

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND THE MALVINAS QUESTION

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Preface

On 3 January 1833, Great Britain forcefully expelled the Argentine authorities and settlers that resided publicly and peacefully on the Malvinas Islands. It occupied that part of the Argentine national territory, thus expanding through such act of dispossession its vast colonial empire. To maintain the occupation of the territory, it replaced the authorities and population that it had expelled with a colonial administration and population of British origin, a significant proportion of which the United Kingdom renews every ten years in accordance with a population plan that dates back to that time, without allowing the settlement of Argentines from the mainland.

Since the time of the usurpation, the Argentine Government immediately began to assert its claim to recover the full exercise of sovereignty over the islands, which it has constantly maintained to this date. However, despite Argentina's willingness to negotiate, for 133 years, the United Kingdom has refused to engage in talks aimed at solving the sovereignty dispute.

Shortly after the creation of the United Nations, the United Kingdom sought to register the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands with the United Nations as one of its colonies under the heading of non-self-governing territory, which prompted a protest and express reservation on the part of Argentina. The decolonization boom in the second half of the 20th century meant that, as with any other colonial matter, such territories would be recognized as being subject to decolonization within the framework of the United Nations. Already in 1960, the international community had proclaimed "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations" with the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly, which established the two guiding principles of decolonization: the *free determination* of the colonized peoples subject to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation; and *territorial integrity*, which expresses that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly determined in 1965 the concrete

application of such resolution and of the principle of territorial integrity to the sovereignty dispute on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands through the adoption of Resolution 2065 (XX), a dispute that has been known since then as the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”.

In Resolution 2065 (XX), a fundamental milestone in the consideration of the Malvinas Question by the international community, the United Nations General Assembly establishes that the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples are applicable to the territory of the Malvinas Islands; notes the existence of a dispute between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Argentina as the only parties thereto; invites the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Argentina to carry out negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem, bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of Resolution 1514 (XV) and the interests of the population of the Islands, and also invites both Governments to report to the Special Committee on Decolonization and to the General Assembly on the results of the negotiations.

As a result of this clear call, both countries formally accepted the General Assembly’s mandate and, as from 1966, they held negotiations that provided for several solution formulas, and even drafted documents – agreed and even initialled by the negotiators –, under which the United Kingdom agreed to recognize Argentina’s sovereignty. However, the intransigent attitude of sectors with economic interests in the islands hindered any progress towards a solution on the terms demanded by the international community.

All subsequent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Special Committee on Decolonization, like those of the Organization of American States, continued to call on the parties to negotiate in order to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute.

The South Atlantic conflict in 1982 did not alter the currency nor the nature of the dispute. Indeed, this was recognized by General Assembly resolution 37/9 of 4 November 1982 less than five months after the end of the conflict, and by all subsequent GA resolutions. Just like in the period before 1982, the international community continued to recognize the continued existence and the nature of the dispute through repeated pronouncements, year after year, of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

By means of that same resolution passed in 1982, the United Nations General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to

assist the parties in complying with the request for the resumption of negotiations to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands. Subsequently, through Resolutions 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and adopt the relevant measures for that purpose.

Having resumed their bilateral relations in 1989 and 1990, both countries were able to agree on several provisional cooperation understandings under the sovereignty safeguard formula on practical aspects in the South Atlantic with a view to generating an enabling framework for resuming the bilateral relations that the international community had never ceased to call for.

However, and in spite of the permanent willingness to negotiate expressed by our country, the United Kingdom has completely refused dialogue. It attempts to alter the right to self-determination in its failed attempt to apply it to the British population that it has transplanted throughout generations and which resides in the Islands, and whose composition the United Kingdom controls through stringent immigration policies. Neither the General Assembly nor the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations have ever adopted a resolution mentioning the application of the principle of self-determination to the inhabitants of the Islands. Quite on the contrary, taking into account the “special and particular” character ascribed to this singular colonial situation, the General Assembly expressly rejected in the year 1985 two amendments that contained this principle, which had been presented by the United Kingdom on the occasion of the adoption of the resolution on the Question of the Malvinas Islands, insofar as in the islands there are no “peoples” subjugated, dominated or exploited by a colonial power. Clearly, this does not entail that the interests and way of life of the inhabitants of the islands should not be respected and duly taken into account, as the United Nations and the Argentine Constitution have recognized. Indeed, Argentina has abundantly demonstrated its commitment in this respect since the start of the negotiation process in 1966.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands involving the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas is a regional and global cause, because all of the countries of the region recognize these territories as an integral part of the Argentine national territory and express their rejection of Britain's occupation in the south of the continent.

The growing support of the international community for Argentina's legitimate rights in the

sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas has gained more strength at different forums that are not limited to our region. In particular, since 2003, when the Government of President Néstor Kirchner and, later, of President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, denounced at all the appropriate forums that the UK's obstinate refusal to resume dialogue with Argentina was compounded by a systematic violation of the provisional bilateral understandings through unilateral acts of the United Kingdom contrary to the international mandate and which only pursued the interest of illegally exploiting Argentina's renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands thus gained more international recognition, while the support that Argentina's claim has been garnering has transformed it into a not only national, but also regional and global cause.

All Latin American countries have firmly supported Argentina's legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas. They have done so repeatedly and at different public forums, such as MERCOSUR, UNASUR, ALBA and, together with all Caribbean countries, at CELAC. Also, the 54 African nations firmly support Argentina's legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands within the framework of the Africa-South America Summit (ASA).

Furthermore, the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Ibero-American Summits, the Summit of South American-Arab Countries (ASPA), the South Atlantic Peace and Co-operation Zone (ZPCAS), the Group of 77 plus China, and the Central American Integration System (SICA) have repeatedly spoken out in favour of the resumption of bilateral negotiations. Along the same line, the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) have instructed the Pro Tempore Presidency to request the United Nations Secretary-General to renew his efforts to complete the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the General Assembly for the resumption of negotiations aimed at finding as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the abovementioned dispute.

MERCOSUR Member and Associate States, UNASUR, CELAC, the Ibero-American Summits, ASPA, ZPCAS and the Group of 77 plus China have also called on the United Kingdom to comply with the mandate laid down by UNGA resolution 31/49 calling upon both parties to the sovereignty dispute to refrain from introducing unilateral modifications to the situation while the process recommended by the General Assembly is underway. This constitutes an

outright rejection of all unilateral acts carried out by the United Kingdom, which only seeks the unlawful exploration and exploitation of Argentina's renewable and non-renewable natural resources in the occupied area.

On this last matter, UNASUR, MERCOSUR and ALBA have decided, among other measures of support, to close their ports to vessels flying the so-called illegal "flag" of the islands and to share information on any vessel or naval artefact whose routes include the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and which carry shipments to be used for illegal hydrocarbon and/or mineral activities on the Argentine continental shelf, and thus prevent those activities from consolidating. More recently, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) declared that it recognized the Argentine Republic's authority to bring legal actions against the unauthorized hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

Also, the increasing military presence of the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic has given rise to repeated measures of rejection in the region. MERCOSUR, UNASUR, the Rio Group, the Ibero-American Summit, the Summit of South American-Arab Countries (ASPA) and the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZPCAS) have pronounced themselves in this regard after Argentina denounced such military presence before the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The following pages compile over forty of the international community's pronouncements and more than a hundred statements from regional forums supporting the Argentine Republic in the Question of the Malvinas Islands. Their soundness, clarity and substance reflect the international community's perception in its genuine aspiration for the dispute to be resolved peacefully as indicated by the United Nations and for the United Kingdom's persistent refusal to resume bilateral dialogue to be overcome. The following compilation of documents is also a concrete display of the far-reaching solidarity shown by this community of nations in the face of the subsistence of this colonial anachronism in the South Atlantic well into the 21st century. On its part, encouraged by growing international support, the Argentine Nation, through all the Governments of all political persuasions, will continue to express its willingness to negotiate as a true, firm and unrenounceable State policy, until a definitive solution to this sovereignty dispute is found once and for all.

HÉCTOR MARCOS TIMERMAN
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Historical Background

The Malvinas Islands were *discovered* in 1520 by members of Magellan's expedition. Although they *received several* names in European cartography, they always remained within areas under the actual control of Spanish authorities.

The Papal Bulls and the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 were the first instruments to reflect Spain's titles in accordance with the international law prevailing at the time. The whole southern region of the American continent, with its coasts, seas and islands, was indisputably preserved under Spanish sovereignty through several treaties signed in this period, such as the "American" Treaty of 1670, between Spain and England.

The Peace of Utrecht, signed in 1713, ensured the integrity of Spain's possessions in South America and confirmed its exclusive right to sail the South Atlantic. Great Britain agreed to such terms as a signatory to the Utrecht agreements and subsequent treaties of the 18th century ratifying it.

In 1749, Spain learned of Britain's intention to settle in the Malvinas Islands and firmly protested against the United Kingdom, whose government eventually abandoned the plan. In 1764, France expressed its interest in the Malvinas Islands by creating a settlement it called "Port Louis" in Soledad Island. Spain strongly opposed this and earned France's recognition of Spain's rights to the islands. France ended its occupation in the archipelago and formally turned the islands over to the Spanish authorities.

Shortly after France's settlement, Great Britain again expressed its intention to take over the Islands, this time through an expedition that reached the archipelago secretly and erected a small fort that they called "Port Egmont", on an island to the west of Gran Malvina. Despite the secrecy of the operation, Spain became aware of it, protested insistently and, as it did not receive an acceptable answer in 1770, it expelled its occupants.

The two countries were on the verge of war, until they eventually reached an agreement in 1771 embodied in two Declarations: a Declaration by which Spain gave "Port Egmont" back to the British, making an express reservation of its sovereignty over the whole of the Malvinas

Islands archipelago, and an Acceptance of the Declaration in which Great Britain remained silent regarding the reservation of rights made by Spain. The agreement included that the English would withdraw from “Port Egmont” shortly, which indeed occurred in 1774.

Since then, the Spanish authorities based in Puerto Soledad continued exercising jurisdiction and control over the whole of the archipelago. In 1790, when the Treaty of San Lorenzo de El Escorial was signed, Great Britain undertook not to establish any settlement on either the Eastern or the Western shores of South America, or on the adjoining islands occupied by Spain, which was the case of the Malvinas Islands.

As from the Revolution of May 1810, the Malvinas Islands were considered by the first Argentine governments an integral part of the territory inherited from Spain. In 1820, despite the internal struggles faced by the emerging Argentine State, David Jewett, an Argentine Navy Colonel, took his oath of office in the Malvinas Islands on behalf of the United Provinces of the River Plate in a public ceremony held in Puerto Soledad, attended by sea lions and whale hunters of several nationalities, including the US and the UK. The news was echoed in US and UK media (The Times of London, 3 August 1821).

Despite the publicity given to the ceremony held by Argentine authorities, neither on that occasion nor later in the process of recognition of the Argentine State, which led up to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation of 1825, did Great Britain state any intention to stake a claim to the Malvinas Islands.

The Argentine governments took several steps demonstrative of their sovereignty over the islands, granting land and passing laws related to fishing resources. In this context, Puerto Soledad thrived, with its inhabitants raising cattle, hunting sea lions and servicing the vessels that docked there.

On 10 June 1829, the Argentine government created the Political and Military Commandancy and appointed Luis Vernet as head. Following over half a century of silence since the brief episode of Puerto Egmont, with successive uncontested Spanish and Argentine administrations in the Malvinas Islands, on 3 January 1833, driven by a renewed strategic interest in the South Atlantic, a corvette of the British Royal Navy forcefully expelled the Argentine authorities that refused to recognize any authority on its part.

This act, which took place in times of peace, without any prior declaration or notice from a government that was thought to be a friend of the Argentine Republic, was immediately rejected and protested against by the Argentine authorities. Indeed, on 16 January 1833, when

the first news of the events in the Malvinas Islands reached Buenos Aires, the Argentine government requested an explanation from the British Chargé d' Affaires, who was not aware of the action taken by his country. A few days later, on 22 January, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina submitted a formal protest before him, which was renewed and expanded on several occasions by the Argentine representative in London. The repeated Argentine submissions before the British Government invariably met with negative answers from Britain.

The issue remained pending, as recognized by the UK Foreign Secretary in 1849 in an official communiqué. On Argentina's side, the issue continued to be raised at several levels of government and debated in Congress.

In 1884, in the absence of an answer to the protests, Argentina proposed that the matter be referred to international arbitration, which was also refused by the UK without expressing any reasons for such refusal.

The successive Argentine governments continued to submit, albeit to no avail, protests to the UK and to make the relevant submissions and reservations, at every available opportunity, in order to defend and preserve its rights of sovereignty over the disputed archipelagos.

The Question of the Malvinas islands in the United Nation

The so-called "Question of the Malvinas Islands", understood as the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, even prior to the establishment of the United Nations, was addressed at the San Francisco Conference. In this context, the Argentine delegation made a reservation of rights by which the Argentine Republic in no way accepted that such system be applied to the territories owned by it, whether they be subject to a claim or dispute or in the possession of other States.

With the decolonization process advanced by the UN Charter in full swing, on 14 December 1960, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 1514 (XV) Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which proclaimed the necessity

of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, enshrining two fundamental principles that were to guide the decolonization process: self-determination and territorial integrity. This Resolution provides in its sixth paragraph that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Indisputably, this Resolution makes it clear that where the principle of territorial integrity of States is at stake, that of self-determination cannot apply.

Pursuant to Resolution 1514 (XV), on 16 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 2065 (XX) recognizing the existence of a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom and inviting both countries to negotiate for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the dispute.

This Resolution contains the essential elements that outline the Question:

- The Malvinas Islands case is one of the forms of colonialism that must be ended.
- It takes note of the existence of a dispute between the Argentine and British governments.
- The Argentine and British governments are invited to engage in negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem and report on the outcome of such negotiations to the Special Committee or to the General Assembly.
- For such negotiations, the objectives and provisions of the Charter (including Article 33 related to the obligation of the parties to a dispute of seeking, first of all, a solution by negotiation) and of Resolution 1514 (principle of territorial integrity) must be taken into account, as well as the interests of the population of the Islands (thus setting aside the principle of self-determination).

Shortly after the adoption of the aforesaid Resolution, a bilateral negotiation process began on the sovereignty of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, during which both Parties proposed several solutions, but no agreement was reached. In 1973, the UNGA declared the need to speed up the ongoing negotiations and through Resolution 3160 (XXVIII) called upon both governments to continue them without delay.

In the subsequent years, in the context of the negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, special talks were held on practical aspects related to the well-being of the population of the Islands, with Argentina expressing its willingness to take their interests into account.

As a result of the special talks, in 1971 both governments reached an agreement, under the sovereignty formula, to cooperate in terms of regular air and maritime services and in postal, telegraphic and telephone communications; while Argentina assumed the commitment to cooperate in the fields of health, education, farming and technology. At the same time, the negotiations on the matter of substance addressed, officially or otherwise, several solution formulas. But despite such ongoing negotiations and Argentina's actions in favour of the interests of the inhabitants of the Islands that, indeed, relieved the burden of duty of the illegally occupying and administrating power, the United Kingdom simultaneously carried out purportedly jurisdictional acts, related to the exploration of natural resources in the disputed area, which were protested against by the Argentine Government.

In view of this, in December 1976, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 31/49, a very significant one in the light of its content, by 102 votes in favour, 1 against (United Kingdom) and 32 abstentions. Such resolution calls upon both parties to the dispute to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the Islands are going through the process recommended by Resolutions 2065(XX) and 3160. Today, this Resolution continues to be disregarded by the United Kingdom, which insists on carrying out unilateral activities in the disputed area related, mainly, to the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources, as well as military activities.

The 1982 conflict did not alter the nature of the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which remained unresolved and with negotiations still pending. This was recognized by the General Assembly in November 1982 when it adopted Resolution 37/9, and was reiterated through Resolutions 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25.

As from 1989, an annual review of the Question of the Malvinas Islands takes place within the framework of the Special Committee on Decolonization. This Committee annually adopts a resolution whose terms are similar to the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Furthermore, within the framework of the UN, the mandate of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General is maintained and the issue of the Question of the Malvinas Islands has figured since 2004 on the permanent agenda of the General Assembly. It may be discussed upon prior notification by a member State.

The resumption of consular and diplomatic relations between both countries in October 1989 and February 1990 was preceded by an understanding on the conditions on which both

countries would consider the sovereignty dispute on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas. For this purpose, on the basis of the Joint Statements of Madrid of 1989 and 1990, a sovereignty reservation or safeguard formula was agreed on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas that, at the same time, constitutes a recognition by both countries of the existence and content of the sovereignty dispute. However, the issue of sovereignty, which lies at the heart of the dispute, has not been addressed yet, due to the United Kingdom's refusal to resume negotiations on the issue. The United Kingdom insists on its position rejecting the repeated calls from Argentina, the United Nations, the Group of 77 and China, the international community as whole, regional organizations (OAS, MERCOSUR, UNASUR, CELAC) and from the Ibero American Summits, among other multilateral fora. In addition to refusing to resume negotiations, the United Kingdom invokes a purported right of self-determination of the population of the Islands, which does not apply to this case, and which has been repeatedly rejected by the United Nations. This is because the Organization has understood that a population transferred by the colonial power, such as the population of the Malvinas Islands, is not a people entitled to self-determination, because it is not different from the people of the metropolis.

Resolutions and Declarations Regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands



United Nations Organization (UNO)

Resolutions of the General Assembly

43/25. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

54th plenary meeting, 17 November 1988

42/19. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)",

72nd plenary meeting, 17 November 1987

41/40. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)",

84th plenary meeting 25 November 1986

40/21. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary General

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations, Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Requests the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the pending problems between both countries, including all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

95th plenary meeting 27 November 1985

39/6. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary General,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31149 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982 and 38112 of 16 November 1983, together with Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and recalling that, in this respect, the General Assembly has repeatedly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Observing with concern that, in spite of the time which has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), the prolonged dispute has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of all their differences, in accordance with the United Nations ideals of peace and friendship among peoples,

Taking note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil at Berne on 20 July 1984,¹⁶

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12,

I. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

46th plenary meeting , 1 November 1984

38/12. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976 and 37/9 of 4 November 1982,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices,

Regretting the lack of progress in the implementation of resolution 37/9,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking into account the existence of a de facto cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and the expressed intention of the parties not to renew them,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII) and 37/9,

Reaffirming also the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/9;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above and to take the necessary measures to that end
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

59111 plenary meeting, 16 November 1983

37/9. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31149 of 1 December 1976,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Taking into account the existence of a de facto cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and the expressed intention of the parties not to renew them,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX) and 3160 (XXVIII),

Reaffirming also the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

1. Requests the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

55th plenary meeting 4 November 1982

31/49. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Bearing in mind the paragraphs related to this question contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non Aligned Countries, held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975,²⁶ and in the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Having regard to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee concerning the Territory,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee concerning the Territory;
2. Expresses its gratitude for the continuous efforts made by the Government of Argentina, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, to facilitate the process of decolonization and to promote the well-being of the population of the islands;
3. Requests the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to expedite the negotiations concerning the dispute over sovereignty, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX) and 3160 (XXVIII);
4. Calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended in the above-mentioned resolutions;
5. Requests both Governments to report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the results of the negotiations.

85th plenary meeting 1 December 1976

3160 (XXVIII). Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, in which it invited the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to proceed without delay with the negotiations recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV) and the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Gravely concerned at the fact that eight years have elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX) without any substantial progress having been made in the negotiations,

Mindful that resolution 2065 (XX) indicates that the way to put an end to this colonial situation is the peaceful solution of the conflict of sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with regard to the aforementioned islands,

Expressing its gratitude for the continuous efforts made by the Government of Argentina, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, to facilitate the process of decolonization and to promote the well-being of the population of the islands,

1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)⁶⁰ and, in particular, the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 21 August 1973 concerning the Territory;
2. Declares the need to accelerate the negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called for in General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) in order to arrive at a peaceful solution of the conflict of sovereignty between them concerning the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. Urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, therefore, to proceed

without delay with the negotiations, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to put an end to the colonial situation;

4. Requests both Governments to report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly as soon as possible, and not later than at its twenty-ninth session, on the results of the recommended negotiations.

2202nd plenary meeting 14 December 1973

2065 (XX). Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking into account the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and in particular the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Committee with reference to that Territory, Considering that its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 was prompted by the cherished aim of bringing to an end everywhere colonialism in all its forms, one of which covers the case of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Noting the existence of a dispute between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the said Islands,

1. Invites the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to proceed without delay with the negotiations recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem, bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

2. Requests the two Governments to report to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session on the results of the negotiations.

1398th plenary meeting, 16 December 1965

1514 (XV). Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic cooperation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory, Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.
5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or color, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.
6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial

integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

947th plenary meeting, 14 December 1960.

Resolutions of the Committee on Decolonization

Special Committee on the Situation with
Regard to the Implementation
of the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A/AC.109/2013/L.7
14 June 2013

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela
(Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions

A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/

AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of

12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002, A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005, the

resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007, the resolution adopted on 12 June 2008, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2009, the resolution adopted on 24 June 2010, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2011 and the resolution adopted on 14 June 2012, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly and the Special Committee meeting of 14 June 2012;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates* its firm support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela
(Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions

A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002, A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007, the resolution adopted on 12 June 2008, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2009, the resolution adopted on 24 June 2010 and the resolution adopted on 21 June 2011, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982, *Distressed* that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question

of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates* its firm support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2011/L.7

14 June 2011

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995,

A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002, A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007, the resolution adopted on 12 June 2008, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2009 and the resolution adopted on 24 June 2010, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates* its firm support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2010/L.15
18 June 2010

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16

December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002, A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007, the resolution adopted on 12 June 2008 and the resolution adopted on 18 June 2009, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates* its firm support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002, A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007, and the resolution adopted on 12 June 2008, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly; 3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its

resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2008/L.8

3 June 2008

Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005 and the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006 and the resolution adopted on 21 June 2007 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General

Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find

as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2007/L.8

12 June 2007

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25

of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004, the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005 and the resolution adopted on 15 June 2006, and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty, *Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of

the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2006/L.8
6 June 2006

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/

AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003, the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004 and the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty, *Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2005/L.8

8 June 2005

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November

1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003 and the resolution adopted on 18 June 2004 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Bolivia, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001, A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and A/AC.109/2003/24 of 16 June 2003 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of Argentina on the occasion of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 8th meeting, on 16 June 2003
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000, A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001 and A/AC.109/2002/25 of 19 June 2002 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet led to negotiations

on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2002/25

20 June 2002

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 8th meeting, on 19 June 2002

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999, A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000 and A/AC.109/2001/25 of 29 June 2001 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to

the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates* its firm support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2001/25
11 July 2001

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 8th meeting, on 29 June 2001

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998, A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999 and A/AC.109/2000/23 of 11 July 2000 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty, *Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the United Nations Millennium Assembly and by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the fiftyfifth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question

of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2000/23

12 July 2000

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 8th meeting, on 11 July 2000

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997, A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998 and A/AC.109/1999/23 of 1 July 1999 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3

April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/1999/23
1 July 1999

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 10th meeting, on 1 July 1999

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July

1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996, A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997 and A/AC.109/2122 of 6 July 1998 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina on the occasion of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly;

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects of the future of

the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2122
9 July 1998

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1492nd meeting,
on 6 July 1998

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21

of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995, A/AC.109/2062 of 22 July 1996 and A/AC.109/2096 of 16 June 1997 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina on the occasion of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1474th meeting, on 16 June 1997

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993, A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994, A/AC.109/2033 of 13 July 1995 and 109/2062 of 22 July 1996 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina on the occasion of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1457th meeting, on 22 July 1996

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993 and A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Notes* the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina on the occasion of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1446th meeting, on 13 July 1995

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988, Special Committee resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992, A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993 and A/AC.109/2003 of 12 July 1994 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the President of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

A/AC.109/2003

14 July 1994

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1433rd meeting on 12 July 1994

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991, A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992 and A/AC.109/1169 of 14 July 1993 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1984) of 26 May 1982, *Distressed* that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina on the occasion of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1420th meeting,
on 14 July 1993

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/855 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990, A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991 and A/AC.109/1132 of 29 July 1992 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina on the occasion of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1408th meeting, on 29 July 1992

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989, A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990 and A/AC.109/1087 of 14 August 1991 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or

the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina on the occasion of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1394th meeting,
on 14 August 1991

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/1793 of 21 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/S85 of 1-4 August 1986, A/AC.109/230 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988, A/AC.109/100S of 15 August 1989 and A/AC.109/1050 of 14 August 1990 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Expressing its preoccupation over the fact that the good level of relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom has not yet led to negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that this situation should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, its will to comply fully with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and cooperation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1370th meeting,
on 14 August 1990

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987, A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988 and A/AC.109/1008 of 15 August 1989 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking note with interest of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, and of the agreements contained in the Argentine-British Declarations issued in Madrid on 19 October 1989 1/ and on 15 February 1990,

Considering that the new process of dialogue and co-operation between Argentina and the United Kingdom should facilitate the resumption of the negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Urges* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue and bilateral co-operation through the resumption of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to the directives that the General Assembly has issued and may issue in that regard.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting,
on 15 August 1989

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Urges* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-fourth session.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1339th meeting,
on 11 August 1988

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986 and 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/855 of 14 August 1986 and A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Urges* the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40 and 42/19;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-third session.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1327th meeting on 14 August 1987

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and 41/40 of 25 November 1986 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985 and A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982, *Distressed* that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Urges* the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21 and 41/40;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-second session.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1308th meeting
on 14 August 1986

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984 and 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984 and A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;
4. *Urges* the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-first session.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the especial Committee at its 1285th
meeting on 9 August 1985

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983 and 39/6 of 1 November 1984 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983 and A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Noting with concern that the militarization of the area by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is detrimental to the climate of confidence that should prevail for the resumption of negotiations,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give

full effect to the mission entrusted to him by General Assembly resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX) I 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6,

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. *Expresses* regret that the resumption of the negotiations recommended by the General Assembly has not yet taken place, owing to the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to deal with the question of sovereignty within the framework of comprehensive negotiations;
4. *Urges* the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6;
5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6;
6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its fortieth session.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting
on 20 August 1984

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of ; 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982 and 38/12 of 16 November 1983 and its resolution A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983,

Noting with concern that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX) and despite the fact that the existence of the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) was, recognized by Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in previous negotiations, this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled and the process of negotiations has not yet been resumed,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to that dispute,

Taking note of the communiqué issued by the Government of Switzerland and representatives of the Government of Brazil at Berne on 20 July 1984, as well as of the letter of the Government of Argentina to the Secretary-General of 23 July 1984,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission requested by General Assembly resolutions 37/9 and 38/12,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of

the islands in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12,

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful settlement of the continuing dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
2. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has expressed its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
3. *Urges* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9 and 38/12;
4. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolutions 37/9 and 38/12;
5. *Decides* to keep under review, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue at its thirty-ninth session, the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

A/AC.109/756
1 September 1983

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1239th meeting
on 1 September 1983

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976 and 37/9 of 4 November 1982,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption of negotiations by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the purpose of finding as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), thereby removing a cause of grave concern to the Latin American region,

Taking into account the existence of a de facto cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and the expressed intention of the parties not to renew them,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII) and 37/9,

Reaffirming also the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force of the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

1. *Requests* the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9;
2. *Expresses its support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General on the basis of General Assembly resolution 37/9 in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 of that resolution;
3. *Decides*, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may issue at its thirty-eighth session, to continue to examine the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).



Organization of American States (OAS)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 6, 2013)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a Permanent Observer of the OAS reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural and trade ties, share common values and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international fora;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 3149,

37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and declarations adopted at this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the Head of Delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 70 (XLII-O/12)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2012)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 665 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural, and trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and declarations adopted at the OAS General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 7, 2011)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural and trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in International fora;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and declarations adopted at the OAS General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring

all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 65 (XL-O/10)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 8th 2010)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 665 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural, and

trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and statements adopted at the OAS General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 61 (XXXIX-O/09)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2009)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-o/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the OAS reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural and trade ties, share common values and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in International fora;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the reiterated resolutions and declarations adopted at this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 3, 2008)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural, and trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19, and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the repeated resolutions and declarations adopted by this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 53 (XXXVII-O/07)

The Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2007)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural, and trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19, and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the repeated resolutions and declarations adopted by this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 48 (XXXVI-O/o6)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 6, 2006)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the Organization of American States reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation, both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 7, 2005)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the Organization of American States reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation, both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 38 (XXXIV-O/04)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 8, 2004)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the Organization of American States reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation, both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 32 (XXXIII-O/03)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 10, 2003)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the Organization of American States, reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the Question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 29 (XXXII-O/02)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that

in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the OAS, reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands;

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 26 (XXXI-O/01)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2001)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19,

1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the OAS, reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands;

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 6, 2000)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the OAS reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands;

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon

AG/DEC. 21 (XXIX-O/99)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 8, 1999)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the OAS reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands;

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 17 (XXVIII-O/98)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands (Declaration adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 2, 1998)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations; and

HAVING heard the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and, in particular, its positive views concerning the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive solution is reached thereon.

AG/DEC. 15 (XXVII-O/97)

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on June 4, 1997)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries; and that in its declaration AG/DEC 5 (XXIII-O/93) it emphasized the excellent state of their bilateral relations; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and, in particular, its positive views concerning the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive solution is reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 1996)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and, in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state of their bilateral relations; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for a peaceful settlement of the controversy and particularly for its positive considerations towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive solution is reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the ninth plenary session held on June 9, 1995)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93) it emphasized the excellent state of their bilateral relations; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation of the Head of Delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and, in particular, its positive views concerning the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive solution is reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Aprobada en la décima sesión plenaria, celebrada el 10 de junio de 1994)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requested the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) which noted with satisfaction the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and its Declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93) emphasizing the excellent status of their bilateral relations;

HAVING HEARD the presentation of the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic, WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for a peaceful settlement of the dispute and particularly for its positive considerations regarding the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive solution is reached thereon.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the ninth plenary session, held on June 11, 1993)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) of June 8, 1990, in which it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and its declaration AG/DEC 5 (XXIII-O/92), in which it emphasized the excellent state of bilateral relations between the two countries; and

HAVING HEARD the statement of the head of delegation of the Argentine Republic;

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and, in particular, for its positive views concerning the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, and

RECALLS its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, requesting the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at future sessions of the General Assembly until its definitive settlement.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on May 23, 1992)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND its reiterated statement that “The Question of the Malvinas Islands” is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

EMPHASIZING the excellent state of bilateral relations between the Argentine Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland since the resumption of their diplomatic relations, noted with satisfaction by the General Assembly in resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) of June 8, 1990; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the will of the Argentine Government to explore possible peaceful avenues for settlement of the controversy and, in particular, its positive consideration on the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, and

RECALLS its resolution AG/RES.928 (XVIII-O/BB), approved by consensus on November 19, 1988; requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute, and decides to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands, at future sessions of the General Assembly until its definitive settlement.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Resolution adopted by the eleventh plenary session, held on June 8, 1991)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND its reiterated statement that “The Question of the Malvinas Islands” is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90) of June 8, 1990, expressing its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and urging both parties to continue the negotiations by renewing their efforts to reach a definitive solution to all their differences as soon as possible;

HAVING HEARD the Representative of the Argentine Republic;

CONSIDERING that, since its last regular session, headway has been made in many aspects of the relations between both countries, that do not include “The Question of the Malvinas Islands”;

RECALLS its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88) adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which asks the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume the negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and decides to continue examining this matter in subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, until a definitive solution is reached.

Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on June 8, 1990)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the question of the Malvinas Islands is one of enduring interest in the hemisphere;

RECALLING the statement included in its resolution AG/RES. 984 (XIX-O/89) of November 18, 1989;

TAKING NOTE of the "Joint Statement by the Delegations of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" issued in Madrid on February 15, 1990 (AG/doc.2536/90); and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the Representative of the Argentine Republic,
EXPRESSES its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, calls on both parties to continue negotiations by renewing their efforts to reach a definitive solution to all their differences as soon as possible, and decides to continue examining this matter in subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, until a definitive solution is reached.

Declaration on the Topic "The Question of the Malvinas Islands"
(Resolution adopted at the ninth plenary session, held on November 18, 1989)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the question of the Malvinas Islands is one of enduring interest in the hemisphere;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88) of November 17, 1988;

TAKING NOTE of the “Joint Statement by the Delegations of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” of October 19, 1989 (AG/doc.2432/89); and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the Representative of the Argentine Republic,

DECLARES:

That it expresses its-satisfaction over the resumption of talks between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, calls on both parties to move ahead in their efforts to reach a definitive solution to all their differences as soon as possible, and decides to continue examining this matter in subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, until a definitive solution is reached.

AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88)

The Question of the Malvinas Islands

(Resolution adopted at the twelfth plenary session, held on November 18, 1988)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That there persists in the South Atlantic area, within the zone of security defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, a situation that has affected and continues seriously to affect the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere, and

CONSIDERING:

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered in their entirety the serious events that took place in 1982 in that South Atlantic zone, and pronounced themselves thereon, while at the same time urging Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a peaceful settlement to their dispute regarding sovereignty over the South Atlantic;

That, at its thirty-seventh session, at the request of twenty American nations, the United Nations General Assembly approved resolution 37/9, dated November 4, 1982, which concerns that sovereignty dispute and which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful settlement, with the good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General, a request reiterated at the thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 38/12, of November 16, 1988, and 39/6, of November 1, 1984; That, at its fortieth, forty-first, and forty-second sessions, the United Nations General Assembly approved, in regard to the question of the Malvinas Islands, the source of the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resolutions 40/21, of November 27, 1985; 41/40, of November 25, 1986; and 42/19, of November 17, 1987, urging both Governments to reach a peaceful and definitive settlement to all their differences, including all matters related to the future of the Malvinas Islands;

That, at its twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth regular sessions, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States approved resolutions 595, 669, 700, 765, 815, and 872, respectively, whereby it urged the parties to comply with resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, and 41/40 of the United Nations General Assembly;

That, on November 11, 1986, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States approved resolution 459, "Deep Concern Regarding the Declaration on Fisheries in the Southwestern Atlantic issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 29, 1986;

That, on August 11, 1988, the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted resolution A/AC.109/972 for the same purposes as those of the aforementioned resolutions, and that the question of the Malvinas Islands will be taken up again at the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly; and

That, despite the time that has elapsed since the adoption of these resolutions, this grave controversy remains unresolved,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its support for resolutions 40/21, 41/40, and 42/19 of the United Nations General Assembly and to reaffirm its support for resolutions 37/9, 38/12, and 39/6 of the United Nations General Assembly, whereby the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are requested to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relative to the question of the Malvinas Islands, and to request the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices to assist the parties in complying with those resolutions taking the necessary measures to that end.

2. To express its concern over the lack of progress in complying with the aforementioned resolutions and to urge that they be complied with.

3. To express its deep concern over the tension and potential for conflict created by the British declaration of October 29, 1986.

4. To transmit this resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and to the Secretary-General of that Organization so that the opinion of the American States concerning the existing situation may be noted.

5. To continue to examine with interest this question, which is of permanent interest of the General Assembly, until its definitive settlement.

AG/RES. 872 (XVII-O/87)

The Question of the Malvinas Islands (Resolution adopted at the tenth plenary session, held on November 14, 1987)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN that there persists in the South Atlantic area, within the zone of security defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, a situation that has affected and continues seriously to affect the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered in their entirety the serious events

that took place in 1982 in that South Atlantic zone, and pronounced themselves thereon, while at the same time urging Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a peaceful settlement to their dispute regarding sovereignty over the South Atlantic;

That, at its thirty-seventh session, at the request of twenty American nations, the United Nations General Assembly approved resolution 37/9, dated November 4, 1982, which concerns that sovereignty dispute and which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful settlement, with the good offices of the United

Nations Secretary-General, a request reiterated at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 38/12, of November 16, 1983, and 39/6, of November 1, 1984;

That, at its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the United Nations General Assembly approved, in regard to the question of the Malvinas Islands, the source of the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resolutions 40/21, of November 27, 1985, and 41/40, of November 25, 1986, urging both governments to reach a peaceful and definitive settlement to all their differences, including all matters related to the future of the Malvinas Islands.

That at its twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth regular sessions, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States approved resolutions 595, 669, 700, 765, and 815, respectively, whereby it urged the parties to comply with resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, and 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly;

That, on August 14, 1986, the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted resolution A/AC.109/930 for the same purposes as those of the aforementioned resolutions and the question of the Malvinas Islands will be taken up again at the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly;

That, despite the time that has elapsed since the adoption of these resolutions, this grave controversy remains unresolved; and

That, on November 11, 1986, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States approved resolution 459, "Deep Concern Regarding the Declaration on Fisheries in the Southwestern Atlantic Issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 29, 1986,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its support for resolutions 40/21 and 41/40 of the United Nations General Assembly and to reaffirm its support for resolutions 37/9, 38/12, and 39/6 of the United Nations General Assembly, whereby the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are requested to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relative to the question of the Malvinas Islands, and to request the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices to assist the parties in complying with those resolutions, taking the necessary measures to that end.
2. To express its concern over the lack of progress in complying with the aforementioned resolutions and to urge that they be complied with.
3. To express its deep concern over the tension and potential for conflict created by the British declaration of October 29, 1986.
4. To transmit this resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and to the Secretary-General of that Organization so that the opinion of the American states concerning the existing situation may be noted.
5. To continue to examine this question, which is of permanent interest to the hemisphere, at future sessions of the General Assembly until its definitive settlement.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands

(Resolution adopted at the ninth plenary session, held on November 15, 1986)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN that there persists in the South Atlantic area, within the security region described in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, a situation that has affected and continues seriously to affect the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING;

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered in their entirety the serious events that took place in 1982 in that South Atlantic zone, and pronounced themselves thereon, while at the same time urging Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a peaceful settlement to their dispute regarding sovereignty in the South Atlantic;

That at the request of twenty American nations, the Thirty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly approved, in regard to that sovereignty dispute, resolution 37/9 dated November 4, 1982, urging a peaceful settlement, with the good offices of its Secretary-General, which was reiterated in the thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Regular Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 38/12 of November 16, 1983, and 39/6 of November 1, 1984;

That the Fortieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly approved, in regard to the question of the Malvinas Islands, the source of the controversy between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resolution 40/21 of November 27, 1985, urging both governments to reach a peaceful and definitive settlement of all their differences, including all aspects involved in the future of the Malvinas Islands;

That at its twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth regular sessions, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted resolutions AG/RES. 595, 669, 700 and 765 respectively, whereby it urged the parties to comply with resolutions 37/9, 38/12,

39/6 and 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly;

That on August 14, 1986, the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted resolution A/AC.109/85 for the aforesaid purposes and that the question of the Malvinas Islands will again be considered by the Forty-first regular session of the United Nations General Assembly; and

That, despite the time elapsed since the adoption of those resolutions, this grave controversy remains unresolved,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its support of resolution 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly and to reiterate its support of resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 of the United Nations General Assembly, whereby the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are requested to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to this question, and to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with those resolutions, taking the necessary measures to that end.
2. To express its concern over the lack of progress in complying with the aforementioned resolutions and to urge compliance with them.
3. To transmit this resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and to the Secretary General of that Organization so that they may note the opinion of the American States on the existing situation.
4. To continue examining this question, which is of permanent interest to the hemisphere, in future sessions of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States until a definitive settlement is found.

The Question of the Malvinas Islands

(Resolution adopted at the third plenary session, held on December 9, 1985)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That there subsists in the South Atlantic, within the area defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, a situation that has seriously affected and still affects the peace and security of the American Hemisphere;

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered in their entirety the serious events that took place in 1982 in that area of the South Atlantic and expressed themselves thereon, and also urged the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute concerning sovereignty existing between the parties in the South Atlantic;

That the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at the request of twenty American states, adopted resolution 37/9 of November 4, 1982, regarding the aforesaid sovereignty dispute, wherein it urged a peaceful solution to the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and that this request was reiterated at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 38/12 of November 16, 1983 and 39/6 of November 1, 1984;

That, regarding the question of the Malvinas Islands--cause of the dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland--the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations approved resolution 40/21 dated November 27, 1985, urging both Governments to solve peacefully and definitively all their differences, including all matters related to the future of the Malvinas Islands;

That the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, at its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth regular sessions, adopted resolutions AG/RES. 595, AG/RES. 669 and AG/RES. 700, respectively, urging the parties to comply with resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 of the General Assembly of the United Nations; and

That, notwithstanding the time elapsed since the adoption of aforementioned resolutions, this serious dispute has so far not been resolved,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its support to resolution 40/21 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to reaffirm its support to resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, whereby the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are requested to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible" a peaceful solution to their sovereignty dispute and other differences relative to this question and to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue his renewed mission of good offices to assist the parties in complying with those resolutions, taking the necessary measures to that end.
2. To express its concern over the lack of progress in complying with the aforementioned resolutions and to urge that they be carried out.
3. To transmit this resolution to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Secretary General of that Organization so that the opinion of the American states concerning the existing situation may be noted.
4. To continue examining this question, which is of permanent interest to the hemisphere, in future sessions of the General Assembly until its definitive settlement?

The Question of the Malvinas Islands

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on november 17, 1984)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN that there subsists in the South Atlantic, within the area defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, a situation that has seriously affected and still affects the peace and security of the American hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered in their entirety the serious events that took place in 1982 in that area of the South Atlantic and issued their opinion thereon, and also urged Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute concerning sovereignty existing between the parties in the South Atlantic;

That the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at the request of twenty American states, adopted Resolution 37/9 of November 4, 1982, regarding the aforesaid sovereignty dispute, wherein it urged a peaceful solution of the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and that this request was reiterated at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 38/12 of November 16, 1983, and 39/6 of November 1, 1984;

That the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, at its twelfth and thirteenth regular sessions, adopted resolutions AG/RES. 595 (XII-o/82) and AG/RES. 669 (XIII-o/83), respectively, urging the parties to comply with resolutions 37/9 and 38/12 of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

That, notwithstanding the time elapsed since the adoption of the aforementioned resolutions, this serious dispute has so far not been resolved; and

That particular note has been taken of the communication issued by the Government of Switzerland and by representatives of the Government of Brazil on July 20, 1984, and of the

note addressed by the Government of Argentina to the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the OAS on July 30 of the same year,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its support of resolutions 37/9, 38/12, and 39/6 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, whereby the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were requested to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to their sovereignty dispute and other differences relating to this question, and to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with those resolutions and to take the necessary measures to that end.
2. To express its concern over the lack of progress in complying with the aforementioned resolutions and to urge that they be complied with.
3. To transmit this resolution to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General of that organization so that the opinion of the American states concerning the existing situation will be noted.
4. To continue examining this question, of continuing interest to the hemisphere, in future sessions of the General Assembly until it is definitively settled.

AG/RES. 669 (XIII-o/83)

The Question of the Malvinas Islands (Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on November 18, 1983)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the serious events of 1982 in the South Atlantic within the security region defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which pointed up the existence of a situation that affected and still seriously affects the peace and security of the American hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered these events thoroughly, stated their position on the matter, and urged the parties to the dispute in the South Atlantic to seek a peaceful solution;

That on November 4, 1982, the Thirty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted, at the request of 20 American States, resolution 37/9 concerning that sovereignty dispute, wherein it urged a peaceful settlement through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

That, at its Twelfth Regular Session, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted resolution AG/RES.595, which calls upon the parties to fulfill United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/9;

That recently, during its Thirty-eight Session, the United Nations General Assembly reiterated that appeal in resolution 38/12 of November 16, 1983,

That, despite the foregoing, the report the Secretary-General of the United Nations presented to the General Assembly of that organization pursuant to the above-mentioned Resolution 37/9, reflects lack of progress toward fulfillment of those resolutions.

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its support for United Nations General Assembly resolutions 37/9 and 38/12, which call upon the governments of Argentina and of the United Kingdom to resume negotiations aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute as soon as possible, and request the Secretary-General to continue his good offices to assist the parties in fulfilling the aforementioned resolutions.
2. To express its concern over the lack of progress toward fulfillment of the resolutions in question and to urge their fulfillment.
3. To bring 'this resolution to the attention of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations so they may take note of the opinion of the American states on a situation that affects the peace and security of the hemisphere.
4. To continue to examine this question at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly until it is definitively settled.

Resolution on Topic 20 “The Question of the Malvinas Islands”
(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on November 20, 1982)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the serious events that occurred in 1982 in the South Atlantic area, within the security region defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, have given rise to a situation that affected and still seriously affects the peace and security of the American hemisphere;

That the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered these events thoroughly, and also urged the parties to the dispute in the South Atlantic to seek a peaceful solution; and

CONSIDERING:

That at the request of twenty American States, the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the United Nations recently adopted Resolution 37/9 of November 4, 1982, with regard to this sovereignty dispute, and

That the aforementioned resolution of the United Nations also urges a peaceful solution to the dispute,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its support of Resolution 37/9 of November 4, 1982, of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the United Nations, in which the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom are requested to resume negotiations aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute as soon as possible, and the Secretary General is requested to use his good offices to assist the parties in carrying out the aforementioned resolution.
2. To exhort the parties to the dispute to carry out that resolution.
3. To transmit this resolution to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, so that note may be taken of the opinion of the American states regarding a situation that affects the peace and security of the hemisphere.



Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)

Joint Communiqué by Mercosur Member and Associate States, Issued on Occasion of the XLV Meeting of the Common Market Council and the Summit of Presidents of MERCOSUR Held in Montevideo on July 11th and 12th 2013, respectively:

They reaffirmed the terms of the Declaration by the Presidents of the Member States of MERCOSUR, the Bolivian Republic and the Chilean Republic, signed on June 25th 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, named Malvinas Declaration, and reaffirmed their support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They stressed that the adoption of unilateral measures is incompatible with United Nations provisions, and recalled the regional interest in that the pending sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas reach, as soon as possible, a solution pursuant to United Nations resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States (OAS), MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reaffirmed that the military presence, as well as the military exercises carried out by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas is contrary to the region's policy of seeking a pacific settlement to the sovereignty dispute, and reaffirmed its rejection to unilateral British activities which include, inter alia, the exploitation of renewable and non renewable natural resources in the area under controversy. In this regard, they recognized the right of the Argentine Republic to adopt legal actions implemented in accordance with its legislation against unauthorized hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in that area.

They reiterated the commitments made in the Mendoza Declaration of June 29th 2012 on the exchange of information between MERCOSUR Member and Associate States regarding vessels or naval structures related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Montevideo, July 11 and 12, 2013

Declaration by the Presidents of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States
on the Question of the Malvinas Islands
XLIV Meeting of the Common Market Council and Summit of MERCOSUR
Presidents

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States, having gained knowledge of the holding of a referendum in the Malvinas Islands, hereby state that said referendum in no way modifies the essence of the Question of the Malvinas Islands, and that its outcome will not bring to an end the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

The origins and the colonial nature of the dispute cannot be ignored, and neither can the various UN resolutions regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands, which frame it within Resolution 1514 (XV) and clearly set forth the way to solve it, namely, the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, taking into consideration the interests of the inhabitants of the Islands. Also applies to Resolution 31/49 that urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process on the sovereignty dispute.

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States highlight that the UN General Assembly, in 1985, rejected by an ample majority the inclusion of the principle of self-determination in the resolution relative to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States reiterate their firm support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and further ratify the permanent regional interest in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreeing to resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic in order to find –as soon as possible– a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, pursuant to the relevant guidelines of the international community, as well as to the relevant resolutions and declarations of the UN and of the OAS.

Brasilia, December 7, 2012

Declaration of the Presidents of MERCOSUR on the Mechanism for “Exchange of Information Among Mercosur Member States and Associate Members on Vessels and Naval Artefacts Relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands” Adopted on the Occasion of the 43rd Meeting of the Common Market Council and Summit of Mercosur Presidents Held in the City of Mendoza on 29 June 2012

The Presidents of the Member States and the Associate Members of MERCOSUR,
CONSIDERING

That the Member States and Associate Members of MERCOSUR have reaffirmed their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands;

That the Member States and Associate Members of MERCOSUR have expressed their rejection of the activities relating to the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources carried out by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Argentine continental shelf, which clearly contravene the provisions of Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly;

The commitments made in the Declarations and Communiqués of the Member States and Associate Members of MERCOSUR with respect to illegal hydrocarbon and/or mining activities in the Argentine continental shelf and to preventing vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands from entering their ports,

HAVE DECLARED:

Article 1. Their commitment to exchange the information available, in accordance with international law, the international agreements in force and their respective domestic legislations, regarding:

- a) vessels or naval artefacts with routes including the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and with cargo to be used in illegal hydrocarbon and/or mining activities in the Argentine continental shelf.
- b) The adoption of measures that may be the subject of regulation in order to prevent vessels or naval artefacts flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands from entering their ports.

Article 2. Any information listed in Article 1 available to the competent national authorities shall be circulated through the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Mendoza, June 29, 2012

Joint Communiqué of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in Mendoza, Argentine Republic, on June 29th 2012, on the occasion of the 43rd Ordinary Meeting of the Common Market Council:

Committed to the strategic decision to integrate in order to strengthen democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law; to promote full respect of human rights; and to consolidate the region as a zone of peace.

Involved in a project of “deep and supportive integration”, based on shared values and a common history, aimed at guaranteeing equal conditions for access to education, work and health; overcoming asymmetries, leveraging the sustainable development of the region as a whole and strengthening its international presence.

Persuaded of the need to enhance, from a multidimensional perspective, the adoption and implementation of public policies aimed at eradicating hunger and guaranteeing the social, political, productive and economic inclusion of our peoples.

Convinced that the process of regional integration has allowed us to face – in a coordinated way and with own models – the challenges posed by the external context, in particular by preventing the international financial crisis from having a direct impact in the region, especially safeguarding the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

REAFFIRMED:

19. The terms of the Declaration of Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, signed on June 25th 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

That the adoption of unilateral measures is incompatible with what was decided by the United Nations, and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN and declarations of OAS, MERCOSUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

That the military presence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding

maritime areas is contrary to the region's commitment to seek a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and reiterated their rejection to the conduct of unilateral British activities in the disputed area, which include, inter alia, the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources and the conduct of military exercises in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions, especially Resolution 31/49.

That seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can apply, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute as acknowledged by the UN over said archipelagos.

Their full support for the Resolution adopted by consensus on June 14th this year by the UN Special Committee on Decolonization on the Question of the Malvinas Islands. They highlighted the participation in this context of President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner as a new token of the continuous constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to resume negotiations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and find a peaceful and lasting solution to this anachronistic colonial situation. They reaffirmed that all members must respect UN resolutions.

Mendoza, Argentina, June 29, 2012

Declaration of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States on vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands, issued on the occasion of the 42nd Meeting of the Common Market Council and the Presidential Summit of MERCOSUR held in the city of Montevideo on December 19th and 20th 2011 respectively:

The Presidents of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States reiterated the commitment that they had undertaken to adopt, pursuant to international law and to their respective internal laws, all measures susceptible of being regulated in order to prevent access to their ports by vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands.

Any vessels previously denied access to any port of the region must avoid requesting access to the ports of the other MERCOSUR Member States and Associate States while they fly such flag. Otherwise, the measures provided for in the first paragraph of this declaration will be applied to those vessels, pursuant to international law and to the respective domestic laws.

Montevideo, December 20, 2011

Special Declaration of the Presidents of the MERCOSUR Member and Associate States on the Malvinas Islands, issued on the occasion of the 41st Meeting of the Common Market Council and the Summit of MERCOSUR Presidents, held in the City of Asunción on 28 and 29 June 2011, respectively:

“Communiqué of the MERCOSUR Member and Associate States on the Statements of the British Government Regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands”

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States emphatically rejected the regrettable statements made by the UK Secretary of State for Defence regarding the sending of fighter planes and war ships to the Malvinas Islands area.

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States pointed out that in such statements the United Kingdom continues to disregard the repeated calls by the international community for it to engage in negotiations with the Argentine Republic to resolve the sovereignty dispute, pursuant to the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Special Committee on Decolonization and the Organization of American States.

The MERCOSUR Member and Associate States contended that such statements evince, once more, an attitude that is at odds with the region's firm decision to support the Argentine Republic in its permanent search, through dialogue, for a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute.

MERCOSUR Member and Associate States reiterated their endorsement to the legitimate and imprescriptible rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

Asunción, Paraguay, June 28 and 29, 2011

Special Declaration of the Mercosur Member and Associate States on the Malvinas Islands

The Presidents of Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered on the occasion of the XL Meeting of the Common Market Council:

1.- Reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of the MERCOSUR Member States, the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile (Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic) and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute on the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”.

Pointed out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recalled the region's interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

2.- Reiterated, in addition, their condemnation of the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources on the Argentine continental shelf carried out by the United Kingdom, which are in flagrant contradiction to the provisions of UNGA Resolution 31/49 calling upon both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the islands are subject to the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Recalled the Declarations adopted at the Summit of Latin American and the Caribbean Countries and the Rio Group (Cancun); UNASUR (Los Cardales and Guyana) and MERCOSUR (San Juan) and reaffirmed their commitment to adopt, pursuant to international law and their respective internal legislations, all measures susceptible of being regulated to deny access to their ports by vessels flying the illegal flag of the islands.

Reaffirmed, within the framework of the international agreements in force, their commitment to inform the Argentine Government of their vessels or naval artefacts whose routes include the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and with cargo to be used for hydrocarbon and/or mining activities on the Argentine continental shelf, and thus prevent or stop the consolidation of such activities.

3.- Ratified the declarations of MERCOSUR, UNASUR and the Rio Group, through which their Governments formally and emphatically expressed their protest against the decision adopted by the Government of the United Kingdom to carry out military exercises, including the firing of missiles from the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they recalled the declaration of the Ibero-American Summit that such military exercises not only violate UNGA Resolution 31/49, but are also inconsistent with fully complying with the maritime safety rules of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and with the policy aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..

In view of the foregoing, they reaffirmed their outright rejection of the aforesaid military exercises and, in the context of the call made at the 88th meeting of the IMO Maritime Safety Committee on 3 December last year, urged the United Kingdom to fully comply with the IMO's international rules on navigational safety.

Foz de Iguazu, December 17, 2010

Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the MERCOSUR Member and Associate States, issued on the occasion of the 40th Meeting of the Common Market Council and MERCOSUR Presidential Summit held in the City of Foz de Iguazu on 16 and 17 December 2010, respectively:

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of Foz do Iguazu, Brazil, on 17 December 2010, on the occasion of the 40th Meeting of the Common Market Council.

52. They reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, issued on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they underscored that the adoption of unilateral measures is incompatible with what was decided by the United Nations, and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reiterated, moreover, that seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can be applied, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Foz do Iguazu, Brazil, December 17, 2010

8th Extraordinary Meeting of the Common Market Council

Mercosur Declaration on the United Kingdom's Activities in the Malvinas Islands

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of MERCOSUR, gathered on the occasion of the 26th Ordinary Meeting of the MERCOSUR Parliament in the city of Montevideo, on 18 October 2010, ratify the declarations of UNASUR and the Rio Group, by which their Governments expressed their formal and strong condemnation of the decision adopted by the British Government to carry out military exercises, including missile launches, from the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they express their rejection of the statements and explanations recently made by British sources to the press indicating that they are allegedly routine exercises that the United Kingdom has allegedly been carrying out every six months in the Malvinas Islands for more than 20 years.

In this context, they state their concern about Britain's conduct, which would imply a violation of the maritime safety regulations adopted within IMO.

Montevideo, Uruguay, October 18, 2010

Special Declaration of the Presidents of the States Parties MERCOSUR and Associated States on Exploration of Nonrenewable Natural Resources Continental Shelf of Argentina

The Presidents of the States Parties of MERCOSUR and Associated States, gathered at the XXXIX Meeting of the Common Market Council, reiterate their rejection of the exploration of non-renewable natural resources that the United Kingdom develops on the Argentine continental shelf.

These activities are in direct opposition to the provisions of resolution 31/49 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which calls on both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are experiencing the process recommended by the General Assembly.

They also recall the Special Communiqué on Hydrocarbon Exploration in the Continental Shelf, adopted by the Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Cancun, Mexico, on February 22 and 23, 2010, and the UNASUR Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands, issued in Los Cardales, province of Buenos Aires, on May 4, 2010.

In this context, States Parties of MERCOSUR and Associated States, declare their compromise not to facilitate the activities of vessels aimed to directly support the hydrocarbon activities that affect the rights of the Argentine Republic in its continental shelf, in accordance with international law, the law of the sea and the respective national rules.

San Juan, Argentina, August 3, 2010

Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, issued on the occasion of the 39th Meeting of the Common Market Council and the MERCOSUR Presidential Summit held in the City of San Juan on 2 and 3 August 2010, respectively:

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of San Juan, Argentine Republic, on 3 August 2010, on the occasion of the 39th Meeting of the Common Market Council:

24. Reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of the MERCOSUR Member States, the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996, in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute on the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reiterated, moreover, that seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can be applied, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

San Juan, Argentina, August 3, 2010

Joint Communiqué of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States

The Presidents of Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of Montevideo, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on 8 December 2009, on the occasion of the 38th Meeting of the Common Market Council:

20. Reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reiterated, moreover, that seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can be applied, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Montevideo, Uruguay, December 8, 2009

Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR issued in the city of Asunción, on the occasion of the 37th Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market Council held in Asunción on 24 July 2009:

22. They reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reiterated, moreover, that seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can be applied, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Asunción, Paraguay, July 24, 2009

Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR issued in Salvador, Bahia, on the occasion of the 36th Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market Council held in Costa do Sauipe on 16 December 2008:

12. They reaffirmed the terms of the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterated their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recalled the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, UNASUR and other regional and multilateral fora.

They reiterated, moreover, that seeking to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union can be applied, as well as the Overseas Association Decisions, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Costa do Sauipe, Brazil, December 16, 2008

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of San Miguel de Tucumán on 1 July 2008, on the occasion of the 35th Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market Council:

29. Renew their commitment to the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterate their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they point out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recall the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

With regard to the Treaty of Lisbon, by which the Treaty of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community are amended, they reiterate that the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands in the “Association of Overseas Countries and Territories” regime is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina, July 1, 2008

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of Montevideo on 18 December 2007, on the occasion of the 34th Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market Council:

19. Renew their commitment to the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reiterate their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they point out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recall the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

In addition, with regard to the Treaty of Lisbon, by which the Treaty of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community are amended, they reiterate that the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands in the “Association of Overseas Countries and Territories” regime is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Montevideo, Uruguay, December 18, 2007

The Presidents of the Member States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the 34th Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market Council held in Montevideo on December 17th and 18th 2007

36. Renew their commitment to the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they point out that the adoption of unilateral measures is not consistent with UN resolutions and recall the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to the relevant UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

With regard to the Treaty of Lisbon, by which the Treaty of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community are amended, they state that the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands in the “Association of Overseas Countries and Territories” regime is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Montevideo, Uruguay, December 18, 2007

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in the city of Asuncion on 29 June 2007, on the occasion of the 33rd Meeting of the Common Market Council:

35. Renew their commitment to the “Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile”, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, they reaffirm the region’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States. In this regard, they highlight Argentina’s permanent willingness to resume bilateral sovereignty negotiations aimed at finding a just, peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute.

Asunción, Paraguay, June 29, 2007

Support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The MERCOSUR Parliament

DECLARES:

The MERCOSUR Members of Parliament express their commitment to the Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, Argentine Republic, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, and to all subsequent declarations issued in this regard, thus reaffirming their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

And they express themselves in accordance with the hemispheric concern in that the protracted sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the Malvinas, South Georgias, South Sandwich and the surrounding maritime areas reaches soon a solution in accordance with UN and OAS resolutions and statements.

Their declarations are in line with the region’s repeated interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 25, 2007

MERCOSUR – European Union Ministerial Meeting

Press Release

On the occasion of the MERCOSUR–European Union Ministerial Meeting held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 19 April 2007, MERCOSUR reiterated to the EU its support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

In this respect, the Pro Tempore Presidency of MERCOSUR held by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Paraguay, Ambassador Rubén Ramírez Lezcano, requested the European Union, in accordance with the principles of international law and UN resolutions, to bear in mind the existence of a sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas, South Georgias, South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, so that any reference made by European institutions to these territories matches the form used to refer to the Question of the Malvinas Islands in United Nations. Accordingly, it was requested that the question be registered as being subject to a dispute and that the double name be used to refer to these territories.

The European side was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany holding the presidency of the Council of the European Union, Dr. Frank Walter Steinmeier, the Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Benita Ferrero Waldner; and the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, April 19, 2007

The Presidents of the Member and Associate States of MERCOSUR, gathered in Rio de Janeiro on 18-19 January 2007, on the occasion of the 32nd Meeting of the Common Market Council:

24. Renewed their commitment to the Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, thus reaffirming their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recalled the region's interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

Río de Janeiro, Brazil, January 18 and 19, 2007

The Presidents of MERCOSUR Member and Associate States, gathered in Córdoba on 21 July 2006, on the occasion of the 30th Meeting of the Common Market Council, reiterated their strong commitment to the values of integration, peace, strengthened multilateralism, development, democracy and human rights, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress achieved by the regional bloc, as well as at the admission of Venezuela as State Party and the progress reached by each of the dimensions of integration.

In this context the Presidents:

24. Renewed their commitment to the Declaration of the Presidents of Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile, signed on 25 June 1996 in Potrero de los Funes, known as “Declaration on Malvinas”, thus reaffirming their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute related to the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recalled the hemisphere’s interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to UN resolutions and the declarations of the Organization of American States.

Córdoba, Argentina, July 21, 2006

Declaration on Malvinas

Declaration of the Presidents of the States Parties of MERCOSUR and the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile:

Welcome the atmosphere of positive dialogue between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, evidenced in recent contacts between the two countries.

This show of political maturity reflects the spirit of cooperation and understanding that has been strengthened in the region and that facilitates the achievement of common goals.

Concerning the situation in the South Atlantic, they recall what was agreed in the Declaration of Potrero de los Funes of 25 June 1996.

In this context, the Presidents of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile reaffirm its unwavering commitment to the policy of ensuring communications and movement of persons without discrimination in a smooth and friendly manner, also urging to consolidate these principles without which it will not be possible to overcome the situation in the South Atlantic with in regard to air links with the Malvinas Islands.

Asuncion, 15 June 1999

Declaration by the Presidents of the States Parties of MERCOSUR and the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile:

“Declaration on Malvinas”

The Presidents of the States Parties of MERCOSUR and the Presidents of the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute referred to the question of the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recall the Hemispheric interest that the protracted sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on these territories reaches a prompt solution in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization American States.

Made on 25 June 1996 in the town of Potrero de los Funes, Province of San Luis, Argentine Republic.



Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

VII Ordinary Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of UNASUR

Declaration by the Council of Heads of State and Government of Unasur on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of UNASUR express their support to the legitimate sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

Furthermore, they recall the permanent regional interest in that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute in accordance with the relevant UN and OAS resolutions and declarations.

In that connection, they highlight the continuous constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, by means of negotiations, a definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation in American soil.

Paramaribo, Suriname, August 30, 2013

Special Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Member States of UNASUR, having gained knowledge of the holding of a referendum in the Malvinas Islands, hereby state that said referendum in no way modifies the essence of the Question of the Malvinas Islands, and that its outcome will not bring to an end the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

The origins and the colonial nature of the dispute cannot be ignored, and neither can the various UN resolutions regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands, which frame it within Resolution 1514 (XV) and clearly set forth the way to solve it, namely, the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, taking into consideration the interests of the inhabitants of the Islands. Also applies to Resolution 31/49 that urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process on the sovereignty dispute.

The Member States of UNASUR highlight that the UN General Assembly, in 1985, rejected by an ample majority the inclusion of the principle of self-determination in the resolution relative to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

The Member States of UNASUR reiterate their firm support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and further ratify the permanent regional interest in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreeing to resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic in order to find –as soon as possible- a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, pursuant to the relevant guidelines of the international community, as well as to the relevant resolutions and declarations of the UN and of the OAS.

Lima, November 30, 2012

Bogota Declaration

Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of UNASUR

[The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of UNASUR]

“Appreciate the demarche made on the Question of the Malvinas Islands by UNASUR Secretary-General, María Emma Mejía, before United Nations Secretary-General Ban-Ki-moon, last April 2nd. On this occasion it was presented, along with the Pro-Tempore President, the last Declaration of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of UNASUR from March 17th 2012, in which the Member States reiterate, among other issues, their strong support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic on the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, Georgias Islands, Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the other UNASUR’s Declarations.

Bogotá, June 11, 2012”

Declaration of the UNASUR Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) reiterates its strong support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in accordance with statements made at the summits of the Council of Heads of State and Government of the Union of South American Nations, the UNASUR Declaration on military activities of the United Kingdom in the Malvinas Islands, the Declaration on cooperation of the States members of the Union of South American Nations with regard to certain movements of vessels travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands, which includes the member States' commitment to adopt, pursuant to international law and their respective domestic legislation, all appropriate regulatory measures to prevent the entry into their ports of vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands, and the Declaration on the deployment of the frigate HMS Montrose to the Malvinas Islands.

The Council regrets that, despite the time elapsed since the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and subsequently resolutions 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, this longstanding dispute is still unresolved and that, despite the widespread international support for negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to find a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute as soon as possible, the decolonization mandate of the General Assembly resolutions on the Malvinas Islands remains unimplemented.

The Council underscores the ongoing constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, through negotiations, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on the soil of the Americas and regrets the United Kingdom's refusal to resume sovereignty negotiations, disregarding the calls of the international community. In that connection, it underscores the commitment made by the Government of Argentina, in accordance with the mandate of the aforementioned resolutions and enshrined in its Constitution, to take into account the interests and respect the way of life of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, pursuant to the principles of international law.

In that regard, the announcement that the President of the Argentine Republic, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, will attend the next session of the Special Committee on decolonization confirms the willingness of the Argentine Government, expressed at the highest political level, to reach a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute.

The Council emphasizes that the military presence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas is contrary to the region's policy of seeking a peaceful settlement of the sovereignty dispute and reaffirms its rejection of that presence and of the implementation of unilateral British activities in the disputed area, which include, inter alia, the exploration and exploitation of Argentina's renewable and non-renewable natural resources and the conduct of military exercises in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions, especially resolution 31/49.

The UNASUR Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs reiterates the call for the Government of the United Kingdom to respond to the genuine willingness shown by the Government of Argentina by resuming negotiations in order to end as soon as possible the sovereignty dispute concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolutions. It also reiterates the request made to the Secretary-General in the letter of April 2011, signed by all the Heads of State and Government of UNASUR, to renew his efforts to implement the good offices mission entrusted to him by the United Nations General Assembly.

Asunción, Paraguay, March 17, 2012

Declaration on the Departure of the HMS Montrose Frigate for the Malvinas Islands

UNASUR Member States, aware of the notice issued by British military forces regarding the sending of the HMS Montrose frigate to the South Atlantic for a term of six months in order to maintain a “presence to bring calm to the region” and protect “British interests”, reiterate their rejection to British military presence in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

As expressly stated by UNASUR on 12 October 2010, such military presence is contrary to the region’s policy aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Question of the Malvinas Islands, especially pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 31/49.

In that regard, they reaffirm the statements made in previous Declarations, reiterate their firm support for the Argentine Republic’s legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and ratify the region’s permanent interest in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreeing to resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic in order to find – as soon as possible – a peaceful and definitive solution to this dispute, pursuant to the guidelines of the international community, previous UNASUR Declarations and Communiqués, and relevant declarations and resolutions passed by the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Asunción, October 29, 2011

Declaration on cooperation of the States Members of the Union of South American Nations with Rregard to Certain Movements of Vessels Travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands

In accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly, the States members of the Union of South American Nations hereby undertake to adopt, pursuant to international law and their respective domestic legislation, all appropriate regulatory measures to prevent the entry into their ports of vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, within the framework of the international agreements in force, they undertake to inform the Argentine Government about any vessels or marine structures travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands with cargo to be used for illegal hydrocarbon and/or mining activities on the Argentine continental shelf, thereby preventing or disrupting such activities.

Accordingly, they reaffirm the tenor of previous declarations and reiterate their strong support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the question of the Malvinas Islands. They also recall that the region has an abiding interest in the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Georgetown, November 26, 2010

UNASUR Declaration on military activities by the United Kingdom on the Malvinas Islands, 12 October 2010:

Declaration of military activities by the United Kingdom on the Malvinas Islands

The UNASUR Member States, aware of the notice sent by the British military forces to Argentine authorities on 8 October informing of a project aimed at firing missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, formally and emphatically express their protest against this military exercise and demand that the British Government refrain from carrying it out.

Furthermore, they reject the conduct of such exercises, which are totally against the region's policy aimed at seeking an exclusively peaceful solution to the dispute, in accordance with the calls of the international community and the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 31/49 urging both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the Islands go through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

In this regard, they reaffirmed the statements made in previous Declarations and reiterate their firm support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the Question of the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recall the region's permanent interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find – as soon as possible – a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, pursuant to relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations Organization (UN) and the Organization of the American States (OAS).

Declaration of the Union of South American Nations on the question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of the Union of South American Nations reiterate their firm support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the question of the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recall the region's abiding interest in the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

In that connection, they highlight the continuous constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, by means of negotiations, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on the soil of the Americas.

They also reject the activities to explore for non-renewable natural resources on the Argentine continental shelf carried out by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in flagrant violation of the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Los Cardales, Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 4, 2010

Communiqué issued at the 3rd Presidential Summit of UNASUR

Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of UNASUR reiterate their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland related to the Question of the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, they recall the region's permanent interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find – as soon as possible – a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions and statements of the United Nations Organization (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

In this regard, they highlight the continuous constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, by means of negotiations, a definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation in American soil.

Quito, Ecuador, August 10, 2009



Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

Special Declaration on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

1. The Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Havana, Cuba, on 29 January 2014, on the occasion of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), reiterate their strongest support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas and the permanent interest of the countries of the region in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find – as soon as possible – a peaceful and definitive solution to such dispute, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization (UN) and of the Organization of American States (OAS), as expressed by them in the previous Declarations of the Rio Group and of the Latin America and Caribbean Summit (CALC), and especially the Declaration of the Unity Summit, held in Riviera Maya, Mexico, on 23 February 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC.
2. Furthermore, they reiterate the importance of observing UNGA Resolution 31/49, which calls on both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas go through the process recommended by the General Assembly.
3. They highlight the permanent constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, through negotiations, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on the soil of the Americas.
4. The Heads of State thank the demarche of 26 March 2013 by the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC, together with the Pro Tempore Presidencies of UNASUR and MERCOSUR, and the Foreign Minister of Argentina, Héctor Timerman, who held meetings with the Chair of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, in order to reaffirm the region's permanent

interest in the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom resuming negotiations related to the sovereignty dispute over the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

5. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) renew their strong support for the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, entrusted to him by the General Assembly through successive resolutions with a view to the resumption of the negotiations aimed at finding as soon as possible a peaceful solution to such dispute and to him reporting to us any progress achieved in the fulfilment of his mission.

Havana, Cuba, January 29, 2014

Special Communiqué on the Malvinas Islands

1. The Heads of State and Government of Latin American and the Caribbean, gathered in Santiago, Chile, on 28 January 2013, in the framework of the Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), reiterate their strongest support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, as well as the permanent interest of the countries of the region so that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization (UNO) and the Organization of American States (OAS), as expressed in the previous Declarations of the Rio Group and the Latin America and Caribbean Summit (CALC), particularly the Summit of Riviera Maya, Mexico, of 23 February 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC.

2. Moreover, they reiterate the importance of complying with the provisions of Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, which calls upon both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the Islands are subject to the process recommended by the General Assembly.

3. They underscore the continuous constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, through negotiation, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on American soil.
4. In this respect, the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) request the CELAC Troika to contact once again the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, in order to inquire on the status of progress of his actions within the framework of the good offices mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly, seeking the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a view to finding, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute on the issue of the Malvinas Islands.
5. The Heads of State and Government of CELAC thank the Troika for its actions.

Santiago, Chile, January 28, 2013

First Summit CELAC - Special Communique on the Malvinas Islands

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) reiterate their strongest support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and that the permanent interest of the countries of the region is for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon possible a peaceful and definitive solution to such dispute, pursuant to the relevant pronouncements of the United Nations Organization (UNO) and of the Organization of American States (OAS), as expressed in previous declarations of the Río Group and of the Latin American and Caribbean Summit (CALC), especially the Declaration of the Riviera Maya Summit, Mexico, 23 February 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC.
2. Furthermore, they reiterate the importance of observing the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 31/49 which calls upon both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the

islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

3. They highlight the permanent constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, by way of negotiations, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on American soil.

4. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) instruct the Presidency Pro Tempore to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, to renew his efforts to fulfill the good offices mission commissioned by the General Assembly through successive resolutions for negotiations to be resumed so as to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the dispute and to report on the progress achieved in the fulfillment of such mission.

5. The Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) thank the Presidency Pro Tempore for its efforts.”

Caracas, Venezuela, December 3, 2011



Ibero-American Summits

Special Communiqué on the Question of the Malvinas Islands adopted
by the Heads of State and Government at the 23rd Ibero-american Summit held
in Panama on 18 and 19 October 2013

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Panama on the occasion of the 23rd Ibero-American Summit:

Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity. Furthermore, they highlight Argentina's constant willingness to engage in dialogue.

With regard to the unilateral actions performed by the United Kingdom in the disputed area for the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources, the Heads of State and Government place emphasis on the calls of the international community to refrain from making decisions entailing unilateral modifications to the situation of the Malvinas Islands in accordance with Resolution 31/49 of the UN General Assembly, since such decisions are of no assistance in finding a definitive solution to the territorial dispute.

The Heads of State and Government reiterate that the military exercises performed by the Government of the United Kingdom, including the launch of missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, are in violation of Resolution 31/49 and, moreover, are contrary to the policy aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the territorial dispute between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In this respect, they underscore the various resolutions of the UN General Assembly urging the Secretary General to use his good offices in order for negotiations to be resumed for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the abovementioned dispute as soon as possible.

Panama, October 18th, 2013

Special Communiqué on the Question of the Malvinas Islands adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the 22nd Ibero-american Summit held in Cádiz, Spain, on 16 and 17 November 2012

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Cádiz, Spain, on the occasion of the 22nd Ibero-American Summit:

Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity. Furthermore, they highlight Argentina's constant willingness to engage in dialogue.

With regard to the unilateral actions performed by the United Kingdom in the disputed area for the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources, the Heads of State and Government place emphasis on the calls of the international community to refrain from making decisions entailing unilateral modifications to the situation of the Malvinas Islands in accordance with Resolution 31/49 of the UN General Assembly, since such decisions are of no assistance in finding a definitive solution to the territorial dispute.

The Heads of State and Government reiterate that the military exercises performed by the Government of the United Kingdom, including the launch of missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, are in violation of Resolution 31/49 and, moreover, are contrary to the policy aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the territorial dispute between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In this respect, they underscore the various resolutions of the UN General Assembly urging the Secretary General to use his good offices in order for negotiations to be resumed for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the abovementioned dispute as soon as possible.

Cádiz, November 17th, 2012.

Special Communiqué on the Question of the Malvinas Islands adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the 21st Ibero-American Summit held in Asunción, Paraguay, on 28 and 29 October 2011:

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Asunción, Paraguay, on the occasion of the 21st Ibero-American Summit:

Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity. Furthermore, they highlight Argentina's constant willingness to engage in dialogue.

With regard to the unilateral actions performed by the United Kingdom in the disputed area for the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources, the Heads of State and Government place emphasis on the calls of the international community to refrain from making decisions entailing unilateral modifications to the situation of the Malvinas Islands in accordance with Resolution 31/49 of the UN General Assembly, since such decisions are of no assistance in finding a definitive solution to the territorial dispute.

The Heads of State and Government reiterate that the military exercises performed by the Government of the United Kingdom, including the launch of missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, are in violation of Resolution 31/49 and, moreover, are contrary to the policy aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the territorial dispute between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In this respect, they underscore the various resolutions of the UN General Assembly urging the Secretary General to use his good offices in order for negotiations to be resumed for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the abovementioned dispute as soon as possible.”

Asunción, Paraguay, October 29th, 2011

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Countries, gathered in Mar del Plata, Argentine Republic, on the occasion of the 20th Ibero-American Summit:

Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding as soon as possible a solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity. Furthermore, we underscore Argentina's permanent commitment to engage in dialogue.

With regard to the unilateral actions carried out by the United Kingdom in the disputed area for the exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources, the Heads of State and Government place emphasis on the calls of the international community to refrain from making decisions entailing unilateral modifications to the situation of the Malvinas Islands in accordance with Resolution 31/49 of the UN General Assembly, since such decisions do not contribute to finding a definitive solution to the territorial dispute.

They consider that the military exercises carried out by the United Kingdom, including missile launches from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, while violating the abovementioned Resolution 31/49, are inconsistent with full compliance with the IMO regulations and incompatible with the policy aimed at seeking a pacific settlement to the territorial dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mar del Plata, Argentina, December 4, 2010

Special Communiqué regarding Sovereignty in the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Estoril, Portugal, on 29 November- 1 December 2009 on the occasion of the 19th Ibero-American Summit: Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding as soon as possible a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Estoril, Portugal, December 1st, 2009

Special Communiqué regarding Sovereignty in the Question of the Malvinas Islands of the 18th Ibero-American Summit:

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries gathered in San Salvador, El Salvador, on 29-31 October 2008 on the occasion of the 18th Ibero-American Summit: Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

San Salvador, El Salvador, October 29 -31 2008

Special Communiqué on Argentina's demand regarding the resumption of sovereignty negotiations in the Question of the Malvinas Islands that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 22 Spanish and Portuguese-speaking States of Latin America and Europe submitted to the Heads of State and Government gathered in the 17th Ibero-American Summit in Santiago, 8, 9 and 10 November 2007

Special Communiqué regarding sovereignty in the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Santiago de Chile on the occasion of the 17th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Santiago, Chile, November 8-10th, 2007

Special Communiqué Regarding Sovereignty in the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the occasion of the 16th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a

prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Montevideo, Uruguay, November 5, 2006

Special Communiqué on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Salamanca, Spain, on the occasion of the 15th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Salamanca, Spain, October 15, 2005

Special Communiqué regarding sovereignty on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in San José, Costa Rica, on the occasion of the 14th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

San José, Costa Rica, November 20, 2004

Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on the occasion of the 13th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, November 15, 2003

Special Declaration on the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, on the occasion of the 12th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Bávaro, Dominican Republic, 16 November 16th, 2002

Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Countries on the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of the 11th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the provisions, purposes and resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Lima, November 24, 2001

Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries on the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of States and Government of the Ibero-American countries, gathered in Panamá, on the occasion of the 10th Ibero-American Summit, reaffirm the need for the Governments

of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the provisions, purposes and resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Panama, Panama, November 18, 2000

Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries gathered in the city of La Habana, Cuba, taking into consideration the progress reached in Argentine-British relations following our Margarita Declaration, affirm once again the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Havana, Cuba, November 1st, 1999

Margarita Island Declaration

Malvinas Islands

33. We affirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands, in pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and the provisions and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Margarita Island, Venezuela, November 9, 1997

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

Ministerial Decision

XLIIID/496

THE XLIII MEETING OF MINISTERS

WHEREAS:

The Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) have affirmed, through various pronouncements, their strongest support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas;

The CELAC has also affirmed the regions permanent interest for the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS) as stated in declarations by the Río Group and the Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC), especially on the occasion of the Unity Summit held in the Riviera Maya, Mexico, on February 23, 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC;

The Ministers of Energy and Heads of Delegation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), at the meeting held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, October 25, 2013, reiterated unanimously the strategic nature of natural energy resources, highlighting the right of nations to permanent sovereignty over them, according to their respective legal frameworks;

Hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities on the continental shelf in the area of the Malvinas Islands are contrary to Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, which urges Argentina and the United Kingdom to refrain from adopting decisions that

entail the introduction of unilateral modifications into the situation for as long as the islands are subject to the process recommended by the General Assembly, as it has been explicitly recalled by the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean in the “Special Communiqué on hydrocarbon exploration on the continental shelf” adopted on the occasion of the Unity Summit above mentioned, and in successive statements of CELAC;

The Lima Agreement creates the Latin American Energy Organization on the basis of principles such as solidarity, defense and protection of the natural resources of Member Countries, since the governments considered as one of the reasons for the establishment of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) that “(..) *Latin American peoples have the full and indisputable right to defend, safeguard, and utilize the natural resources within their territories, in the manner deemed by each as most appropriate for its interests, and in accordance with international law, whether these be energy, mineral, or agricultural resources, as well as fishing and other resources within the maritime jurisdiction and other waters of the said countries; and to defend themselves individually or collectively from all kinds of pressures brought to bear against any of them in their just struggle to exercise fully their sovereign rights.*”

In this respect, the Lima Agreement establishes “(..) *the need to coordinate action through the Latin American Energy Organization to attain the objective of defending in the face of actions, sanctions, or coercions, the measures that these countries have adopted or may adopt in the exercise of their sovereignty, aimed at the preservation of their natural resources and especially their energy resources.*”

DECIDED

ARTICLE ONE - To reiterate the mandate of the Heads of State and Governments of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) as to express their strongest support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and the permanent interest of the countries of the region for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute.

ARTICLE TWO.- To recognize the mandate of the Unity Summit of the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Rivera Maya, Mexico, with respect to the importance of the provisions of Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly in relation to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons on the Argentine

continental shelf and to reiterate the call on both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications into the situation for as long as the islands are subject to the process recommended by the United Nations.

ARTICLE THREE.- To recognize the right of the Argentine Republic to take legal actions with full respect for International Law and relevant resolutions against non authorized hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in the areas referred to in Article One.

ARTICLE FOUR.- To acknowledge the decisions issued by the Secretary of Energy of Argentina with respect to companies involved in non authorized hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in the areas referred to in Article One.

Dominican Republic, Punta Cana, 29th November 2013.

Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC)

Joint Declaration On The Legitimate Rights Of The Argentine Republic In The Sovereignty Dispute About The Question Of The Malvinas Islands:

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Latin America and Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC) reaffirm their support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the dispute over sovereignty with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”.

They recall the regional interest in that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

They further state that, in respect of the Treaty of Lisbon modifying the Treaty of the European Union and the Constitutive Treaty of the European Community, the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands in the regime of “Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories” is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over the said archipelagos.

Jamaica, November 6th, 2009

Summit of Heads of State and Government Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development - CALC

We, the Heads of State and Government of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC), meeting in Salvador, Federative Republic of Brazil, on December 16th to 17th 2008:

CONSIDERING THAT within the Organization of American States it has repeatedly been stated that the Question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern; REAFFIRM the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy, in the framework of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and its Special Committee on Decolonization, as well as of the reiterated resolutions and declarations on the same question adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, December 16th 2008.

Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean

Declaration on the issue of the Malvinas Islands of the Head of State and Government

The Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered at the Unity Summit, reaffirm their support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the dispute over sovereignty with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They recall the regional interest in that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

They further state that, in respect of the Treaty of Lisbon modifying the Treaty of the European Union and the Constitutive Treaty of the European Community, the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in the regime of Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over the said archipelagos.

Mayan Riviera, Mexico, February 23, 2010

Special Communiqué on Exploration for Fossil Fuels on the Continental Shelf

At the Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean, the President of the Argentine Republic, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, informed the Heads of State of Latin America and the Caribbean about persistent unilateral British actions in prospecting for and extracting fossil fuels in the area of the Argentine continental shelf.

The President of Argentina noted that a semi-submersible oil rig had arrived to begin exploration work in an area of the Argentine continental shelf located some 100 nautical miles north of the Malvinas Islands. In connection with this, on 2 February 2010 the Argentine Government sent the United Kingdom a note of protest, rejecting its decision to authorise those activities. That note of protest has been distributed as an official document of both the United Nations and the OAS.

In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean recalled United Nations General Assembly Resolution 31/49 which calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Mayan Riviera, Mexico, February 23, 2010

Declaration by the Rio Group on the United Kingdom Military Activities in the Malvinas Islands

On the occasion of the communication sent by British military forces to the Argentinean authorities on October, 8th 2010 which reported on a missile fire project from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, the Rio Group rejects the implementation of such exercises that contrasts with the policy of adherence to the search for a solution by peaceful means. The foregoing is in accordance with the appeals of the international community and the provisions of Resolution 31/49 of the General Assembly of the United Nations that urges both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands go through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

In regard to this, on October 9th, 2010, the government of Argentina submitted a note of protest to the United Kingdom over the attempt to conduct military exercise and demanded the British government to refrain from carrying it out. This note has been circulated as an official document of the United Nations and the OAS.

The Rio Group reaffirms what was stated in earlier Declarations and reiterates its strong support for the legitimate rights of Argentina in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland referred to the question of the Malvinas Islands. Likewise, it reminds the permanent regional interest that the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume the negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and the surrounding maritime areas in accordance with relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Santiago, October 15th, 2010

XXVIII Ministerial Meeting of the Río Group.

Joint Declaration on the Legitimate Rights of the Argentine Republic in the Sovereignty Dispute About the Question of the Malvinas Islands:

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Río Group reaffirm their support to the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the dispute over sovereignty with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”.

They recall the regional interest in that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

They further state that, in respect of the Treaty of Lisbon modifying the Treaty of the European Union and the Constitutive Treaty of the European Community, the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands in the regime of “Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories” is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over the said archipelagos.

Montego Bay, November 5th, 2009

Joint Declaration on the Legitimate Rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of the Río Group reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They recall the region's interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant UN and OAS resolutions and statements.

They further state that, with regard to the Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty of the European Union and the Constitutive Treaty of the European Community, the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands in the Overseas Countries and Territories Association regime is incompatible with the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic and with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over said archipelagos.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, March 7, 2008

Communiqué from the Rio Group on Malvinas, 19th Summit

The Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They recall the region's interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant UN and OAS resolutions and statements.

Turkeyen, Guyana, March 3rd, 2007

Declaration distributed on the occasion of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the Rio Group – European Union, held in Luxembourg on May 27th 2005

The Ministers of the Rio Group, gathered in Luxembourg on May 27th 2005 on the occasion of the 12th Ministerial Meeting of the Rio Group – European Union reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They recall the region's interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant UN and OAS resolutions and statements.

They express their concern about the inclusion of the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands in Annex II related to title IV, "Overseas Countries and Territories Association", Part III of the Treaty by which a Constitution for Europe is established, which is incompatible with the existence of the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom, as recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Luxembourg, May 27th, 2005

Communiqué from the Rio Group on Malvinas

The Members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Political Coordination – the Rio Group – reaffirm their support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

They recall the region's interest in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over

the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant UN and OAS resolutions and statements.

They express their concern about the inclusion of the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands in Annex II related to title IV, “Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories”, Part III of the Treaty by which a Constitution for Europe is established.

Buenos Aires, May 10th., 2005

Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the Rio Group on the Malvinas Islands, 18th Summit

We reaffirm our support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands. Furthermore, we recall the region's interest in seeing as soon as possible a solution to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over these territories in accordance with the resolutions and statements of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 2004

Seventh Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

Press Release

Situation in the South Atlantic

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs stated their satisfaction for the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between the governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom. This fact highlights that dialogue and negotiation constitute the most suitable means of searching solutions to the existent differences among nations, and it will strengthen the compliance with the objectives of the Statement of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic. Furthermore, they reiterated their support for the legitimate sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas Islands.

Tlatelolco, Mexico D.F, March 30, 1990.

ICA Declaration

The Heads of State of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, gathered in the city of Ica, Peru, on October 11th and 12th 1989, held the Third Presidential Summit of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Political Coordination and have adopted the following declaration:

Situation in the South Atlantic

We express our satisfaction at the imminent resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, which will take place in Madrid, Spain, on October 17th and 18th this year. This will strengthen the objectives of the Statement of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic. Furthermore, we reiterate our support for the legitimate sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic.

Ica, Peru, October 12, 1989

Presidential Summit, Acapulco

Acapulco Commitment for Peace, Development and Democracy

The Heads of State of the member countries of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Political Coordination: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, gathered in Acapulco, Mexico, have held discussions in this city to examine the great political and economic challenges our countries face and, on the basis of the fundamentals affinities that unite us, look for answers that fulfill the aspirations and legitimate requirements of progress and well-being of our peoples.

32. We reiterate, furthermore, our support for the legitimate sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas Islands, and express the need to find a prompt solution to the dispute through negotiations between the parties.

Acapulco, Mexico, November 29, 1987

Meeting of Presidents of South America

Declaration on Malvinas

The Meeting of Presidents of South America, held in Brasilia on 31 August and 1 September 2000, states that there still exists in the South Atlantic the colonial situation of the Malvinas Islands.

Convinced that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the ideals of peace, security and cooperation in the subcontinent, the Meeting of Presidents agrees on the need for the two Parties to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Group of 77 and China

Paragraph adopted the Ministerial Declaration of the 37th Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, New York
September 26, 2013

“The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China met at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 26 September 2013 on the occasion of their thirty-sixth annual meeting. The Ministers reviewed the world economic situation and the development challenges faced by developing countries and adopted the following Declaration:

140. The Ministers reaffirm the need for the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands, which seriously damages the economic capacities of Argentina and the need for both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply the introduction of unilateral modifications in the situation while the Islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly”.

Paragraph adopted the Ministerial Declaration of the 36th Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. New York, September 28, 2012

“The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China met at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 September 2012 on the occasion of their thirty-sixth annual meeting. The Ministers reviewed the world economic situation

and the development challenges faced by developing countries and adopted the following Declaration:

113. The Ministers reaffirm the need for the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands, which seriously damages the economic capacities of Argentina and the need for both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply the introduction of unilateral modifications in the situation while the Islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly”.

Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 and China on the occasion
of UNCTAD XIII , Doha, Qatar Doha, April 23, 2012
The road to Doha: A world of constancy; a world of change

1. We, the Ministers of the member States of the Group of 77 and China, met in Doha, Qatar, on the occasion of the thirteenth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (...)

19. We reaffirm the need for the Government of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to “the Question of the Malvinas Islands”, which seriously damages the economic capacities of the Argentine Republic and the need for both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the Islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Ministerial Declaration

New York, September 23, 2011

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 23 September 2011 on the occasion of their Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting and adopted the following Declaration:

111. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to “the Question of the Malvinas Islands”, which seriously damages the economic capacities of the Argentine Republic and the need for both parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Group of 77 and China in the meeting at Doha, Qatar, during the Second South Summit from 14 to 16 June 2005

Doha, Qatar, June 16, 2005

63. We reaffirm the need for the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the “Question of the Malvinas Islands”, which seriously damages the economic capacities of the Argentine Republic.

Summit of South American-Arab Countries (ASPA)

The Heads of State and Government of South American countries and Arab countries gathered at the Third Summit of Lima on October 2, 2012

Paragraph on the Question of Malvinas included in the Lima Declaration

2.21 Call on the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute referred to as “Question of the Malvinas Islands”, in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions. Reiterate that the pretense to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the European Union Decisions on Overseas Association may be applied is not in accordance with the fact that a sovereignty dispute over such islands exists. Further state that the unilateral nonrenewable natural resources exploration activities carried out currently in the Argentine continental shelf around the Malvinas Islands are incompatible with the provisions of Res 31/49 of the UNGA. Call on the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from carrying out military exercises on territories subject to a sovereignty dispute recognized by the United Nations.

Lima, October 2, 2012”

Paragraph in the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the South American Countries and Arab Countries Doha, Qatar, March 31, 2009

20. Call on the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute referred to as “Question of the Malvinas Islands”, in accordance with the many relevant UN Resolutions. We reiterate that the pretence to consider the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories to which the Fourth Part of the Treaty Establishing the European Community, the name of which will be changed to Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the European Union Decisions on Overseas Association may be applied is not in accordance with the fact that a sovereignty dispute over such islands exists.

Qatar, March 31, 2009

Declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of ASPA

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the South American and Arab countries gathered in Buenos Aires on 20 and 21 February 2008, according to what was stipulated in the Brasilia Declaration, after overviewing the progress achieved in various fields of cooperation between the two regions since the convening of the Brasilia Summit in May 2005, agree as follows:

13. They call on the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a fair, peaceful and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute referred to as “Question of the Malvinas Islands”, in accordance with the many relevant UN Resolutions. They further state that the inclusion of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as territories associated to Europe in Annex II to Title IV, “Association of Overseas Countries and Territories”, of Part III of the Treaty amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community is not in accordance with the fact that a sovereignty dispute over such islands exists.

Buenos Aires, February 21, 2008

Paragraph included in the Chief of State and Government of South American Countries and Arab Countries

2.15. The Heads of State and Government of the South American and Arab countries call on the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a just, peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute referred to as “Question of the Malvinas Islands”, in accordance with the numerous relevant UN Resolutions. Furthermore, they express that the inclusion of Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands as countries and territories associated to Europe in Annex II related to Title IV, “Association of Overseas Countries and Territories”, of the Third Part of the Treaty Establishing the European Union, is incompatible with the existence of a sovereignty dispute over these islands.

Brasilia, Brazil, May 11, 2005

Africa-South America Summit (ASA)

Malabo Declaration, adopted in the III ASA Summit that took place in Equatorial Guinea on February 20th to 22th 2013

We, Heads of State and Government of Africa and South America, meeting at our Third Africa-South America Summit (ASA) in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea from 20-22 February 2013;

26. *We recognize* the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas, and *urge* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic in order to find, as soon as possible, a fair, peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other regional and international organizations.

Malabo, February 20, 2013

Declaration of New Sparta II Summit South America-Africa

WE the Heads of State and Government of South America and Africa, meeting at the Second Summit of South America-Africa (ASA II) in Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta State, Venezuela, on 26 and 27 September 2009;

39. WE APPEAL to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Argentine Republic to resume negotiations in order to find, as a matter of urgency, a fair, pacific and definitive solution to the dispute regarding sovereignty over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands and South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and surrounding maritime spaces, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations and other regional and international organizations.

Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta State, Venezuela, September 27, 2009.

Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic (ZPCAS)

Paragraph adopted at the Seventh Ministerial Meeting, Montevideo, Uruguay, 2013

“We, the Ministers of the Member States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, hereinafter referred to as the Zone, meeting in Montevideo on the 15th and 16th of January 2013, on the occasion of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Zone ;

(...)

54. Reaffirm the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

55. View with concern the continuation of situations that adversely affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of some Member States of the Zone;

56. Support efforts by Member States of the Zone in promoting the principle of settling disputes by peaceful means and in finding negotiated solutions to territorial disputes affecting Member States of the Zone;

57. Call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the Question of the Malvinas Islands with a view to finding as soon as possible a peaceful, just and durable solution to the sovereignty dispute;

58. Reaffirm GA resolution 31/49 which requires both parties in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the maritime surrounding areas, to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly resolutions. In this context, view with concern the development of illegitimate hydrocarbon exploration activities in the area under dispute, as well as the reinforcement of the military presence by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the area, in violation of UNGA Resolution 31/49”.

Paragraph adopted at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting, Luanda, Angola, 2007

The Ministers of the Member States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic hereinafter referred to as “the Zone”, meeting in Luanda on 18 and 19 of June 2007 on the occasion of the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of “the Zone”:

10. Call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the “Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)” with a view to finding as soon as possible a peaceful, just and durable solution to the sovereignty dispute;

Luanda, June 19, 2007

Non-Aligned Movement

Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at Ministerial Level of the Non-Aligned Movement. Harare, May 1989.

233. The Ministers reaffirmed their total support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. The recalled the several General Assembly resolutions on this question, including the latest resolution 43/25, and urged the resumption of negotiations on the matter between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Reaffirming the need that the solution of the question of the Malvinas Islands take into account the interests of the population of the Islands, the Ministers took note with satisfaction of the willingness expressed by Argentina to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the lifestyle, traditions and cultural identity of the islanders, which involved the adoption of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that could be negotiated.

234. The Ministers commended the constructive attitude shown by the Argentine Government in the search of a peaceful solution, including its own concrete proposals in favour of previous conditions. They compared this attitude to that assumed by the United Kingdom, its continued refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands, its Declaration on Fisheries in the South-West Atlantic of 29 October 1986, its constant increase in its military and naval might in the region, including the carrying out of military maneuvers in that same region, as well as its rejection of the proposals of the Argentine Government aimed at establishing a new dialogue which would encourage the holding of global negotiations on the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Ministers deplored all these acts aimed at perpetuating the colonial presence in the Malvinas. They urged the Government of the United Kingdom to refrain from taking unilateral measures that would introduce modifications in the situation while a solution to the question of sovereignty remains pending, and to accept and implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on this Question.

235. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the British military and naval presence in great scale in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich region, including a strategic airport, was an issue of great concern for Latin American countries, endangered peace and was detrimental to the stability of the region. In this context, they once again declared that the establishment of bases and other military installations in the dependent territories was an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV)) and was incompatible with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above mentioned resolution.

Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Nicosia, Cyprus from 5 to 10 September 1988

227. The Ministers reaffirmed their full support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They recalled the several resolutions of the General Assembly on this question, including the latest resolution 42/19, and urged the resumption of negotiations on the matter between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom. Reaffirming the need that the solution of the question of the Malvinas Islands take into account the interests of the population of the Islands, the Ministers took note with satisfaction of the willingness expressed by Argentina to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the lifestyle, traditions and cultural identity of the islanders, which involved the adoption of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that could be negotiated.

228. The Ministers commended the constructive attitude shown by the Argentine Government in the search of a peaceful solution, including its own concrete proposals in favour of bilateral conversations with an unlimited agenda and without previous conditions. They compared this attitude to that assumed by the United Kingdom, its continued refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands, its Declaration on Fisheries in the South-West Atlantic of 29 October 1986, its constant increase in its military and naval might in the region, including the carrying out of military maneuvers

in that same region between 7 and 31 March 1988, as well as its rejection of the proposals of the Argentine Government aimed at establishing a new dialogue which would encourage the holding of global negotiations on the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Ministers deplored all these acts aimed at perpetuating the colonial presence in the Malvinas. They urged the Government of the United Kingdom to refrain from taking unilateral measures that would introduce modifications in the situation while a solution to the question of sovereignty remains pending, and to accept and implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on this Question.

229. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the British military and naval presence in great scale in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich region, including a strategic airport, was an issue of great concern for Latin American countries, endangered peace and was detrimental to the stability of the region. In this context, they once again declared that the establishment of bases and other military installations in the dependent territories was an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV)) and was incompatible with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above mentioned resolution.

Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting held from 5 to 10 October in New York, approved on 6 October 1988

The Ministers reaffirmed their full support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They recalled the several resolutions of the General Assembly on this question, including the latest resolution 41/40, and requested the resumption of negotiations on the matter between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom. Reaffirming the need that the solution of the question of the Malvinas Islands take into account the interests of the population of the Islands, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note with satisfaction of the willingness expressed by Argentina to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the lifestyle, traditions and cultural identity of the islanders, which involved the adoption of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that could be negotiated. The Ministers congratulated the Argentine Government

on its proposal of 17 November 1986, reiterated on 1 February 1987, on bilateral discussions with an open agenda and without preconditions. As compared to the provocative attitude adopted by the United Kingdom, its persistent refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands, its “Declaration on Fisheries in the South-West Atlantic” of 29 October 1986, its continued military and naval build up in the South Atlantic aimed at further increasing the consolidation of the area and its rejection of the proposal by the Argentine Government on a new dialogue which would pave the way for global negotiations on the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Ministers deplored all these acts aimed at maintaining British colonial presence in the Malvinas. They appealed to the Government of the United Kingdom to refrain from adopting unilateral measures that would alter the situation while the sovereignty issue remained unresolved.

Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement for Latin American and Caribbean Affairs. Georgetown, Guyana from 9 to 12 March 1987

106. Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21 and 41/40, the Ministers reiterated their absolute support for the Argentina Republic’s right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations.

107. The Ministers expressed the concern of the Movement for the situation created in the area of the Malvinas Islands as a result of the “Declaration on Fisheries in the South-West Atlantic” issued by the British Government on 29 October 1986. They regretted the adoption of such measure, which coincides with the continued refusal of the British Government to implement United Nations resolutions on the Question of the Malvinas Islands, and considered that the British position is inappropriate in view of the repeated and constructive Argentine proposals for bilateral discussions and negotiations with an open agenda and without preconditions. In this context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction that on the occasion of the effective implementation, on 1 February 1987, of the above mentioned

Declaration, the Government of Argentina had reiterated its proposal of 17 November 1986 and they pointed out that that attitude represents a new concrete contribution to the peaceful and lasting settlement of the Malvinas Question.

108. The Ministers stressed with satisfaction that the Government of Argentina, given this recent provocation, has offered proposals to the Government of the United Kingdom for a new dialogue that would pave the way for global negotiations on the conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General.

109. The Ministers deplored the rejection of these proposals by the Government of the United Kingdom and called for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General in order to reach a peaceful settlement.

110. The Ministers also reiterated that the increasing British military and naval build-up in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands, creates growing tension in the region and constitutes an attempt to perpetuate the colonial regime in the area.

111. The Ministers reiterated their support for and solidarity with the Argentine Republic in its struggle to put an end to the colonial presence in the Malvinas Islands and appealed to the Government the United Kingdom to refrain from taking unilateral actions that would modify the situation while the sovereignty question remains unresolved.

Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. Harare, August - September 1986. Draft policy statement

234. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated their call for the resumption of negotiations between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. They also reaffirmed the need for the solution to duly take into account the interests of the population of the Islands and took note with satisfaction of the willingness expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and

guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the Islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the use of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that could be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in accordance with the principles and declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the matter and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

235. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and commended the Argentine Government for its concrete contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution to the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

They noted with satisfaction that, after the adoption of resolution 40/21, the Government of Argentina had confirmed its readiness to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly, and they urged the Government of the United Kingdom to also agree to their resumption and to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the sovereignty disputes remains unsettled.

236. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, including a strategic airport, was a cause for great concern for the countries of the Latin America, endangered peace and adversely affected the stability in the area.

237. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on dependent territories was an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the aforementioned resolution.

Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi, 16-19 April 1986

238. The Ministers reiterated their firm support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated

their call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. They also reaffirmed the need for that solution to duly take into account the interests of the population of the Island and took note with satisfaction of the willingness expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and guarantees the maintenance of the way of life of the islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the adoption of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that could be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in accordance with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the matter and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

239. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and commended the Argentine Government for its concrete contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution of the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom. They noted with satisfaction that, after the adoption of resolution 40/21, the Government of Argentina had confirmed its readiness to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly, and they urged the Government of the United Kingdom to also agree to their resumption and to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the sovereignty dispute remains unsettled.

240. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, which include a strategic airport, were a cause for great concern to the countries of Latin America and adversely affected the stability in the region.

241. The Ministers recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on dependent territories was an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above mentioned resolution.

Paragraphs related to the Malvinas Question of the Draft of the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, prepared by Angola (Luanda 1985)

The Ministers reiterated their strong support to the right of the Argentine Republic to reestablish its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. They recognized that the South Georgias Islands and South Sandwich Islands are an integral part of Latin America, and they opposed the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in those Islands. At the same time they asked the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations with the participation and the good offices of the United Nations, and reaffirmed that both parties should duly take into account the interests of the population of the islands.

This would ensure a prompt, peaceful and just solution to the problem in accordance with the principles and relevant decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12. In this regard, they noted the Communiqué issued by the Swiss Government and the Representative of the Brazilian Government, in Berne, on 20 June 1984.

The Ministers stressed with concern that the massive military and naval presence of the United Kingdom in the region of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich, and the establishment of a permanent strategic military base in the Islands, represents a source of tension in the region and a permanent threat to peace and stability in Latin America.

Letter dated 8 October, 1984 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

I have the honor to send you a copy of the Final Communiqué adopted at the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries attending the Thirty-Ninth Session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, and to request that you circulate it among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51,

52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 78, 80, 87, 88 and 104 from the program, and as an official document of the Security Council.

93. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated their call for a resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to duly take into account the the interests of the population of the islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in accordance with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the matter and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9 and 38/12. In this regard they noted the Communiqué issued by the Government of Switzerland and the Representative of the Government of Brazil in Berne on 20 July 1984.

94. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed satisfaction at the readiness of the Argentine Government to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly and urged the Government of the United Kingdom to also agree to their resumption.

95. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the construction of a permanent and strategic base in the Malvinas Islands were a source of serious concern to the countries of Latin America and adversely affected the stability in the area.

Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries attending the thirty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York from 4 to 7 October 1983

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm support for the Argentine Republic's right to have sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They urged that these negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom be resumed with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and

reaffirmed the need for the parties to duly take into account the interests of the population of the Islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in accordance with principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries on the matter and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the massive British military naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the construction of a permanent and strategic military base in the Malvinas Islands were a source of serious concern to the Latin American region and adversely affected the stability in that area.

Final Documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi from 7 to 11 March 1983

156. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They urged that these negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom be resumed with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to duly take into account the interests of the population of the islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in accordance with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the matter and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9.

157. The Conference recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands are an integral part of the Latin American region and in that sense expressed its satisfaction on the solidarity and firm support given by the Latin American and other non-Aligned countries to the Argentine Republic in its efforts to solve the sovereignty dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in these islands.

158. At the same time the Conference considered that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands region are a cause for serious concern to the countries of the region and adversely affect the stability in the area

Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983

65. The Ministers reiterated their support on the decision taken at previous conferences and meetings of the Non-Aligned Countries Movement in which they expressed their support to the right of the Argentine Republic to restore its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands through negotiations and reiterated the need for the parties concerned to duly take into account the interest of the population of the Islands. They recalled that the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, hegemony, apartheid and racism and all form of alien domination, the full respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the non use or threat of use of force and the peaceful solution of controversies were fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

66. The Ministers recalled what had been expressed in the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in La Havana in 1982, and recognized that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and Sound Sandwich are an integral part of the Latin American region and, in this sense, expressed their satisfaction on the solidarity and firm support that the Latin American countries and other non-aligned countries provided Argentina in its efforts to solve this dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in the Islands.

67. The Ministers expressed that the way to decolonize the territories involved in the question of the Malvinas Islands was giving solution to the sovereignty dispute between the Argentine and British Governments and urged both parties to resume negotiations with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General to reach as soon as possible a just, peaceful and permanent solution to the dispute, in accordance to the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement, with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9 of the General Assembly and resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) of the Secretary Council.

68. The Ministers considered that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom in the Malvinas Islands area were a source of great concern to the countries of the region and adversely affected the stability thereof.

81. The Ministers observed the existence in Latin America of an area in which nuclear weapons are banned pursuant to Treaty of Tlateloco to which 22 Latin American States

are Parties, and considered that the area will not be effective until conditions have been created to allow all Latin American States to sign and ratify it and for all the Nuclear Powers to respect it. The Ministers urged the States with international responsibility over the non-sovereign territories in the region to ratify the Additional Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco so that these territories may receive the benefits deriving from the Protocol.

82. In this context, the Ministers took note of the declarations made by the Argentine Republic during the thirty-seventh period of sessions of the General Assembly on the introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich region.

Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982.

35. Recalling the decisions on Latin America adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana, the meeting also reaffirmed its decisions on Central America, particularly on El Salvador, and reiterated its support for the right of the Argentine Republic to obtain the restoration of the Malvinas Islands to its sovereignty and called for the resumption of negotiations with the participation and the good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General, between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to reach as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to the issue, taking into account the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement and United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 2625 (XXV), 3160 (XXVIII) and 31/49.

Documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. Havana 31 May to 5 June, 1982. Final Communiqué

25. In a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, recent years have witnessed a resurgence of the use or threat of use of force; political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural pressures; denial of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples and territories under colonial and alien domination; of aggression, military intervention, foreign occupation, with the introduction and presence of foreign, mercenary and irregular forces under any pretext against the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States; of interference in the internal and external affairs of States; the application of economic, political or diplomatic retaliations and other hostile measures against countries that adopt an independent attitude.

26. Hence continuing outbreaks of aggression and tension such as those in the Middle East, Africa, particularly Southern Africa, South-West Asia, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and Central America, whereas a new source of tension in the South Atlantic and the conflicts between States further deteriorated the international situation.

27. The military operations in the South Atlantic by the United Kingdom through the use of a large military contingent including nuclear warships endanger international peace and security and could cause a greater conflagration of unforeseeable consequences.

109. At the same time, they reiterated their concern that tension has continued to rise in the Central American Caribbean and the South Atlantic, especially as a result of the colonialist and imperialist policies of aggression and intervention.

110. The Ministers reiterated the decisions of previous conferences and meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement in which they expressed their support for the rights of the Argentine Republic to have sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored. They recalled that the struggle against colonialism in all its forms is a basic principle of non-alignment and reiterated its firm solidarity with Argentina in its efforts to put an end to the anachronistic colonial presence in the Malvinas Islands and prevent its reestablishment.

111. The Ministers reiterated the need to fully respect the principles of non-alignment, namely, anti-colonialism, anti-neocolonialism and opposition to all forms of alien domination, full respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and non-use of force in international relations.

112. The Ministers further recognized that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias and South Sandwich are an integral part of Latin America and British military actions as well as actions and pressures, overt or covert, from other developed countries, affect the entire region. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction with the solidarity and firm support that Latin American countries are providing to Argentina in its struggle against the British attempt to re-impose colonial rule.

113. The Ministers denounced any attempt by the United Kingdom or any other power to establish military bases or to impose security arrangements in this Latin American territory against the sovereign willingness of the Argentina Republic, as a means to impose imperialist domination in the area and as a serious threat to international peace and security throughout the South Atlantic region.

114. The Ministers deplored the military operations that are carried out in the South Atlantic though a large military contingent from the United Kingdom with the support and assistance of the United States. The Ministers called for an immediate end to this support and assistance from the United States and urged an immediate end to military operations. They also urged developed countries to refrain to encourage the continuation or intensification of military operations in the South Atlantic.

Communiqué approved by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on 5 May 1982.

On 5 May 1982 a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement was held at the request of the Permanent Representative of Argentina.

The Permanent Representative of Argentina informed the Bureau of the developments that occurred in the region of the Malvinas Islands since the last Bureau meeting held on 26 April, which have seriously increased tension in the area and have endangered peace and security of the region and the world.

The Coordinating Bureau:

1. Expresses its regret over the increasing loss of lives in the Malvinas Islands conflict.

2. Reiterates all its aspects the Communiqué adopted on 26 April 1982.
3. Reiterates the statement contained therein that the use of force in relations between States are acts contrary to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.
4. Confirms the support expressed in the Communiqué to Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, reaffirmed in all Ministerial meetings of the Movement held from the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Lima (Peru) in August 1975.
5. Urges once again the parties in the conflict to urgently seek a just, lasting and peaceful solution in accordance with resolution 502 (1982) of the Security Council in its entirety, with the decisions and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations General Assembly relevant resolutions.

**Communiqué adopted by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement.
New York, 26 April 1982.**

The meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held on 26 April 1982 was requested by the Permanent Representative of Argentina.

The Permanent Representative of Argentina brought to the attention of the Bureau the recent developments in the region of the Malvinas Islands, increasing the tension in the area and thus seriously jeopardizing international peace and security.

The Coordinating Bureau reaffirmed its view that the use of force or threat of use of force in relations between States are contrary to the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned.

In accordance with the traditional support of the Non-Aligned Movement to the decolonization process, the Coordinating Bureau recalled Paragraph 87 of the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Lima, Peru in August 1975, which stated:

“The Non-Aligned Countries, without prejudice to ratify the validity of the principle of self-determination as a general principle to other territories, in the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands they firmly support the just claim of the Argentine Republic and call upon the United Kingdom to actively continue the negotiations entrusted by the United Nations in order to restore that territory to Argentine sovereignty and thus put and end to

that illegal situation that still prevails in the Southern part of the American continent.”

The support of the Non-Aligned Movement to Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has been reaffirmed in subsequent Summits and Ministerial meetings of the Movement including the Ministerial Meeting held in New York in September 1981.

In this context, the Bureau expressed its support for efforts to obtain a just, lasting, peaceful and negotiated in accordance with the implementation of Resolution 502 (1982) of the Security Council in its entirety, the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the General Assembly relevant resolutions.

Plenary Meeting of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries attending the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly (25 to 28 September 1981).

Communiqué

The Meeting strongly reiterated its support for the right of the Argentine Republic to obtain restoration of the Malvinas Islands and to exercise its territorial sovereignty over them and also called for negotiations to accelerate with the United Kingdom in this regard.

Conference of Foreign Ministers. New Delhi, 1981

104. Concerning the particular and special case of the Malvinas Islands, the Ministers reiterated their strong support for the right of the Argentine Republic regarding the restoration of this territory to its sovereignty and asked for the acceleration of negotiations with the United Kingdom on this matter. The Ministers also expressed their hope that the United States implement and respect rigorously the Panama Canal Treaty to give effect to the full sovereignty and jurisdiction of Panama over their entire national territory, as well as the regime of neutrality of the interoceanic route.

Final Declaration of the VI (Sixth) Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. Havana, Cuba, 3 to 9 September 1979.

Paragraph 168: “In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Heads of State or Government strongly reiterated their support for the right of the Argentine Republic to the return of the territory to its sovereignty and called for negotiations to accelerate to that end.”

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, Colombo, 1979.

Paragraph 93: “In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Ministers strongly support the just aspirations of Argentina on the reintegration of the territory to Argentine sovereignty and ask to expedite negotiations to that end.”

Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries. Belgrade, 1978

Paragraph 124: In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Ministers strongly support the just aspirations of Argentina, for the recovery of this territory to Argentine sovereignty and urge to accelerate negotiations to that end.

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries.
Havana, Cuba, 15 to 20 May 1978

Paragraph 96: Political Statement

“In the case of the Malvinas Islands, the Bureau supported the just aspiration of the Argentine Republic and urged to accelerate negotiations in order to restore this territory to the Argentine Republic.”

V (Fifth) Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,
Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976.

119: “In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Conference firmly supported the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urged the United Kingdom to actively pursue negotiations recommended by the United Nations for the purpose of restoring that territory to Argentine sovereignty, thus ending that illegal situation that still prevails in the Southern part of the American continent.”

38: “The Conference demanded the restoration of the sovereignty over Guantanamo, the Panama Canal Zone and the Malvinas respectively to Cuba, Panama and Argentina who are the rightful owners of these territories.”

Final Declaration of the V (Fifth) Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries,
Lima, 30 August 1975. The following paragraph was adopted:

The Non-Aligned Countries, without prejudice to ratify the validity of the principle of self-determination as a general principle to other territories, in the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands they firmly support the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urge the United Kingdom to actively pursue negotiations entrusted by the United Nations in order to restore this territory to Argentine sovereignty and thus put an end to the illegal situation that still persists in the Southern part of the American continent.

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Communiqué Issued at the Conclusion of the Twenty-Third Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), 8-9 March 2012, Paramaribo, Suriname

(CARICOM Secretariat, Turkeyen, Greater Georgetown, Guyana) The Twenty-Third Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was held in Paramaribo, Suriname, from 8-9 March 2012.

(...)

The Malvinas/Falklands Islands

Heads of Government reiterated the importance of observing the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 31/49. Heads of Government also called on both parties to resume negotiations on all the relevant issues in order to find as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, in keeping with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

Paramaribo, Suriname, March 9, 2012

Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)

Special Communiqué of the Bolivarian Alliance of the Peoples of Our America (ALBA-TCP) Rejecting Referendum Organized by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich and Surrounding Maritime Areas

We, the member countries of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA-TCP), communicate our firm rejection to the international community in the face of the referendum that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland carry out in order to define the destiny of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich and Surrounding Maritime Areas, ignoring the historical right of the Republic of Argentina on those territories.

This claim is the continuity of the Imperial Colonial policy that the United Kingdom has deployed over these territories, which began with its occupation by British settlers. Such claim has been carried on through disregard for the resolutions of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations and military occupation in 1982 that killed more than 700 Argentine soldiers.

In this new chapter of colonial aggression, the UK invoked the right to self-determination for the organization of the aforementioned referendum, in clear violation of the rules of International Law, given that this principle applies to incorporated Nations and not in cases of disputed territories, such is the case of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich and Surrounding Maritime Areas.

We alert the Nations of the World of the illegitimacy of this referendum and of the fact that its results will have no binding effect on the claim that Argentina maintains on these territories.

The United Nations should rule on this illegal act of the UK because it would be a dangerous precedent for the resolution of anti-colonial claims that still persist in the international community.

The UK should abide by UN resolutions and sit down with Argentina to discuss civilly upon

the fact the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich and Surrounding Maritime Areas are inalienable part of the territory of our sister Republic of Argentina.

We, the Nations comprising ALBA-TCP, call upon all the regional integration mechanisms to speak out against this new neocolonial claim of the UK, thus showing our solidarity with Argentina.

The Malvinas Islands are Argentine. No to Colonialism and Neocolonialism!

Caracas, March 10, 2013

Special Communiqué of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) in support of Argentina over the Malvinas position

The Heads of State and Government of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), gathered in Caracas, Venezuela, on February 4-5, 2012, reiterate their strongest support for the legitimate claim by the Republic of Argentina on its sovereign right over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, as well as the surrounding maritime areas;

Hope that the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland resume negotiations to attain a peaceful and definite solution to said dispute, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CLACS);

Urge the parties to abide by Resolution 31/49 of the UN General Assembly, refraining from adopting decisions that entail introducing unilateral modifications into the situation while the aforementioned Islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Praise the permanent constructive stance and willingness of the Argentinean Government to attain, through negotiations, a pacific and definite solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on American soil.

Support the decision made by the countries of the region to ban ships with the colonial flag imposed on the Malvinas from entering their ports.

Caracas, February 04, 2012

Central American Integration System (SICA)

Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Presidents of the Argentine Republic and the Heads of State and Government of Central America, Dominican Republic and Belize

The Heads of State and Government and representatives of the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic and Belize, gathered in San José, Costa Rica, on 4 December 2000.

27. Reaffirm the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume as soon as possible negotiations in order to find a prompt solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Question of Malvinas Islands in accordance with the provisions, objectives and resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, including the principle of territorial integrity.

Central American Parliament

Opinion on Initiative No. Ap/1132-256/2014

“Support for the Argentine Republic in Order to Declare 10 June as the
“Day of Central American Solidarity with the Argentine Malvinas Islands”

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Treaty Establishing the Central American Parliament, in its Article 5 (a) and (c), and as regulated in Articles 44, 96 and 100 of the Internal Regulations of the Central American Parliament;

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Central American Parliament again expresses its solidarity with the Argentine Republic in its claim to the territory of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding air and maritime areas.
2. The Central American Parliament reiterates its solidarity with and support for the Argentine Republic and endorses the establishment of 10 June every year as the “Day of Central American Solidarity with the Argentine Malvinas Islands”.
3. The Central American Parliament again urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain to comply with the following resolutions passed by the Organization of American States: Resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on 19 November 1988, AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), AG/DEC. 70 (XLII-O/12), adopted at the fourth plenary session held on 5 June 2012, and United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, all of which are aimed at the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict.
4. Furthermore, the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland are again urged to resume negotiations in order to find a definitive and peaceful solution to this conflict.

5. The content of this Declaration shall be forwarded to the President of the Argentine Republic, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the Presidents of SICA Member States, the Secretary-General of SICA, the Foreign Ministers of the Integration System member countries, the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EUROLAT), the Andean Parliament, the MERCOSUR Parliament, and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

Given in the Central American Parliament, in the City of Guatemala.

Proponent: Daniel Ortega Reyes, Representative.

Nicaragua Parliamentary Group

TRANSLATED FROM SPANISH. Buenos Aires, 7 May 2014.