

Country: Argentina

Topic: War situations between China and India, along with the consequences if the war breaks out.

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)



**Argentina** is the eighth largest country in the world, it is the second largest country in South America after Brazil, and it's about one-third the size of the United States. The country is divided into four regions: The Andes, the North, the Pampas, and Patagonia. The Pampas is the agricultural heartland

**Argentina** is bordered by the Andes Mountains and Chile to the west. To the east of the Andes, the interior of the country is flat, fertile grassland called the Pampas.

The eastern border of the country is the Atlantic Ocean. **Bolivia** is to the northwest and Paraguay is to the north. The high mountain spine of the Andes, called the Andes Cordillera, creates a natural 3,195-mile (5,141.9-kilometer) border with **Chile**.

#### **Argentina's economy works on the following points:**

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 6.0% mining: 3.6% manufacturing: 17.2% construction: 5.6% commerce and tourism: 16.9% transport, communications, and utilities: 7.9% government: 9.5% business, social and other services: 33.3%.

#### **Relation of Argentina & China**

Argentina is one of China's main trading partners in South America; the trade between both countries amounting to nearly \$13 billion.

The trade exchange between Argentina and China showed an 80% export of soybean products to China from Argentina, and Chinese industrial exports totaling to be 98.9% of Argentina's imports.

When trade between China and Argentina increased after the initial deficit, China started to direct their attention towards Argentina's local markets, and infrastructures. China invested in large projects in Argentina such as roads, railroads, and shipping ports to increase export profitability to China. Chinese interest in Argentina has been focused on areas of manufacturing connected to exports to China such as oil, railroads to transport products across different areas of the country, and the soybean industry. In 2010, Chinese investments influenced the Economic Commission for Latin America which largely influenced the economy in Argentina.<sup>1</sup> One of China's influences has been through supplying industrial items to Argentina's growing economy such as: cellular, radio, and television equipment, and computer mainframes.

#### **Impact on Argentina**

“A report published earlier this summer out of Japan that looked at the winners and losers of the **trade wars** lists Vietnam, Chile, Malaysia and Argentina as the top **countries that benefit** the most out of Beijing and Washington fighting over tariffs.”

Argentina has officially granted China a controversial space station that went into operation two years ago in Patagonia.

The decision followed an explicit request from Chinese President Xi Jinping to his Argentine counterpart Alberto Fernandez.

It came in the same week that Argentina's central bank renewed a currency swap with the Chinese central bank for US\$ 18.5 billion.

For several observers, the two agreements seal the political-economic alliance of the two countries.

Fernandez signed into the law a bill adopted in 2015. The latter grants China 200-hectare base in Neuquén province with a 50-year tax exemption.

### **China and Argentina military agreement**

In February 2015, China and Argentina announced prospective weapons sales and defense cooperation agreements extending beyond the scope of any made between China and a Latin American nation to date. These plans include Argentina's purchase or coproduction of 14-20 fourth-generation fighter aircraft, at least 100 armored personnel carriers, and five naval vessels; enhanced military-to-military exchanges; and China's construction in Argentina of a space tracking facility in conjunction with satellite imagery sharing. If fulfilled, these agreements would vastly surpass China's previous regional arms exports in value and achieve several new benchmarks in the breadth, competitiveness, and technological sophistication of its regional arms sales; altogether representing a new phase in China-Latin America defense engagement. These developments would present several implications for U.S. objectives in the region: U.S. arms suppliers would likely see continued market share reduction, the United States may face a new regional security hazard, regional actors might alter their political stances or use Chinese arms in ways unfavorable to U.S. interests, and the Falkland Islands dispute might briefly and temporarily intensify. Despite the rapid growth and proximity of China's regional defense engagements, however, they present no direct security threat to the United States.

### **Current Situation of India & China disputes**

**Agreement between India and China** on Confidence-Building Measures in the **Military** Field along the Line of Actual Control in the **India-China** Border Areas but there is no boundary demarcation like other neighbours.

Chinese aggression along the contested Line of Actual Control (LAC) has been increasing and the current standoff is expected to be prolonged, a defence ministry document noted, with specific reference to the Galwan Valley where 20 Indian and an unspecified number of Chinese soldiers were killed in a brutal brawl on June 15.

In an official document listing out the major activities of the department of defence in June, the ministry said the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) transgressed into the Indian side in the areas of Kugrang Nala, Gogra and the north bank of Pangong Tso on May 17-18.

### **Consequences (India & China)**

- Indian govt. banned >60 Chinese app which is impacting badly to business owner of china. Loss recorded to 7 billion (approx.).

- **India** faces trade imbalance heavily in favour of **China**. Now new slogan by PM of “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat” will strike the balance in export & import. Recent data of 3 months shows that there is a decent drop in import from China.
- Apart from this, imports are growing more expensive due to the weakening of the rupee. All these factors make it hard for **India** to sustain competitiveness by reducing cost.
- No Chinese investment will be welcomed by Indian govt. which is again a big impact on Chinese business, Chinese will be away from the largest growing economy.
- Most of the countries are already announced the shifting of their manufacturing plant from china to India.

### **Consequences (Global Consequences)**

- There could a world war 3, Nuclear weapons could be used through which nearby countries can get be affected.
- The countries which will be participating in the world war, will get badly effected based on economy, military, many losses of lives and shortage of food.