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## **OUR PRIORITY IS ARGENTINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRO-UKRAINIAN COALITION**

– *Your Excellency, what are the main aims of the Embassy of Ukraine in Argentina for the coming years? What do you consider to be your personal goal?*

– We regard Argentina as an influential global actor (the country is a G20 member) and a regional leader.

Therefore, amidst the full-scale russian invasion of Ukraine, we have made it our priority to see the Argentine Republic become an active member of the pro-Ukrainian coalition as soon as possible.

Certain significant strides have been already made on this path: from the beginning of russia's large-scale war against Ukraine, Argentina has supported Ukrainian initiatives to condemn and counter russian aggression within international organisations. To wit, Argentina co-sponsored the UN General Assembly resolution entitled 'Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine' adopted on 23 February 2023. I hope such a fruitful relationship with the Argentine side will continue to develop steadily.

Humanitarian aid to the war-affected Ukrainian population currently constitutes another important aspect of Argentine support to Ukraine. Despite the great distance (about 13,000 kilometres) between our countries, Argentina is currently a leader among Latin American countries in this respect. Thanks to the assistance of the Argentine Government, the Ukrainian diaspora, the Jewish community, local businesses, organisations, and ordinary Argentine citizens, we have already sent 14 humanitarian aid shipments to Ukraine, totalling over 122 tonnes. We are talking about clothing, essential goods, medical and rehabilitation tools, disinfection and water purification equipment, medication, non-perishable food, etc. In this context, we extend particular gratitude to the White Helmets Argentinean International Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Agency at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic; the Ukrainian Central Representation in Argentina and its member organisations; the Ukrainian cultural society 'Prosvita'; and my personal thanks to Enrique Piñeyro, an Argentine businessman, philanthropist, and pilot, who has been using his own plane to deliver voluntary humanitarian aid to Ukraine since March 2022.

Also, I would like to highlight the efforts of the Argentine athlete, a person with disabilities since childhood, Jean Maggi, whose Foundation of the same name provides Ukraine with self-made tricycles as humanitarian aid for the rehabilitation of adults and children affected by the consequences of the Russian war. At the end of August 2023, Jean Maggi visited the rehabilitation centres in Ukraine – ‘Superhumans Center’ and ‘Unbroken’, talked with their patients and, by his own example, demonstrated the real possibilities for full-fledged social, psychological recovery and maximum rehabilitation. According to the preliminary arrangements during his visit, reached with the leadership of the Lviv urban community, a possibility to start production of the above-mentioned tricycles in Ukraine based on the technologies of the Argentine side, with the involvement of persons with disabilities, is being considered.

With that said, with a view to putting an end to the cruel war waged by the Russian Federation, a country that harbours no intention of stopping its invasion and withdrawing from Ukrainian sovereign soil, we expect bolder steps against the aggressor on the part of the international community.

In this context, we are actively working with the Argentine side to engage it in the implementation of the specific items of President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy’s Peace Formula (PF). We believe that in light of Argentine potential, capabilities, and historical experience, the state might take particular interest in such elements of the PF as food, radiological, and nuclear security, restoration of justice, and response to ecocide. We are grateful to Buenos Aires for its participation in the meeting of national security and political advisors concerning the implementation of the PF that took place in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 5–6 August 2023, and we look forward to the continuation of such a course in the future.

In the context of ensuring a just and lasting peace in Ukraine, restoring its territorial integrity, and the country’s recovery, the Ukrainian side is keen to engage the Argentine Republic in the International Crimea Platform, the efforts towards the establishment of the Special International Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine, and the International Mechanism for Compensation for Damages Caused by Russia’s Armed Aggression on the Territory of Ukraine. All of the above areas are among the Embassy’s priorities.

Furthermore, we have a critically important and urgent task of encouraging Argentina and other Latin American countries to join international restrictive measures against Russia. The adoption of financial and economic sanctions by the countries of the region against the terrorist country – the Russian Federation – will further diminish its capacity to wage war against Ukraine and perpetrate genocide against the Ukrainian people and ecocide in our state. I firmly believe that sanctions against the Russian Federation need to become universally imposed for the sake of the swift advent of a just and lasting peace in Ukraine and Europe and stability in the world.



Круглий стіл на тему «Вторгнення в Україну: соціально-правовий погляд» в Університеті Буенос-Айреса

The roundtable discussion entitled The Invasion of Ukraine: A Social and Legal Perspective held in the University of Buenos Aires

I would like to highlight the already visible concrete progress towards Argentina's imposition of restrictive measures against Russia, especially in terms of the prohibition and restriction of imports of Russian-produced energy sources. To name one of the recent successful examples, on 19 July 2023, the Ministry of Economy of Argentina and the ENARSA state-run energy company jointly decided to deny permission to unload the Flex Artemis tanker that carried Russian liquefied natural gas worth USD 38.55 million at the LNG terminal of the Bahia Blanca port. Argentine officials maintained that the decision was made explicitly in line with the existing international sanctions against Russian companies and the protection of the country's economic interests.

It is imperative to revitalise Ukrainian-Argentine bilateral cooperation. That is why the Ukrainian side, with the involvement of relevant ministries and state agencies, has prepared a draft Roadmap for the Development of Bilateral Relations with Argentina for the coming years. In addition to strengthening political dialogue, the detailed document also covers trade, economic, investment, energy, space, education, and healthcare cooperation, interregional partnerships, etc. We work hard to ensure the successful adoption of that document so that it becomes a guideline for our practical cooperation with Argentina. The draft outlines, among other things, the accomplishment of such an urgent task as holding a regular session of the Joint Ukrainian-Argentine Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation and a bilateral business forum.

Therefore, we will strive to fulfil the above-mentioned priorities and outlined plans and to convert Ukrainian-Argentine relations into an effective, mutually beneficial partnership.

– *What is the current state of the Ukrainian diaspora in Argentina? Does the Embassy cooperate with it?*

– The Ukrainian diaspora in Argentina is sizeable. To date, different expert estimates put the number of ethnic Ukrainians at between 350,000 and 500,000. When it comes to the Ukrainian emigration movement to Argentina, we can distinguish four periods, the so-called waves of emigration: the first from 1897 to 1914, the second from 1922 to 1939, the third from 1946 to 1951, and the fourth from 1993 to 2002. Most ethnic Ukrainians live in the capital city and the provinces of Buenos Aires and Misiones; other places of their concentrated residence include the Chaco, Córdoba, Mendoza, Formosa, Río Negro, and Corrientes provinces.

In Argentina, ethnic Ukrainians have established a significant number of non-governmental organisations. Founded in 1947, the Ukrainian Central Representation (UCR) in the Argentine Republic now serves as an umbrella for more than 30 Ukrainian diaspora associations. The core collective members of the UCR are the Ukrainian cultural society ‘Prosvita’, founded in 1924, and the Ukrainian Renaissance Association (Vidrodzhennia), founded in 1938.

Throughout the years, our diaspora has preserved its Ukrainian identity, culture, language, and traditions, built and inaugurated numerous Ukrainian churches and temples, and founded Sunday schools and cultural centres. The community organises and participates in events dedicated to national holidays and commemoration days, honouring the tragic pages of Ukrainian history, such as the 1932–33 Holodomor. It is with the diaspora’s active promotion that the Argentine authorities adopted several documents of importance to Ukraine: at the national level, the Declarations of the Senate of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic for commemorating the victims of the Holodomor of 1932–33 in Ukraine, adopted in 2003 and 2007, and the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic, approved in 2007. The remembrance of the Holodomor victims was also enshrined in corresponding decisions at the regional and local levels. Currently, the Ukrainian diaspora actively works in conjunction with the Embassy towards Argentina’s recognition of the Holodomor in Ukraine as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people.

The Ukrainian diaspora in Argentina significantly contributes to the country’s development and plays a fairly prominent role in its political, economic, and public life. One of Argentina’s well-known ethnic Ukrainians is Pedro Lylyk, a neurosurgeon, founder and director of the ENERI Institute of Intravascular Neurosurgery and Interventional Radiology in Buenos Aires. The diagnostic

techniques and treatment methods he developed are unique in Latin America. Concurrently, he is the head of the Ukrainian Central Representation in the Argentine Republic. Diego Muruniak is another well-known Ukrainian, and he is the founder and president of Cooperativa Tabacalera de Misiones, the country's largest exporter of citrus and tobacco, and the owner of a nursery of fruit and ornamental plants, *mate*, tobacco, citrus, and forest plantations. Alongside this, he performs an important function as the Honorary Consul of Ukraine in the province of Misiones. I would also like to mention Martín Hreňuk, the owner of a company which is one of Argentina's largest producers and exporters of *mate*. And those are by no means the only outstanding Ukrainians of Argentina.

In the midst of russia's full-scale invasion, the Ukrainian diaspora, as I have already mentioned, has taken an active part in collecting and shipping humanitarian aid to Ukraine. In addition, the diaspora members organise freedom marches, picket the russian embassy in Buenos Aires and local shows by russian musicians who attempt to whitewash russia's credibility in the region, and participate in thematic roundtables, conferences, and discussions concerning Ukrainian issues. Thus, the Ukrainian diaspora in Argentina is doing its part to hasten the victory over the aggressor.

– *What can Ukraine offer to Argentina for further progressive cooperation between the two states? What are the prospects for Ukrainian-Argentine trade, economic, and technological partnership?*

– Ukraine strives for greater cooperation with all democratic countries of Latin America, particularly with one of its leaders, Argentina. That is why a new draft Strategy for Ukraine's relations with the region has been prepared. Ukraine is interested in holding a summit between Ukraine and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in the near future, not least to discuss the current state of and prospects for trade and economic cooperation and the avenues of enhancing it.

I strongly believe that russia's full-scale armed aggression must not stop us from further developing Ukrainian-Argentine relations, which have considerable unrealised potential. On the contrary, the outside threat should intensify our mutual interaction – whether in terms of cooperation in the international arena or at the bilateral level.

Current realities demand extra impetus for the cooperation between Ukraine and Argentina. One of the means that serve this objective is the already mentioned Ukrainian draft of the ambitious Roadmap for the Development of Bilateral Relations for the coming years.

It is obvious that the volume of mutual trade between our countries, which has significantly decreased since the beginning of russia's large-scale armed aggression against Ukraine – among other things due to the disruption of long-standing international logistics (primarily maritime) chains – fails to reflect the potential





Промова Посла з нагоди вшанування пам'яті Великого Кобзаря

Ambassador's speech in remembrance of the Great Kobzar

of the two countries and needs to increase manifold (in 2022, bilateral commodity trade totalled a mere USD 56.7 million, thus having fallen by 43%).

There is a need to deepen trade and economic cooperation and brim it over with specific actions, making active use of existing intergovernmental mechanisms and business contacts. In particular, we need to revitalise the work of the Joint Ukrainian-Argentine Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, whose most recent fifth session took place almost 17 years ago. We must undertake joint efforts to convene the next session of that important intergovernmental body – along with a bilateral business forum – in 2024. The Ukrainian CCI and the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and Services (CAC) have already reached a preliminary agreement on the organisation of that business event.

I routinely underline the importance of developing trade and economic cooperation when communicating with the leadership of Argentina's top business circles, including the Argentine Chamber of Construction (CAMARCO), the Association of Argentine Banks (ADEBA), CAC, the Argentine Agricultural Association (SRA), and the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. Prospects exist for cooperation in the banking and financial sector, stock markets, intensification of construction cooperation, increase in mutual trade and investment, and expansion of the range

of high-value-added goods. The Argentine side is ready to facilitate the involvement of Ukrainian companies in specialised international exhibitions and fairs in Argentina and arrange display shelves with Ukrainian goods at the respective events as well as install them in the country's major supermarket chains as a way of introducing them to local companies and end consumers.

Ukraine has many opportunities to offer Argentina, including cooperation in agricultural engineering, food, chemical, petrochemical, mining, and pharmaceutical industries. There are also prospects for cooperation in the metallurgical, aerospace, and military-industrial sectors. Ukrainian businesses are interested in contributing to the implementation of projects aiming to develop Argentina's railway infrastructure, its oil and gas deposits, maritime and river logistics, renewable energy, information technology, etc.

On a separate note, I would like to acknowledge the prospects for the participation of Ukrainian companies in the reconstruction of hydropower facilities in Argentina and other Latin American countries, where Ukrainian power equipment has successfully functioned for many decades. I am referring, first of all, to Ukraine's involvement in the implementation of the second and third phases of the large-scale project for the modernisation of the binational Argentine-Uruguayan hydroelectric power complex Salto Grande.

In turn, Argentine companies can contribute to the restoration of critical infrastructure and post-war recovery of Ukraine, the launch of investment projects in agriculture, including the supply of equipment and technology transfer for grain sowing and storage, or joint initiatives designed to ensure global food security.

– *How can Ukrainian-Argentine institutional cooperation between a number of leading universities be put into practice?*

– I strongly believe that the field of science and education must play a prominent role in our bilateral cooperation, and therefore the Embassy persistently works in this area. Thus, we have established active communication with the administrations of such Argentine universities as the University of Buenos Aires, the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology, the University of Salvador, the University of Belgrano, and the Catholic University of Argentina.

The Embassy played an effective part in organising the address of President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy to the University of Buenos Aires, one of the largest and most prestigious universities in Latin America, which took place on 5 July this year via videoconference. The participants of that remarkable event included about 400 students, heads of educational institutions, faculty, heads of foreign diplomatic missions, media representatives, and so forth. The key topics of the conversation between the President of Ukraine and the students included the full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine and the assistance of the LAC countries in countering it, the implementation of the Ukrainian Peace



Разом із меценатом Енріке Пінґейро

Together with philanthropist Enrique Piñeyro

Formula, the current state and outlook of Ukrainian-Argentine relations, etc. As the driving force of society, the youth must be aware of the truth about the Russian aggressor and our fight against it, and for the sake of success in this fight, we must have the solidarity of the whole world.

The National Aviation University of Ukraine (NAU) and the Technological University of Buenos Aires are currently working on preparing to sign a Memorandum of Cooperation. To this end, a delegation from NAU is to visit the Argentine capital in November-December 2023.

Additionally, as the results of our interaction have shown, Argentine universities prioritise the practical side when developing partnerships, i.e., the implementation of specific scientific and educational projects, student and faculty exchanges, etc. I firmly believe the Ukrainian side has much to offer in this regard.

Furthermore, it should be noted that Argentine higher education institutions have done their utmost to demonstrate solidarity with the Ukrainian people through the difficult times of the full-scale Russian invasion. For example, they jointly organise all sorts of media and public events, such as the Diary of War photo exhibition at the University of Salvador being held from late June till now, the roundtable discussion entitled The Invasion of Ukraine: A Social and Legal Perspective held at the Department of Law of the University of Buenos Aires on 7 June this year, etc.



– *What are the Embassy’s short- and medium-term plans for cultural, scientific, or other events?*

– Currently, almost all of the Embassy’s public events are subject to the goal of spreading objective information about the events in Ukraine caused by Russia’s full-scale invasion. Specifically, our task today is to give Argentine society the full extent of objective information about the causes and motives behind the unprovoked attack, about the war crimes committed by the Russian invaders, and about the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people against the brutal aggressor. The most recent events dedicated to these subjects organised by the Ukrainian diplomatic mission in Argentina included the Year of Resistance, Year of Unity and Diary of War photo exhibitions, the Mum, I Don’t Want War! Women and Children in Times of War exhibition, the roundtable discussion entitled *The Invasion of Ukraine: A Social and Legal Perspective*, and the first screening of the *Superpower* documentary by American actor Sean Penn and director Aaron Kaufman.

I would like to highlight our participation in one of the most significant literary events in Latin America, which takes place every April and May: the Buenos Aires International Book Fair. This year, Ukraine was proudly represented at the 47<sup>th</sup> Fair with a national stand of its own. The Day of Ukraine and the music concert held on its occasion were a success. A keen interest was sparked by presentations of books by Ukrainian writers Andrii Permiakov and Yarema Taurydskyi.

Special mention should also go to the roundtables held during the Fair entitled *Ukraine Today: Diplomatic and Journalistic Perspectives*; and *Abduction, Displacement, and Ideological Processing of Ukrainian Children during Wartime: A Crime Against Humanity*. The latter involved Daria Herasymchuk, Advisor and Presidential Commissioner for Children’s Rights and Child Rehabilitation.

Through such events, organised in cooperation with the Ukrainian diaspora, we seek to send a clear signal to the local political elite and the public in Argentina and Latin America about the need to bolster solidarity and further support for Ukraine in the face of the Russian threat.

We plan to continue taking an active part in the above-mentioned International Book Fair, and we are exploring the possibility of Ukrainian representation at the Mar del Plata International Film Festival.

Naturally, we will hold events dedicated to commemoration dates and the tragic pages of Ukraine’s history, especially the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1932–33 Holodomor.

Other priorities include inaugurating Ukrainian bookshelves in Buenos Aires libraries and introducing Ukrainian-language audio guides in the country. In this matter, we have the preliminary support of the local authorities in Buenos Aires.

Moreover, we plan to continue actively organising public events to communicate the full truth about Russia's unprovoked aggression to the Argentine people as broadly as possible and convince them of the necessity of putting an end to it.

– *Is it difficult to counter Russian influence in the region? Which of the tools used to counter Russian propaganda and promote Ukraine's interests do you believe to be effective and have a genuine impact on Argentina's position?*

– Indeed, our information efforts necessitate active countering of Russian influence in the region and its fake messages.

Unfortunately, the Russian propaganda machine continues to be quite active in Argentina. To date, the Russia Today propaganda channel is still broadcast in the country in the Spanish language.

A factor that somewhat complicates our information and awareness-raising efforts lies in the presence of sentiments held by some segments of the Argentine population, mostly older people, towards communist ideology and the times of Latin American–Soviet friendship. Argentina also continues to harbour a rather mixed attitude towards NATO, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Left-wing views are quite strong in the country. There are, in fact, even some fringe parties of pro-Russian orientation, including the Communist Party of Argentina (founded in 1918) and the Left Front (a socialist political party of the Trotskyist kind). Russian diplomacy exploits these movements to promote its narratives.

Against this backdrop, we draw attention to the imperial nature of the Russian war against Ukraine, the colonial policy of the Russian Federation, the imperial mentality of Russians, and Putin's dictatorship – themes that resonate with the Argentines.

It is worth stressing that the news reported by the Argentine mass media in the context of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine generally contains unambiguous information about the war's aggressor and the unprovoked attack's object. I should also highlight the fact that Argentine society has been following the events of the Russian-Ukrainian war and has mostly sympathised with Ukrainians, expressing solidarity with them.

As for effective tools to counter Russian propaganda, the distribution of objective information is undoubtedly it. Hence, Ukrainian diplomacy in Argentina speaks the language of facts. It is facts that, unlike Russian false claims and manipulations, have the correct effect. Therefore, when I give interviews to the local media or participate in conferences, roundtables, and discussions, I strive to use facts above all.

I have already mentioned President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy's address to the students and faculty of the University of Buenos Aires. The dialogue between the Head of State of Ukraine and Argentine students had an extremely positive effect, as via videoconference, the participants of the event had a unique

opportunity to communicate live with one of the key leaders of the free world, and that inspired them to take a greater interest in the Ukrainian agenda and question of continued support for our country. The Argentine media covered the event extensively, drawing attention to the issues that are important to us.

That said, I believe that setting up a Ukrainian Spanish-language channel for broadcasting to Latin America, among other places, would greatly enhance the effectiveness of countering russian disinformation. Debunking of russian narratives in the region can also be greatly improved through greater availability of objective information about Ukraine and the latest developments in our country in the Spanish language, screening of Ukrainian films in Spanish, and publishing of Ukrainian authors' works in the language of Cervantes.

*– What are the specifics of keeping the Argentine public informed about the russian invasion of Ukraine? Which aspects of the war does the Embassy cover on media platforms?*

– Argentine society is interested in accurate and up-to-date information from Ukraine, whilst the country's population places its trust in domestic media above all else. To their credit, the demand for information is really present, and Argentine journalists make frequent visits to Ukraine seeking an objective, holistic outlook on russia's full-scale invasion, the wartime lifestyle of the Ukrainian population, and our people's struggle against the aggressor.

The Embassy assisted Argentine journalists with obtaining the necessary permits and provided them with relevant recommendations. Argentine media that have sent their journalists to Ukraine include such mainstream outlets as TodoNoticias, Canal 5 Noticias, Infobae, Canal 26, El Litoral, and La Nación. Representatives of the Argentine media were included in the delegations of Latin American journalists that interviewed President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy twice this summer. Ukrainian President's frank conversations with them received positive broad coverage in the Argentine press and on television.

In early August of this year, Bryan Mayer, an Argentine journalist and a correspondent for Canal 26 and El Litoral, visited Ukraine on a media mission. During his week-long trip to Ukraine, he published almost daily reports and articles covering his visits to the war-torn regions of the country, his interactions with Ukrainian officials, the military, and the war-affected population of Ukraine.

The Embassy, on its part, attempts to regularly communicate the full scope of information about the war crimes and crimes against humanity – committed by the russian invaders – in order to foster solidarity with the Ukrainian people in Argentine society, enhance its awareness of the need for more direct support for Ukraine in the difficult times of the full-scale russian onslaught, prosecution of russian criminals and compensation for the damage caused to our country at the expense of russian property abroad.

The Embassy's official social media pages run respective information campaigns and post daily addresses by President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy and photos and videos depicting the tragic consequences of the invaders' actions in the territory of our country. Naturally, we draw attention to the valour of the men and women defending Ukraine. Their heroic struggle is a matter of great admiration among ordinary Argentines.

The effect of publicity around the particularly egregious crimes of the invaders is reinforced by the active position of Argentina's Ukrainian diaspora, which holds rallies and marches in the squares and streets of the country to condemn the actions of the kremlin's bloody regime.

In this regard, another important component of the awareness-raising efforts involves the organisation of photo exhibitions, thematic roundtables, conferences, film screenings, etc.

– *On 31 May 2023, the GDIP Media Center hosted the presentation of the book entitled GEOPOLITICS VERSUS SECURITY: Allied Deterrence of Aggressor in Europe in the XX – at the Beginning of the XXI Centuries, co-authored by you and Oleksandr Potiekhin. Is it hard to balance scientific and diplomatic work? What are your further plans in the academic field?*

– *GEOPOLITICS VERSUS SECURITY: Allied Deterrence of Aggressor in Europe in the XX – at the Beginning of the XXI Centuries* by Oleksandr Potiekhin and me, published by Dukh and Litera, saw the light of day after many years of creative deliberation, research, and serious effort. I am grateful to the GDIP Media Center for the opportunity to present that book.

The monograph had slim prospects of being published: after a period spent working together at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, DC, the lives and professional paths of its authors rarely crossed. More likely than not, the book would have remained a non-starter if not for the 2014 Russian invasion of Ukraine and the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Then, a great many questions arose: whether the matter could have been averted, the role of Ukraine's nuclear disarmament, the 'cost' of the 1994 Budapest Memorandum and the non-aligned status, the means of deterring aggression, etc. The full-scale unprovoked Russian onslaught against Ukraine on 24 February 2022 certainly changed the world, exposing it to the new security challenges it had done too little to counter.

Whilst the book was completed as of February 2022, the tragic events of 2022 brought home the urgent need to communicate the contents of the monograph to the reader.

The book explains, among other things, why Ukraine belongs in NATO and how the North Atlantic Alliance needs to change, considering the current unprecedented challenges, if it is to become a more effective contributor to European international security, without which global stability is unattainable.



Combining diplomatic work and academic pursuits in today's context is incredibly difficult. Right now, my absolute priority is to do everything in my power to adequately counter russian propaganda and fake stories in Argentina and Latin America at large, ensure that official Buenos Aires increasingly supports Ukraine in its struggle against the russian invasion, promote a substantive and intensive Ukrainian-Argentine agenda, and supplement bilateral cooperation with concrete actions.

I also have some academic aspirations which I plan to pursue in the future – after our victory, once I have more time and capacity. To be more specific, I plan to develop a textbook for international relations, history, and political science students about military and political allied cooperation as a factor of geopolitical stabilisation, research on the history and diplomacy of Argentina and other Latin American countries, and development of Ukraine's relations with this region of the Global South.