

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.





JANUARY 2024

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FEBRUARY 2024

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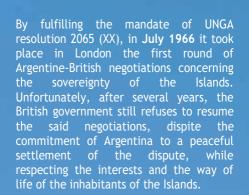




JUNE 2024

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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.



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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



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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.





