

THE FALKLANDS WAR

ACADEMIC GUIDE: GAC ENGLISH SIDE



MUNUR XVII
UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO

What is MUNUR XVII?



The Model United Nations at the Universidad del Rosario (MUNUR) is the first of its kind at the university level in Colombia. It is a space led and organized entirely by students and for students, designed to foster public speaking, critical thinking, and the development of solutions to the challenges of the international system. MUNUR invites its participants to explore the world, understand the issues of the present, learn from the lessons of the past, and imagine the responses that the future will demand.

Founded as an initiative by students at the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, MUNUR has, over the course of seventeen editions, established a tradition of academic excellence, leadership, and commitment. More than just a model, it is a community where people from different parts of the country and the world come together to strengthen friendships, promote diversity, celebrate inclusion, and demonstrate that respectful dialogue remains the most powerful tool for transforming realities.

For this seventeenth edition, we have decided to look toward the future without losing sight of what has defined us since our inception. Under the theme “Beyond Legacy, Towards Impact,” we seek to go beyond the legacy we’ve built over the years to make a real impact on every delegate, every committee, and every debate. We want this experience to not only develop better speakers and negotiators, but also leaders of integrity who are aware of their ability to transform their surroundings and contribute to a more just, cooperative, and sustainable world.

For this reason, MUNUR XVII offers a wide variety of committees designed to cater to different interests and levels of experience, with innovative activities that will challenge delegates to step outside their comfort zones, put their creativity, negotiation skills, and academic excellence to the test, and discover the true extent of their potential.

This document contains the necessary information for delegates interested in participating in this committee. It should be emphasized that the academic guidelines are merely a suggested research path developed by the Steering Committees. However, it is the responsibility of each participant to prepare thoroughly for the days of debate. We also remind you that all rules of procedure are set forth in this edition’s Handbook, which we recommend all participants read carefully.

At MUNUR XVII, we don’t just debate ideas: we develop leaders, inspire change, and demonstrate that our true legacy is the impact we have on others.

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WELCOME LETTER

Secretary General
Juan David Rincon





Hello, everyone!

My name is Juan David Rincón Vásquez, and in this edition of MUNUR, I have the privilege of serving as Secretary-General.

Whenever I came to this section of the guide, I used to skip it or simply not give it much thought; but today I see firsthand the work, effort, and dedication that come with having the honor of writing these lines. That's why, if you're reading this, I'm immensely grateful to you for recognizing the value behind every word.

If I had to describe my journey at MUNUR from day one in a single word, it would be: challenge. For many people, the word "challenge" may be synonymous with something negative; however, I am convinced that human beings only hone their skills and character when they face situations for which they may not feel fully prepared or that force them to step outside their comfort zone. In the four years I've been participating in this model, I can say that the moments when I've learned and grown the most always coincide with the same dates: late October and early November.

If this is your first time participating in the event, get ready for a truly life-changing experience. But best of all, you won't be alone throughout the process. At MUNUR and the Universidad del Rosario, we're known for doing everything with excellence but, above all, with deep human warmth. Rest assured that you'll see this reflected in every aspect of the model: from the team that will guide you through the registration process, to the tables and support centers that will be there for you at all times, to a Board of Directors fully dedicated to serving every delegate.

Take advantage of this opportunity to grow, debate, put your skills to the test, and, above all, build experiences and friendships that will stay with you for a lifetime.

A warm welcome to everyone at MUNUR XVII!

Juan David Rincón Vasquez

Secretary General of MUNUR XVII

WELCOME LETTER

Sub-secretary General
Andres Acosta





Dear delegates, sponsors, observers, and staff welcome to this new and extraordinary academic and personal experience. Participating in a Model United Nations conference means much more than simply representing a country or debating international issues. It means committing to the values of dialogue, cooperation, and the tireless pursuit of solutions to the challenges facing our global community.

Throughout each session, you will discover that a delegate's true greatness lies not only in delivering good speeches, but in the ability to listen, understand different perspectives, and build consensus.

As an International Relations student and a member of the MUNUR XVII organizing team, I have had the privilege of witnessing the profound impact these experiences have on those who participate in them. Model United Nations programs shape leaders of integrity, inspire vocations, and forge friendships that transcend borders. Through them, we learn that authentic leadership is exercised with humility, responsibility, and a commitment to service.

May this program be the beginning of new dreams and the setting in which you discover the full extent of your own potential. The future of international cooperation needs committed, creative, and courageous leaders, and I am convinced that each of you has the ability to contribute to building that future, and that this seventeenth edition will help you challenge yourselves.

I wish you every success and hope that this experience will remain in your memory as a lasting source of inspiration and growth.

Andrés Acosta

Sub-secretary General of MUNUR XVII

WELCOME LETTER

General Director
Santiago Sepulveda Perez





Dear delegates:

It is a true honor to welcome you to MUNUR XVII. As General Director, I am proud to welcome you to a new edition of this simulation, a forum that, over the course of seventeen editions, has brought together students committed to dialogue, critical thinking, and developing solutions to the challenges facing our world.

Each of you has decided to take on the challenge of representing a country, defending a position, and participating in debates that will require preparation, discipline, negotiation skills, and, above all, a willingness to listen. That decision demonstrates your interest in going beyond the classroom and becoming citizens with a global perspective and a genuine commitment to your community.

MUNUR is much more than a simulation of the United Nations. It is a setting where leadership, advocacy, teamwork, and conflict resolution skills are strengthened, but also where friendships are formed, unforgettable memories are created, and participants discover the enormous impact that a conversation can have when guided by respect and cooperation.

I invite you to take advantage of every committee, every speech, every caucus, and every informal conversation as an opportunity to learn and grow. Don't be afraid to defend your ideas, question your own perspectives, and build consensus. It is precisely these moments that make a Model United Nations a transformative experience.

I want to thank you for placing your trust in MUNUR XVII and for being part of this edition. Behind this Model United Nations stands a team that has worked diligently for months to offer you an academic and personal experience of the highest quality, and we hope that each of you will find here a space where you can challenge yourselves, learn, and enjoy yourselves.

Welcome to this new edition. I am confident that, with your commitment, enthusiasm, and talent, we will make MUNUR XVII a memorable experience.

I wish you every success and look forward to seeing you make your mark on this edition.

Sincerely,

Santiago Sepúlveda Pérez

General Director, MUNUR XVII

WELCOME LETTER

General sub-director
Carolina Echeverri Echeverria





Dear delegates:

I extend my warmest welcome to you all at MUNUR XVII. As General Sub-director, it is a privilege to greet you and to see how this model, now in its seventeenth edition, continues to be a breeding ground for critical thinkers, empathetic leaders, and young people committed to the future of our society.

Taking on the role of a nation's spokesperson and defending its interests requires courage, preparation, and discipline, but above all, a tremendous willingness to listen and build consensus. That determination that brings you here today is what makes a Model United Nations a truly transformative experience.

Beyond diplomatic rigor and committee debates, MUNUR is a setting for personal growth where networks are forged, friendships are formed, and lasting memories are created. I encourage you to make the most of every caucus, every statement, and every exchange to challenge yourselves, question perspectives, and learn from your peers.

Behind MUNUR XVII is an extraordinary team that has taken care of every detail to ensure you have an unforgettable academic and personal experience. Make the most of every space we have prepared for you.

I wish you the greatest success during this event. May your ideas and voices leave an indelible mark on this edition.

With appreciation and admiration,

Carolina Echeverri,

General Sub-director, MUNUR XVII

WELCOME LETTER

USG of Crisis committees

Gabriela Buelvas





Welcome to MUNUR XVII! My name is Gabriela Buelvas, and I am honored to be your Crisis USG for this year's event. During my attendance at two previous MUNUR editions, I've heard delegates describe MUNUR as challenging, rewarding, and determined, but above all, as an experience. What happens during those four days leads delegates to discover more about themselves, step outside their comfort zones, and leave the conference as completely transformed individuals.

Crisis committees, my area of expertise, are another unique experience. What I love most about these committees is how they address conflicts with innovative perspectives and in record time. The debates, directives, and motions aim to resolve problems in unprecedented ways, regardless of whether the committee is based on fantasy or not. Therefore, I feel that Crisis committees bring us closer to real life and its challenges. I hope that every delegate (and sponsor) who reads this will be more motivated to attend a committee meeting with the best possible preparation and attitude.

Having been in your shoes, I can offer several pieces of advice that I hope will be helpful. Preparation is key, be self-critical, and most importantly, believe in yourself no matter how many difficulties you face.

Don't forget to laugh once in a while,

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WELCOME LETTER

USG of Crisis Committees

Paula Suárez





Dear delegates,

It is an honor for me to welcome you to MUNUR XVII. My name is Paula Suárez, and I will be joining you as the Crisis USG. I currently have the privilege of studying Design at Universidad del Rosario, where I have found in graphic and industrial design a way to express my ideas and bring them to life through what I create with my own hands.

Since entering the MUN world, many people, upon learning about my field of study, have asked me why I am interested in this area. The answer is quite simple: I believe these spaces are full of learning and experiences that help us become our best selves through dialogue, active listening, and teamwork.

We hope that those who participate in this incredible Crisis USG will challenge themselves, demonstrate a high level of academic skill in conflict resolution, and seize every moment as an opportunity for growth.

Together with the entire Crisis USG Team at MUNUR XVII, we have prepared committees designed for you to have fun and learn, and, like us, fall in love with crisis committees. Our aim is for each of you to make the most of this experience, demonstrating initiative, adaptability, and your full potential within the committee.

Always remember: if you believe it, you can achieve it.

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Welcome letter from the Honorable Dais

Julián Salgado

Britain does not falter in the face of challenge.

Distinguished Delegates, Members of Her Majesty's Government, do accept a most cordial welcome.

My name is Julián Salgado, and it is my absolute pleasure to address you as your dais for the GAC crisis committee "Tea and Mate War" from the United Kingdom's side in this edition of MUNUR.

By way of introduction, I am currently pursuing a double undergraduate degree in Biology and Anthropology. My academic passions lie in botany, archaeology, and fieldwork — very much the "roll up your sleeves and get your hands dirty" sort of approach. On a more personal note, I am rather fond of cartoons, horror media, and politics, the latter being what dragged me headfirst into the marvelous chaos of the MUN world. After nearly a decade of participation in MUNs in the past few years have been devoted, especially to crisis committees. Being that ladies and gentlemen precisely the battlefield upon which you now stand.

Regarding this kind of committee, crisis is not your usual tidy General Assembly affair with polite placards and neatly timed speeches. This is a cabinet government in wartime. It is fast, unforgiving, and political to its very core. Here, you will not merely "discuss" the Falklands question; you will be the ones that decide it. Every directive you draft, every alliance you forge, every gamble you take may alter the course of the conflict.

This committee will demand quick thinking, sharp coordination, and the ability to keep a cool head when the pressure mounts. Intelligence will shift. International actors will intervene. Casualties will matter. Unity within the Cabinet may prove just as decisive as any ship in the South Atlantic.

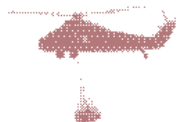
As an advice, be bold, but not reckless. Be strategic, but not timid. Keep a stiff upper lip when crises stack upon crises. And above all, immerse yourselves in the moment. Channel the conviction of a government that does not care to be pushed about. This is not the hour for sitting on the fence; we expect daring ideas, fierce debate, and unwavering commitment to Britain's position that thoroughly represent this kind of harsh but powerful stage of the country.

If you require guidance, clarification, or simply wish to test a strategy, do not hesitate to reach out, we are here to ensure this committee is nothing short of brilliant as we know all of you are more than capable to win this war, so we will be expecting the best from you.

God save the Queen.

Julián Salgado

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Welcome letter from the Honorable Dais

Helena Gómez

Warm greetings to all delegates,

Let me introduce myself, my name is Helena Gómez, I'm cursing through the second semester of Political Science at the Pontifician Javeriana University, and I'm so glad to be your dais on this committee. The principal theme as you know is "The Tea and Mate war" of 1982. Where the Argentinians fought the British for the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. However your situation can change drastically for the better or worse who knows! We are in a crisis committee afterall so I expect you to be very creative with your solutions or ideas.

As for my interests, first I'm a Crisis delegate very experienced on the methods and formalities of this type of committee. I expect a high quality regarding the directives be it private or public you present and please be creative. It's very important to keep the committee rolling. I'm very demanding dias but we are all in this to have fun so please give it your best delegates.

On the other hand, regarding the specifics of the committee we value your creative ideas but please be sure they are up to the date until 1982, which is the date we will be working on while our committee happens.

In other things, my personal interests are varied but some of the most special ones are listening to music and everything that has to do with anime or fantastical stories. If any of you wants to use those interests to your benefit inside the committee I would be more than glad to see them included.

Finally I wish you all the best and remember to give it your all in the committee and to work together and win this war!

Helena Gómez

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Welcome letter from the Head of crisis center

Dear sponsors, delegates, observers, staff members, parents, and anyone else who has taken the time to read this letter: Welcome to MUNUR! A place to debate, think, and, most importantly, question.

My name is Jose Alejandro Gutiérrez Cifuentes, and for this 17th edition of MUNUR, I am pleased to introduce myself as the Center Director for Both Sides of the Falkland Islands.

I am a master's student in Physical Sciences at the Universidad de los Andes, and ever since I was a child, I have loved movies, philosophy, and corny jokes. I was able to develop all these qualities in the crisis-mode committees of these types of simulations, and they have allowed me to become the person I am today—someone with cross-disciplinary skills that enable me to view the world from different perspectives.

Although everyone around me has tried to convince me that my field of study has little academic connection to Model United Nations, when it comes to doing things right and fighting for the truth, we cannot rely solely on the exact sciences; we must draw upon all the tools these spaces for debate provide. I hope that for you, just as it has been for me, this simulation will be an opportunity to grow and make this world a little bit better. I also hope that throughout this experience, you'll find a space to work cooperatively, honestly, and creatively, making the most of all the tools that MUNUR offers you. Thank you, and best of luck. See you at MUNUR XVIIC.

Sincerely,

Jose Alejandro Gutiérrez Cifuentes



ABSTRACT

The committee will take place against the historical backdrop of 1982. This was a period of growing tension between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom over control of the Falkland Islands. Participants will assume the roles of political, military, and diplomatic figures with the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective governments and institutions through which the conflict plays out. Each character will have interests, resources, and powers that they must utilize, as well as strategic paths to achieve their goals.

Throughout the series of sessions, delegates will face updates on the crisis, official statements, unexpected events, and situations that will require a response to the crisis. To this end, they may make use of crisis committee tools: directives, press releases, and informal negotiations; these special actions influence the course of events.

Success within this committee will depend not only on historical knowledge of the conflict but also on adaptability, strategic thinking, creativity, and consistency with the character being portrayed. The historical context will serve as a starting point; however, the decisions made by the delegates may generate alternative scenarios that significantly alter the course of this armed conflict.

Finally, always remember that understanding and reading both perspectives is essential to gaining a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the conflict.



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE



INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The committee will focus specifically on the Falklands War. This was a ten-week undeclared conflict in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom over two British Overseas Territories in the South Atlantic: the Falkland Islands and their territorial dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Delegates, please remember that we will be examining the war itself and how to effectively counter the enemy's actions. You may draw upon historical elements, but you are encouraged to adapt them as necessary to secure a British victory.

In this specific simulation, each side represents a faction of the conflict: our side is the British, while the opposition represents the Argentinian side. We shall engage using ingenious plans structured through politics, military manoeuvres, and other strategic considerations, always mindful that the opposition may react to every move we make.

COMMITTEE HISTORY

The Falklands War of 1982 was a ten-week armed conflict between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic, initiated by Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands on April 2nd 1982. The crisis escalated rapidly into a full-scale military confrontation involving naval, air, and ground operations across the South Atlantic. Following sustained British military engagement and the recapture of key positions on the islands, Argentine forces formally surrendered on the 14th of June 1982. Control of the Falkland Islands was thereby restored to the United Kingdom, where it remains to this day.

The conflict emerged from a long-standing sovereignty dispute between the two states. Despite intermittent diplomatic negotiations under United Nations frameworks, no definitive settlement had been reached prior to 1982, and British administration of the islands continued uninterrupted. Domestic political pressures within Argentina, combined with strategic miscalculations regarding British response, contributed to the decision to initiate military action.

Under the leadership of Argentine President Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri, Argentine forces launched an amphibious operation that swiftly overwhelmed the limited British garrison stationed on the islands. In response, the British Government, led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, condemned the invasion as a violation of international law and convened an emergency War Cabinet to coordinate a national response. The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 502, calling for the withdrawal of Argentine forces, while the United Kingdom simultaneously assembled a naval task force for deployment to the South Atlantic.

Although the historical outcome of the conflict resulted in British military victory and the re-establishment of full administrative control, the events and decisions that shaped this trajectory were neither predetermined nor without significant risk.



Taken from: Wikipedia

COMMITTEE COMPETENCE

The committee line-up consists of various kinds of influential figures from the British empires who were involved into the conflict due to various reasons, however over all of them lie into a place of political and military power. The cabinet exercises executive authority over the national response to the crisis in the Falkland Islands. Its competence derives not from legislative deliberation but from the immediate and operational powers vested in the executive during wartime. The body is entrusted with directing the political, military, and diplomatic course of the United Kingdom, acting within the bounds of historical plausibility and the evolving circumstances of the crisis.

The committee holds authority over the deployment and strategies as well as forces, weaponry and manpower the British empire has to offer, being the members within it the ones that are the decision makers regarding the authorization of military initiatives that may be used along the sessions of debate.



Taken from: The guardian

Secondly, the cabinet also exercises competence within a domestic political environment, including the shaping and influence of public communications and opinion, allocation and distribution of wartime resources and assessing the political ramifications of military and diplomatic decisions. Although ultimate authority formally resides in the current Prime Minister, the deliberations, cohesion, and strategic judgment of the Cabinet as a collective body will decisively shape the direction and credibility of the United Kingdom's response.

Complementary to these, the cabinet also possesses the diplomatic power from the United Kingdom's parliament, being the control not only of local enforcement of many diverse social, economic and power-driven decisions within Britain's territory extension. But it is also in charge of diplomatic manners, not only with Argentina's government and officials that should be of great interest, but also to the rest of the globe, managing relations with allied governments, engaging in negotiations or mediation efforts, coordinating positions within international organizations, and calibrating Britain's posture within the broader context of Cold War geopolitics.

In essence, with all of the previously mentioned resources as well as means of control that are at the cabinets disposal, are the different kinds of mediums and power that are available considering not only the emergency of a warlike conflict at stakes, but how it translates onto the power dynamics, responses and perception of the european country onto a time that is between strong pressures of the current cold war and the start of a more united and globalized world.

English side

ABOUT THE TOPIC



INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

As representatives of the United Kingdom in 1982, the committee members will be confronted with a direct challenge to British sovereignty in the South Atlantic. The central conflict before this committee concerns the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory claimed concurrently by the Argentine Republic, located at the southernmost region of South America.

What began as a long-standing diplomatic dispute over territorial sovereignty escalated into open confrontation when Argentine forces occupied the islands in April 1982. The situation rapidly evolved into a military and political crisis of international significance, engaging not only the governments of London and Buenos Aires but also the United Nations, the United States, and the broader Cold War geopolitical order.

The context in which this conflict unfolds is neither symbolic nor rhetorical; it is strategic, legal, and profoundly political. Questions of self-determination, territorial integrity, post-imperial identity, and international credibility converge within this dispute. For the United Kingdom, the issue extends beyond geography. It concerns the protection of its citizens, the defence of sovereign territory, and the preservation of its standing as a decisive actor in global affairs.



Taken from: The guardian

The matter before this committee is therefore not merely a territorial disagreement, but a crisis with military, diplomatic, and domestic ramifications that will shape the course of British policy and international relations in 1982.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Commonly referred to as “The Falklands”, this group of islands are located about 500 km east of South American’s southern Patagonian coast. They are composed of the East and West Falklands alongside 776 smaller islands, and their capital is Stanley, located on the East.



Taken from: BBC



Puerto soledad. Taken from: Wikipedia

The Archipelago's history traces back to 1690, when English captain John Strong explored the group of islands. But it wasn't until 1764 when population began moving to the island, thanks to the establishment of Port Louis, founded by a French captain named Louis Antoine de Bougainville on East Falkland, and Port Egmont by captain John Bryon. Around 1766, the French Monarchy surrendered its claim to the island to the Spain Empire, which changed the Archipelago's name to Puerto Soledad.

Britain's settlements withdrew from Puerto Soledad around 1774, Spain's colonial rule became the sole authority, but the Islands became more sole and finally amidst the Napoleonic Wars, the island's governor evacuated the Maldives in 1806, with only fishermen remaining in the territory. In 1823, Luis Vernet, a German merchant working for the rising United Provinces of the Río de la Plata, was given permission to exploit the natural resources of the Island. A permanent colony was formed by Vernet in 1826 at the ruins of Puerto Soledad, gaining him the position of military and civil commander in 1829. After a conflict with the United States Navy in 1831, the island's government was dissolved.

Until 1840, the Falklands finally became a Crown colony with Stanley (now named Port Jackson) being chosen as the seat of the government in 1845. With the arrival of the Falkland Islands Company in 1851, economic growth was brought through wool farming, resulting in the Islands financial independence from the UK in 1881. Most importantly, a constitutional arrangement was formed by Queen Victoria in 1843 named the Falkland Island Dependencies. Its objective is the rule of the Archipelago through a legislative council.



The Falkland Islands Company Taken from: The Falkland Islands Company

Finally, amidst the new century, Argentina started to claim domain over the Falklands, starting with Juan Perón as President and finally with UN General Assembly resolution over decolonisation, the South-American country interpreted this as a call to claim sovereignty. Between negotiations and finally an offer to transfer the Islands to Argentinian rule, the "Kelpers" expressed, in the 70s, their refusal to stop being part of Britain. This impacted negotiations and caused more tension between the two states.

The Falklands crisis extends beyond a dispute over a remote archipelago in the South Atlantic. For both the United Kingdom and Argentina, the islands have become symbols of national sovereignty, political legitimacy, and international credibility. Consequently, decisions taken throughout the conflict carry implications far exceeding the territory itself.

For the Argentine military government, the recovery of the Malvinas represented an opportunity to strengthen domestic support amid growing economic difficulties and political unrest. For the United Kingdom, the occupation of the islands raised fundamental questions regarding the defence of sovereign territory, the protection of British citizens abroad, and the credibility of British commitments on the international stage as well as a way to impose their military and strategic advantages to the globalized world.

The strategic significance of the conflict is further amplified by its diplomatic repercussions. Allies, adversaries, and neutral observers alike are closely monitoring the British response, making the crisis a test not only of military capability but also of political resolve.

Into a more open context and reiterating the idea of an increasingly interconnected world, it is necessary to understand the broader international environment in which the conflict unfolds. The year 1982 finds the international system firmly entrenched in the Cold War, with the United States and the Soviet Union competing for influence across political, military, and economic spheres. Although the Falklands conflict is not directly a confrontation between the two superpowers, its development carries significant implications for the balance of power, alliance politics, and international diplomacy.



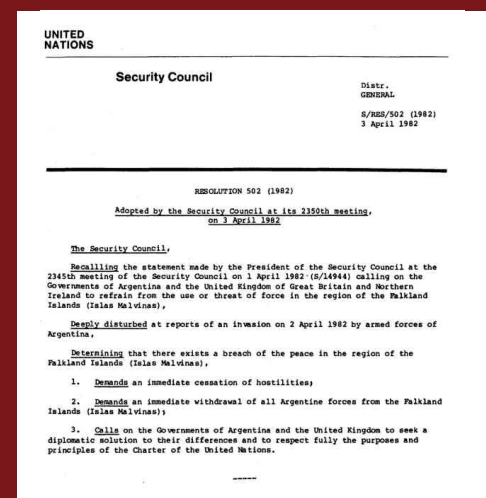
Taken from: History.com

Simultaneously, the post-colonial order established after the Second World War continues to evolve. Questions surrounding sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right to self-determination occupy a central place within international discourse, particularly within the United Nations. These principles, often complementary yet occasionally contradictory, become especially relevant in disputes such as that of the Falkland Islands.

Economically, much of the world faces the consequences of the turbulent 1970s. High inflation, fluctuating energy prices, and economic restructuring have generated domestic pressures across numerous states. Both the United Kingdom and Argentina enter the crisis amid significant internal challenges, factors that inevitably influence the decisions of their respective governments.

Within this environment of geopolitical rivalry, economic uncertainty, and evolving international norms, the Falklands crisis emerges not merely as a bilateral territorial dispute, but as an event whose consequences extend far beyond the South Atlantic. The actions undertaken by both governments will be observed closely by allies, adversaries, and international institutions alike, transforming a regional conflict into a matter of global significance.

It is January 5th, 1982. As negotiations between both states fail, the possibility of an armed conflict is increased by the continuous threats of invasion made by the Argentinian Government. In Downing Street, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been unequivocal: Argentine aggression shall not go unanswered. For the Government, this is not merely a territorial dispute; it is a matter of self-determination. The 1,800 islanders are British by choice and heritage, and the principle that borders cannot be altered by force is non-negotiable. We must recover all that is ours, for while a defeat would signal the end of Mrs Thatcher's administration, her stance remains unwavering. On the global stage, we have already secured UN Resolution 502, demanding the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces, and we stand firm with the backing of the European Community and vital intelligence from our American allies.



Taken from: Cambridge press & Asses-



Taken from: Daily mail

However, make no mistake: the country is navigating a difficult period. Britain is currently in the midst of a profound economic restructuring aimed at modernising our industry, but the process is painful and has left many communities on edge. Our Government is grappling with inflation that is only just beginning to ease, following a climate of industrial unrest that has defined recent years. War breaks out at a time when every pound counts and public spending is under the microscope; dispatching a fleet 8,000 miles away is not just a military challenge, but a massive financial commitment in an era of belt-tightening where unemployment has recently surpassed the 3 million mark. Curiously, prior to the invasion, Defence Secretary John Nott was planning substantial cuts to the Royal Navy, including the sale of HMS Invincible, but the war has halted those plans instantly as funds are now poured into this massive logistical undertaking.

From our vantage point in London, our legal position is morally unassailable. While the Military Junta in Buenos Aires attempts to resurrect Spanish colonial claims, the UK stands upon modern international law, defending a territory that has been British *de facto* and *de jure* since 1833. Our administration has been continuous and peaceful, and under Article 73 of the UN Charter, the interests and political aspirations of the inhabitants—the “Kelpers”—are paramount. These people, who have lived there for nine generations, do not wish to be Argentine, and their identity is British to the core. Furthermore, under Article 51, we possess the inherent right to individual self-defence against this armed attack.



Taken from: Responsible statecraft

Socially, there is a resurgence of a sentiment many thought had gone dormant. The departure of the QE2 and the Canberra, packed with troops and cheered on by crowds waving Union Jacks, signals a sense that Britain can and must still defend its principles on the global stage. While the press is in a frenzy—with tabloids like *The Sun* being fiercely bellicose and the BBC maintaining a more measured tone—the nation is united in the belief that we are not fighting for mere rocks in the ocean, but for the right of British people to live under the Crown. To our forces in the South Atlantic: Godspeed.

In addition to that, we have a formidable arsenal

Task Force 317 bases its strategy upon the carriers HMS *Hermes* and HMS *Invincible*, escorted by destroyers and frigates. Nuclear submarines enforce the blockade, whilst requisitioned liners transport troops and logistics. The aerial component utilises Sea Harrier jets for air defence and ground attack from the carriers. Avro Vulcan bombers strike from Ascension Island, heavily supported by helicopters for logistics and rescue.

Ashore, the UK deploys the 3rd Commando Brigade and Parachute Regiments (2 and 3 PARA). The 5th Infantry Brigade (Guards and Gurkhas) reinforces the contingent, whilst SAS and SBS units execute covert sabotage and reconnaissance. The infantry uses rifles and Light Guns, ideal for the marshy terrain. Technologically, missiles secure air superiority, complemented by automated tactical data systems, electronic countermeasures, and night-vision equipment.

CURRENT CONTEXT

The crisis unfolding in the South Atlantic in 1982 must be understood within a broader international environment marked by Cold War tensions, shifting alliances, and evolving post-colonial dynamics. The global order remains defined by bipolar competition between the United States and the Soviet Union since 1945, and although the Falklands conflict is not directly a superpower confrontation, its implications resonate within this strategic framework.

The United Kingdom, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and a central actor within NATO, occupies a significant position in Western security architecture. Any military engagement undertaken by London is therefore subject to international scrutiny, alliance considerations, and diplomatic calculation. The position of the United States is of particular importance, as it maintains close ties with both the United Kingdom and various Latin American states, including Argentina. Washington's approach to mediation, neutrality, or support carries substantial strategic weight.

Simultaneously, the principles of territorial integrity and self-determination—central to post-1945 international law—are under examination. Argentina frames its actions as a legitimate recovery of sovereign territory, while the United Kingdom asserts the rights of the islanders and the continuity of British administration. The United Nations has already engaged with the crisis, and further diplomatic developments remain possible.

Regionally, Latin American solidarity movements and inter-American diplomatic mechanisms may influence Argentina's position, while European partners observe Britain's response carefully. The conflict therefore extends beyond a bilateral dispute; it is embedded within a complex web of legal argumentation, alliance politics, and strategic credibility.

In this environment, decisions taken by the British government will not only determine the fate of the islands, but also shape perceptions of British resolve, alliance reliability, and adherence to international norms. Due to this it is highly advised for you representatives to consider that any action taken as a committee is one taken by the United Kingdom itself so beware and recognize the implications of any kind of action.



Taken from: The History press

CURRENT SITUATION

The United Kingdom itself entered 1982 amid a period of considerable domestic uncertainty. Since taking office in 1979, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has pursued an ambitious programme of economic liberalisation aimed at curbing inflation and restructuring the British economy. While these measures have achieved some success in reducing inflationary pressures, they have also been accompanied by rising unemployment, industrial tensions, and growing public dissatisfaction. By the beginning of 1982, Britain was experiencing one of the most severe economic downturns of the post-war era, with unemployment surpassing three million people and public confidence in the government facing increasing scrutiny.



Taken from: The telegraph

At the same time, Britain's role in the world has become the subject of renewed debate. The gradual dissolution of the Empire and the changing nature of international politics have prompted questions regarding the country's global influence and strategic priorities. Defence spending is under review, military reductions have been proposed, and some policymakers argue that British commitments should become increasingly focused on Europe and the North Atlantic. Against this backdrop, developments in the South Atlantic acquire

significance beyond the Falkland Islands themselves, touching upon broader questions of national prestige, international credibility, and Britain's capacity to project power abroad.

Within this broader environment, relations between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic have become progressively strained. Decades of diplomatic negotiations regarding the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands have failed to produce a mutually acceptable settlement. While both governments continue to publicly support diplomatic channels, frustration has grown on both sides as discussions repeatedly reach deadlock.

The date is 5 January 1982. The sovereignty dispute has entered a particularly delicate stage. In Buenos Aires, members of the Argentine government and military establishment have begun to openly question the effectiveness of continued negotiations and increasingly advocate for more assertive measures. In London, concerns regarding Argentine intentions are mounting, and policymakers are closely monitoring developments in the South Atlantic.

Although no open hostilities have yet occurred, diplomatic relations have deteriorated significantly. Reports suggest that military contingencies are being evaluated by both governments should negotiations continue to fail. The possibility of escalation, once considered unlikely, is now becoming a matter of genuine strategic concern.

The United Kingdom must therefore determine how it intends to protect its interests, manage its international commitments, and respond to a rapidly evolving situation whose consequences may extend far beyond the Falkland Islands themselves.



Taken from: We are the mighty

RELEVANT ACTORS

For a reason to understand the conflict within a more broad aspect, actors have been associated with different factions, it is still necessary to understand that they might vary onto different takes when presented similar situations due to their personal background, however the next actors can fit most of the important characters of these war onto their general views of it.

The United Kingdom

Led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the United Kingdom seeks to restore control over the Falkland Islands and uphold the principles of territorial sovereignty and self-determination. The British Government must simultaneously manage military operations, diplomatic negotiations, and domestic political pressures.

The Argentine Republic

Governed by Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri and the “military junta”, Argentina maintains that the Malvinas constitute an integral part of its national territory. The government views the occupation as the recovery of sovereign land and seeks international recognition of its claim.

The United States

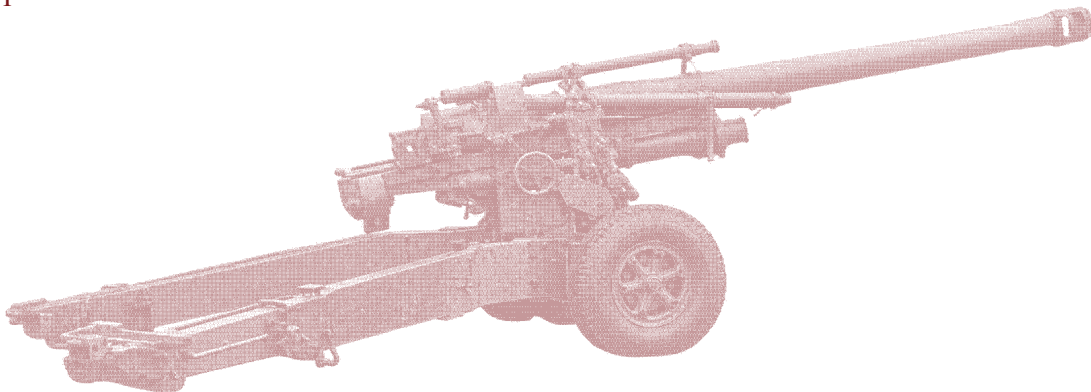
As a close ally of the United Kingdom and an influential actor in the Western Hemisphere, the United States occupies a delicate position. Washington’s decisions regarding mediation, intelligence sharing, military assistance, and diplomatic support may significantly affect the course of the conflict.

The United Nations

The United Nations serves as the principal international forum addressing the dispute. Through Resolution 502 and subsequent diplomatic initiatives, the organization seeks a peaceful resolution while balancing competing interpretations of sovereignty and self-determination.

The Falkland Islanders

Although not a sovereign actor, the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands remain central to the dispute. Their political preferences, security, and right to self-determination constitute a key element of the British position and a recurring point of discussion within international forums.



QUESTIONS

- What logistical and military strategies must be implemented to guarantee absolute naval and air superiority in the South Atlantic, whilst minimising casualties and safeguarding key vessels from Argentine counter-attacks?
- In the event of catastrophic military setbacks in the South Atlantic, what is the cabinet's political contingency plan to prevent the collapse of Her Majesty's Government?
- Once administration is restored, what long-term foreign and defence policies must be established to guarantee the future security of the archipelago and deter further hostile incursions?
- What are the possible allies to the British empire that could act directly and indirectly into the Falklands' disputes?
- What are the bigger goals my character could acquire by taking advantage or using the Falkland's dispute on a personal level?
- Which kinds of strategies and technologies of security, weaponry and strategy were used at the established time in the UK or similar contexts?
- How can the British empire stay in constant contact and battle in territories that are mostly islands and at large distances from the mainland?
- In a negotiation with the Argentinian side, which points are possible to get onto an agreement and which are non-negotiable?

Kelpers: This is the name given to the native inhabitants of the islands, derived from kelp, the giant seaweed common to the archipelago's shores. Though it began as a nickname, they wear it with pride. They are a population of British stock who have lived there for nine generations; they are sheep farmers, fishermen, and traders who have no other home. The Kelpers do not feel Argentine, nor do they wish to be; their identity is British to the core.

The Military Junta: The right-wing military dictatorship ruling Argentina in 1982, led by a triumvirate of the armed forces. At the time of the conflict, it was headed by Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri.

War Cabinet: A small committee of senior government ministers and military chiefs established by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to oversee the daily operational and political decisions of the conflict, bypassing the standard, slower cabinet process.

Exclusion Zone: A maritime area declared by the British government around the Falkland Islands. Initially established as a Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ), any Argentine warship or military aircraft entering this zone was deemed hostile and liable to attack.

The Task Force: The massive naval armada assembled and dispatched by the Royal Navy from Portsmouth and Plymouth within days of the invasion to reclaim the islands. It included aircraft carriers (like HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes), destroyers, frigates, and requisitioned civilian ocean liners.

GLOSSARY

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