

24 Argentines will study in the UK with Chevening scholarships

World news story

We welcomed at the Ambassador's Residence the group of young Argentines who were awarded Chevening scholarships



The group of 2021/2022 Chevening scholars

On Monday 6 September, Chargé d'Affaires, [Elizabeth Green](#), bid farewell to the 24 Argentines who will leave for the UK to do their master's studies for a year, wishing them a safe and successful trip.

The Chevening scholarships allow outstanding young leaders to carry out postgraduate studies at a British university of their choice with all the expenses covered.

The Chevening program began in 1983 and has developed into a prestigious international awards scheme. Chevening Scholars come from over 160 countries and territories worldwide, and nearly 10,000 scholarships have been awarded in the past five years. There are more than 50,000 Chevening alumni worldwide, who make up an influential and highly respected global network. In Argentina, more than 500 people have been selected to participate in this prestigious program.

Applications to study during 2022-2023 are open from 3 August to 2 November 2021. Apply today at <https://www.chevening.org/apply>.

Complete list of 2021/2022 scholars

1. Agustina Callegari – Digital Technologies and Policy – University College London
2. Ana Paula Valacco – Journalism, Media and Communications – Cardiff University
3. Catalina Marino – Urban Development Planning – University College London
4. Eduardo Eugenio Barbier – Space Systems Engineering – University of

Southampton

5. Esteban Ventisky – Geoenergy – University of Edinburgh
6. Federico Martín Acosta Rainis – Data Journalism – Birmingham City University
7. Guido Ezequiel Sirna – Management of Information Systems and Digital Innovation – London School of Economics and Political Science
8. Gustavo Adrián Streger – Strategic Communications – London School of Economics and Political Science
9. Josefina Ichaso – Management of Innovation – Goldsmiths, University of London
10. Lidia Piccinino Centeno – Innovation, Public Policy and Public Value – University College London
11. Lucila Citcioglu – Public Health – London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
12. Maida Elina David – International Social and Public Policy – London School of Economics and Political Science
13. María Delia Porta – Governance, Development and Public Policy – University of Sussex
14. Mariana Paterlini – International Development – University of Warwick
15. Matías Alejandro Caro – Criminal Justice and Criminology – University of Leeds
16. Micaela Santilli – Behaviour Change – University College London
17. Nicolás Hernán Varela – Law and New Technologies – Birkbeck, University of London
18. Nicolás Malone – Laws – Queen Mary University of London
19. Pablo Hilaire Chaneton – Master in Public Policy – London School of Economics and Political Science
20. Paloma Etenberg – Arts Administration and Cultural Policy – Goldsmiths, University of London
21. Ramiro Lucini – Criminal Justice Policy – London School of Economics and Political Science
22. Santiago García Vence – Master of Laws – London School of Economics and Political Science
23. Tomás Pasquette – Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship – London School of Economics and Political Science
24. Vanesa Nahir Acosta – Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship – London School of Economics and Political Science

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[As threats evolve, so too must the Security Council](#)

Let me begin by thanking their Excellencies, Mary Robinson and Lakhdar

Brahimi, for their briefings today and to welcome too their Excellencies, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Ernesto Zedillo. The United Kingdom values the Elders' views on how the Council can play its part in improving multilateral responses to conflict prevention and evolving threats to international peace and security.

I'd like to focus my intervention on three points – the Council's response to evolving threats to international peace and security; country specific examples of where the Council can have a real impact; and finally, on the importance of a system-wide approach to conflict prevention.

Madam President, in the 76 years since this Council was entrusted with the responsibility to maintain international peace and security, the nature of the threats we face have evolved. How we respond to new challenges, including climate change and building back better from Covid-19, will shape our world over the next decade and beyond.

As the threats to international peace and security evolve, so too must the Council. We should not self-censor: where there are clear emerging threats to international peace and security we should consider them in a timely fashion. We should respond quicker to the warning signs of conflict and violence, and act earlier to prevent conflict and escalation. We should be proactively in horizon-scanning and early warning, instead of turning a blind eye or delaying until conflicts have already passed a tipping point.

Madam President, there are numerous ongoing crises where a more nimble, creative Security Council response would help people affected by conflict. Arguably, we did not act quickly enough to respond to the conflict in Tigray, but continued and constructive Council engagement can prevent further escalation by encouraging the parties to reach political solutions to the conflict. Such engagement would also support the efforts of the African Union and in this regard, I would welcome the Elders' views on how the Council can best support the work of His Excellency Olesegun Obasanjo as the African Union's Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa.

Recent events in Afghanistan have demonstrated too just how vital it is for us to engage on conflict prevention and respond rapidly to changing situations on the ground. The multilateral system and clear, co-ordinated messaging across the international community, including from the Council, will be necessary the Taliban's actions are consistent with its words. The adoption of resolution 2593 last week provides a strong foundation for the Council to continue to play its part in this vital undertaking.

This Council has been united in condemning violence and calling for the restoration of democracy in Myanmar. However, the situation continues to deteriorate. We welcome the appointment of His Excellency Dato Erywan as ASEAN Special Envoy. It is critical that the Tatmadaw engage with him to make progress on the 5-point consensus and to address the humanitarian situation. We should in this Council keep all options under review to remain engaged in support of a political solution.

Finally Madam President, this Council has primary responsibility for

international peace and security, but it cannot act alone. A coherent approach to conflict prevention requires action by the entire UN system, combining humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts and in coordination with regional organisations and partners. In this regard, the United Kingdom strongly supports the Secretary General's commitment to embedding conflict prevention across the UN system and delivering on the Sustaining Peace agenda. By mobilising all the tools at our collective disposal we can maintain lasting, sustainable peace for all.

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Plants and wood that need a plant passport for movement within Great Britain, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

[Guidance: Importing and exporting organic food](#)

Rules for trading organic food.

[PM letter to the First Ministers of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and Deputy First Minister of Northern Ireland](#)

Prime Minister Boris Johnson writes to the First Ministers of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and Deputy First Minister of Northern Ireland on the new health and social care reform.