

20-21-22 September, 2024

MUNSA'24

GA1: DISEC

Futuristic Committee

Agenda Item:

Argentinian Civil War

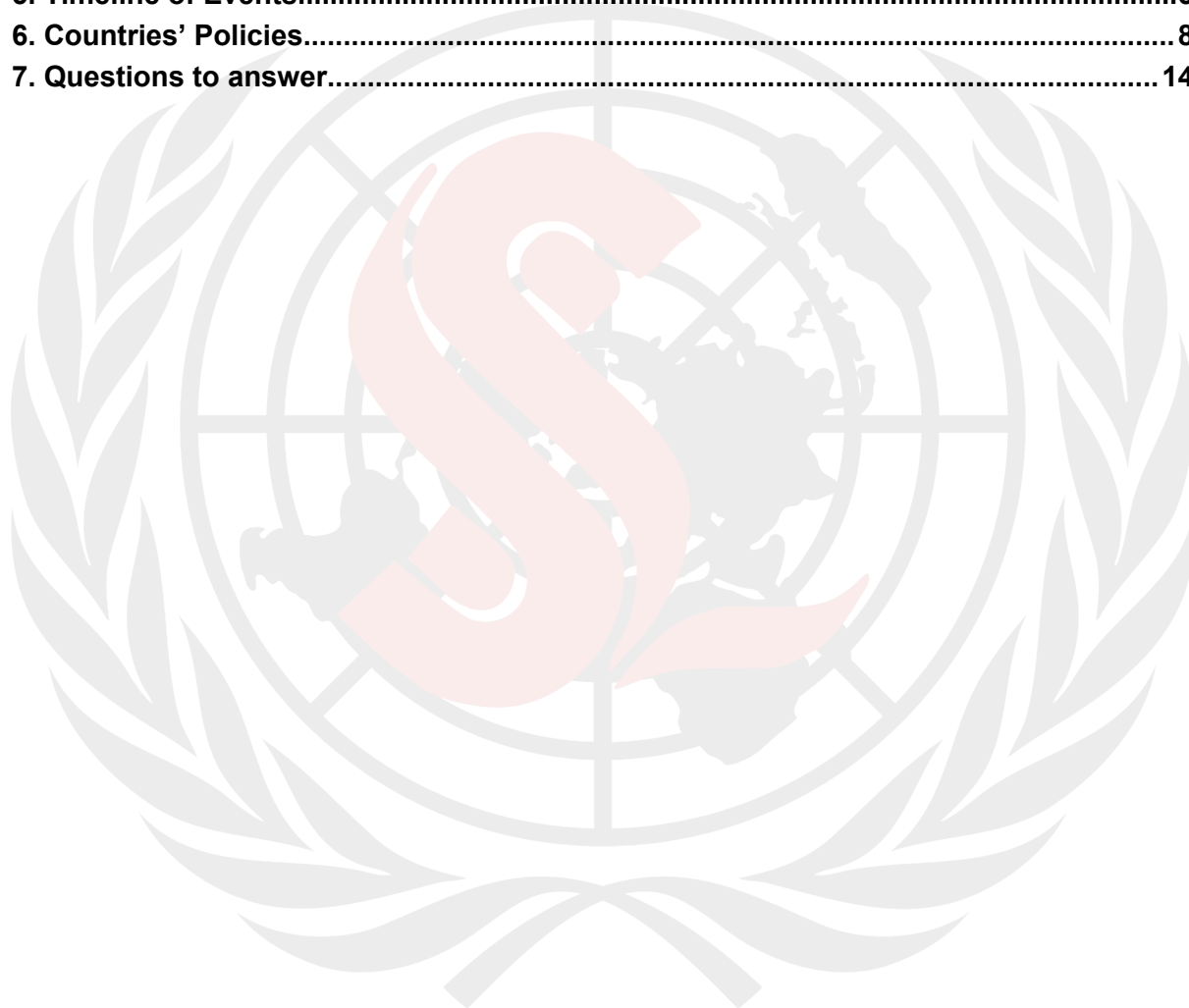


DISEC

REACH TO THE FUTURE, SHAPE THE TOMORROW'S WORLD

Table of Contents

1. Letter From Secretary General.....	2
2. Letter From Under Secretary General.....	3
3. Introduction to the Committee.....	4
4. Introduction to the Topic.....	4
5. Timeline of Events.....	5
6. Countries' Policies.....	8
7. Questions to answer.....	14



1. Letter From Secretary General

Esteemed participants of the Model United Nations Conference of Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School 2024,

It is with great pleasure and honor that I extend this invitation to you all to join us for the 4th annual session of MUNSA in İstanbul, Türkiye. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the earthquake disasters faced by our country, we are excited to announce that we are gearing up for what promises to be our best session yet, scheduled to take place from September 20th to 22th, 2024.

As Secretary General, I am deeply privileged to be a part of a conference that upholds the values of education, excellence, and collaboration. Working alongside a team of incredibly talented individuals, I am enthusiastic about organizing an event that truly showcases the essence of our club. Our conference offers a diverse array of committees, including engaging crisis committees and a variety of topics spanning different time periods and regions.

Just like every year, this year's conference is being organized by SSAL MUN Club too. Our club's academic and organizational teams are working tirelessly to bring you the best MUN conference you've ever experienced. We believe that our conference will not only provide you with three unforgettable days but also significantly enhance your academic and personal development.

This year's MUNSA will feature 9 unique committees, each led by a team of passionate people. With that being said, the tenacious team of MUNSA'24, promises to challenge delegates to engage and think critically. Through our General Assembly committees GA1: DISEC and GA3: SOCHUM, two cooperation organizations which are the OIC and G-20, the main body and the most important committee of UN which is UNSC, the mysterious BDNC and two crisis committees which are JCC and HCC; delegates will have access to a broad range of committee forms and topics. From this wide range of options, delegates have the opportunity to find a committee that fits their interests and matches their preferred style of debate.

To apply for MUNSA 2024, simply visit our website and register. Before doing so, I encourage you to explore our website, munsakipsabanci.org, where you can find detailed information about our team, registration deadlines, conference policies, and committees. Should you have any questions, feel free to reach out to our Public Relations team at pr@munsakipsabanci.org.

On behalf of the Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Club and the MUNSA'24 Team, I eagerly anticipate welcoming you all to our conference this September!

Habib Doğanay Dönmez
Secretary General, MUNSA 2024

2. Letter From Under Secretary General

Most Esteemed Participants,

It is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under-Secretary General of the First Assembly of the United Nations General Assembly and welcome you all to this session of the Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference. Briefly, my name is Emre Akin Albayrak and I am a second year at İstinye University International Relations Department. I sincerely hope that this conference will become a core memory and a significant step not only in your Model United Nations journey, but also in discovering yourself.

About the topic, tension between the Argentine people has risen to the point of a civil war, which created an international struggle for influence in the region. Hence, it is important to find and come up with peaceful solutions to prevent the escalation of such a crucial situation. I expect each delegate to do research about their country's position so as to reach a better understanding of the issue overall, and sometimes be creative for this event that hasn't occurred in the past. Alas, you are expected to send your position papers. I truly wish and hope that this Study Guide will serve you as a map throughout the topic, and I hope to see your imagination for the future. I strongly believe that each of you will share your bright ideas and come up with original solutions. In case you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me via my email:

emreakinalbayrak@gmail.com

See you soon,

Emre Akin Albayrak

3. Introduction to the Committee

The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (DISEC) is a principal organ of the UN responsible for addressing issues related to disarmament, international security, and non-proliferation. It is one of the six main committees of the GA, tasked with promoting global peace and security through the reduction of armaments and the prevention of conflicts.

The First Committee(DISEC) plays a vital role in international disarmament architecture. It serves as a platform for states to discuss and negotiate on a wide range of disarmament issues, including conventional weapons, nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, outer space, and the seabed. The Committee's work also extends to addressing emerging security threats, such as cyberterrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Through its deliberations, the First Committee(DISEC) aims to contribute to a more peaceful and secure world by promoting disarmament, preventing arms races, and addressing the root causes of conflict. Its recommendations and resolutions often serve as a basis for further action by the UN Security Council, other UN bodies, and individual member states.

4. Introduction to the Topic

Guerra Civil de la Voluntad, simply known as The Argentine Civil War, is an event chain started in the year 2031. Historically, Argentina is known for its economical instability and recent reforms done by the late Javier Milei. Starting from 2023, Argentina's economy has been in a steady increase and the state has returned to global politics once again. After the death of Javier Milei in 2031, Libertarian Party (Partido Libertario) pushed Lionel Gonzalios for the presidency in 2032 elections against Sergio Medes of the Renewal Front (Frente Renovador). The elections resulted in the victory of Medes, starting speculations and allegations against Medes for rigged elections. In upcoming years Argentinian media leaked information about the interference in the elections done by the United States of America which led to

political instability in the state. In mid 2034 many protests against the regime of Medes started, which led the opposition party to push for early elections. In the election of 2035, Lionel Gonzalios and Sergio Medes were up against each other again. The elections resulted in the victory of Sergio Medes once again. After the elections the opposition rejected the results with much evidence and the United Nations and the Organization of American States began discussions to whether to recognize the election results, but no immediate action was taken. In late 2035 and early 2036, protests escalated to the point that Medes declared a state of emergency, silencing the media. On August 10 of 2026, the situation reached a breaking point, which resulted in a full-scale civil war in the state.

All representatives must submit a “Position Paper” to the email which was given in the letter section. With that, delegates are expected to specify their policy and view upon the The Argentine Civil War. It is highly recommended for each of you to do proper research about events similar to the civil war and your country’s policies. Consequently, you will get a better idea of your potential and capability of solving this conflict. You can also ask about your country, the events or the “Position Paper” from the email given in the letter section.

5. Timeline of Events

March 21, 2031: Death of Javier Milei

The Argentine Republic has lost their two-times president Javier Milei due to sudden cardiac death. Victoria Villarruel becomes the president of the state until the next election.

November 10, 2031: Start of the Argentine Presidential race

For the elections in 2032, political parties started their campaigns.

U.S. intelligence agencies begin covert operations to influence the Argentine elections in favour of Sergio Medes, the Renewal Front (Frente Renovador) candidate.

February 5, 2032: Protest of Comodoro Rivadavia

Major political rallies in the city turned into protests against intervening states. It caused an increase in public distrust of the electoral process.

April 29, 2032: Result of the Argentine Election

Renewal Front candidate Sergio Medes beats Libertarian Party’s (Partido Libertario) Lionel Gonzalios by a small margin in the second round. Libertarian Party issues these results as illegitimate.

May 4, 2032: Sergio Medes Comes to Power

The new president is inaugurated amid protest and unrest. Libertarian Party calls for the Organization of American States to investigate the election.

May 21, 2032: Frudia Reports

The Brazilian intelligence agency publishes the Frudia Reports, stating the U.S. involvement in the election. This report creates outrage in South American states.

July 9, 2032: Opposition Rallies

Opposition parties begin organising formal resistance movements whilst militias such as Ejército Libre Argentino (ELA) prepare for a potential conflict.

August 19, 2032: Enforcement

The Argentine government declares a state of emergency, restricting civil liberties and intensifying its crackdown on dissent. Significant civil unrest in major cities such as but not limited to Buenos Aires occurs, with widespread protests, strikes, and calls for a new election or political reform.

September 4, 2032: Protest of Rio Grande

Protests in Tierra del Fuego Province turned violent, leading the province to secede from the state in November 20,2032.

November 24, 2032: Tierra del Fuego joins Chile

Province of Tierra del Fuego joins the Republic of Chile, creating an outrage in the Argentine government.

January 12, 2033: International Outrage

International media begin investigating the leaks, with increasing coverage of U.S. interference. The global community starts pressuring for an investigation. The Argentine government denies all allegations and dismisses international calls for a recount. Protests and unrest spread across the country.

April 15, 2033: Legal Challenges

Opposition parties launch a coordinated legal challenge to the election results, but their efforts are stymied by bureaucratic and legal obstacles.

August 2, 2033: International Statements

Major international organisations, including the United Nations, issue statements condemning the election process but do not take direct action.

January 27, 2034: Involvement of the United States of America

Journalists Diego Forza and Yakamashi Hariyama uncover further evidence of U.S. interference, including financial transactions and cyber-attack records. International outrage

grows as detailed reports about U.S. involvement are published. Diplomatic relations between Argentina and the U.S. begin to deteriorate.

March 31, 2034: Attack of Mar del Plata

Ejército Libre Argentino attacks government buildings in Mar del Plata, killing 35 officials and 2 civilians. Whilst the attacks, they state his resignation, which becomes widespread in the state.

October 5, 2034: U.S. Aid for the Argentine Government

Despite ongoing protests and civil unrest, the Argentine government tightens its grip by imposing curfews and escalating its military presence in key cities, with the president remaining in power, bolstered by loyalist factions and continued U.S. support.

November 23, 2034: Increase in Militias

More militias such as Ejército Republicano Argentino (ERA) began launching guerilla attacks in rural areas.

February 25, 2035: Escalation of the Conflict

Protests escalate into violent clashes. Government forces are deployed in full force, and the situation begins to resemble a civil conflict. The government and oppositions both face accusations of committing war crimes, including the use of chemical weapons and ethnic cleansing.

March 14, 2035: Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki opens a case against Argentina

Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki opened a case against Argentina at the International Court of Justice on March 14, 2035 regarding Argentina's conduct in the state during the protests that resulted in a humanitarian crisis.

May 1, 2035: United Nations Security Council Gather

The United Nations Security Council gathers to stop this conflict before it turns into a civil war but fails due to the United States of America voting against the resolution.

November 10, 2035: Start of the Argentine Presidential Race

The election campaigns start throughout the state. The re-election campaign of Mendes also begins, whilst heavy censorship on opposition candidates such as Lionel Gonzalios.

April 20, 2036: Election Results

Sergio Mendes wins the election by a large margin, creating widespread protests and rejection from the opposition about the election. The government declares a state of emergency shortly after, citing national security concerns.

May 2, 2036: Olympic Disaster

In the 2036 Santiago Summer Olympics, the state of Chile banned Argentinian olympians coming directly from Argentina and encouraged Argentinians in Tierra del Fuego and those who take refuge in.

July 5, 2036: Start of the Civil War

In May, 2036, ERA and ELA seizes power coordinately provinces Santa Cruz, Rio Negro, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Jujuy, causing the Argentine government to take action against these provinces via militarily and economically.

July 16, 2036: Brazilian Intervention

The Federative Republic of Brazil starts an assault on the Argentine border to protect civilians, occupying Misiones Province moving to the Corrientes Province.

August 24, 2036: Call for International Support

International calls for intervention grow as the civil conflict escalates, with both sides engaging in brutal tactics and severe human rights abuses.

September 2, 2036: Brazilian Occupation

The Federative Republic of Brazil occupies Corrientes Province, Brazilian President stating “Unless needed we will not move further. These occupations are to protect the Argentinians from the Mendes government and other militia groups.”

September 20, 2036: Meeting of the United Nations

The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly will meet today in order to find solutions to this war.

6. Countries' Policies

United States of America

After the cede of Texas from the state in 2030, the U.S. decided to increase their power on the western hemisphere against the People's Republic of China and Brazil. Their access to Argentine lithium is important for the military technologies of the U.S. and Argentine position on agriculture is becoming more significant everyday. As other major states such as Brazil and People's Republic of China deliberately tried to make Argentina join BRICS, the U.S. needed to act fast and with risky movements in the state government to ensure their profit. The U.S. is currently helping the Mendes government in the Argentine Civil War.

Federative Republic of Brazil

Whilst Javier Milei was in power in Argentina, Brazil and Argentina had mutual economic and political relations yet never achieved an Argentine succession to BRICS. The state tried many approaches to include Argentina in the group but Milei always preferred the neutral economic approach. Since the beginning of this conflict, Brazil has sided with Lionel Gonzalios for the legitimate government and currently hosts them. Brazil currently aids Argentinians in their occupied zone and refugees in Uruguay. They are also allegedly in an intelligence war with Argentina and the United States of America.

Republic of Texas

After their cedesion from the United States of America in 2030, they have followed a strict no refugee policy towards everyone. As for the Argentine Civil War, they believe individual armament in the Argentinian state would solve most of the problems. Their President Bladeson openly stated that they won't be helping any party involved nor refugees.

Russian Federation

After the white peace of the Russo-Ukrainian War in 2027, the state went into a political slumber. The state "allegedly" supports ERA and ELA for them to overthrow Mendes for economic and military deals.

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

After the Brazilian Intervention against Argentina, Uruguay has decided to open its borders to Argentine refugees. The state is currently neutral in the Civil War and the only passage for humanitarian aid for the Argentine in Entre Rios Province and City of Rosario. Uruguay and Paraguay are working together to establish humanitarian aid zones around the Brazilian occupation and Argentine border.

Republic of Colombia

Against the influence of the United States of America, Colombia was rallied by Venezuela in the conflict siding with Gonzalios. The state currently embargoes any state who has sided with the United States of America. Also Colombia has sent military aid to Brazil against the French threat.

State of Israel

Although the Gaza War ended in their favour, the State of Israel closed its borders to every state, except the United States of America. The state currently faces many sanctions and civil uprisings from Palestinians, or what's left of them. The Israeli government closely follows the U.S., for they believe it will once again raise their international reputation to the state before the Gaza War.

Republic of Chile

After the Province of Tierra del Fuego joined the state, President Rodrigues stated that every Argentine is welcome in Chile, as their safety is as important as their own civilians. The state

firmly believes that Lionel Gonzalios is the legitimate president of Argentina. Chile also holds many ERA and ELA operation bases and openly aids them.

Republic of Paraguay

The Republic of Paraguay stands as a neutral border between Brazil and Argentina, not letting Brazil aid ERA and ELA because of their actions. Paraguay and Uruguay are working together to establish humanitarian aid zones around the Brazilian occupation and Argentine border.

Plurinational State of Bolivia

The Bolivian State encouraged many of the Latin American states to remain neutral with the help of Peru, but alas many did not. President Gorrión tries to make the state neutral in the conflict whilst worrying about an U.S. intervention in Bolivia.

Republic of Peru

The Peruvian state encouraged many of the Latin American states to remain neutral with the help of Bolivia, but alas many did not. Currently the state faces pro-Gonzalios protests within, yet the government still stands neutral for the time.

United States of Venezuela

Against the influence of the United States of America, Venezuela rallied Colombia in the conflict siding with Gonzalios. The state currently embargoes any state who has sided with the United States of America.

Republic of Türkiye

After Türkiye's accession to the European Union and BRICS, the state found itself as a middle ground in major conflicts such as the Russo-Ukrainian War and Gaza War. Although Türkiye achieved to stay neutral until 2036, President Köksal has decided to side with Gonzalios, putting them against the U.S. and Germany. Currently, the state is sending humanitarian aid from sea to Valdes Peninsula, where they hold a military naval base.

French Republic

As a faithful ally of the United States of America, France has a say in South American politics due the French Guyana. The state threatens Brazil in case of any further actions towards Argentina. Although French people believe the state should stay neutral, the French government has sided with Sergio Mendes.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

After the independence movements in Scotland, the state has become more authoritarian. The United Kingdom also closed its borders for refugees, and made the citizenship application harder. As an ally of the United States of America, they support the Mendes regime. It's also

known that they have sent military manpower to the state and there are allegations of war crimes for ethnic cleansing.

United States of Scandinavia

After the sudden formation of the United States of Scandinavia in late 2025 against the Russian Federation, the state slowly integrated its population. The state currently faces minor economic and social problems due to its sudden formation but it still holds a major position in the international scene, most importantly in Antarctica. The state has integrated the Argentinian Antarctic occupation, making them the major power in Antarctic research. The state currently follows a neutral path.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Since the end of the Kashmir Debate, Pakistan has become closer to the United States of America, making Pakistan the U.S. holding against Iran. The Pakistani state currently follows a strict national propaganda for the Argentine Civil War, making their civilians support Sergio Mendes's regime in Argentina.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

After the death of King Selman in 2033 and succession of his nephew, Muhammed, the state went into a spiralling decrease in political and economic power. One of the major factors of this was the sudden cancellation of FIFA World Cup 2034 without a cause from the officials. The state also lost its economic hegemony over oil due to sudden discovery of oil in the Patagonian Desert. The kingdom supports Mendes due to their economic agreement upon the oil reserve in the desert.

Kingdom of Morocco

After the economic expansion in 2034, Morocco became one of the major players in Africa. The state currently holds Africa's biggest navy, which aids the Argentinians through the Turkish naval base in Valdes Peninsula. King Mohamed VII explicitly stated their neutrality in this crisis.

Islamic Arab Republic of Egypt

Although the state is a major competitor against Saudi Arabia in the middle east hegemony, Egyptian connections with the U.S. have made them join forces against ERA, ELA and Gonzalios. Egypt suffered a coup d'etat in 2029, turning the state into a religious state without any rights to non-sunni civilians.

Commonwealth of Australia

The Australian government firmly believes that the United States didn't influence the Argentine elections in 2032 and 2036. Because of that, Australia believes that Brazil and China have spread false information to pull Argentina towards their belief, since they

couldn't make Argentina join BRICS during Milei's regime. Currently, Australia supports Mendes both economically and militarily against ERA and ELA.

Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki (East African Federation)

Founded in 2026, the state is formed by Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan. Unlike the Scandinavian and Baltic unions, the Federation was formed steadily since 1964 between Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda whilst other states joined the coalition later on. Currently the federation is a major economic and social power in Africa and the World. Since 2035 the state supports Lionel Gonzalios as the legitimate leader of Argentina while fighting against Mendes's government in the International Justice Court for their war crimes.

Kingdom of Spain

The Spanish state strictly follows a neutral policy in Latin America, whilst doing trade agreements with them. The state diplomatically denounces France of their actions in South America, but hasn't taken any further action for it.

Portuguese Republic

The Portuguese state took the side of Brazil in this conflict. The state currently protects Rio Parana Guazu, letting the humanitarian aids safely reach civilians in distress.

Baltic Union States

After the sudden formation of the United States of Scandinavia in late 2025 against the Russian Federation, the state slowly integrated its population. The state currently faces major economic and minor social problems. The U.S. currently aids the Baltic Union economically for their support in the Argentine crisis.

Republic of India

As a member of BRICS, India had great relations with Javier Milei's government until his death. India followed a neutral path till the Frudia Reports announcement. After the announcement of the report, the Indian state decided to side with Lionel Gonzalios.

People's Republic of China

Whilst Javier Milei was in power in Argentina, China and Argentina had mutual economic and political relations yet never achieved an Argentine succession to BRICS. The state tried many approaches to include Argentina in the group but Milei always preferred the neutral economic approach. After Milei's death, Chinese delegates encouraged a deal between PRC and Villarruel's regime for the Argentine reserves. Although Villarruel's regime accepted the deal, when Sergio Mendes came onto power, his regime quickly terminated the agreement, giving those reserves to Saudi Arabia and the U.S. .In addition to this, the People's Republic of China has a trade agreement established in June 2030 with the United States of America

for Taiwan's independence and right of its factories. In the agreement, China has gained the Isle of Taiwan but the United States of America holds the majority of the shares of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited.

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Algeria, who has joined BRICS in 2024, has mutual ties with both sides of the conflict. The states leader Saad Al-Huseyn has followed a neutral path for both sides and believes that Algeria is where common ground will be found between Brazil and the United States.

Ukraine

After the end of the Russo-Ukrainian War in 2027, the state passed through an economic crisis, which was aided by the European Union and United States of America. Ukraine is allegedly supporting the U.S. against Brazil in the information war.

United Mexican States

After the cede of Texas in 2030, the Mexican state decided to remain neutral in crises that happened in the Americas. The state currently aids Uruguay economically.

Republic of South Africa

As one of the founding states of BRICS, South Africa is its diplomatic body in Africa. The state has supported Argentina during their economic crisis, and kept on supporting it with favourable trade deals during Milei's regime. The state currently supports the Gonzalios regime, whilst aiding and protecting civilians in the Brazilian occupation zones.

Italian Republic

During the Arabic Surge of 2026, the Italian Republic followed a welcoming gesture towards Syrian and Palestinian refugees, causing an economic crisis in the state in 2027. The state currently follows a strict no refugee policy, while aiding the Mendes regime diplomatically for U.S. and German funds towards the state.

Republic of Yemen

As the Yemeni Civil War still rages on, the state is currently in an economic despair. The current diplomats of the state don't have a distinct policy to support one regime or another but there are rumours that the Houthis have been enforcing ERA and ELA with weapons against the Mendes regime. The Houthis also allegedly supported the Protest of Rio Grande in 2032.

Federal Republic of Germany

As the leading state of the European Union, Germany represents it in global politics. The state firmly believes in the Mendes regime, stating multiple times that allegations against the U.S. are false claims. The state firmly follows a refugee free policy whilst many EU states are against it.

Republic of Cuba

Cuba answered the calls of Peru and Bolivia for neutrality from heart, stating that whatever happens they will stay neutral and the lives of the Argentine civilians are too important. The state currently supports Uruguay's humanitarian centres economically.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran was a firm supporter against the U.S. since the first claims of influence. The state allegedly supports ERA and ELA against Mendes's regime.

Dominion of Canada

Although Canada is a natural ally with the U.S., they answered the calls of Peru and Bolivia for neutrality from heart, stating that whatever happens they will stay neutral and the lives of the Argentine civilians are too important. The state currently supports Uruguay's humanitarian centres economically.

Argentine Republic

Under the rule of Sergio Mendes, the state follows a strict pro-American policy. The state is currently under military attacks from Brazil, ERA and ELA, while fighting against Brazilian intelligentsia in Argentina. The government believes that Lionel Gonzalios is a national enemy, but they haven't declared it yet due to conflicts. The state is also on the International Court of Justice against Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki for their alleged war crimes. Diplomatic relations with Chile have come to a stop after the Protest of Rio Grande and Santiago Olympics.

7. Questions to answer

- How can the UN aid civilians?
- How can the UN member states stop the civil war from turning into a multi-state war?
- What will happen to the Argentine Republic?