

Country: Argentina
Committee: United Nations General Assembly
Agenda: Reducing Nuclear Danger
Delegate: Aayushnav Choudhary



After the American bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War 2, many nations started researching and developing nuclear power to show their aggression and defend their territories from rivals. Develop and powerful nations started showing their nuclear aggression to the world. The Cold War between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic is a perfect example that made the world sit on the time bomb. The Cuban missile crisis gave a big shock to the world as it was seen as the last gate towards World War 3 or The Nuclear War. But, somehow two powerful nations avoided the war and the world was now safe from big human disasters. In the present situation, most countries have nuclear power which again makes the world in danger. The current crisis between Russia and Ukraine again raises the threat of Missiles of Mass Destruction. Till now, many treaties were signed to ban nuclear energy for defense. But, because of biases toward superpowers made this treaty of no use.

Argentina has never produced nuclear weapons. From the 1960s to the early 1990s, however, Argentina pursued an ambitious program of nuclear energy and technological development, which included the construction of an unsafeguarded uranium enrichment facility. During that period, the Argentine government also refused to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) and to accede to the Latin America nuclear-weapon-free zone (Treaty of Tlatelolco, 1967). When democratic rule returned in 1983, however, the new president placed the nuclear program under civilian control and initiated a process of nuclear confidence building and cooperation with neighboring Brazil. In the early 1990s, the two countries established a bilateral inspection agency (ABACC) to verify both countries' pledges to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and signed the Quadripartite Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). 1 Argentina joined the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 1994 and acceded to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon state on 10 February 1995. Argentina has not signed the Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA, which would give the Agency expanded access to undeclared sites. In June 2011 the NSG approved revised guidelines for the export of sensitive nuclear technologies and recognized the Quadripartite Agreement as an alternative to the Additional Protocol.

Argentina always avoided nuclear weapons and also promoted reducing the use of weapons which can be a big cause of mass destruction. Argentina has proposed some measures to reduce the use of nuclear weapons. Mentioned Below:

- There Should be a proper treaty that must be unbiased towards any nation and every nation on this planet have to sign this treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
- A delegation should be under the leadership of the IAEA Director General and one member of each nation who will personally visit each country to destroy all the nuclear weapons currently in use and safeguard nuclear energy for the betterment of human existence.
- Superpowers should take initiative first by destroying their weapons to set an example for developing nations.

Source:

Para2: shorturl.at/put38

Para3: <https://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear-weapons/solutions>

Material: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina_and_weapons_of_mass_destruction