the Ministry and created, among other applications, a modern pioneering communications system that allowed the Foreign Ministry, embassies and consulates to stop using telex.



60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty

On 23 June, on the occasion the 60th Anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty, the 43rd Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held.

The Antarctic Treaty was signed on 1 December 1959 and came into force on 23 June 1961 after ratification by the twelve signatory States, including Argentina. This is one of the most forward-looking treaties of the 20th century.

The Anniversary also coincides with the 43rd edition of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and the 23rd Committee for Environmental Protection Meeting, the main organs of the Antarctic Treaty System which gather the signatory countries of the Treaty and the Environmental Protocol. The ATCM, which gathers 450 delegates of 40 States, 6 international organizations and 4 NGOs, including a large Argentine delegation, was hosted this year by France from Paris, and for the first time in its history it was held virtually.

"Sixty years since after entering into force, the main legacy of the Antarctic Treaty has been to bring peace to a whole continent that remains free of weapons, nuclear explosions and mining exploitation and that has put science at the core of the human activities performed in Antarctica, while promoting research on and protection of the

environment, increasingly affected by global phenomena such as climate change," the Secretary for the Malvinas, Antarctica and South Atlantic, Daniel Filmus, stated.

Referring to Argentine sovereignty, Filmus stressed that for Argentina "the Antarctic Treaty is particularly important because in Article IV it safeguards our sovereign rights over the Argentine Antarctic territory," and stated that "of course, this adds to our permanent presence in the region for over 117 years and to the remarkable scientific activity conducted by the Argentine Antarctic Institute in support of our rights and is a vital contribution to the international Antarctic community."

The opening session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) was held on 15 June and included the participation of the French Prime Minister, Jean Castex, along with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean-Yves Le Drian, the Minister of Ecological Transition, Barbara Pompili, and the Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Frédérique Vidal. The Argentine delegation, headed by Minister Máximo Gowland, National Director of Antarctic Foreign Policy of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, participated in meetings dealing with cooperation and activities in the fields of science, biological prospecting, safety of

maritime and air operations in Antarctica, sharing of information between the Parties, educational affairs and outreach, consequences of climate change, tourism regulation and non-governmental activities, among others.

Sixty years after the signing of the Antarctic Treaty, the 29 Consultative Parties with full rights over management of Antarctic affairs unanimously renew their commitment to continue working on the conservation and management of the Antarctic Continent.

43rd ATCM

The ATCM is the meeting place provided by the Antarctic Treaty for the Consultative Parties to exchange information and agree on the regulatory mechanisms of human activities that include national Antarctic programmes, scientific activity, international cooperation, and Antarctic tourism.

France organised this meeting with the cooperation of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, management body of the System headquartered in Buenos Aires, both through the presence of its Uruguayan Executive Secretary, Albert Lluberas, in the organizing committee in Paris and through its offices in the Argentine Republic, which receive permanent support by the Federal Government.

During the first week of meetings, the Committee for Environmental Protection, main advising body of the System on environmental matters, held a session to address the following topics: measures aimed at reducing the concerning effects of climate change on marine and land environment; assessment of the environmental impact of different countries' Antarctic activities, including a project for the development of a Turkish Antarctic base on the Antarctic Peninsula; conservation of the Antarctic ecosystem, including its flora and fauna; environmental tracking; and performance of inspections on Antarctic bases.

This edition of the ATCM commemorates the 60th Anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Environmental Protocol, which takes place next October. For such purpose, the participating States have signed the "Paris Declaration", reaffirming their strong commitment to the goals of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol (which prohibits mining exploitation) and assuming the commitment to further strengthen the Antarctic Treaty System. They also reiterate their willingness to continue guaranteeing the peaceful use of Antarctica for purposes of scientific research cooperation, and to protect its ecosystems from the threat of climate change and growing human activities such as tourism and fishing.

Showcasing the importance given by France to the Antarctic Treaty and its anniversary, on Thursday 24, during the closing of the Meeting, President Emmanuel Macron addressed the delegates in order to highlight these achievements.

New Argentine Consul to Shangái

The Argentine Government appointed diplomat Luciano Tanto Clement Argentine Consul General to Shanghai, People's Republic of China, where he will also be in charge of the Trade Promotion Center that Argentina has in that important city.

The decision was made official under Executive Order 406/2021, published in the Official Gazette on 22 June and signed by President Alberto Fernández, the Chief of Cabinet, Santiago Cafiero, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Felipe Solá.

Tanto Clement is a law graduate of the University of Buenos Aires with a major in International Public Law, and a career diplomat who graduated from the Argentine National Foreign Service Institute (ISEN). He completed a master's degree in Natural Resources and Energy Rights at Austral University and has wide experience both in foreign postings and in various areas at the Foreign Ministry, where he had so far been working at the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

In 2014 he was appointed Consul General to Milan, where he worked until 2017. Between 2010 and 2014 he worked in the office of Foreign Minister Héctor Timerman and, before that, in the Argentine Embassy to the United States.

Argentina already has 25 million vaccines

On 25 June, 1,181,500 AstraZeneca vaccine doses arrived at Ezeiza International Airport from the United States. With this shipment, Argentina has received a total of 24,997,645 doses since the beginning of the Covid-19 Immunization Campaign implemented by the Federal Government.

The landing of the LA 8585 flight from Miami, operated by the company Latam Chile, completed a weekly shipment of 2,320,500 doses developed jointly by the Sweden laboratory and the University of Oxford.



4,320,500 doses arrived this week in Argentina in addition to 2,000,000 Sinopharm doses that arrived on three flights since Monday: two flights operated by Aerolíneas Argentinas (1,536,000) and one by Qatar Airways (464,000).

According to the Public Vaccination Registry's data, the online register that shows the immunization process in real time throughout the Argentine territory, 22,380,192 vaccine doses have been distributed nationwide until now, and 19,205,808 of them have been administered: 15,374,817 people received the first dose and 3,830,991 already are fully immunised

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Nicaragua: At the UN, Argentina reiterated its concern about detentions and Human Rights situation

On the occasion of the updating of the report by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, the Argentine Republic took the opportunity to thank her and reiterated its support for her work and efforts in all regions, which elevate the human rights protection standards. On 22 June, Argentina further highlighted its concern over the human rights situation in Nicaragua, as it recently did at the OAS, especially in connection with the detention of opposition leaders, a measure that our country asks be reconsidered by Nicaraguan authorities.

During the 47th regular session of the Human Rights Council, headquartered in Geneva, the Argentine Ambassador, Federico Villegas Beltrán, also conveyed his concern at the continuing reports of human rights violations, persisting restrictions on civic space and the repression of dissent, as provided for in Resolution 46/2 adopted by the Council last March, which includes Argentina's vote in favour. In addition, our country supported the High Commissioner's request for the UN Human Rights Office to be able to enter Nicaragua.

It should be noted that, at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, when it comes to specific considerations on countries, the Argentine Republic usually expresses its opinion individually.

No vote was taken during the session, but the High Commissioner delivered her annual report. Some members had previously sent their opinion through recorded videos. Argentina sent its opinion in the same manner, as well as other nations.

Argentina *unida*

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Comercio Internacional y Culto
República Argentina