

ARGENTINA

Region: South America (Global South)
[Population \(2022\)](#): 46.2 million (33rd)
[Life Expectancy at Birth \(Women\)](#): 79.5 (55th)
[Governance System](#): Federal republic

Capital: Buenos Aires
[Land Area \(km²\)](#): 2,736,690 (8th)
Major Languages: Spanish

Select Global Rankings

[GDP \(2022\)](#): 22nd (632,770 US\$ Millions)
[Human Development Index](#): 47th (Very High)
[Fragile States Index - Inverted](#): 41st (Cat. 4)

[Good Country Index](#): 63rd
[Human Freedom Index](#): 74th
[World Happiness Ranking](#): 52nd

Select Global Rankings (Gender-Focus)

[Gross National Income Per Capita \(Women\)](#): 58th
[Gender Social Norms Index](#): 21st
[Women's Power Index](#): 50th
[Social Institutions and Gender Index \(World Cup rank\)](#): 18th

[Gender Inequality Index](#): 69th
[Global Gender Gap Index](#): 36th
[Women Peace & Security Index](#): 49th

Elite Sport System Rankings

[2020 Summer Olympic Women's Medals \(% of Total\)](#): 1 (33% of 3)
[2022 Winter Olympic Women's Medals \(% of Total\)](#): none
[Global Cup Ranking \(Women\)](#): 35th

Football/World Cup Profile

[FIFA Region](#): CONMEBOL
[FIFA Ranking](#): 28
World Cup Appearance: 3rd
Best World Cup Performance(s): Group Stage

Qualification: Copa América 3rd place
[World Cup Group](#): G
Last World Cup Appearance: 2019

ARGENTINA in International Affairs (by Mehnaz Hossain)

Argentina is known as one of Latin America's largest economies and remains a strong trading partner with the United States, China, and the European Union (EU). Various colonial powers at one point or another tried to cast their influences over Argentina starting with the Spanish in the 16th century. Upon gaining independence from the Spanish in 1816, the country of [Argentina was formed](#) following the reintegration of the State of Buenos Aires with the Argentine Confederacy. The later half of the 1800s and early 1900s was a prosperous time for Argentina. In 1908, Argentina had the highest per capita income in the world.

The [1930s](#) onwards was a time of unrest specially after both Argentina and Chile refused to break ties with Japan and Germany after the Japanese attack on a U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbour. This was accompanied by civil unrest as nationalist army officers seized political power. In [1945](#), Argentina then declared war on Japan and Germany.

One of the most significant historical events in Argentine history was the 1946 presidential victory of [Colonel Juan Peron](#) . As Argentina's economy flourished, under the glamour, opponents of the government were imprisoned, and independent media was suppressed. Power changed hands a few times over the years from Peron until Peron died in 1974. Armed forces subsequently seized power and 1976 saw the start of the [Dirty War](#) , a time during which thousands were killed or kidnapped and disappeared on suspicion of having leftist sympathies. Political unrest continues to follow Argentina into the present day, ranking 78 out of 180 countries on [Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index](#) - tying with China and Kuwait. Juan Peron's legacy continues to live on as the Peronist Party alternated holding onto power.

The second significant moment in time for Argentina was the start of the [Falklands War](#) . Argentina had claimed sovereignty over the Falkland Islands that was being occupied by the British and thus occupied the Islands. This claim continued until 2013 when Falkland Islanders voted to remain a British territory.

In the early 2000s Argentina defaulted on an \$800m to the World Bank. This was a blow to the economy especially after the International Monetary Fund stopped \$1.3bn in aid funding to Argentina. The country now has one of the [highest inflation rates](#) globally and continues to [struggle with its borrowing and loans](#).

Argentina is part of several regional Latin American partnerships including the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States; the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture; and the Mercosur trade bloc. It had been a part of the U.S. supported Lima Group- dedicated to fostering Venezuelan democracy- but withdrew later. Internationally, Argentina belongs to the Group of Fifteen (G15), a forum for developing countries, and the Group of Twenty (G20), which comprises twenty of the world's largest economies. It is also a founding member of the United Nations, the [Organization of American States](#), and the [World Trade Organization](#). Argentina had an interesting position of being friendly with both China and the U.S. with moves such as signing onto the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative in 2022 while voting with the U.S. on political decisions in international forums.

Argentina continues fighting for political stability and improving their human rights records while holding onto a significant seat of power within Latin America and internationally.

Gender Equity (by Alanna Harman)

Argentina stated to UN Women that it “will use its gender equality laws to protect women and do more to increase their access to political decision-making. Argentina will seek to break cultural barriers that assign women to inferior roles, and aim to empower women not only as a matter of obligation under convention or international treaties, but through a deep conviction that it is time to end taboos and prejudice. Argentina equally pledges to ensure that its current high degree of

equality will extend to youth and other sectors of [society](#)". In the time following this 2015 statement Argentina has been lauded as being "at the forefront of the world" when it comes to political inclusion of [women](#). "In recent years, Argentina has reinforced equality policies, adopting regulatory frameworks and actions with the aim of moving towards the construction of a parity [democracy](#)". "The concept of parity (popularized after the "Athens Declaration" of 1992) considers that the status of political citizenship necessarily includes the balanced participation of men and women in the most diverse spheres of society: social, economic, and political. Since women are half of humanity and not a minority, the defence of the parity principle implies that they should not be reduced to a social [category](#)". While Argentina has made significant traction when it comes to gender equality there are still areas for improvement. For example, pay equality remains an issue a woman in Argentina earns 79 pesos to a man's 100 pesos, "this gap worsens among women with lower levels of [qualification](#)". Further compounding this issue is that according to the "[Inter](#)-American Development Bank, 21% of the jobs held by women have higher chances of being automatized"

If you are a fan of women's football you will have noticed the absence of Argentina soccer star Estefania Banini for the past three years from international play. Banini "captained Argentina in the 2019 Women's World Cup, which was the country's first appearance since 2007. She then helped her country earn its first ever World Cup points with a pair of draws in the group [stage](#)" was then left off her national team roster for three years. "Banini was openly critical of Argentina's coaching staff, training methods and resources, not feeling their were up to [standard](#)". Banini and others who voiced similar concerns were left of the roster for the 2019 Pan American Games and for years following. With a change in coaching staff Banini received her long-awaited call to return to the national team. Banini officially returned in April [2022](#) for what will be her last World Cup.