












Argentina - Moderate



Argentina Country Map

-  POLITICAL
-  ARMED CONFLICT
-  TERRORISM
-  CRIME
-  CIVIL UNREST
-  MARITIME AND PIRACY
-  HEALTH
-  ENVIRONMENTAL
-  TRANSPORTATION

Last Published: 01 November 2025

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Argentina is one of the largest and most populous nations in South America. In recent years, the country has undergone profound economic and political difficulties, fuelling internal instability and civil unrest.

Crime is a concern in major cities, with violent incidents being frequent. Cities often experience shootings and robberies involving motorcycles. It is advised to avoid shanty towns in Buenos Aires and other large cities, even those located in tourist areas. Protests and demonstrations happen frequently and have the potential to become violent.

Argentina also maintains a long-standing claim over the Falkland Islands (known as Las Malvinas), which are currently under the control of the United Kingdom. The two countries engaged in a brief but intense conflict in 1982 after Argentina invaded the islands, ultimately leading to the UK reaffirming its control. Although the possibility of renewed armed conflict remains low, Argentina has recently intensified efforts to assert its claim through international channels.

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Cultural Tips

- Spanish is the official language in Argentina.
- Argentines who know one another will usually kiss each other on the right cheek when greeting. Those who do not know each other well, or are just meeting, usually only shake hands.
- Argentines usually take vacations in January and February, the summer season. During these months some businesses may remain closed or maintain a limited operation schedule.
- Homosexuality and same-sex marriage are legal in Argentina.
- The tipping of metered taxi drivers is optional. Restaurants usually add a service charge; if the tip is not included, customers are expected to give a 10 percent tip.

KEY FACTS	
CAPITAL	Buenos Aires
CAPITAL CITY PHONE CODE	11
COUNTRY PHONE CODE	+54

KEY FACTS

CURRENCY	Peso
ELECTRICITY	220 volts, 50 cycles AC
GMT	-3
LANGUAGES	Spanish
LEADERSHIP	President Javier Milei; Vice President Victoria Villarruel
OFFICE WORK WEEK	Monday-Friday
OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAME	Republic of Argentina
PLUG STYLES	Type C and Type I
RELIGION	Roman Catholic 62.9%, Evangelical 15.3% (Pentecostal 13%, other Evangelical 2.3%), Jehovah's Witness and Church of Jesus Christ 1.4%, other 1.2% (includes Muslim, Jewish), none 18.9% (includes agnostic and atheist), unspecified 0.3%
TIME ZONE OFFSET	UTC-3
TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	Federal Presidential Republic

RISK SUMMARY

Political - Moderate

General elections were held in Argentina on 22 October 2023 to elect the president, vice president, members of the National Congress, and provincial governors. As no candidate secured an outright majority, a runoff election took place on 19 November, in which Javier Milei defeated Sergio Massa. Milei, a self-described anarcho-capitalist, represents the libertarian coalition La Libertad Avanza (LLA). In the legislative elections held in October 2025, Argentina renewed half of the Chamber of Deputies and one-third of the Senate, with Milei's coalition LLA securing over 40 per cent of the national vote.

Milei's presidency follows a period of chronic economic instability. Under former President Macri, inflation rose dramatically, and public debt grew to more than 86 per cent. After defaulting on an IMF loan in May 2020, President Fernández's administration negotiated a restructuring agreement, ratified in March 2022. The deal sparked many protests, with government buildings attacked violently by protesters and rocks being thrown through Vice President Kirchner's window.

As of May 2024, Argentina's annual inflation had reached 276 per cent, placing it among the highest in the world. In response, President Milei introduced a series of economic reforms aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit, including sharp public spending cuts, devaluation of the Argentine peso, large-scale deregulation, and proposals to eliminate the Central Bank. These measures have triggered widespread protests and strikes, particularly among trade unions, public sector workers, and students.

In terms of foreign policy, Argentina continues to assert its long-standing claim over the UK-administered Falkland Islands, known locally as Las Malvinas. Argentina regularly invokes this claim in its political rhetoric and pursues it in international organisations.

Armed Conflict - Low

Argentina fought a short but intense conflict with the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, Las Malvinas, in 1982. After the invasion was repelled, the country has not made further efforts to retake the islands, opting in-

stead to pursue its claim diplomatically. However, in the lead-up to the 40th anniversary of the conflict in 2022, both President Fernández and Defence Minister Taiana intensified their rhetoric regarding their respective claims over the islands.

While the threat of a renewed conflict is often discussed in defence policies, most analysts assess that Argentina currently lacks the military capabilities to successfully invade the Falkland Islands. Factors such as underinvestment in military resources, logistical constraints, and outdated equipment make a successful military campaign unlikely in the near future.

Additionally, Argentina has had minor disputes with Chile in the past over the southern peninsular islands, known as the Beagle Conflict, though these issues have largely been resolved.

Terrorism - Low

Argentina is not currently considered at high risk of terrorism, but isolated incidents cannot be ruled out.

While no large-scale attacks have occurred in recent years, hoax bomb threats targeting government buildings, transport infrastructure, and major public venues have been reported since early 2022 in cities including Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Santa Fe. Airports have also been commonly affected.

Historically, Argentina has experienced high-profile terrorist attacks linked to Hezbollah and Iranian actors. The first occurred on 17 March 1992, when a bomb exploded at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, killing 29 people and injuring over 200, including four embassy staff. A subsequent attack occurred on 18 July 1994, when a vehicle bomb destroyed the building housing the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) and the Delegation of Argentine Israelite Associations (DAIA), resulting in 85 deaths and more than 300 injuries.

Travellers are advised to exercise vigilance, particularly in crowded areas, around transport hubs, airports, and symbolic or government-related locations, and to follow guidance issued by local authorities.

Crime - Moderate

Crime risk in Argentina is considered to be a moderate threat due to the prevalence of both opportunistic petty crime and violent crime. The most common form of street crime is distraction theft, bag snatching, and pickpocketing. The frequency of more dangerous violent crimes, such as armed robbery and shootings, is also a concern. Violent and armed robberies can happen in the streets immediately outside the Caminito tourist area in La Boca. Stay in the designated tourist area where there are high-visibility police patrols. There have been attacks that targeted visitors departing from Ministro Pistarini International Airport (EZE), travelling to hotels in downtown Buenos Aires. In December 2023, a British tourist was killed outside a high-end hotel following an attempted robbery.

Travellers are most likely to fall victim to crime whilst visiting restaurants, internet cafes, and whilst on public transport. A common type of distraction theft involves two criminals, one of whom will 'accidentally' spill a condiment such as ketchup or mustard on the victim and begin to clean up the victim whilst an accomplice steals their belongings.

The following areas are hot spots for crime in Buenos Aires: Palermo, San Telmo, La Boca, Retiro, Florida Street, 9 de Julio, Avenida de Mayo, Avenida Rivadavia near the obelisk, and the Retiro Bus Terminal. Travellers should also be cautious in downtown Mendoza.

A more serious, prevalent crime is express kidnappings. This involves criminals abducting hostages over a short period to force them to withdraw large amounts of money from ATMs, before releasing them. Theft from people withdrawing money or leaving banks is also common.

There are several scams involving rogue taxi drivers, usually involving double-charging with accomplices when arranging pickups and drop-offs. Counterfeit bills have also been issued by taxi drivers offering to help with money. Only, legitimate "radio" taxis, from official companies should be used.

Argentina is a transit country for cocaine smuggling, particularly to Europe. Regions involved in drug-trafficking usually experience higher rates of crime. Slums and shantytowns surrounding major cities are extremely dangerous for foreigners and should always be avoided.

Civil Unrest - Moderate

Protests, political demonstrations, and marches are frequent across Argentina and are often driven by economic concerns, anti-austerity movements, and opposition to government reforms. These protests have continued through the transition between administrations, with significant unrest erupting in response to economic reforms introduced by President Javier Milei. These reforms, which include austerity measures and public spending cuts, have sparked widespread opposition, particularly among university students, labour unions, and trade groups.

Demonstrations in Buenos Aires are typically concentrated around key locations such as Plaza de Mayo, the Casa Rosada, the National Congress, and the Obelisk on Avenida 9 de Julio, as well as around major transport routes like highway access points and the Ministro Pistarini International Airport road. Protesters frequently block major roads, including routes into and out of the capital. While most protests remain peaceful, there have been instances of clashes with security forces, with authorities deploying tear gas to disperse crowds.

In June 2023, a four-hour-long clash in Jujuy between anti-government protesters and security personnel resulted in over 70 injuries and 31 arrests. The protests were in opposition to the reform of the Provincial Constitution, which was approved and sworn in by the local legislature. In February 2024, demonstrators set fires outside the Congressional Palace in Buenos Aires as part of continued opposition to government reforms. The protests have become a daily occurrence, especially in Buenos Aires, as President Milei's economic policies face mounting resistance.

Some protests take place in opposition to what is seen by many as an occupation of the Falkland Islands/Las Malvinas by the United Kingdom. As such, demonstrations often take place outside the British Embassy and British-owned businesses. Additionally, civil unrest also arises around football matches, where rival fan groups clash with each other or with the police.

Maritime and Piracy - Low

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a critical concern, with foreign vessels frequently infringing upon Argentina's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). IUU undermines the sustainability of local fisheries, threatens marine biodiversity, and causes economic damages estimated at billions of dollars annually. Argentina has increased naval and coast guard patrols to intercept illegal fishing vessels. However, enforcement remains challenging due to the expansive maritime area.

Argentina maintains a long-standing territorial claim over the Falkland Islands with the United Kingdom. This dispute creates complications for resource exploitation, including fishing rights and potential offshore oil drilling. This generates diplomatic tensions and poses a risk to resource development in contested waters. However, the probability of renewed conflict remains low.

Maritime routes south of Cape Horn are notoriously difficult and dangerous due to strong winds and currents, large waves, and the presence of pack ice. Due to the direction of the wind, the passage from east to west is particularly difficult. Due to the dangers associated with the Cape Horn route, most vessels use the Strait of Magellan, further north.

There are specific traffic regulations in the approach to Rio de la Plata, which is where the border between Argentina and Uruguay is located. The approach normally follows the route passing between Isla de Flores and Banco Ingles. Buenos Aires had a long-standing project to establish the Canal Magdalena route, which was supposed to allow vessels to approach Buenos Aires without entering Uruguayan waters. This was abandoned in 2024.

While piracy is relatively rare, instances of maritime crime, including cargo theft and vessel hijacking, have been reported, particularly near major ports like Buenos Aires. Additionally, Argentina's ports are increasingly used as transit points for narcotics smuggling by organised crime networks. Enhanced port security measures, including increased customs inspections and cooperation with international law enforcement agencies, are in place to address these threats.

Offshore oil exploration heightens the risk of oil spills, particularly along the ecologically sensitive Patagonian coastline.

In case of emergency at sea, use VHF Channel 16.

Health - Low

Medical care in Argentina is generally of high quality, especially in major cities, but can be costly for travellers without adequate insurance. Public hospitals tend to be overcrowded, and English-speaking staff may be limited, particularly outside urban areas.

Mosquito-borne illnesses such as dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever, and Zika are present, especially in northern provinces and during warmer months. Dengue risk extends to provinces including Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán. Travellers should use insect repellent containing DEET, wear protective clothing, and use mosquito nets.

While yellow fever vaccination is not generally required, it is recommended for travellers visiting Corrientes and Misiones provinces, including Iguazú Falls. Routine vaccinations for chickenpox (varicella), diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, influenza, measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), polio, and shingles should be up to date before travel. Other health risks include Chagas disease, occasional outbreaks of Legionella, and rabies, which is primarily transmitted through domestic animals and bats.

Air pollution in major urban centres, particularly Buenos Aires, may aggravate respiratory conditions. Although tap water is generally safe to drink, travellers are advised to follow food and water hygiene precautions as typhoid fever has been reported in the country.

Environmental - Low

Argentina is exposed to a range of natural threats that can cause disruptions to supply chains, essential services, and local operations; however, the overall risk from environmental hazards remains relatively low.

Flooding is the country's most significant natural hazard, accounting for approximately 60 per cent of natural disasters and 95 per cent of related economic losses. Floods can occur at any time of year, with the highest risk during spring and summer (October to March). Riverine flooding is most common in northern

and central regions, particularly along the Paraná River basin. Heavy rainfall can also trigger occasional flash floods in other areas, including Buenos Aires Province. In March 2025, severe flooding in Bahía Blanca resulted in 18 fatalities and forced the evacuation of at least 1,450 people.

Volcanic activity along the Argentina-Chile border is also considered an environmental hazard, with at least 39 active volcanoes identified within continental Argentina. The Copahue Volcano is among the most active, with intermittent eruptions occasionally requiring the evacuation of nearby residents. Debris from eruptions may block rivers, increasing the risk of flash floods and landslides. The northwest region contains the largest concentration, accounting for 58 per cent of active volcanoes, including one in Jujuy, six in Salta, and fifteen in Catamarca. Patagonia and Cuyo together account for the remaining 42 per cent, with seven volcanoes in each region.

Earthquakes occur with some frequency along the Andes, with San Juan, Mendoza, Salta, Jujuy, and Tucumán all being within seismic zones. Additionally, at-sea earthquakes often occur in the Drake Passage and have the potential to trigger tsunamis affecting the southern province of Tierra del Fuego, though no recent events have caused significant damage.

Bushfires and wildfires can also occur throughout the year, particularly during periods of high temperatures and dry conditions.

Earthquakes, landslides, and other severe weather events may result in significant traffic disruptions, and crossings with Chile are particularly vulnerable to temporary closures during the winter months (June to August) due to heavy snowfall.

Transportation - Low

Due to the remoteness of the country and its size, most travel in and around Argentina is conducted by air. Aeroparque Jorge Newbery (AEP/SABE) and Ministro Pistarini International Airport (EZE/SAEZ), both located in Buenos Aires, are the two largest airports in the country. The national carrier, Aerolíneas Argentinas, operates the majority of domestic flights, with LATAM, Andes, and Líneas Aéreas del Estado also offering domestic services.

Buenos Aires is the only Argentine city with a metro system, known as the Subte. This system is inexpensive and generally reliable, although limited in terms of the number of stations around the capital. Taxis are widely used across Buenos Aires and other cities. They are usually metered and cheap by US and European standards. Outside the capital, it is advised to agree on a fare in advance where meters are not guaranteed.

Bus travel is common, particularly within Buenos Aires, though timetables and routes can be confusing. Bus drivers in Argentina are renowned for being reckless and sometimes driving dangerously fast. In big cities, such as Buenos Aires, Mendoza or Mar del Plata, transportation cards must be used, and can be purchased at many kiosks. SUBE cards can be credited once and used in any of the cities where they are valid. Some cities use other card systems that are not connected. In smaller cities and rural areas, cash payments are standard.

Trains primarily serve Buenos Aires and surrounding provinces, offering a cheaper alternative to long-distance buses, with some sleeper options available.

Road travel presents a higher-than-average risk in Argentina due to frequent traffic accidents. Contributing factors include reckless driving, speeding, aggressive overtaking, and inconsistent adherence to traffic laws, particularly outside urban areas. Alcohol-impaired driving remains an issue despite legal limits and enforcement. Foreign drivers should note that seat belts are mandatory for all passengers, and mobile phone use while driving is prohibited. Typical speed limits range from 40–60 km/h in urban areas and 110–130 km/h on highways. The use of daytime headlights is mandatory on highways and main roads.

Infrastructure across most of the country is of a reasonable standard, but remote areas may not be serviced. Because Argentina is so large, many parts are accessible only by private vehicle, despite the country's extensive public transportation system. This is especially true in Patagonia due to its size, where buses can be infrequent. Renting vehicles is an option, but it can be expensive.

Crowded public spaces, including transport hubs and buses, pose an elevated risk of petty crime. To reduce exposure, travellers are advised to use licensed taxis or driver services booked through hotels or trusted providers.

EMERGENCY DETAILS

IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL 24/7 OPERATIONS CENTRE AT +44 (0)1202 795 801 OR THROUGH SGR@SOLACEGLOBAL.COM. FOR ARGENTINA, THE EMERGENCY NUMBERS ARE: MEDICAL - 107, POLICE - 101, FIRE - 100, BUENOS AIRES: 911, TOURIST POLICE: 0800 999 5000/ 0800 999 2838. THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY BE LIMITED AND RESPONSE TIMES VARY IN RURAL AREAS.

POLICE NUMBER	911
AMBULANCE NUMBER	100
FIRE NUMBER	107
EMERGENCY DETAILS	Currently Argentina converting 100 to 911 service

TRAVEL

TRAVEL ADVICE

To enter Argentina, you may need a certificate to prove you have had a yellow fever vaccination.

Argentina is open and welcoming to LGBTQ travellers. Same-sex marriage is legal.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

MARCH 19, 2026

- **End of Ramadan:** Argentina - Muslim

MARCH 20, 2026

- **March Equinox:** Argentina - Seasonal

MARCH 24, 2026

- **Memorial Day:** Argentina - National

APRIL 01, 2026

- **Passover Eve:** Argentina - Observance

APRIL 02, 2026

- **Day of the Veterans:** Argentina - National
- **First day of Passover:** Argentina - Observance
- **Maundy Thursday:** Argentina - National

APRIL 03, 2026

- **Second Day of Passover:** Argentina - Observance
- **Good Friday:** Argentina - National

APRIL 05, 2026

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Easter Sunday:** Argentina - Observance

APRIL 07, 2026

- **Sixth Day of Passover:** Argentina - Observance

APRIL 08, 2026

- **Seventh Day of Passover:** Argentina - Observance

APRIL 09, 2026

- **Last day of Passover:** Argentina - Observance

APRIL 24, 2026

- **Action Day for Tolerance and Respect between People:** Argentina - Observance

MAY 01, 2026

- **Labor Day / May Day:** Argentina - National

RECENT ALERTS

ONGOING PROTEST MARCH REPORTED IN ROSARIO

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Moderate



10-Feb-2026 14:12

According to local sources, there is an ongoing protest march heading towards Plaza 25 de Mayo in Rosario. The demonstration is being held against President Milei's labour reforms. Further protests are reportedly expected on 11 February following the debate of the labour reform bill. There are no reports of any clashes at this time and further information is limited.

PLANNED PROTESTS IN CÓRDOBA ON 05 FEBRUARY



Category: Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Moderate

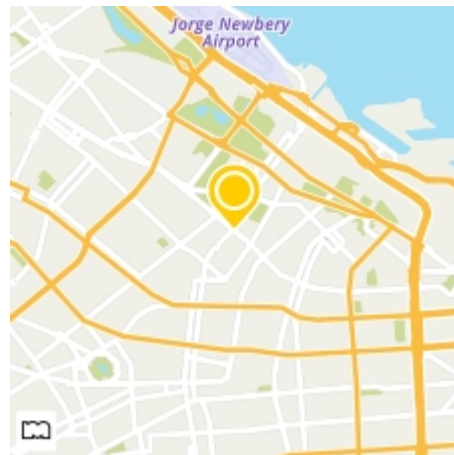
RECENT ALERTS



04-Feb-2026 22:02

Local media reports that protests are expected in Córdoba province on 05 February, with an estimated 1,500 union members from Buenos Aires expected to participate. Metalworkers will reportedly gather at the union headquarters on Lima 967, municipal workers between Salta and Sarmiento, and university teachers at Entre Ríos 450, with the march proceeding toward the intersection of San Jerónimo and Boulevard Guzmán at approximately 1100 local time. Further details remain limited at this time.

FIRE REPORTED IN PALERMO AREA OF BUENOS AIRES



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate

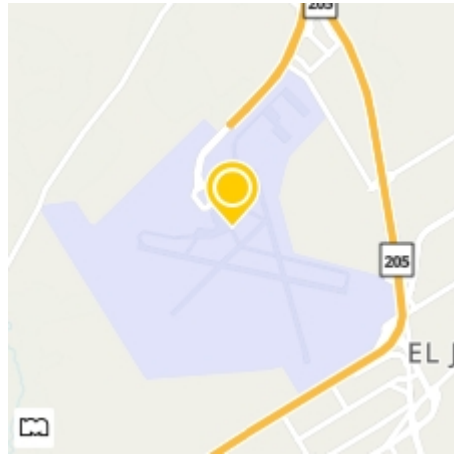


02-Feb-2026 18:27

Local media sources report that a building fire has been reported in the Palermo area of Buenos Aires. At least 50 people have been evacuated, with two being taken to the hospital. The emergency services are on the scene and they have brought the fire under control. It is currently unclear how long it will take for the fire to be extinguished. Further details remain limited at this time.

RECENT ALERTS

NATIONWIDE AIRPORT STRIKES TO TAKE PLACE ON 02 FEBRUARY



Category: Travel Information - **Risk:** Moderate

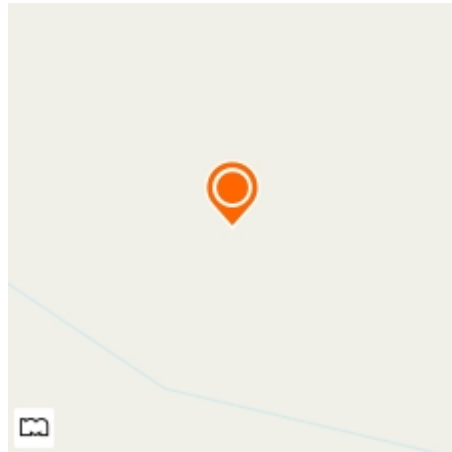


01-Feb-2026 02:34

Argentina's ATE public sector workers' union has announced that a strike will be taking place on 02 February across all airports in protest against the apparent reversal of an agreed-upon salary increase. The dispute is between the ATE union and the National Civil Aviation Administration (ANAC). Expect delays and disruptions in all airports across the country. The Union has stated that all flights except for state, health, humanitarian, and organ transfers will be disrupted.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN PATAGONIA DUE TO WILDFIRE RISK

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** High

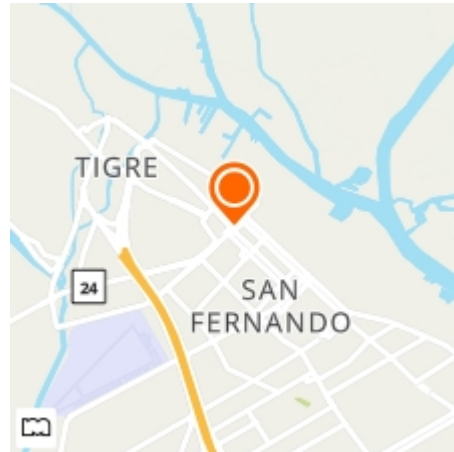


30-Jan-2026 05:50

Local media has reported that the Argentine government has declared a state of emergency due to the fire emergency that is ongoing in four provinces of Patagonia. The southern province of Chubut has particularly been affected where 45,000 hectares of forest has been burned by various wildfires since early December 2025. Rio Negro, Neuquén and La Pampa are additionally affected. At least 450 firefighters have been mobilised with support from 19 aircrafts.

SMOKE SEEN AFTER LARGE EXPLOSION HEARD IN TIGRE AND SAN FERNANDO AREAS OF BUENOS AIRES

RECENT ALERTS



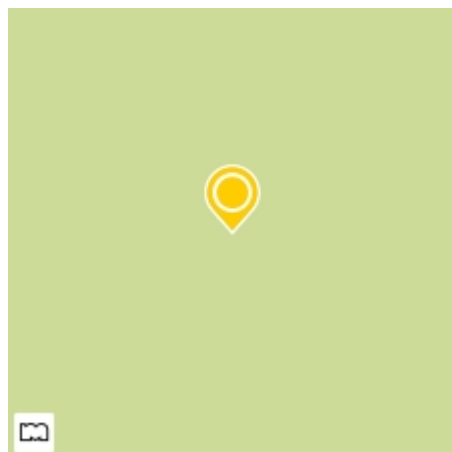
Category: Caution - **Risk:** High



29-Jan-2026 05:17

Local media sources report a loud explosion in the Tigre and San Fernando areas of Buenos Aires, followed by visible smoke and fire in the affected area. It is currently unclear what the exact location or cause of the explosion is. Multiple eyewitness videos show the large plumes of smoke being visible from multiple kilometres away. There have not been any reports of casualties at this time. Further information remains limited. We will continue to monitor the situation and update as appropriate.

ACTIVE WILDFIRE IN LOS ALERCES NATIONAL PARK



RECENT ALERTS

Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

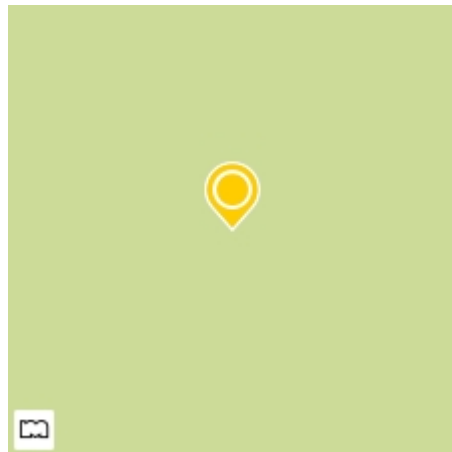


28-Jan-2026 15:38

Local media reports of fires over 15,000 hectares in the Los Alerces National Park. The fires continue to burn with increasing intensity. Wind speeds are expected to be 5-15 kilometres per hour increasing the risk of the fire spreading.

Winds are from variable directions, predominantly to the West. At least 250 members of the emergency services are on the scene. No casualties have been reported.

LARGE WILDFIRE REPORTED IN THE LOS ALERCES NATIONAL PARK, CHOLILA



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



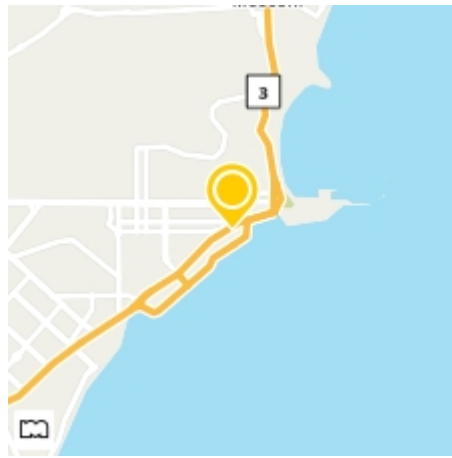
25-Jan-2026 22:35

According to local media sources, there is reportedly a large wildfire in the Los Alerces National Park, Cholila. Footage circulating online shows large plumes of smoke. It has been reported that emergency services are at the scene.

RECENT ALERTS

Currently, there have been no reports of any casualties. It is unclear whether the wildfire has been brought under control. We will continue to monitor the situation and update accordingly.

LANDSLIDE DISPLACES OVER 300 PEOPLE IN COMODORO RIVADAVIA



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

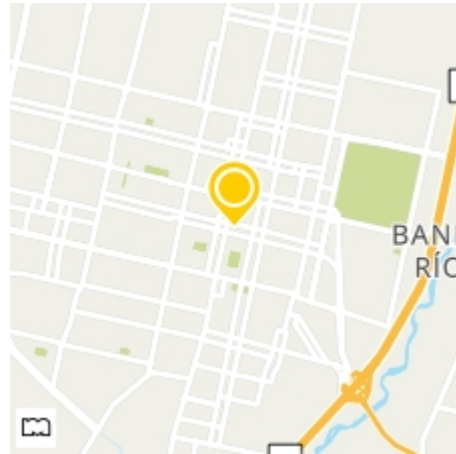


18-Jan-2026 21:39

Local media reports that a landslide in Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, has damaged dozens of homes, displacing over 300 residents. Authorities confirm that no injuries have been reported. Further information on the extent of the structural damage is limited.

STRONG WIND AND HEAVY RAINFALL WARNINGS ACTIVE ACROSS NORTHERN PROVINCES

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



18-Jan-2026 10:58

The Argentine Meteorological Service (SMN) has issued strong wind and heavy rainfall warnings for several northern provinces, including Salta, Chaco, Santa Fe, and Catamarca. Forecasts indicate wind speeds exceeding 80 km/h and average rainfall totals of around 100 millimetres. SMN has warned of likely travel disruptions and has advised against non-essential travel in Santiago del Estero and Chaco provinces. The warnings are expected to remain in effect until 09:00 local time on 19 January. Further details remain limited.

FCDO SUMMARY

Last updated: 12/10/2025 12:54:30

Warnings and insurance

Before you travel

No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide. You may also find it helpful to:

- see [general advice for women travellers](#)
- read our [guide on disability and travel abroad](#)
- see [general advice for LGBT+ travellers](#)
- read about [safety for solo and independent travel](#)
- see [advice on volunteering and adventure travel abroad](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about risks of travel to help you make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow FCDO:

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)
- [Travel Aware on Instagram](#)

Entry requirements

This information is for people travelling on a full [‘British citizen’ passport](#) from the UK. It is based on the UK government’s understanding of Argentina’s current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Argentina set and enforce entry rules. If you’re not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Argentine Consulate in the UK](#).

Passport validity requirements

To enter Argentina, your passport must be valid for the proposed duration of your stay. If you are a resident in Argentina, your passport must be valid for entry.

Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. [Renew your passport](#) if you need to.

You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen.

Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual Citizenship](#).

Visa requirements

You can visit Argentina without a visa for tourism for up to 90 days.

To stay longer, or to work or study, you must meet the Argentine government’s entry requirements. Contact the [Argentine Consulate in the UK](#).

Immigration authorities no longer stamp passports on entry. If you need proof of your entry or exit, contact the [Argentine Migration Office](#) (in Spanish).

If you wish to extend your stay for another 90-day period, get advice from the Argentine Migration Office before your current stay ends.

Applying for a visa

If you're travelling to Argentina for any purpose other than tourism, contact the [Argentine Consulate in the UK](#) about the visas or permits you need and how to apply.

Travelling with children

Children aged 17 and under who are resident in Argentina need written permission ('Autorización de viaje') from the non-accompanying parents to leave the country.

Non-resident children aged 17 and under who have remained in Argentina for 1 year or more are treated in line with resident children and also need permission. You can get permission from a notary public in Argentina or the [Argentine Migration Office](#) (in Spanish).

You can get full information on the requirements from the [Argentine Migration Office](#) (in Spanish) or from your nearest [Argentine consulate](#).

Vaccine requirements

For full details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Argentina guide](#).

You may need a yellow fever certificate for onward travel to some other countries, due to the risk of yellow fever in Argentina.

Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into or out of Argentina](#) (in Spanish). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

Taking money into Argentina

You must [declare cash or travellers cheques worth more than 10,000 US dollars](#) (in Spanish).

Safety and security

Terrorism

There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on [staying safe abroad](#) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out [how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#).

Terrorism in Argentina

Terrorist attacks in Argentina cannot be ruled out.

Attacks could be indiscriminate including in places visited by foreign nationals. Stay aware of your surroundings, keep up to date with local media reports and follow the advice of local authorities.

Political situation

Political protests

Political demonstrations and picketing are more common in Argentina than in the UK. Some demonstrations attract large numbers of people, and they can occasionally turn violent. Demonstrations are particularly common near Congress ('Congreso') and the Presidential Palace ('Casa Rosada').

You should:

- avoid all protests, demonstrations and marches
- exercise normal caution at any large gathering
- be aware of your surroundings
- monitor the local news
- follow the advice of local authorities

There have also been occasional Falklands-related protests, including outside the British Embassy and British-affiliated businesses in Argentina.

Demonstrations

Groups of demonstrators ('piqueteros') sometimes block major roads at times of social unrest. These can include the major routes into and out of Buenos Aires

City. This can cause significant delays.

When planning to travel:

- monitor the local news
- do not attempt to cross blockades
- follow the advice of local authorities

Crime

Protecting your belongings

Thieves and pickpockets operate on public transport and at bus and train terminals.

To reduce the risk of theft:

- always keep a close eye on your personal possessions – do not hang bags on the back of seats
- carry cash out of sight or close to you – a money belt under your clothes is the safest option
- you may need to produce your passport when paying with a credit card, but keep a copy somewhere safe
- keep your bags close while you are checking into a hotel or hostel – thieves posing as hotel guests can snatch them

Thefts from unattended vehicles, especially hire cars, are also common. This happens frequently in Bariloche, but can happen across the country.

Street crime and scams

In crowded places, thieves can cut handbags open. They can snatch a mobile phone while you are using it on the street. Thieves on motorbikes can snatch bags from pedestrians.

Thieves – often women – use distraction techniques and may work in teams of 2 or more. A common form of distraction theft reported in Buenos Aires is the ‘mustard scam’. Thieves take your bags while an accomplice pretends to help you remove mustard they have sprayed on you. If this happens to you, politely but firmly refuse help and walk away.

In Buenos Aires, be particularly cautious in:

- Palermo
- San Telmo Market and general area of San Telmo
- La Boca
- The Ecological Reserve
- Retiro
- Florida Street
- 9 de Julio
- Avenida de Mayo
- Avenida Rivadavia near the obelisk
- Retiro Bus terminal
- Cruise and ferry terminals

In Mendoza, be particularly cautious downtown.

In Santa Fe, be particularly cautious in Rosario.

Violent crime

Armed robberies are a risk. If you are the victim of a robbery, hand over your cash and valuables without resistance.

Be vigilant in La Boca, Buenos Aires, especially in the streets outside the Caminito tourist area. To reduce your risk, stay in the designated tourist area where there are high-visibility police patrols.

Criminal kidnapping

Kidnappings including 'express kidnappings' – short-term opportunistic abductions – occasionally happen in Argentina. Victims of express kidnap are held and forced to empty their bank accounts by making bank transfers or going to ATMs, after which they are normally quickly released. Be aware of your surroundings and always let someone you trust know your whereabouts. If you are a victim of kidnapping, follow the kidnapper's instructions.

To reduce your risk:

- avoid wearing expensive clothing or jewellery, particularly in public
- avoid casual taxis – see [Transport risks](#)
- be vigilant, especially at night

Drink and food spiking and scams

Drinks and food can be spiked and could put you at risk of robbery or assault. Do not leave drinks unattended in bars and restaurants and do not accept food or drink from strangers.

Be alert to the possible use of 'date rape' and other drugs. Alcohol and drugs can reduce your vigilance, making you less in control.

There have been reports of foreign tourists being robbed or assaulted after inviting into their accommodation someone they have recently met, online or in person.

Laws and cultural differences

Illegal drugs and prison sentences

Do not become involved with illegal drugs of any kind. Possession of even very small quantities can lead to a lengthy prison sentence.

LGBT+ travellers

Argentine society is open and diverse. Discrimination based on sexual orientation is rare. Same-sex marriage is legal. Read more [advice for LGBT+ travellers](#).

Legal action against oil and gas companies

The government of Argentina has stated that it intends to pursue legal action against oil and gas companies engaged in hydrocarbon exploration in the Falkland Islands. If you're travelling to Argentina and think you may be affected by this type of legal action, seek independent legal advice.

Surrogacy

Before you consider a surrogacy arrangement in Argentina, consider the challenges and risks involved, and make sure you seek specialist independent legal advice both in the UK and in Argentina. For more information, read [FCDO guidance on surrogacy overseas](#).

Surrogacy is not regulated by law in Argentina and surrogacy arrangements are not enforceable in law.

Local authorities may consider surrogacy arrangements to be illegal. Criminal investigations into surrogacy agencies and associated service providers are

ongoing. Some intended parents have faced issues obtaining birth certificates and when attempting to leave Argentina with the child born to them through surrogacy.

Children born through surrogacy in Argentina are Argentine citizens and must leave the country on an Argentine passport. They are also subject to local regulations applicable to the exit of minors in Argentina. See [Travelling with children](#).

Outdoor activities and adventure tourism

If you take part in extreme or adventure sports, including paragliding, climbing, off-road driving and hot air ballooning, make sure:

- adequate safety precautions are in place
- you only use reputable operators and insist on training
- your travel insurance covers all the activities you want to undertake and includes helicopter rescue and medical evacuation

You will have to pay for most helicopter rescues, including in Mount Aconcagua.

Altitude sickness is a risk when hiking in parts of Argentina. See [Health](#).

Transport risks

Road travel

If you are planning to drive in Argentina, see [information on driving abroad](#).

You'll need to have both the [1949 version of the international driving permit \(IDP\)](#) and your UK driving licence with you in the car. You cannot buy an IDP outside the UK, so get one before you travel.

Respect for speed limits and traffic signals varies. Drivers can make unexpected turns or brake suddenly.

Vehicle crime is a problem. Always keep car windows closed and doors locked when driving in major cities.

Take care when driving in the province of Misiones, close to the borders with Paraguay and Brazil. The area is used to smuggle goods. Seek local advice from customs officials if you intend to drive in this area.

Taxis

Book taxis in advance if possible. If you hail a taxi in the street, only use a 'radio taxi'. These have a clearly visible logo on the car doors.

The Buenos Aires government has a [list of authorised radio taxi operators](#) (in Spanish).

Air travel

Flights from Argentina can be unreliable. Check for delays or cancellations before travelling to the airport.

Sea travel

Activist groups sometimes try to disrupt UK-flagged ships or commercial shipping working off the Falkland Islands. Contact the local authorities before travelling.

Most cruise ships and visiting tourists should not be affected.

Extreme weather and natural disasters

Find out what you can do to [prepare for and respond to extreme weather and natural hazards](#).

Flooding

Many northern provinces experience occasional flooding. This can disrupt transport and could lead to shortages. Flash floods can occur during heavy rains, in provinces including Buenos Aires. Monitor local media and follow instructions given by the local authorities.

Earthquakes

There is a risk of earthquakes in Argentina, particularly in the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta and Jujuy. Monitor media reports and follow the advice of local authorities.

The US Federal Emergency Management Agency website has advice about [what to do before, during and after an earthquake](#).

Volcanic eruptions

The Copahue Volcano on the Argentina-Chile border erupts occasionally, and the authorities will evacuate the area. If you're travelling to this area, monitor local media reports and follow the advice of the local authorities.

Wildfires

Wildfires can occur throughout Argentina and can spread rapidly. They may lead to road closures and affect the air quality in nearby areas.

If you find yourself in or near the affected areas of any fire, monitor local media reports to stay informed of the rapidly evolving situation and follow the advice of the local authorities.

Health

Before you travel check that:

- your destination can provide the healthcare you may need
- you have [appropriate travel insurance](#) for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.

Emergency medical number

Dial 107 or 911 and ask for an ambulance.

Contact your insurance or medical assistance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment.

Vaccine recommendations and health risks

At least 8 weeks before your trip:

- check the latest [vaccine recommendations for Argentina](#)
- see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the [NHS travel vaccinations page](#)

See [what health risks you'll face in Argentina](#), including:

- yellow fever

- Zika virus
- dengue

Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of Argentina. Read more about [altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro](#).

Medication

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries.

Read [best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro](#).

Healthcare in Argentina

Medical facilities are good but can be expensive. Public hospitals tend to be crowded.

[FCDO](#) has a [list of medical providers in Argentina](#) where some staff will speak English.

Travel and mental health

Read [FCDO guidance on travel and mental health](#). There is also [mental health guidance on TravelHealthPro](#).

Getting help

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ([FCDO](#)) cannot provide tailored advice for individual trips. Read this travel advice and carry out your own research before deciding whether to travel.

Emergency services in Argentina

Ambulance: 107

Fire: 100

Police: 911 or 101

To contact the emergency line (911) in Buenos Aires from outside Argentina call: +54 11 4309 9600, extensions 261099 or 261098

Police assistance

Buenos Aires

For English-language safety tips or to file a police report online, go to [the Buenos Aires Police website](#) (only accessible in Argentina).

Tourist Police ('Comisaría del Turista'): +54 911 5050 9260 (24 hours)

Tourist Police WhatsApp: +54 911 5050 9260

Mendoza

Tourist Police ('Comisaría del Turista'): +54 261 413 2135 (24 hours)

Contact your travel provider and insurer

Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do.

Refunds and changes to travel

For refunds or changes to travel, contact your travel provider. You may also be able to make a claim through insurance. However, insurers usually require you to talk to your travel provider first.

Find out more about [changing or cancelling travel plans](#), including:

- where to get advice if you are in a dispute with a provider
- how to access previous versions of travel advice to support a claim

Support from **FCDO**

FCDO provides guidance on how to help yourself stay safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including:

- finding English-speaking [lawyers](#), [funeral directors](#) and [translators and interpreters](#) in Argentina

- dealing with a [death in Argentina](#)
- being [arrested in Argentina](#)
- getting help if you're a [victim of crime](#)
- what to do if you're [in hospital](#)
- if you are [affected by a crisis](#), such as a terrorist attack

Contacting FCDO

Help abroad

See [how to get help from the UK government abroad](#) including in an emergency.

Help in the UK

You can call FCDO in London if you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad.

Telephone: 020 7008 5000 (24 hours)

[Find out about call charges](#)

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow FCDO:

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)

Risk information for British companies

The Overseas Business Risk service offers [information and advice for British companies operating in Argentina](#) on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks.

Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Carry a duplicate wallet with small denomination notes and old cards that you could relinquish if threatened by robbers. Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Always check the destination restrictions regarding medications when planning your trip.

STAY SAFE: Hotels



Request a hotel room between the third & seventh floor. Ground floor rooms should always be avoided as they are easily accessible from the outside. Higher levels mean in the event of a fire there are many stairs to navigate and in some countries firefighters may not have ladders capable of reaching higher than the seventh floor.



Check your room phone works in case you need to call reception for help.



Know where your fire exits are. Count the number of doors to the fire exit from your room so you can feel your way in the event of a fire and a smoke-filled corridor.



To prevent unauthorised entry into your hotel room, make sure the windows and doors lock. Bolt the deadbolt and use the door wedges you've brought with you from home to wedge the main door closed.

TRAVEL SAFE: Out & About



When you are out and about, be aware of your surroundings - don't display obvious wealth, such as expensive jewellery, watches and mobile phones.



Use ATMs inside banks and shopping centres, where there is greater security and CCTV. Safety in numbers. If you are travelling with colleagues, stay together for meals and trips out. If you are alone, avoid quiet areas and trust your instincts.

Road traffic accidents are still the greatest threat to travel safety.



- Use licensed taxis.
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Keep doors locked & windows up.
- Avoid night-time driving.
- If the driver is using a phone or driving dangerously, insist they slow down/stop using their phone.

Check in regularly. Use the 'Check In' button on the Solace Secure app so your location can be monitored and you can view all intelligence alerts within your vicinity.

SAFE TRAVEL: Health Tips

See a medical travel specialist at least 4 weeks before travel.

Ask about recommended vaccines for specific destinations.

First aid kit with regular & special medication for trip - carry in hand luggage.

Evacuation & travel insurance to cover health emergencies while abroad.



Take an extra month of prescribed medication for pre-existing conditions.

Risk of malaria - take precautions to prevent mosquito bites and take malaria pills as advised.



Avoid drinking alcohol and becoming dehydrated.

Verify & consume safe water and food. Have a supply of medicine for self-treatment of diarrhoea.



Excessive sun exposure should be minimised by the use of sunscreen - sun can be more intense over water, snow and at altitude.

Leave animals alone. Animal bites or scratches can transmit rabies.

THINK SAFE: Know Your Destination

Understand the culture of your destination. Dress and behave so as not to cause offence or draw attention.



Know if the tap water is suitable to drink if not; only accept water from a sealed bottle.

Avoid ice in your drinks & salad washed in tap water.

Research where you are travelling to. Make a note of the local emergency services number. Know the current security and medical threats and advice. See the FCO website for general information (gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice).

DOCUMENT SAFE: Know Your Destination

Take photos/scans of your essential documents and email them to yourself. You can then access them remotely if your belongings are stolen:

- Passport
- Driver's Licence
- Travel Insurance Document
- Visa
- Medical Certificates

For 24/7 travel risk advice and emergency assistance contact Solace Global Risk operations: + 44 (0)1202 795 801

The Solace Secure desktop and app provide up-to-the-minute alerts, providing latest information on your travel location even when you are there.

CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL RESPONSE TEAM

This report has been prepared for you by Solace Global Risk Ltd.

If you need urgent help, advice or assistance at any time please contact the 24/7 Response and Assistance Team.

If you have a question about this travel advice or any other location please email SGR@solaceglobal.com for further safety and security information.

For support using your Solace Secure platform or app please contact support@solaceglobal.com.

Solace Global Risk, Twin Sails House, West Quay Road, Poole, BH15 1JF, UK