



MALVINAS ISLANDS

2024

On 3 January 1833, the Malvinas Islands, an integral part of the Argentine national territory, were illegally occupied by British forces, who expelled the Argentine population and authorities that had legitimately settled there. Argentina immediately protested this illegitimate act of force and since then it has uninterruptedly asserted its claim to exercise effective sovereignty over the archipelagos and maritime areas in the South Atlantic.





Matias Romano

# JANUARY 2024

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On **22 February 1904**, the Argentine Republic set up the Orcadas Argentine Antarctic Meteorology Observatory on Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands, where the first post office in Antarctica was established as well. Ever since then and for 120 years, Argentina has been the country with the longest permanent and uninterrupted presence in Antarctica. Argentine Antarctica Day is therefore commemorated every year on 22 February.



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## FEBRUARY 2024

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In **March 1842**, Manuel Moreno (Argentine Ambassador to the United Kingdom) objected to a British note that mistakenly claimed that the agreement reached with Spain in 1771 was evidence of the alleged British rights over the Islands. Although the 1771 agreement involved returning possession of Puerto de la Cruzada (“Egmont”) to the United Kingdom, Spain reserved its sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands, which was not challenged by the British government.



# MARCH 2024

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2 April marks the “Day of the Malvinas War Veterans and Fallen” to honor those who fought and those who lost their lives in defense of Argentina’s sovereignty rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.





## APRIL 2024

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On 30 May 1810, just 5 days after the May Revolution, the young national government undertook the first act of sovereignty regarding the Malvinas Islands. The crucial importance of this public act by the first national government lies in the evidence of governmental continuity concerning the Malvinas Islands.





# MAY 2024

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**10 June** marks the 195th 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, headed by D. Luis Vernet. The “Day of Affirmation of Argentina’s Rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the Antarctic Sector” is therefore celebrated on that date.

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During June, the Question of the Malvinas Islands is addressed in the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and in the OAS.

Every year, both forums adopt resolutions reaffirming the need for Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations to find a definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute concerning this long dispute.





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## JUNE 2024

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By fulfilling the mandate of UNGA resolution 2065 (XX), in July 1966 it took place in London the first round of Argentine-British negotiations concerning the sovereignty of the Islands. Unfortunately, after several years, the British government still refuses to resume the said negotiations, despite the commitment of Argentina to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, while respecting the interests and the way of life of the inhabitants of the Islands.

On 4 July 2023, during the LXII Summit of MERCOSUR, the Heads of State of MERCOSUR and Associated States reiterated their support for the legitimate sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic in the Malvinas Islands.

On 18 July 2023, the European Union officially recognized, in a joint statement, the position of Latin America and the Caribbean regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands, emphasizing the importance of dialogue and respect for international law in the peaceful resolution of disputes.





# JULY 2024

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In **August 1968** the negotiators of Argentina and the United Kingdom agreed on a text for a Memorandum of Understanding which states that “the common objective is to settle definitively and in an amicable manner the dispute over sovereignty, taking due account of the interests of the population of the Islands” and, in that framework, the United Kingdom committed itself to recognize the Argentine sovereignty. However, due to the efforts by the Islanders’ lobby in London, the document was never signed by the British government.

# AUGUST 2024

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In September 1964, the Argentine delegate, José María Ruda, delivered a statement at the UN Special Committee on Decolonization stating the historical and legal foundations of the Argentine sovereignty claim. Bearing in mind the Argentine arguments, the Special Committee took note of the existence of the sovereignty dispute and called upon Argentina and the United Kingdom to hold bilateral negotiations to settle the controversy.

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## SEPTEMBER 2024

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During October, the General Debate of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (Fourth Committee) takes place. In this context, numerous Member States express support for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to find a definitive solution to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.



# OCTOBER 2024

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On 4 November 1982, the UN General Assembly adopted its resolution 37/9 concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands, by means of which - months after the cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic- called upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations to settle the sovereignty dispute. Thereby, the General Assembly recognized that the British military victory had not altered the nature of the controversy, which was still pending a solution.



On 6 November 1820, Argentine Navy Colonel David Jewett took formal possession of the Malvinas Islands on behalf of the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata and raised the Argentine flag in the Malvinas Islands for the first time. The act of taking formal possession was an official and public expression of the effective exercise of Argentine sovereignty with broad diffusion across the Americas and Europe. It was not challenged by the United Kingdom or any other foreign power.



## NOVEMBER 2024

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**16 December 2024** marks the 59th anniversary of the adoption of UN General Assembly Resolution 2065 (XX). The Resolution takes note of the existence of a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands and invites both governments to proceed without delay with the negotiations, with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem, bearing in mind the provisions and objective of the United Nations Charter and of General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), as well as the interests of the population of the Islands.





## DECEMBER 2024

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# JANUARY 2025

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On 16 December 1965, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, by an overwhelming majority and with no negative votes, Resolution 2065 (XX), which formally and expressly recognized the existence of a sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the Question of the Malvinas Islands, and invited the only two parties to find a peaceful solution, without delay, through bilateral negotiations, bearing in mind the interests of the population of the Islands.

This resolution was a landmark and succeeded in reversing the UK's refusal to engage in dialogue, as demanded by Argentina since 3 January 1833, when the Islands -an integral part of Argentina's national territory- were unlawfully occupied by British forces, who expelled the Argentine population and authorities who had legitimately settled there. The United Kingdom, despite having recognized and initially taken steps to fulfill its obligation to negotiate a solution to the dispute, has in recent decades systematically refused to resume negotiations, in disregard of the calls of the international community.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands extends beyond the national scope to the regional and global levels, as reflected in the numerous statements from regional and multilateral forums addressing the sovereignty dispute. It is a state policy, enshrined in the National Constitution, asserting that the recovery of the effective exercise of our sovereignty over these territories, in accordance with international law and respecting the way of life of their inhabitants, constitutes a permanent and non-negotiable objective of the Argentine people.



Secretaría de Malvinas,  
Antártida y Atlántico Sur



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,  
Comercio Internacional y Culto  
**Argentina**