

A COMPARATIVE ATLAS

of **DEFENCE**
in **LATIN AMERICA**
and **CARIBBEAN**



political definitions

international relations

education and career

women, peace and security

budgets

risk management

legal framework



It is an honor for me, in my capacity as Chairman of the XVI Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CMDA), to present to you this year a new and long-awaited edition of the Comparative Atlas of Defence in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared by the Latin American Security and Defence Network.

Throughout its history, RESDAL has been a great contributor -from its role- to building a democratic, secure and peaceful environment across the Hemisphere, in line with the Williamsburg Principles agreed upon in 1995 on which this Conference is based.

Over 30 years, in 16 Defence Ministerial Conferences, the highest authorities of the areas of Defence and Security have gathered to promote the exchange of knowledge, analysis, debate and ideas and experiences in these areas. Their purpose has been to enhance collaboration and contribute to the development of Member States from this sector.

Within the framework of the current Conference of Defence Ministers, where this new publication is being presented, its Member Countries will have the opportunity to discuss various topics of importance to the region. It is precisely through these exchanges, as well as through Confidence and Security Building Measures, joint exercises, and the production and dissemination of information -to which organizations such as RESDAL make a significant contribution- that we help consolidate such democratic, secure, peaceful and stable environment so longed for.

This is of particular interest given the current unstable international security environment, which presents multiple threats, where inter-state armed conflicts coexist with the proliferation of transnational criminal organizations, resulting in additional concerns regarding hemispheric stability. These threats are multidimensional in nature and require an interagency dynamics between defence and security, giving rise to a broader conceptualization of the notion of deterrence, calling to work in an integrated manner on the causes and effects of such threats.

We must also mention the different situations that are taking place in our region, calling us to work strongly together. Namely, the presence of terrorist organizations, acts of violence perpetrated by criminal gangs affecting the populations, crimes that affect the environment -such as illegal fishing, poaching and illegal mining and forestry-, natural disasters, migratory flows, and many other challenges having an impact on security and defence agendas.

Thus, this Atlas is not only a fundamental input to reflect upon cooperation policies between our countries, but also offers quality information that can contribute to reducing uncertainty in an unstable world.

I greatly appreciate the fact that we can have this valuable resource –the product of a significant and prolific effort–in this Conference of Ministers convened in the city of Mendoza.

Dr. Luis Alfonso Petri
Minister of Defence of the Argentine Republic

**A Comparative Atlas
of Defence
in Latin America
and Caribbean**

2024 Edition



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Presentation

● When the Comparative Atlas of Defence was first published in 2005, it responded to the needs and challenges faced at the time. Before, there were no comparative sources that could cross-reference hard data with institutional aspects and activities in other regions of the world. That made the Atlas a reference source not only for Latin America, but also for other regions. As of 2010, the inclusion of the Caribbean gave it a hemispheric nature, continuing to promote and sustain cooperation and the advancement of defence, while accompanying the process of the Conferences of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CDMA). In this edition, Costa Rica, Haiti and Panama, which were previously part of a special section and play an active part in the CDMA, are included as chapters.

The institutional progress made in the past twenty years is evident, as shown in the information portrayed in successive editions. In 2016, RESDAL considered that a phase had been completed, namely the promotion of institutional capacities and transparency, an area that already placed the region at a level only comparable to NATO, and decided that it was time to wait for the development of some emerging trends being observed. Hence, as the twentieth anniversary of the Comparative Atlas was near, it undertook to offer the region a new edition that would present both permanent data as well as consolidated trends. This is reflected in the layout of its chapters, comprising topics that were previously part of other sections, such as women, peace and security (WPS), and risk and emergency management, which are already embedded in the daily life of institutions and deserve to be further developed in the future. Overall, both in these chapters and in others, the main challenge

of this publication is the abundance of existing information. What is presented here is a snapshot of a very broad spectrum, which we invite you to consult through the various sources cited.

The region's Armed Forces are highly professionalized and well organized. It comes as no surprise when observing the wide range of their activities and programmes, that they are in such high demand to assist in matters that are key to the life of the countries, such as risk and emergency management, or activities linked to the presence of the State and to development.

The portrayed budgets show sustainment of capabilities, as well as Ministries of Defence and military institutions that carry out their work with a low burden to the public treasury. Some investment initiatives even respond to projects that are aimed at the community as a whole. The institutions walk hand in hand with society, and an important example of this is the increased number of women in the military. Some impressive facts such as the evolution of the officer corps makeup, and other leading trends, such as protocols and statements on sexual abuse and harassment, show the focus now placed on the environment in which personnel perform their duties. Educational structures are complex and developed, in order to address ongoing issues and current trends. Military service, compulsory in several countries, could already be considered voluntary in practical terms, given the number of people who sign up for it. Activities in support of the community are ongoing and distributed throughout the territory. As in other aspects, the risk and emergency management role is already present in institutional structures, units created and training courses. Transparency is particularly worth noting, including the

open willingness of Defence institutions and Armed Forces to provide their data in a cordial and cooperative manner, indicating both their desire and pride to show their institutions and to contribute to confidence-building.

Processes of change in institutions with more than a century of history continue their natural evolution once they have been introduced. For RESDAL, it is an honor to reflect all these realities in this Comparative Atlas, published in Spanish and English, to help in the dissemination in other regions and in the transfer of the region's experience.

RESDAL has also undergone changes. The person who spearheaded the Comparative Atlas and who was its main advisor for years, our President Juan Rial, passed away during the preparation of this publication. As on other occasions, the institution has adapted to the new circumstances and persists. This edition is both a tribute and a token of our ongoing commitment to defence and security and to the institutions that provide their input to this source of public use, and who are the true protagonists of this publication. To all of them, we extend our special thanks.

We would like to express our deep gratitude to the Ministry of Defence of the Argentine Republic. From the beginning of this edition's preparation, the Ministry has provided immediate support and granted the opportunity for this edition to be presented at the Conference of Defence Ministers, consolidating the contribution to hemispheric defence and confidence-building. This support has also contributed to the motivation that a team needs to undertake an endeavour of this scale, and reinforces our gratitude to the ministerial authorities of the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas 2024.

This publication has been possible largely because of the financial support furnished by Global Affairs Canada, to whom we are also grateful. RESDAL's project under the Elsie Initiative, on operational environments, harassment and abuse in defence and security institutions, inter-regional in nature, has contributed to this publication at the regional and global level and will surely provide new tools and forums of debate that will continue to promote new progress in the defence area. Canada has supported the Comparative Atlas throughout its history, thus contributing to the environment attained in the Hemisphere.

On behalf of the team that has produced this Comparative Atlas from various countries, eager to discover information and present it in a user-friendly way, and proud to have had the opportunity to learn more about the institutions, we wish to express our sincere appreciation. We hope you find these pages as enlightening as we do.

Andrea Chiappini
Marcela Donadio
María Teresa Vera
Board of Directors













In Memoriam. Juan Rial, 1943-2024

The Latin American Region

ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	CHILE	COLOMBIA
Population: 45,773,900	Population: 12,388,600	Population: 216,422,400	Population: 19,629,600	Population: 52,085,200
Territorial Extension: 2,780,400 km ²	Territorial Extension: 1,098,580 km ²	Territorial Extension: 8,515,770 km ²	Territorial Extension: 756,700 km ²	Territorial Extension: 1,140,620 km ²
GDP (US\$): 604,260,000,000	GDP (US\$): 49,334,000,000	GDP (US\$): 2,331,391,000,000	GDP (US\$): 333,760,000,000	GDP (US\$): 386,076,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$): 13,200	GDP per capita (US\$): 3,982	GDP per capita (US\$): 10,772	GDP per capita (US\$): 17,002	GDP per capita (US\$): 7,412
Armed Forces Personnel: 88,090	Armed Forces Personnel: 15,368	Armed Forces Personnel: 344,103	Armed Forces Personnel: 67,146	Armed Forces Personnel: 267,709
Defence Budget (US\$): 4,459,699,868	Defence Budget (US\$): 474,685,054	Defence Budget (US\$): 25,857,311,288	Defence Budget (US\$): 2,345,824,000	Defence Budget (US\$): 8,131,785,035
% of GDP: 0.74%	% of GDP: 0.96%	% of GDP: 1.11%	% of GDP: 0.70%	% of GDP: 2.11%
COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR
Population: 5,212,200	Population: 11,174,600	Population: 11,333,000	Population: 18,190,500	Population: 6,364,900
Territorial Extension: 51,100 km ²	Territorial Extension: 109,880 km ²	Territorial Extension: 48,200 km ²	Territorial Extension: 256,370 km ²	Territorial Extension: 21,040 km ²
GDP (US\$): 96,058,000,000	GDP (US\$): 26,393,429,167	GDP (US\$): 127,356,000,000	GDP (US\$): 121,592,000,000	GDP (US\$): 35,333,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$): 18,429	GDP per capita (US\$): 2,361	GDP per capita (US\$): 11,237	GDP per capita (US\$): 6,684	GDP per capita (US\$): 5,525
Public Force: 12,091	Armed Forces Personnel: -	Armed Forces Personnel: 57,629	Armed Forces Personnel: 40,519	Armed Forces Personnel: 24,023
Security Budget (US\$): 582,910,575	Defence Budget (US\$): 118,850,000	Defence Budget (US\$): 1,006,052,087	Defence Budget (US\$): 1,632,679,062	Defence Budget (US\$): 261,429,393
% of GDP: 0.61%	% of GDP: 3.54%	% of GDP: 0.79%	% of GDP: 1.34%	% of GDP: 0.74%

Note: For the cases of Costa Rica and Panama, data for security forces and Ministries of Security are considered.

GUATEMALA	HAITI	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA
				
Population: 18,092,000	Population: 11,724,800	Population: 10,593,800	Population: 128,455,600	Population: 7,046,300
Territorial Extension: 108,890 km ²	Territorial Extension: 27,750 km ²	Territorial Extension: 112,490 km ²	Territorial Extension: 1,946,380 km ²	Territorial Extension: 130,370 km ²
GDP (US\$): 110,035,000,000	GDP (US\$): 24,046,000,000	GDP (US\$): 37,355,000,000	GDP (US\$): 2,017,025,000,000	GDP (US\$): 18,830,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$): 6,081	GDP per capita (US\$): 2,050	GDP per capita (US\$): 3,526	GDP per capita (US\$): 15,702	GDP per capita (US\$): 2,672
Armed Forces Personnel: 19,276	Armed Forces Personnel: 512	Armed Forces Personnel: 19,786	Armed Forces Personnel: 259,813	Armed Forces Personnel: 14,496
Defence Budget (US\$): 411,683,024	Defence Budget (US\$): 25,132,573	Defence Budget (US\$): 461,868,166	Defence Budget (US\$): 19,612,396,324	Defence Budget (US\$): 105,733,270
% of GDP: 0.37%	% of GDP: 0.10%	% of GDP: 1.24%	% of GDP: 0.97%	% of GDP: 0.56%
PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
				
Population: 4,528,000	Population: 6,861,500	Population: 34,352,700	Population: 3,423,100	Population: 28,838,500
Territorial Extension: 75,320 km ²	Territorial Extension: 406,750 km ²	Territorial Extension: 1,285,220 km ²	Territorial Extension: 176,220 km ²	Territorial Extension: 912,050 km ²
GDP (US\$): 87,350,000,000	GDP (US\$): 45,820,000,000	GDP (US\$): 282,458,000,000	GDP (US\$): 82,605,000,000	GDP (US\$): 97,116,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$): 19,291	GDP per capita (US\$): 6,595	GDP per capita (US\$): 8,222	GDP per capita (US\$): 24,131	GDP per capita (US\$): 3,367
Security Forces: 27,721	Armed Forces Personnel: 17,267	Armed Forces Personnel: 78,296	Armed Forces Personnel: 22,822	Armed Forces Personnel: 339,514
Security Budget (US\$): 946,109,041	Defence Budget (US\$): 316,676,584	Defence Budget (US\$): 2,307,434,970	Defence Budget (US\$): 599,470,431	Defence Budget (US\$): 671,767,913
% of GDP: 1.08%	% of GDP: 0.69%	% of GDP: 0.81%	% of GDP: 0.73%	% of GDP: 0.66%

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (Territory and Population, 2023). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

ANALYSIS PAPER

A Complex International Situation: Interconnected Challenges in Contexts of Uncertainty

Francisco Rojas Aravena | Rector, University for Peace-United Nations

The promotion of peace becomes a crucial objective in this new cycle of the international system.¹ Sustainable peace is essential to promote harmony and peaceful coexistence, as well as to develop democratic societies. Stability and sustainability are only possible in contexts of peace. Promoting peace requires an emphasis on the political-diplomatic dimension; it fosters international, regional and bilateral agreements aimed at effectively preventing global and regional threats, as well as global and national polarization.

We need to reflect on the need to develop a *capital of peace*. This requires affirming the importance of multilateralism, under the leadership of the United Nations, in order to create spaces for dialogue and global and regional agreements aimed at fostering peace and stability, and generate national dialogues that can make use of the *dividends of peace capital* to produce reconciled societies based on civic friendship.

Unfortunately, we find ourselves in an international cycle that has devalued peace, failing to respect international institutions or the authority of the United Nations. It undermines global goals and resolutions that could benefit the most vulnerable. We must be part of the change and contribute to the construction of a better world. Each one of us has a role to play in this endeavor.

Civil wars and violent conflicts generate more inequality, greater exclusion, more polarization and recurrent conflicts. Hatred and its discourse and actions are transmitted inter-generationally, hindering the recovery of civic friendship and the reconstruction of peace in the post-conflict period. Conflicts are thus perpetuated.

The history of mankind is riddled with wars. At this point in history, the dangers that threaten to destroy humanity are present with great force. The danger of a nuclear holocaust is a reality, although its dire consequences are not visualized or perceived. The international system is changing at a fast pace. New global and regional challenges and threats are arising. New international actors with power over some regions are also emerging.

The global order created after World War II, supported by the establishment of the United Nations, achieved and maintained key balances during the Cold War. After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the changes gained momentum and instability increased. This was evidenced by global terrorism, the attacks on the Twin Towers in New York, and its subsequent expansion throughout the world.

The 2020 pandemic was the breaking point for global cooperation, world solidarity and the responsibility of States for the welfare of humanity. New fears emerged with different intensities. States sought autarchy rather than cooperation. Fear of the Covid 19 pandemic swept the world. Deaths escalated. Humanity did not matter, there was no global coordination. The partnership for cooperation founded on solidarity was drastically reduced between North and South.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the tensions in Africa and in the Korean peninsula, followed by the wars in the Middle East, have finally broken down a rules-based international system. The international order is crumbling and the geopolitical order is undergoing a profound mutation; the global rule system is weakening and norms are no longer enforced. Disrespect for international standards has increased. This was strongly evidenced in the Russia-Ukraine war and in Israel's war against the non-state terrorist force Hamas. Even the essential legitimacy of the UN has been called into question. The paralysis of the Security Council and the non-binding nature of General Assembly resolutions reduce opportunities for action, generating frustration and greater uncertainties in the multilateral system. It remains essential to agree on a change in the rules of procedure to account for changing power relations, while establishing inclusive rules in the decision-making process.

Alternative views -from China- point to the need to move towards a multipolar system, claiming that this process is advancing at a fast pace. This would produce a "democratization of international relations" instead of power politics. These views reaffirm the importance of the United Nations Charter.

¹ Francisco Rojas Aravena. Report to the Council of the University for Peace. Malaga, Spain, June 2024.

No single State, not even a group of powerful States, can effectively address global risks and threats such as the nuclear danger, the Anthropocene, global human mobility, and the effects stemming from the use of new technologies and artificial intelligence. All these threats can be faced only through global cooperation. Political will to partner in order to address these threats and develop mitigation and prevention measures is essential. Parliamentary assembly multilateralism has been undermined.

The absence of cooperation impairs and reduces collaboration for peace. Without peace there is no cooperation. Without peace there is no development. In the absence of peace, in contexts of war and violence, there is only destruction and suffering. In situations of war, it is not possible to exercise any right.

It is essential to build mutual trust as a basis for partnership. Cooperation makes it possible to design paths to advance towards stability, harmony and peace. Fear prevents collaboration and cooperation. On the contrary, fear drives confrontation and the use of violence. Fear and polarization set the trends. The possibilities of conflict transformation and limitation are reduced. The cessation of hostilities and violence is nowhere in sight. War prevails.

A Global System Undergoing Deinstitutionalization

Deinstitutionalization is emerging in every major multilateral sphere, at both global and regional level. It is growing and gaining strength day by day. Mistrust among nations is on the rise. Transactions are slowing down and opportunities for agreements are becoming more and more limited. Multilateral rules and structures are losing relevance.

War seems to be advancing unchecked. Conflict and tensions have become the dominant feature of the international system, while efforts to promote peace are hampered by lack of will and the omnipresence of war. This scenario is exacerbated by the resurgence of increasingly intense wars in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, including militarized tensions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Speaking at a conference of the Organization of American States², I pointed out that today's wars are characterized by their hybrid nature. The main victims are civilians, especially the more vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women and children. The concept of hybrid threats arises in a context of changes in international power structures, where global links and their regional expressions are becoming more and more blurred and complex. Non-state actors, especially transnational organized crime, play an increasingly important role in these threats, undermining social cohe-

sion, hindering governance and weakening the rule of law and democracy.

A recent UPEACE-Press book³ noted that transnational organized crime is closely linked to corruption, money laundering, terrorism and other wide-ranging crimes. They represent a significant obstacle to international peace and stability, as well as to democracy. Their spheres of action are becoming increasingly broad. To address this problem effectively, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation and develop comprehensive strategies aimed at addressing the underlying causes of transnational crime and its national roots.

Wars and violent conflicts increase inequality and generate a polarization causing deep wounds in the heart of societies, which take a long time to heal once *pro-peace* "agreements" have been reached. Achieving social cohesion in the wake of a conflict is a complex and difficult task. Domestic factors, such as poverty, inequality - and the associated contempt thereof -, corruption and lack of territorial control contribute to the fragility of the state and the growth of illicit activities at both global and domestic level.

The changes experienced in the new conflicts exceed the response capacity of the multilateral system. It is recognized that peace is limited, weak and fragile. In many places, violence continues to prevail, seeking to achieve a "military triumph" that is not possible. It was not possible yesterday; it is not an option today and will be even less so in the future.

Technological advances have given rise to new types of crime, such as cybercrime and online disinformation, which pose a threat to social cohesion and democracy. The lack of control over cryptocurrencies and financial opacity also opens the door to financial crimes and money laundering.

A Focus on Peace

We need to place peace, solidarity, compassion, and humanity at the forefront. It is urgent to rebuild a destiny, a path, a shared future for humanity. The light of peace and nonviolence through peace education must guide us. We need to recover peace and global stability to demand the fulfillment of every human being's rights.

The promotion of peace becomes a vital objective in this new international landscape. This ambition faces significant challenges due to increasing political polarization, populism, hate speech and the resurgence of nationalism. Peace building requires reconciliation, depolarization and a focus on dialogue, tolerance and cooperation between nations, cultures and communities.

² Francisco Rojas-Aravena. "The emergence of hybrid threats in the Americas," in CEERI Global Magazine, August 2022. Available at <https://www.ceeriglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Reflexiones-5-16.pdf>

³ Victor Guerra (Ed). *Criminal economies: multidimensional approaches*. Dike Publishing, 2024.

Francisco Rojas Aravena**A Complex International Situation:**

Interconnected Challenges in Contexts of Uncertainty

The international system faces significant challenges that require a collective, holistic, multidimensional, multilateral, coordinated and cooperative response. The promotion of peace and stability are fundamental to addressing these threats and challenges and promoting sustainable development. This will only be possible through cooperation and human solidarity.

Nationalism and barriers of all kinds - economic, commercial, technological, cultural and, above all, to people's mobility - reflect and express national interests.

Military spending is increasing in the world and the root causes of conflicts are not being addressed. According to SIPRI, from 2022 to 2023, military spending increased worldwide by 6.8%. Two regions increased their spending by more than 30%: Eastern Europe and North Africa. The military expenditure of Central Europe increased by 10%, followed by the Middle East (9%) and the Sub-Saharan region (8.9%)⁴.

The United States is the largest spender, with a 37% share of the global military expenditure, followed by China, with a share of 12%. European countries as a whole account for 13.8% of global spending (including the United Kingdom's expenditure of 3.7%). Russia's share is 4.5%, followed by India (3.4%) and Saudi Arabia (3.1%). In 2023, the world's military expenditure amounted to US\$ 2443.4 billion dollars.

The various wars have generated exponential military expenditures. Global tensions have economic impacts whose negative multiplier effects worsen the recession and international trade is reduced, more so because of the new barriers. Informality in economies is correlated with deficient social policies. This translates into a severe weakness of the states to face both new and old threats and risks. Uncertainties also dominate the economic spheres, such as trade, investment, and the different related policies, especially social and reactivation schemes. Hence, regaining

stability is fundamental to achieve democratic governance, stability and peace.

State leaders, government authorities and civil society need to recognize the importance of international cooperation as a key element in addressing global threats. Trust is fundamental to addressing threats and building a shared vision. It is necessary to forge and strengthen public-private partnerships to build state policies. Without them, it is impossible for the States to recover their strength, and the spaces for concerted action in which cooperation is the main tool are reduced.

The commitment of all relevant stakeholders is essential. Only with a comprehensive, holistic, collaborative and multidimensional approach can we build a safer and more prosperous future for generations to come.

Recovering peace implies:

- 1) Respecting international rules, international law and international humanitarian law.
- 2) Recovering sovereignty, national territorial control and the monopoly of force by the States.
- 3) Generating resilience in societies, particularly where States show great fragility.
- 4) Forging and implementing prevention measures as the main instrument.
- 5) Depolarizing and removing cancellation culture from social networks.
- 6) Developing educational policies at all levels.
- 7) Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence.
- 8) Promoting partnerships for international cooperation.
- 9) Implementing collaborative approaches involving various stakeholders, including government authorities, parliamentarians, religious leaders, business associations (including micro and small enterprises), and the community.

⁴ SIPRI. *World military spending reaches a new record high as European spending rises*. 2023. Available at <https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/MIEX%20Press%20Release%20ESP.pdf>

Chapter 1

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

What do Constitutions define?

Argentina | 1853, last reform 1994

Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Sec.99, Sub. 12). Declare war with the approval of Congress (Sec. 99, Sub. 15) and the state of siege in case of external attacks, for a limited period, with the approval of the Senate (Sec. 99, Sub. 16). Appoint senior officers with the approval of the Senate (Sec. 99, Sub. 13). Arrange, organize and deploy the Armed Forces (Sec. 99, Sub. 14).</p> <p>Powers of Congress: Approve the declaration of war (Sec. 75, Sub. 25) and the declaration of state of siege in case of external attacks (Sec. 61). Authorize the President to make peace (Sec. 75, Sub. 25). Authorize the entry of foreign troops to the national territory and allow the deployment of national troops outside the country (Sec. 75, Sub. 28). Establish the Armed Forces (Sec. 75, Sub. 27). The Chamber of Deputies has the law-making initiative for raising revenues and the recruitment of troops (Sec. 52). Organize and oversee the Armed Forces (Sec. 75, Sub. 27). Levy direct taxes for a certain amount of time, in all the territory of the Nation, as long as the defence, common security and State general welfare policies so require (Sec. 75, Sub. 2). Approve or dismiss treaties entered into with other nations and with international organizations, as well as the concordats with the Holy See (Sec. 75, Sub. 22).</p>	<p>No reference.</p>

Bolivia | 2009

Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Provide the security and defence of the Nation (Sec. 172, sub. 16). Appoint and dismiss the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the Chiefs of the Army, the Air Force and Navy. (Sec. 172, sub. 17). Recommend to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly promotions to Army General, Air Force General, Major General and Brigadier General; Admiral, Vice-Admiral and Rear Admiral (Sec. 172, sub. 19). Exercise the powers as <i>Capitán General</i> (Commander) of the Armed Forces and make use of them for the defence of the State, its independence and territorial integrity (Sec. 172, sub. 25). The Executive shall have direct access to information on budgeted and executed expenses of the Armed Forces through the appropriate Ministry (Sec. 321, sub. 5).</p> <p>Powers of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly*: Approve the entry of foreign troops to the national territory and the deployment of national troops outside the country (Sec. 158, sub. 1, 21 and 22). Approve in each legislature the military strength to be maintained in times of peace (Sec. 159, sub.10). Ratify promotions proposed by the Executive to Army General, Air Force General, Major General and Brigadier General; Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral and Bolivian Police General (Sec. 160, sub. 8).</p> <p>Supreme Defence Council of the Plurinational State*: Composition, organization and powers established by law, presided over by the <i>Capitán General</i> of the Armed Forces (Sec. 248). It is not allowed to set up foreign military bases in the Bolivian territory (Sec. 10).</p>	<p>They are composed of the Command-in-Chief, the Bolivian Army, Air Force and Navy (Sec. 243). Mission: defend and maintain national independence, security and stability of the State and the national honor and sovereignty; secure the rule of the Political Constitution, guarantee the stability of the legally-established Government and participate in the overall development of the country (Sec. 244). Organization: Relying on hierarchy and discipline principles. The Armed Forces are to be obedient, non-deliberating, and subject to the laws and military regulations. As an institutional body, the Armed Forces shall not carry out any political action; individually, the members of the Armed Forces are entitled to exercise their citizen rights under the terms established by Law (Sec. 245). Active members shall not be eligible for public office at elections, unless they have previously resigned at least three months before the election day (Sec. 238, sub. 4). The Armed Forces report to the President of the Nation and follow his/her orders on administrative matters, through the Minister of Defence and, on technical matters, they respond to the Commander-in-chief (Sec. 246, sub. 1). In case of war, operations shall be led by the Commander-in-Chief. (Sec. 246, sub. 2). No foreign citizen shall be appointed to any command or administrative position in the Armed Forces without prior authorization granted by the <i>Capitán General</i> of the Armed Forces (Sec. 247, sub. 1). Promotions in the Armed Forces shall be determined by law (Sec. 250). In case of international war, the Bolivian Police Force shall report to the Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces for the duration of the conflict (Sec. 254). The Armed Forces' fundamental duty is to secure the defence, security and control of the border security areas. The Armed Forces shall participate in overall sustainable development policies for these areas and shall ensure their permanent physical presence there (Sec. 263). Military conscription for male citizens (Sec. 108, Sub. 2 and 249). The military will have jurisdiction to try military crimes as set forth by law (Sec. 180, sub. 3).</p>

Brazil | 1988, last reform 2023

Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Initiate laws, on its own, to establish or modify the number of regular military members, rule over members of the military, their justice system, promotions, stability, assignment of positions, remuneration, reform, and transfer to the reserve (Sec. 61, sub. 1). Order the state of defence and state of siege (Sec. 84, sub. 9). Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces (Sec 84, sub. 13). Appoint the Chiefs of the Armed Forces, and promote general officers, as well as assign them to positions exclusive to them (Sec. 84, sub. 13). Convene and preside over meetings of the Council of the Republic and the National Defence Council (Sec. 84, sub. 18). Declare war with the approval of the Congress, in the event of a foreign aggression (Sec. 84, sub. 19). Make peace, with the approval of the Congress (Sec. 84, sub. 20). Allow the entry of foreign troops (Sec. 84, sub. 22).</p>	<p>The Armed Forces are a national permanent, regular and non-political institution, organized on the bases of hierarchy and discipline They are composed of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force (Sec. 142). Mission: defend the Motherland and guarantee constitutional powers as well as, on the latter initiative, law and order (Sec. 142) Service member incorporation, age limits, rights, obligations, remuneration, prerogatives and other special situations of military members, given the nature of their activities, including duties under international commitments and war shall all be determined by law (Sec. 142). The members of the military on active duty are not entitled to join labour unions or go on strike; neither can they join a political party (Sec. 142, sub. 4); they are not allowed to take elective positions unless they previously retire from the military (Sec. 14, sub. 8), habeas corpus does not apply to military disciplinary punishment (Sec. 142, sub. 2). Military service is compulsory in accordance with the law (Sec. 143).</p>

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

Brazil

Powers of the Congress:

Determine and modify the strength of the Armed Forces (Sec. 48, sub. 3). Authorize the President to declare war, make peace and approve the deployment of troops (Sec. 49, sub. 2).
Approve the state of defence and federal intervention, authorize the state of siege or suspend any of such measures (Sec. 49, sub. 4).

Council of the Republic:

It is the President's higher consultation body (Sec. 89).
Expresses position on federal intervention, state of war and state of siege (Sec. 90, sub. 1).

National Defence Council:

It is the President's consultation body on issues related to national sovereignty and the defence of the democratic State (Sec. 91).
Expresses its position on war declaration and peace settlement (Sec. 91, sub. 1); declaration of the state of defence, state of siege and federal intervention (Sec. 91, sub. 2). Proposes the criteria and conditions for the use of areas that are key to the security of the national territory, and expresses opinion on its effective use, especially on border zones and those associated with the preservation and exploitation of natural resources of any kind (Sec. 91, sub. 3).

Military justice: it shall be incumbent upon the Military Courts to try and judge military crimes defined by law. Military justice organization, operation and competence shall be determined by law (Sec. 124).

Chile | 1980, last reform 2024

Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Maintain external security (Sec. 24). Appoint and remove the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (Sec. 32, sub. 16; Sec. 105). Appoint, promote and remove officers (Sec. 32, sub. 16). Arrange, organize and deploy the Armed Forces according to national security needs (Sec. 32, sub. 17). Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces in times of war (Sec. 32, sub. 18). Declare war once the pertinent law has been adopted, and after hearing the National Defence Council (Sec. 32, sub. 19). Order payments not authorized by law to meet the pressing needs derived from external aggressions, internal conflict and serious harm or danger to national security (Sec. 32, sub. 20). Declare the state of assembly in case of external war, with the approval of the National Congress (Sec. 40). The President has the legal initiative to establish the air, land and sea forces, and the ones for the entry and deployment of troops (Sec. 65; Sec. 63, sub. 13). To order, by means of a substantiated supreme decree, signed by the Ministers of the Interior and Public Security and of National Defence, that the Armed Forces will be responsible for the protection of the country's critical infrastructure in the event of a serious or imminent danger, determining such infrastructure to be protected. (Section 32, sub. 21).</p> <p>Powers of Congress: Indict (only Representatives) and judge (only Senators) Generals and Admirals (Sec. 52, sub. 2, d; Sec. 53, sub. 1). Approve or dismiss international treaties introduced by the President in order to be ratified (Sec. 54, sub. 1). The Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) has the law-making initiative regarding recruitment matters (Sec. 65).</p> <p>National Security Council: Advise the President on national security (Sec. 106).</p>	<p>Composed of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (Sec. 101). Mission: defend the Motherland (Sec. 101); safeguard the public order during elections (Sec. 18). The members of the military on active duty cannot be elected Deputies or Senators unless they resign and retire during the year preceding the election (Sec. 57, sub. 10). Report to the National Ministry of Defence, they are essential to national security, they are obedient, non-deliberating, professional and disciplined, and follow a hierarchical order (Sec. 101). Incorporation to the Armed Forces is performed through their own schools, except in the case of professional scales and civilian personnel (Sec. 102). The military conscription and other personal duties imposed by law are mandatory under the terms and modalities specified therein (Sec. 22). Appointments, promotions, retirement of officers, ranks, incorporation, social security, seniority, command succession and budget are determined by constitutional organic law (Sec. 105). The right to a legal defence, in the administrative and disciplinary spheres, shall be governed by the relevant regulations of the respective bylaws (Sec. 19, sub. 3). The Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force shall be appointed by the President among the five most senior generals; they will serve for four years, shall not be appointed for another term, and will enjoy permanence in their office. The President, by means of a presidential decree, duly justified and previously informed to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, may order the retirement of the Chiefs of Staff before they complete their respective term (Sec. 104).</p>

Colombia | 1991, last reform 2023

Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces (Sec. 189, Sub. 3). Conduct operations when deemed necessary (Sec. 189, Sub. 5). Provides to external security (Sec. 189, Sub. 6). Declare war with the approval of the Senate, except in case of foreign aggression and accord peace, informing Congress (Sec. 189, Sub. 6). Allow, when the Senate is in recess, the transit of foreign troops through the territory of the Republic (Sec. 189, Sub. 7). Grant ranks to public force members and submit for Senate approval those promotions that may so require (Sec. 289, sub. 19).</p> <p>Powers of Congress: Dictate general rules with objectives and criteria to establish wage levels and social benefits for the military (Sec. 150, Sub. 19, e). Approve the appointment of senior officers (Sec. 173, Sub. 2). Approve the entry of foreign troops (Sec. 173, Sub. 4). Approve the declaration of war (Sec. 173, Sub. 5).</p> <p>State Council*: In case of foreign troops' transit through the national territory, and of stay or transit of foreign warships or combat aircraft in national waters or airspace, the government shall first take the advice of the State Council (Sec. 237, Sub. 3).</p>	<p>The Military Forces*: The Military Forces comprise the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (Sec. 217). Mission: defend the sovereignty, independence, integrity of the nation's territory and constitutional order (Sec. 217). The members of the military on active duty are not entitled to join labour unions (Sec. 39), vote, make petitions except on issues related to their service, or to participate in political activities and debates (Sec. 219). The Commanders of the Military Forces cannot be elected President before one year following their previous position (Sec. 197). In case of a manifest violation of a constitutional rule to the disadvantage of any person, the responsibility shall fall exclusively on the superior who has issued the order (Sec. 91). Military members cannot be deprived of their ranks, honours and pensions except in the cases and way provided for by law (Section 220). Professional, cultural and social promotion systems for members of the public force shall be determined by law. The fundamentals of democracy and human rights shall be taught during the professional training phase (Sec. 217 and 222). Military justice for military crimes (Sec. 221 and Sec. 250), civilians may not be tried by the Martial Law (Sec. 213).</p>

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

Costa Rica 1949, last reform 2023	
Leading Political Procedures	Public Force
<p>Powers or the Legislative Assembly Approve or dismiss international agreements, public treaties and concordats. Public treaties and international agreements that assign or transfer certain powers to a community legal order in order to achieve regional and common objectives require the approval of the Legislative Assembly, through a vote of no less than two-thirds of its members. Protocols of lesser range derived from public treaties or international agreements approved by the Assembly do not require legislative approval when such instruments expressly authorize such derivation. Approve or disapprove the entry of foreign troops onto national territory and permission for warships or planes to stay at ports and airfields. Authorize the Executive to declare a state of national defence and to make peace. (Sec. 121, Sub. 4,5 and 6).</p> <p>Powers of the President: Supreme Commander of the Public Forces (Sec. 139, Sub. 3). The following are duties and powers that correspond jointly to the President and respective Government Minister (Sec. 140, Sub. 1, 6, 12 y 16): Appoint and remove members of the Public Force, employees and officials who hold positions of trust, and others determined, in very specific cases, by the Civil Service Law. Maintain the order and peace of the Nation; take the necessary measures to safeguard public freedoms. Preside over the Republic's international relations. Employ the Public Force to maintain the country's order, defence and security.</p> <p>Government Council: Composed of the President of the Republic and Ministers, it is under the primary authority of the Presidency and exercises the following function: request the Legislature to declare a state of national defence and authorization to decree military recruitment, organize the army, and negotiate peace (Sec. 147, Sub. 1).</p>	<p>The Army is abolished as a permanent institution. The police forces necessary for the monitoring and maintenance of public order are provided for. The organization of military forces will be only permitted through continental agreement or for the purpose of national defence; in either case they shall always be subordinate to the civil power; they may not deliberate or make statements or representations individually or collectively (Sec. 12). Serving members of the military cannot be elected as deputies or run as candidates. (Sec. 109, Sub. 5).</p>

Cuba 1976, last reform 2002	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the National Assembly of People's Power*: Approve the general foreign and domestic policy guidelines (Sec. 75, Sub. h). Declare the state of war in case of military aggression and approve peace treaties (Sec. 75, Sub. i).</p> <p>Powers of the State Council*: Decree general mobilization when required for the defence of the country and assume the powers assigned to the National Assembly by the Constitution to declare war in case of aggression or make peace, when this Assembly is in recess or cannot be summoned with the necessary celerity and security conditions. (Sec. 90, Sub. f).</p> <p>Powers of the President of the State Council and Head of State*: Exercise the Highest Command of all the armed institutions and dictate their general organization. Preside over the National Defence Council (Sec. 93, Sub. g and h).</p> <p>Powers of the Council of Ministers*: Provide for national defence, maintenance of internal order and security, and the protection of human life and assets in case of natural disasters. (Sec. 98, Sub. ch).</p> <p>National Defence Council*: Convened and prepared in times of peace to lead the country under state-of-war conditions, during war, general mobilization or state of emergency. (Sec. 101).</p> <p>Local Bodies of the People's Power*: The Province and Municipal Assemblies of the People's Power are responsible for reinforcing the defensive capacity of the country (Sec. 105 and Sec. 106, Sub. m). The Defence Councils of the Provinces, Municipalities and Defence Zones are created and prepared in times of peace to lead their respective territories in a state of war, during the war, general mobilization or state of emergency, based on a general defence plan and the role and responsibilities of the army's military councils (Sec. 119).</p>	<p>Revolutionary Armed Forces*: The members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and other armed organizations have the right to vote and be elected as any Cuban citizen (Sec. 134).</p>

Dominican Republic 2010, last reform 2015	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Direct foreign and domestic policies and conduct civilian and military administration. Supreme authority of the Armed Forces (Sec. 128). Appoint or dismiss members of the military jurisdiction (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, c). Enter into and sign international treaties or conventions and submit them for approval to the National Congress (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, d). Decide on all issues related to the Armed Forces; lead the Armed forces directly or through the relevant ministry, always maintaining the supreme command thereof. Establish their strength and make use of the Armed forces to perform public service duties (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, e). Take the necessary measures to provide and ensure the legitimate defence of the Nation, while informing the National Congress of any rules adopted (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, f). Declare the states of exception if the National Congress were not in session (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, g). Decide on anything related to the military zones (Sec. 128, Sub. 1, i).</p> <p>Powers of the Congress: Authorize (Senate) the presence of foreign troops to perform military exercises in the territory of the Republic, under the request of the President</p>	<p>The Armed Forces are responsible for the Nation's defence (Sec. 252). Their mission is to defend the independence and sovereignty of the Nation, the integrity of its geographical spaces, the Constitution and the institutions of the Republic (Sec. 252, Sub. 1). Their nature shall be essentially defensive, without prejudice to the provisions set forth in Section 260 (Sec. 259). The high-priority national objectives are: 1) To combat transnational criminal activities that may endanger the interests of the Republic and its inhabitants 2) To organize and sustain effective systems that may prevent or mitigate damages caused by national and technological disasters (Section 260). They shall intervene, as ordered by the President of the Republic, in programs intended to promote the social and economic development of the country, mitigate disasters or public catastrophe situations, and provide assistance to the National Police to maintain or restore public order in exceptional cases (Sec. 252, Sub. 2). They are essentially obedient to the civil power, are not affiliated to any political party and are not entitled to deliberate under any circumstance</p>

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

of the Republic, provided there is no previous agreement, and approve and disapprove the deployment of national troops outside the country in peace missions authorized by international organizations (Sec. 80, Sub. 6 and 7).
Declare the state of national defence (Sec. 93, Sub. 1, f).

Determine, under the request of the President of the Republic, the creation of permanent public security or defence corps composed of members of the Armed Forces and the National Police, subordinated to the ministry or institution of the sphere of their respective competences in accordance with the law (Sec. 261).

National Security and Defence Council*:

Advise the President of the Republic on the design of national security and defence policies and strategies and on any other matter requested by the President (Sec. 258).

(Sec. 252, Sub. 3). The members of the military on active duty cannot run for President or Vice-President unless they have retired at least three years before the election (Sec. 123, Sub. 4).

The Armed Forces shall be responsible for the custody, supervision and control of all weapons, ammunitions and other military supplies, as well as war material and equipment, entering the country or produced by the national industry, subject to the restrictions established by law (Sec. 252).

No discrimination shall be exerted in the admission, appointment, promotion and retirement of Armed Forces members, in accordance with their organic law and other complementary laws (Sec. 253).

The military jurisdiction shall only have competence to try military infractions determined by the relevant laws. The Armed Forces shall have a military discipline regime applicable to those offenses that do not constitute an infraction under the military criminal justice system (Sec. 254).

Ecuador | 2008, last reform 2021

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

Exercise the highest authority over the Armed Forces and appoint military senior staff (Sec. 147, Sub. 16).

Assume the political direction of the national defence (Sec. 147, Sub. 17).
Decree the state of exception in all or part of the national territory in case of aggression, international or internal armed conflict, grave internal unrest, public catastrophe or natural disaster (Sec. 164).

Once the state of exception is declared, the President shall be entitled to make use of the Armed Forces and the National Police and summon the whole or part of the reserved forces, as well as personnel of other institutions, for active service (Sec. 165, Sub. 6).

Powers of the National Assembly*:

Approve or reject international treaties when appropriate (Sec. 120, Sub. 8).
The ratification or rejection of international treaties shall require prior approval of the National Assembly if:

1. They are related to territorial or border matters.
2. They establish any political or military alliance (Sec. 419).

Military Instrument

Its core mission is to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and, subsidiarily, to support the State's comprehensive security as set forth by law (Section 158).

The Armed Forces and the National Police are institutions designed to protect citizens' human rights, liberties and guarantees. The members shall be trained in accordance with the fundamental principles of democracy and human rights, and shall respect the dignity and rights of the people (Sec. 158).

They shall be obedient and non-deliberating and shall comply with their mission under strict observance of the civilian control and the Constitution. The Armed Forces senior leadership shall be responsible for their orders. Obedience to orders issued by senior officers of the Armed Forces shall not relieve subordinates from their responsibility (Sec. 159).

Voting shall not be compulsory for members of the Armed Forces (Sec. 62, Sub. 2).
Members of the service on active duty cannot be candidates for elections subject to popular vote nor ministers of State (Sec. 113, Sub. 8 and Sec. 152, Sub. 3).

The recruitment of candidates to the Armed Forces shall not be based on discrimination. The members of the Armed Forces shall be subject to the specific laws regulating their rights and obligations, as well as their system of promotions based on merit and gender equality criteria. Their stability and professionalization shall be guaranteed (Sec. 160). Civil and military service is voluntary and shall be carried out under the respect of citizens' rights and diversity. All kinds of forced recruitment are forbidden (Sec. 161). The Armed Forces shall only be allowed to participate in economic activities related to the national defence and shall provide their resources to support national development in accordance with the law. Their reserves shall be organized based on the needs for the compliance of their duties. The State shall allocate the necessary resources for their equipment, training and education (Sec. 162).

Military barracks are not places authorized for the custody of civil population (Sec. 203, Sub. 1).

The members of the Armed Forces shall make a sworn statement of their assets prior to any promotion or retirement (Sec. 231).

The Armed Forces shall have a special social security regime. The State guarantees the payment of retirement pensions to the members of the military. (Sec. 370).

Disciplinary arrests of military members shall be conducted in accordance with the Law (Sec. 77).

Members will be tried by the Judiciary branch bodies; in the case of crimes committed while at a specific mission, they shall be tried by courts specialized in military matters, which are part of the same Judiciary Branch. Disciplinary offenses shall be tried by the competent bodies established by law (Sec. 160). Under the principle of jurisdictional unit, Armed Force members shall be tried by the ordinary justice system (Sec. 188).

El Salvador | 1983, last reform 2014

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

General Commander of the Armed Force (Sec. 157).

Maintain full sovereignty and integrity of the territory (Sec. 168, Sub. 2). Sign treaties and international agreements, subjecting them to the approval of the Legislative Assembly (Sec. 168, Sub. 4).

Report on what the Assembly requires, except in the case of secret military plans (Sec. 168, Sub. 7).

Organize, maintain and arrange the Armed Forces, confer military ranks in accordance with the law (Sec. 168, Sub. 11).

Summon the Armed Force for the defence of national sovereignty and exceptionally, if no other means rest for the maintenance of internal peace, for the public security and tranquillity of the State (Sec. 168, Sub. 12).

Direct war and accord peace treaties with the approval of the Assembly (Sec. 168, Sub. 13).

Determine, on a yearly basis, a reasonable number of Armed Forces personnel. (Sec. 168, Sub.19)

Powers of the Legislative Assembly*:

In case of invasion, legally declared war or public calamity, the Assembly shall impose obligatory loans if ordinary public taxes are not enough to cover the costs

Military Instrument

The Armed Force: It is a permanent institution at the service of the Nation. It is obedient, professional, apolitical and non-deliberating (Sec. 211).

Its mission is to defend the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the territory. The President of the Republic may exceptionally summon the Armed Force for keeping domestic peace. The main government branches, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary, may use the Armed Forces to enforce any resolutions adopted within their respective jurisdictions, to ensure full compliance with the Constitution. The Armed Force shall cooperate with efforts of public benefit assigned by the Executive Power and shall aid the population in case of a national disaster (Sec. 212).

The Armed Force is obliged to cooperate with the special committees of the Legislative Assembly (Sec. 132).

It is part of the Executive branch and it is subordinated to the authority of the President as General Commander in chief. Its structure, legal system, doctrine, organization and operation are determined by law, rules and special regulations the President may adopt (Sec. 213).

The military professional career and promotions are strictly based on rank and in accordance with the law (Sec. 214)

Military service is obligatory (Sec. 215).

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

El Salvador

(Sec. 131, Sub. 6). Declare war and ratify peace (Sec. 131, Sub. 25).
Approve or dismiss the transit of foreign troops on the national territory, (Sec. 131, Sub. 29).

Executive Body on the Branch of Defence and Public Security*:
Determine the number of troops annually according to the needs of the service (Sec. 213).

The members of the military on active duty cannot be part of any political party, or be candidates for elections. They can only be elected President three years after they retire (Sec. 82; Sec. 127; Sec. 152). They have no right to unionize. (Sec. 47). Military justice jurisdiction: purely military crimes and offenses (Sec. 216).

Guatemala | 1985, last reform 1993

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

General Commander of the Army. Exercise the command of the Armed Forces (Sec. 182, 183 and 246). Give orders via the general officer, colonel or the equivalent at the Navy, who serves as Minister of National Defence (Sec. 246). Provide for the defence and security of the Nation (Sec. 183, Sub. b). Confer promotions, decorations, military honours and extraordinary pensions (Sec. 246, Sub. b). Order the mobilization and demobilization of troops (Sec. 246 Sub. a).

Powers of the Congress:

Declare war and sign peace treaties (Sec. 171, Sub. f). Approve the transit of foreign troops on the national territory and the sojourn of foreign military (Sec. 172, Sub. a). Approve treaties that affect or may affect the security of the State or conclude a state of war (Sec. 172, Sub. b). The Army will report to Congress in the event that the President continues in their position once the constitutional period has come to an end and is not recognized by Congress (Sec. 165, Sub. g). The ministers of State are not obliged to come forward to the Congress to answer questions related to diplomatic issues or pending military operations (Sec. 166).

Military Instrument

The Army*:

It is unique and indivisible, essentially professional, apolitical, obedient and non-deliberating. It is composed of the land, air and maritime forces. Organization: hierarchical, based on the principles of discipline and obedience (Sec. 244). It is regulated by the Constitution, its Statutory Law and other military laws and regulations (Sec. 250). They are not obliged to carry out illegal orders or those that may involve committing a crime (Sec. 156). Mission: maintain independence, sovereignty and the honour of Guatemala, the integrity of the territory, and internal and external peace and security (Sec. 244); cooperate in emergency situations or public calamity (Sec. 249). To become a military officer, it is required to be a native Guatemalan citizen and not have adopted any foreign nationality at any time (Sec. 247). The members of the military on active duty cannot be elected Deputies (Sec. 164, Sub. f) or President, only if they were discharged or retired five years before taking office (Sec. 186, Sub. e), they are not entitled to vote or to make political or collective petitions (Sec. 248). The military courts shall acknowledge the crimes or offenses committed by the members of the Guatemalan Army (Sec. 219).

Haiti | 1987, last reform 2011

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

Guarantor of the independence and territorial integrity of the Nation (Sec. 138). Head of the Armed Forces, although never commands them in person (Sec. 143). Negotiates and signs international treaties, conventions and agreements and submits them to the National Assembly for ratification (Sec. 139). Declare war, and negotiate and sign peace treaties with the approval of the National Assembly (Sec. 140). With the approval of the Senate, the president appoints, by decree issued by the Council of Ministers, the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Commander in Chief of the Police (Sec. 141).

Powers of the Prime Minister:

Together with the President of the Republic, is responsible for national defence (Sec. 159, Sub. 1).

Powers of the National Assembly*:

Ratify any decision to declare war, when all efforts at conciliation have failed; approve or reject international treaties and agreements. Decide when a state of siege should be declared, and, together with the Executive, order the suspension of constitutional guarantees and decide on any request to renew this measure (Sec. 98, Sub. 3).

Military Instrument

The "Public Forces" are composed of two distinct bodies: a. The Armed Forces, and b. The National Police. No other armed body may exist in the national territory. All members of the police and armed forces shall take an oath of loyalty and respect for the Constitution and the flag at the time of their enlistment (Sec. 263, Sub. 1 and 2). They were established to guarantee the defence and territorial integrity of the Republic (Sec. 264). The functions of the Armed Forces are:
a. to defend the country in case of war; b. protect the country against any foreign threats; c. ensure the surveillance of land, sea and air borders; d. to assist the police at the request of the Executive when the former is unable to handle the situation; e. assist the Nation in the event of a natural disaster; f. in addition to their regular duties, the Armed Forces may be assigned to development work (Sec. 266). They are apolitical. Members cannot be part of any political group or party and must demonstrate the strictest neutrality. Members of the Armed Forces exercise their right to vote under the Constitution (Sec. 265). Military personnel on active duty may not be appointed to any public office, except temporarily for the provision of specialized services. To be a candidate for elected public office, military personnel on active duty must be inactive or retired two years prior to the publication of the electoral decree. The military career is a profession. Its hierarchical structure, conditions of enlistment, ranks, promotions, demotions, and removals are determined by the regulations of the Armed Forces. Military personnel are under the jurisdiction of a military court only for offenses and crimes committed in wartime or for disciplinary violations. The state must provide benefits to military personnel of all ranks, fully guaranteeing their physical security (Sec. 267). Military service is compulsory for all Haitians over the age of eighteen years. The law provides for the procurement procedure, duration and regulations for the implementation of these services (Sec. 268).

Honduras | 1982, last reform 2021

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

General Commander of the Armed Forces, exercises the Command-in-Chief (Sec. 245, Sub. 16; Sec. 277). Maintain the peace and external security; repel external attacks or aggression (Sec. 245, Sub. 4), adopt measures for the defence of the Republic (Sec. 245, Sub. 16). Declare war and make peace if the Congress is in recess (Sec. 245, Sub. 17). Sign international treaties and agreements of a military nature, regarding the territory and sovereignty with the consent of the Congress (Sec. 245, Sub. 13). Allow the transit of foreign troops in the national territory and the de-

Military Instrument

They are permanent, apolitical, professional, obedient and non-deliberating (Sec. 272). They are composed of the High Command, the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and other organizations determined by the Statutory Law (Sec. 273). Their operation is regulated by the Statutory Law, laws and regulations (Sec. 274). The orders given by the President of the Republic shall be abided by and executed respecting the Constitution of the Republic and the principles of lawfulness, discipline and military professionalism (Sec. 278). The members of the military are not obliged to carry out illegal orders or those that involve committing a crime (Sec. 323). They have been created to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

ployment of national troops outside the country with the approval of the Congress (Sec. 245, Sub. 43 and 44).

Confer military ranks (second lieutenant to captain) as recommended by the Secretary of National Defence (Sec. 245, Sub. 36; Sec. 290).

Ensure that the Armed Forces are apolitical, essentially professional, obedient and non-deliberating (Sec. 245, Sub. 37).

Powers of the Congress:

Declare war and make peace (Sec. 205, Sub. 28).

Confer military ranks (from major to general) suggested by the Executive Power (Sec. 205, Sub. 24; Sec. 290).

Approve the entry of foreign troops into the national territory and the deployment of national troops outside the country (Sec. 205, Sub. 26 and 27).

Determine the number of permanent troops (Sec. 205, Sub. 25).

Authorize reception of foreign military missions of assistance or technical cooperation in Honduras (Sec. 205, Sub. 29).

Secretary of State in the National Defence Dispatch*:

The Secretary shall be appointed and removed freely by the President of the Republic (Sec. 280).

National Defence and Security Council*:

Creation (Sec. 287).

Organization and operation determined by law (Sec. 287).

Board of Commanders of the Armed Forces*:

It is the consulting body for all the matters related to the Armed Forces. It rules over issues of its competence and acts as a Superior tribunal of the Armed Forces on matters that shall be subject to its knowledge. The Statutory Law of the Armed Forces and its Regulations rule over its operation (Sec. 285).

It is composed of the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, the General Inspector and the Commanders of each Force (Sec. 286).

Joint Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces*:

The Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff is selected and removed freely by the President among the members of the Board of Commanders (Sec. 280).

The Joint Chiefs of Staff is the higher technical body of consultation, planning, coordination and supervision, reporting to the Secretary of National Defence; its tasks are assigned by the Statutory Law of the Armed Forces (Sec. 283). It shall issue a statement previous to conferring the promotions to the officers (Sec. 290).

the Republic, maintain the peace, public order and the rule of the Constitution, the principles of free suffrage and alternation of the Presidency of the Republic (Sec. 272), cooperate with the National Police in the maintenance of public order (Sec. 272); and with State Secretariats, municipalities and other institutions, at their or the President's request, in public security, literacy, education, agriculture, environmental protection, transport, communications, health and land reform. Guidelines emanating directly from the President are also functions and duties of the Military Police of Public Order (Sec. 274).

They participate in international peacekeeping missions; provide logistical and technical support in communications and transport; in the fight against drug trafficking; collaborate through the provision of personnel and resources in response to natural disasters and emergency situations; as well as in programs to protect and conserve the ecosystem, in the academic education and technical training of its members and others in the national interest. Cooperate with public security institutions at the request of the Security Secretariat, to combat terrorism, arms trafficking and organized crime, as well as in the protection of the powers of the State and the National Electoral Council, at their request, for their installation and operation.

The Military Police of Public Order (MPOP) form part of the Armed Forces, and their duties and obligations are set out in their Special Law. Municipalities, areas under the special regime of Employment and Economic Development Zones (EEDZ), and other State agencies may, in special circumstances, request the President of the Republic to order the Armed Forces to participate in public security and crime reduction tasks through the Military Police of Public Order or other bodies (Sec. 274).

Promotions strictly determined by law (Sec. 290).

Appointments and removal of the members of the military, related with the administrative order, shall be granted in accordance with the Law of Public Administration. In the operating area, appointments and removals shall be conferred by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in accordance with the organic structure of the Armed Forces, the Statutory Law, and other legal regulations, including the troops and auxiliary personnel (Sec. 282).

Voluntary military service (Sec. 276 and 288).

The members of the military on active duty are not entitled to vote, and they shall be eligible in the cases not prohibited by the law (Sec. 37). They cannot be elected Deputies prior to six months after they retire (Sec. 199, Sub. 4 and 6) or twelve months in case they are running for President (Sec. 240, Sub. 2, 3 and 4). National Defence College: it is the highest educational institution for the Armed Forces. It trains selected military and civilian personnel, so they take part in the national strategic planning (Sec. 289).

Institute of Military Social Security: for the protection, welfare and social security of all the members of the military, presided by the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, shall operate in accordance with the specific Law (Sec. 291).

For defence and national security reasons, the territory shall be divided into military regions commanded by a Chief of Military Region. Their organization and operation shall be in accordance with the Statutory Law of the Armed Forces (Sec. 284).

Military justice for military crimes and offences (Sec. 90 and Sec. 91). A special law shall regulate the operation of military courts (Sec. 275).

Mexico | 1917, last reform 2024

Leading Political Procedures

Powers of the President:

Appoint and dismiss Colonels and other senior officers with the Senate's approval and the rest of the officers according to the law (Sec. 89, Sub. 4 and 5).

Declare war, as per a law previously passed by Congress (Sec. 89, Sub. 8).

Preserve national security and make use of the permanent Armed Forces and the National Guard to safeguard the security and external defence (Sec. 89, Sub. 6) and the National Guard (Sec. 89, Sub. 7)

Direct foreign policy and sign international agreements (Sec. 89, Sub. 10).

Powers of the Congress:

The Chamber of Deputies has the legal initiative on recruitment of troops (Sec. 72, Sub. h)

Declare war in view of the information submitted by the Executive Power (Sec. 73, Sub. 12)

Raise and maintain the Armed institutions and regulate their organization and service (Sec. 73, Sub. 14)

Enact laws on national security (Sec. 73, Sub. 29, m).

Approve (Senate) international treaties and conventions signed by the Executive Power, as well as its decision to conclude, denounce, suspend, modify, amend, withdraw reserves and formulate interpretations (Sec. 76, Sub. 1).

Approve the appointment of senior officers (Sec. 76, Sub. 2; Sec. 89, Sub. 4). Approve the transit of foreign troops in the national territory and the deployment of national troops outside the country, and the sojourn of squadrons of other powers in Mexican waters (Sec. 76, Sub. 3).

Military Instrument

The Standing Armed Force*:

It is required to be a Mexican citizen by birth to join the Army in times of peace or the Navy and Air Force at all times, and to be appointed to any position or perform any assignment in these forces (Sec. 32).

Matters of national security and organization, operation and discipline of the standing Armed Force cannot be subject to a popular consultation (Sec. 35, Sub. 8).

The Armed Forces are composed of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (Sec. 73, Sub. 14).

Members of the military cannot be elected Deputies unless they retire ninety days before the election (Sec. 55, Sub. 4) or six months in case of the President (Sec. 82, Sub. 5).

In times of peace, no military authority may perform any functions other than those that are directly connected with military discipline (Sec. 129).

Crimes and offenses against military discipline shall be tried by military courts; however, under no circumstances and for no reason shall military courts extend their jurisdiction over persons who are not members of the Army (Sec. 13).

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

Nicaragua 1986, last reform 2021	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Supreme Commander of the Army (Sec. 95 and 144). Under their leadership, the Commander in Chief of the Nicaraguan Army exercises their responsibility to participate in the national defence and security plans and policy-making, as well as in the coordination of their implementation (Section 92). In exceptional cases will the President, in a Council of Ministers, order the intervention of the Nicaraguan Army to support the National Police, when the stability of the Republic is threatened by serious internal disorder, calamities or natural disasters (Sec. 92)</p> <p>Direct international relations of the Republic. Negotiate, celebrate and sign treaties, pacts, agreements or the like to be approved by the National Assembly (Sec. 150, Sub. 8)</p> <p>Powers of the National Assembly*: Approve the deployment of national troops outside the country (Sec. 138, Sub. 26) and the entry of foreign troops only for humanitarian purposes (Sec. 92). Approve or dismiss international agreements celebrated with countries or organizations subject to International Law (Sec. 138, Sub. 12).</p>	<p>Mission: to defend national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity (Sec. 92). It is a national institution of professional character, unaffiliated with any political party, apolitical, obedient and non-deliberating. Members of the Army should receive permanent patriotic and civic education and be trained in international human rights law (Sec. 93).</p> <p>Organization, structures, activities, ranks, promotions, retirements and everything related to its operational development is specified in the law (Sec. 94).</p> <p>The Army is strictly subject to the Political Constitution, to which it respects and obeys, and is subject to civil authority as exercised by the President. No other armed bodies may exist in the national territory, or military ranks other than those specified by law (Sec. 95). Members of the Army are able to temporarily occupy positions within the Executive for reasons of national security when the Nation's supreme interests dictate it. In this case, the individual will be under commission of external service for all legal purposes. (Sec. 95).</p> <p>Bodies of the Army are prohibited from engaging in activities of political espionage (Sec. 96).</p> <p>They cannot perform party-political activities or hold a position in political organizations; they cannot stand for public office if they have not left their active military post at least a year prior to the elections (Sec. 94); they cannot be Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Presidents or Directors of government or autonomous entities, Ambassadors (Sec. 152), magistrates of justice (Sec. 161, Sub. 6) or of the Supreme Electoral Council (Sec. 171, Sub. d). In the last two cases, they must leave their post twelve months prior to the elections.</p> <p>There is no obligatory military service, and all kinds of forced recruitment into the Army or the Police are forbidden (Sec. 96).</p> <p>Crimes and offenses of strictly military nature committed by members of the Army come under the jurisdiction of Military Tribunals. Common crimes and offenses committed by the military are under the jurisdiction of common courts. In no case will civilians be subject to the decisions of military courts (Sec. 93).</p> <p>The establishing of foreign military bases in the national territory is prohibited. The transit or parking of foreign ships, aircraft, machinery and military personnel may be authorized for humanitarian purposes, training, education and exchange, upon the request of the President and ratification of the Assembly (Section 92).</p>

Panama 1972, last reform 2004	
Leading Political Procedures	Public Force
<p>Powers of the President: To ensure the preservation of public order (Sec. 183, Sub. 3). To head foreign relations; conclude international treaties and agreements, which will be submitted for consideration to the Legislature; and accredit and receive diplomatic and consular agents. Confer promotion to members of police services according to the police career and applicable legal provisions (Sec. 184, Sub. 9 and 13).</p> <p>Powers of the National Assembly*: Approve or reject, prior to their ratification, international treaties and agreements made by the Executive. Declare war and empower the Executive to make peace (Sec. 159).</p> <p>Government Council: It is the meeting of the President, who presides it along with the Vice President of the Republic and State Ministers (Sec. 199). Its functions include, under the collective responsibility of all its members, decreeing states of emergency and the suspension of relevant constitutional provisions (Sec. 200, Sub. 5).</p>	<p>The Republic of Panama shall have no army. All Panamanians are obliged to take up arms to defend national independence and the territorial integrity of the State. For the preservation of public order, for the protection of life, honour and property of those under the jurisdiction of the State, and for the prevention of criminal offenses, the Law shall organize the necessary police services, with separate controls and career.</p> <p>In the face of foreign aggression, special police services may be temporarily organized by law for the protection of the Republic's borders and jurisdictional territory. The President is the chief of all the services established; and as agents of the State these shall be subordinate to the civil power and therefore abide by orders issued by national, provincial or municipal authorities in the exercise of its statutory functions (Sec. 310).</p> <p>The police services have no deliberative function and may not make political statements or representations in individual or collective form. They may not become involved in partisan politics, other than in exercising their right to vote (Sec. 311).</p>

Paraguay 1992, last reform 2022	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Sec. 238, Sub. 9). Adopt the necessary measures for the national defence (Sec. 238, Sub. 9). Declare the state of national defence, in case of external aggression, with the approval of the Congress (Sec. 238, Sub. 7). Make peace with the approval of the Congress (Sec. 238, Sub. 7). Appoint senior officers of the public force (Sec. 238, Sub. 9). Issue military regulations and arrange, organize and distribute the Armed Forces (Sec. 238, Sub. 9).</p> <p>Powers of the Congress: Approve or dismiss international treaties (Sec. 141 and Sec. 202, Sub. 9). Approve the appointment of senior officers (Senate) (Sec. 224, Sub. 2). Authorize the entry of foreign troops to the territory of the Republic and allow the deployment of national armed forces outside the country, except in cases where this is required for courtesy reasons. (Sec. 183 Sub.3). Approve the entry of foreign troops to the national territory and the deployment of national troops outside the country (Senate) (Sec. 224, Sub. 5).</p>	<p>They are a permanent, professional, non-deliberating and obedient institution, subordinated to the powers of the State, to the provisions of the Constitution, and to the law (Sec. 173)</p> <p>Mission: safeguard the territorial integrity and defend the legitimately constituted authorities (Sec. 173)</p> <p>The members of the military on active duty will conform their actions to the laws and regulations. Military service is compulsory and must be based on full respect of human dignity. In times of peace, it will not exceed twelve months (Sec. 129)</p> <p>They cannot be affiliated to any political party or movement or engage in any type of political activity (Sec. 173); they cannot be elected President or Vice President, except for those who retire at least one year prior to the day of election (Sec. 235, Sub. 7)</p> <p>Police or military personnel on active duty cannot be candidates for senators or deputies (Sec. 197).</p> <p>Military courts will hear only crimes and offences of a military nature, committed by military personnel on active duty. Their decisions can be overturned by courts of law (Sec. 174). Only in cases of an armed international conflict can military courts have jurisdiction over civilians and retired military personnel (Sec. 174).</p>

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

Peru 1993, last reform 2023	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Ensure external security (Sec. 118, Sub. 4). Preside the national defence system; organize, deploy and arrange the Armed Forces (Sec. 118, Sub. 14). Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the defence of the Republic, the integrity of the territory and the sovereignty of the State (Sec. 118, Sub. 15). Declare war and accord peace with the approval of the Congress (Sec. 118, Sub. 16). Authorize Peruvians to serve in a foreign army (Sec. 118, Sub. 23). Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces (Sec. 164 and Sec. 167). Grant promotions to Generals and Admirals (Sec. 172). Determine the number of troops (Sec. 172). Declare the state of siege in case of invasion, foreign or civil war, in accordance with the Council of Ministries (Sec. 137). Sign international treaties on national defence (Sec. 56, Sub. 3).</p> <p>Powers of the Congress: Approve international treaties on national defence (Sec. 56, Sub. 3). Have the troops available as requested by the President of the Congress (Sec. 98). Approve the entry of foreign troops to the national territory as long as it does not affect the national sovereignty in any way (Sec. 102, Sub. 8). Authorize the declaration of war and the signing of peace treaties (Sec. 118, Sub. 16).</p>	<p>The Armed Forces are composed of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (Sec. 165). Mission: guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to take control of the internal order in state of emergency if so provided by the President (Sec. 165)</p> <p>The respective laws and regulations determine the organization, functions, specialization, training, use and discipline (Sec. 168).</p> <p>They are non-deliberating and are subordinated to the constitutional power (Sec. 169). The ethical and civic training and the teaching of the Constitution and human rights are compulsory both in the civilian and military education process. (Sec. 14).</p> <p>The members of the military are not entitled to make collective petitions (Sec. 2, Sub. 20). They cannot run for elections or perform political activities while on active duty (Sec. 34); to set up unions or go on strike (Sec. 42). Members on active duty cannot be elected members of Parliament unless they have retired six (6) months prior to the election (Sec. 91, Sub. 4).</p> <p>They may not enter the floor of Congress without authorization from its President (Sec. 98).</p> <p>They can be ministers of State (Sec. 124).</p> <p>The law allocates funds for the logistical requirements of the Armed Forces (Sec. 170). The Armed Forces and the National Police participate in the social and economic development of the country, and in civil defence according to the law (Sec. 171).</p> <p>Military justice is established for the Armed Forces (Sec. 139, Sub. 1). Military courts may have jurisdiction over civilians in the cases of treason and terrorism (Sec. 173).</p>

Uruguay 1967, last reform 2004	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Maintain and defend external security (Sec. 168, Sub. 1). Command the Armed Forces (Sec. 168, Sub. 2)</p> <p>Provide military posts and confer promotions, Grant retirements and manage pensions for civil and military employees in accordance with the law (Sec. 168, Sub. 3, 9, 11 and 14)</p> <p>Order to break off relations and, based on a prior resolution by the General Assembly, declare war if arbitration or other peaceful means have not been effective to avert a war (Sec. 168, Sub. 16).</p> <p>Take prompt security measures in serious unexpected events of external attack or internal unrest, upon informing the General Assembly (Sec. 168, Sub. 17). Enter into and sign treaties, which shall later be ratified with the approval of the Legislative Branch (Sec. 168, Sub. 20).</p> <p>Powers of the General Assembly*: Declare war and approve peace treaties (Sec. 85, Sub. 7). Approve the appointment of senior officers (Sec. 168, Sub. 11). Approve the entry of foreign troops to the national territory and the deployment of national troops outside the country (Sec. 85, Sub. 11 y 12). Approve the number of Armed Forces personnel (Sec. 85, Sub. 8). Establish militia regulations and determine time and number of recruitment (Sec. 85, Sub. 15).</p>	<p>Members of the military on active duty cannot have a position in the government, form part of commissions or political parties, subscribe to party manifests, authorize the use of their name and execute any other public or private political act, except voting (Sec. 77, Sub. 4).</p> <p>They may not be candidates for representative, senator or President, unless they resign and cease to hold office three months before the election. Military personnel who resign their post and salary in order to enter the Legislative Body shall retain their rank, but during their legislative functions they may not be promoted, they shall be exempt from all military subordination and the time they remain in legislative functions shall not be counted for the purposes of seniority for promotion (Sec. 91, sub. 2; Sec. 92; Sec. 100; Sec. 171).</p> <p>Military justice for military crimes in state of war. Common crimes committed by members of the Armed Forces in times of peace, wherever they are committed, shall be subject to ordinary justice (Sec. 253).</p>

Venezuela 1999, last reform 2009	
Leading Political Procedures	Military Instrument
<p>Powers of the President: Commander-in-Chief of the National Armed Force. Exercise the supreme hierarchical authority and highest command (Section 236, sub. 5 and 6). Establish the armed forces strength (Sec. 236, Sub. 5). Promote officers starting at the rank of colonel or naval captain and appoint them to the positions exclusively reserved to them (Sec. 236, Sub. 6). Convene and preside over meetings of the National Defence Council (Sec. 236, Sub. 23)</p> <p>The President of the Republic, in a Council of Ministers, can declare the state of exception (Sec. 337).</p> <p>Powers of the General Assembly*: Authorize the operation of military missions abroad or foreign military missions within the country (Sec. 187, Sub. 11). Approve any international treaties or agreements signed by the National Executive (Sec. 187, Sub. 18)</p> <p>Powers of the General Assembly*: It is the highest consultative body for planning and advising the Public Authority on matters related to the integral defence of the Nation, its sovereignty and the integrity of its geographical space and it establishes the strategic concept of the Nation. It is presided over by the President and includes the Vice President, the President of the National Assembly, the Chairman of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Chairman of the Republican Moral Council, and the Ministers of Defence, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs and Planning, and other whose participation may be deemed appropriate (Sec. 323).</p>	<p>The National Armed Force*: It is an essentially professional institution, with no political orientation, organized by the State, at the exclusive service of the Nation. It is founded on discipline, obedience and subordination. The National Armed Force is composed of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Guard Its mission is to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the Nation and ensure the integrity of its geographical space, through military defence, cooperation in the maintenance of internal order, and active participation in national development (Sec. 328).</p> <p>Their essential responsibility is the planning, execution and control of military operations, as required to ensure the defence of the Nation. The National Guard shall cooperate in the development of these operations and shall have as basic responsibility that of conducting operations as required maintaining internal order within the country. The National Armed Force shall carry out activities of administrative policing and criminal investigation as provided by law (Sec. 329).</p> <p>Members of the military on active duty can vote. They are not allowed to run for elections, or to participate in propaganda, militancy or proselytizing (Sec. 330). Military promotions shall be effective in accordance with merit, hierarchy and vacancies. They are the exclusive prerogative of National Armed Forces in accordance with the corresponding law (Sec. 331).</p> <p>Military justice for military crimes, its judges shall be elected by competitive procedures (Sec. 261). The Supreme Court of Justice declares whether or not there is merit for the prosecution of general officers and admirals (Sec. 266, sub. 3).</p> <p>The General Controller of the National Armed Forces monitors, controls and audits revenues, expenses and property allocated to the National Armed Force and their dependencies; without detriment to the higher competence and scope of the General Comptroller of the Republic (Sec. 291).</p>

* Denomination used in the constitutional text

Constitutional Missions of the Armed Forces



Source: Compilation based on each country's Constitution, National regulations complementing those presented on this map regarding the missions of the Armed Forces may exist. For more information, please refer to the "Countries" section of this publication. The cases of Costa Rica and Panama are not included as the table specifically refers to armed forces.

Additional References - Legislation*

GUARANTEE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER / STABILITY OF LEGALLY-CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT



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COUNTRIES IN THE REGION PROVIDE FOR IT IN THEIR LEGISLATION

COOPERATE TO ESTABLISH INTERNAL ORDER/SECURITY**



18 OF 18

COUNTRIES IN THE REGION PROVIDE FOR IT IN THEIR LEGISLATION

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ ENVIRONMENT



11 OF 18

COUNTRIES IN THE REGION PROVIDE FOR IT IN THEIR LEGISLATION

PROVIDE SUPPORT IN THE EVENT OF DISASTERS ***



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COUNTRIES IN THE REGION PROVIDE FOR IT IN THEIR LEGISLATION

INVOLVEMENT IN PEACE OPERATIONS



10 OF 18

COUNTRIES IN THE REGION PROVIDE FOR IT IN THEIR LEGISLATION

	 Guarantee constitutional order/stability of legally-constituted government	 Cooperate to establish internal order / security**	 National development/ environment	 Provide support in the event of disasters***	 Involvement in peace operations
Argentina					
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Chile					
Colombia					
Cuba					
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Guatemala					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Mexico					
Nicaragua					
Paraguay					
Peru					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					

* In addition to the defence of national sovereignty.

** Three of the countries allow for it in the event of a state of emergency.

*** In two other countries, it is provided for if a state of emergency or national disaster is declared.

Note: The cases of Costa Rica and Panama are not included as the table specifically refers to the Armed Forces.



Guarantee the constitutional order / stability of the legally-constituted government:

- Guarantee the supremacy of the country's Political Constitution and the stability of the legally-constituted Government (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 6, Sub. A - Bolivia).
- Guarantee the institutional order of the Republic (Constitutional Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 1 - Chile).
- The primary mission of the Military Forces is to defend the national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order (Decree 1512-2000, Sec. 27 - Colombia).
- Guarantee the legal and democratic order of the rule of law (Organic National Defence Law, Sec. 2 - Ecuador).
- Cooperate in maintaining the State's constitutional order (Organic Law of the Mexican Navy, Sec. 2 - Mexico).
- Guarantee the Rule of Law, constitutional order and democratic form of government, as consecrated in the Political Constitution (National Defence Law, Sec. 5 and 16 - Nicaragua).
- Defend the legally-constituted authorities (Law of general organization of the Armed Forces of the Nation, Sec. 6 - Paraguay).



Cooperation with internal order/security:

- The Armed Forces will be employed to restore domestic security within the national territory in exceptional cases, as specified (Domestic Security Law, Sec. 31 - Argentina).
- Cooperate, if necessary, in the maintenance of public order, upon request of the Executive Branch, according to the Political Constitution of the State (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 6. G - Bolivia).
- Provide military assistance when the National Police is unable, on its own, to contain severe disorders or faces a disaster or public calamity (Decree 1512, Sec. 79 - Colombia).
- The President of the State Council may decide to use the Armed Forces in order to maintain internal order and protect the citizens, even if a state of emergency has not been declared (National Defence Law, Sec. 35 - Cuba).
- In order to safeguard internal security, maintain and control public order and security, the Armed Forces may support operations, in a supplementary manner, to enhance the competences of the National Police (Public and State Security Law, Sec. 11 - Ecuador).
- The units of the Guatemalan Army may support the Civil Security Forces in their role to prevent and combat organized crime and common delinquency, as deemed necessary, when the security of the country may require their assistance, or the regular means available to the civil security forces may be inadequate (Law for the Support to the Civil Security Forces, Sec. 1 - Guatemala).
- The Armed Forces of Honduras will furnish all the support required by the Interagency Security Strategy and the TIGRES Unit, to be requested through the corresponding legal channels (Interagency Security Strategy and Comprehensive Government Special Security Response (*Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad*, TIGRES) Law, Sec. 1 - Honduras).
- Guarantee domestic security (Organic Law of the Army and Air Force, Sec. 1 - Mexico).
- Assist in maintaining the peace and order of the nation in cases of extreme necessity (Code of organization, jurisdiction and military social security, Sec. 2, Sub. 2 and 6 - Nicaragua).
- Cooperate to restore law and order, as ordered by the President of the Republic, by means of a well-founded Decree (Law of General Organization of the Armed Forces No. 74-216, Sec. 7, Sub. E - Paraguay).
- Support and assist the National Police to maintain or restore public order in exceptional cases (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 5- Dominican Republic).
- Contribute to keep or restore internal order in the event of serious social disturbances, upon decision of the President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces (Constitutional Law of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces, Sec. 2, Sub. 7 - Venezuela).



Participation in national development / environment protection:

- Cooperate with national development as subsidiary function (Complementary Law 136, Sec. 16 - Brazil)
- Train human resources to carry out infrastructure, social, productive work, particularly in border areas. They may participate in the basic and strategic industries of the country (Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 13 and 14 - Bolivia).
- The Army also considers its contribution to national development as a continuing task (Decree 86/2006, General Ordinance of the Chilean Army, Sec. 32 - Chile).
- Take care over the whole national territory of the protection and defence of the environment and renewable natural resources (Law by which the National Environmental System is organized, Sec. 103 - Colombia)
- Possessing a structure that allows the use of its members in activities contributing to the country's economic and social development and environmental protection (National Defence Law, Sec. 34 - Cuba).
- Ensure the full application of legal dispositions regarding the conservation of forests, protected areas and wildlife (Decree of specialized unit in matters of ecosystem and environment, Sec. 4 Sub. 2 - Honduras).
- Perform civil actions and social work fostering the country's development (Organic Law of the Army and Air Force, Sec. 1 - Mexico).
- Contribute to the country's development and support its health plans, education, environmental preservation and renewal of its natural resources, including the required environmental balance (National Defence Law, Sec. 16 - Nicaragua).
- Take part in the implementation of state policies on economic and social development for the country, Amazonian affairs and environmental protection (Peruvian Army Law, Sec. 4, Sub. 8 - Peru).

- Whenever ordered by the President of the Republic, serve in programs aimed at promoting the country's social and economic development (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Art. 5 - Dominican Republic).
- Contribute to training and educating the general population in civil defence, mobilization and civil protection; help protect and safeguard the environment and sustainable use of strategic resources as deter-

mined by the Executive branch, in coordination with other competent bodies; and contribute to strengthening training and infrastructure. In addition, they may take part in the production of goods and services for Defence, as well as assist in the production of those deemed strategic for their features for national development (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sections 22 and 23 - Uruguay).



Support in the event of disaster:

- Operations supporting the national community or friendly countries (Armed Forces Restructuring Law, Sec. 6 - Argentina).
- Cooperate with civil defence (Complementary Law 136, Sec. 16 - Brazil)
- The National System for Risk Reduction and Response to Disasters and/or Emergencies - SISRADE, at the institutional level, is under the organization of the Armed Forces and the Bolivian Police, according to their competencies (Risk Management Law, Sec. 8 - Bolivia).
- The Ministry of National Defence shall be responsible for preparing plans and operational protocols for the coordinated involvement of the Armed Forces in all phases of the disaster risk cycle (Law establishing the National System for Disaster Prevention and Response, Sec. 16 - Chile).
- As members of the National Disaster Management Committee, the chiefs of staff of the Air Force, Navy and Army guide the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Risk Management Plan with a focus on the aspects of preparedness for response and recovery (Law 1,523 dated 2012, Sec. 24 and 25 - Colombia).
- The President of the State Council may decide the use of the armed institutions to face and remove the consequences of natural disasters or other types of disasters (National Defence Law, Sec. 35 - Cuba).
- Coordinate with civilian authorities the pertinent activities to assist the general population in emergency cases, within their area of responsibility (Organic Law of the Armed Force of El Salvador, Sec. 45, Sub b - El Salvador).
- Assist the population in cases and zones of disaster or emergency (Organic Law of the Navy, Sec. 2, Sub. VII). In the event of disaster,

help in the maintenance of public order, protection to people and their property and reconstruction of areas affected (Organic Law of the Army and Air Force, Sec. 1 - Mexico).

- Contribute to strengthening the risk management policy, based on the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters (National Defence Law, Sec. 16, Sub. 2 - Nicaragua).
- Cooperate in civil defence (General Organization Law of the Armed Forces, N° 74-216, Sec. 7, Sub. D - Paraguay).
- The Armed Forces will be involved in Disaster Risk Management for disaster preparedness and response actions, according to their competences, in coordination with and support to the pertinent authorities (Law establishing the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD), Sec. 17 - Peru).
- Intervene whenever ordered by the President of the Republic in order to mitigate disasters and public emergency events (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 5 - Dominican Republic).
- Participate in civil protection operations in disaster situations. Support communities in case of disaster, public calamities and similar events (Organic Law of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces, Sec. 4, Sub. 6 and 15).
- Take on actions entrusted to them for the prevention of disaster-related risks, the mitigation and attention to the phenomena that occur and the immediate rehabilitation and recovery tasks required, within the framework of the National Emergency System or in the areas determined by the Executive Power (Organic Law of the Armed Forces, Sec. 22 - Uruguay).



Participation in peace operations:

- Operations under the auspices of the United Nations (Armed Forces Restructuring Law, Sec. 6 - Argentina).
- The employment of the Armed Forces in peace operations is a responsibility of the President (Complementary Law 136, Sec. 15 - Brazil).
- Departure of national troops from the territory of the Republic in order to participate in peace operations organized under the Charter of the United Nations (Law that establishes rules for the participation of Chilean troops in peace operations, Sec. 7 - Chile).
- In the case of Colombia, there are no specific examples to date. However, Law 1794 was passed in 2016 to adopt the "Framework Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Colombia regarding contributions to the United Nations Standby Arrangements System for Peacekeeping Operations", signed in New York City on January 26, 2015, (Law 1794 - Colombia).
- They may participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations, according to the country's foreign policy and United Nations' requirements (Organic National Defence Law, Sec.

16, Sub. 0 - Ecuador).

- Take part in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations, in accordance with the UN Charter (National Defence Law, Sec. 16 - Nicaragua).
- Paraguay may participate with its military institutions in peace missions promoted by international organizations of which it is a member (National Defence and Internal Security Law, Sec. 35 - Paraguay).
- Take part in Peace Operations led by the United Nations (UN) or other international organizations (Law of the Army of Peru, Sec. 4, Sub. 8 - Peru).
- Missions abroad that are not directly related to the Republic's defence shall be promoted by international organizations of which the State is part (National Defence Framework Law, Sec. 21 and 22 - Uruguay).
- Participate in peace missions (Organic Law of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces, Sec. 4, Sub. 5 - Venezuela)

Source: Compilation based on abovementioned laws. Reference is made to missions specifically named in the legislation regardless of such duties provided for in constitutional mandates. However, this does not imply an exhaustive set of missions to be performed.

Military and Civic and Electoral Participation

Can they vote?



Can officers be candidates for elected positions in Congress?

	Eligibility	Required retirement period before candidacy
Argentina ¹	Not on active duty	--
Bolivia ²	Not on active duty	3 months
Brazil ³	Not on active duty	Less than ten years of service: must step aside from active duty.
	Yes, with conditions	More than ten years of service: if elected, must leave active duty.
Chile ⁴	Not on active duty	12 months
Colombia ⁵	Not on active duty	12 months
Costa Rica ⁶ (Police Services)	Not on active duty	6 months
Cuba ⁷	Yes	
Dominican Republic ⁸	Not on active duty	--
Ecuador ⁹	Not on active duty	--
El Salvador ¹⁰	Not on active duty	3 months
Guatemala ¹¹	Not on active duty	--
Haiti ¹²	Not on active duty	24 months
Honduras ¹³	Not on active duty	6 months
Mexico ¹⁴	Not on active duty	6 months
Nicaragua ¹⁵	Not on active duty	12 months
Panama ¹⁶ (Police Services)	Not on active duty	--
Paraguay ¹⁷	Not on active duty	90 days
Peru ¹⁸	Not on active duty	6 months
Uruguay ¹⁹	Not on active duty	3 months
	Yes, with conditions	Resignation from post and salary, outside the region.
Venezuela ²⁰	Not on active duty	--

Required retirement period before candidacy



Note: Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela without time specification in the constitutional text.

Notes

- Argentina: Law 19,101, Section 7, Subsection 6. Essential duties imposed on the military status for active-duty personnel: it establishes that they shall not accept or serve in elective government positions and may not take part, directly or indirectly, in the activities of political parties.
- Bolivia: Art. 238 Sub. 12 of the Constitution: the members of the Armed Forces in active duty shall not hold elective public office unless they have previously resigned at least three months prior to the election.
- Brazil: Art. 14, Sub. 8 of the Constitution: military personnel are eligible under the following conditions: I - If the member has less than ten years of service, they leave the military, II - If the member has more than ten years of service, they will be designated by the higher authority and, if elected, they will automatically be retired upon receiving the diploma of election.
- Chile: Art. 57, Sub. 10 of the Constitution: Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and officers from the Armed Forces who have held the aforementioned titles or positions in the year immediately prior to the election may not be candidates for deputies or senators.
- Colombia: Art. 179 of the Constitution: individuals who have served as government employees, have held political, civil, administrative or military authority or jurisdiction within twelve months prior to the date of the election may not serve as members of Congress. Vote: Art. 219 of the Constitution: members of the Public Force shall not vote while on active duty.
- Costa Rica: Art. 109 of the Constitution: military members in active duty may not be candidates or be elected as Deputies. This shall not affect individuals who may have held the mentioned positions within six months prior to the date of the election.
- Haiti: Art. 134 of the Constitution: members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and other armed institutes have the right to vote and be elected in the same capacity as other citizens.
- Dominican Republic: Law 139-13 art. 109, paragraph IV: Any member of the Armed Forces, who may engage, during retirement or separation from the military, in proven political and partisan activities, shall not be reinstated, according to the provisions of numeral 3, art.252, Chapter I, Title XII of the Constitution of the Republic. Vote: Art. 208 of the Constitution: members of the Armed Forces do not have the right to vote.
- Ecuador: Art. 113, Sub. 8, and 152 of the Constitution: members of the Armed Forces and the National Police on active duty may not be candidates for popular election.
- El Salvador: Art. 127 of the Constitution: senior military members of the armed forces may not be candidates to Congress. The incompatibility affects those who have held office within three months prior to the election.
- Guatemala: Art. 164 of the Constitution: military members on active duty cannot serve as members of Congress. Vote: Art. 238 of the Constitution: members of the Guatemalan Army on active duty cannot exercise the right to vote.
- Haiti: Art. 267, Sub. 1 of the Constitution: to run for office, active-duty military members must resign or retire two years prior to the elections.
- Honduras: Art. 199 and 240 of the Constitution: military chiefs with national jurisdiction and military members in active duty six months prior to the date of the election may not be elected as deputies: Vote: Art. 37 of the Constitution: Citizens from the Armed Forces and the State Security Corps in active duty may not exercise the right to vote.
- Mexico: Art. 55, 58 and 82, Sub. 5 of the Constitution: in order to run for Deputy, the member shall not be in active duty in the Federal Army at least ninety days prior to the act.
- Nicaragua: Art. 94 of the Constitution: members of the Nicaraguan Army may not run for public office if they have not resigned from active military or police service at least one year prior to the elections in which they intend to participate.
- Panama: Art. 311 of the National Constitution: the police services cannot be deliberant and its members may not make any political manifestations or statements individually or collectively, neither may they intervene in partisan politics, except to cast their vote.
- Paraguay: Art. 197 of the Constitution: military members in active duty may not be candidates for Senators or Deputies. They shall retire from service to become candidates at least ninety days before the date of registration of their candidate list at the Higher Court of Electoral Justice.
- Peru: Art. 91 of the Constitution: active members of the Armed Forces cannot be elected members of the National Parliament unless they have resigned from office six months prior to the election.
- Uruguay: Art. 91 of the Constitution. The military may not be candidates to Representatives in the region where they have exercised command of the force or any other military function, unless they previously resign and cease in their positions three months prior to the election. Art. 92: The members of the military who resign to their position and salary to enter the Legislative body shall keep their rank. However, during their legislative role, they may not be promoted, they shall be exempted from any military subordination and the time they serve in the legislative role shall not be counted for purposes of seniority for promotion.
- Venezuela: Art. 330 of the Constitution: members of the National Armed Forces in active duty are not allowed to run for elected office, nor take part in acts of propaganda, political activism or proselytism.

Source: Compilation based on constitutional texts and the legislation of each country.

Chapter 2

THE INSTITUTIONS

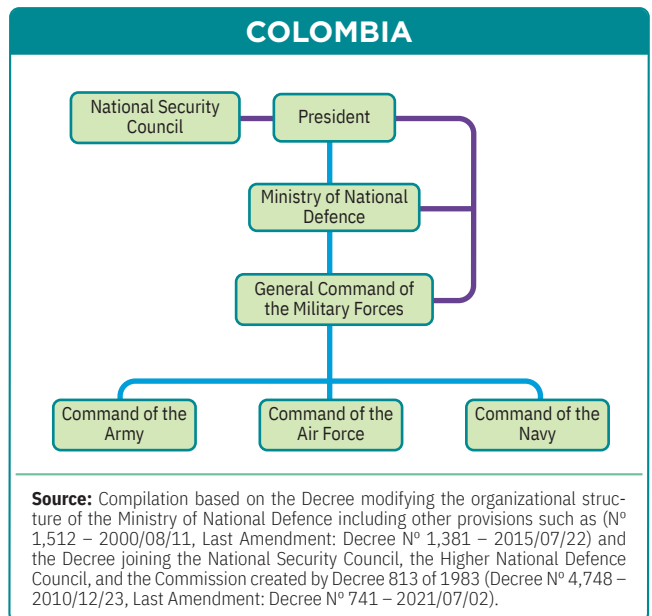
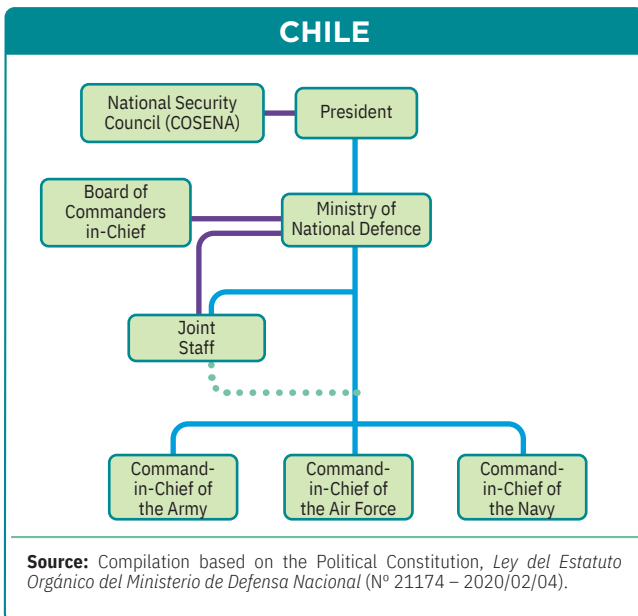
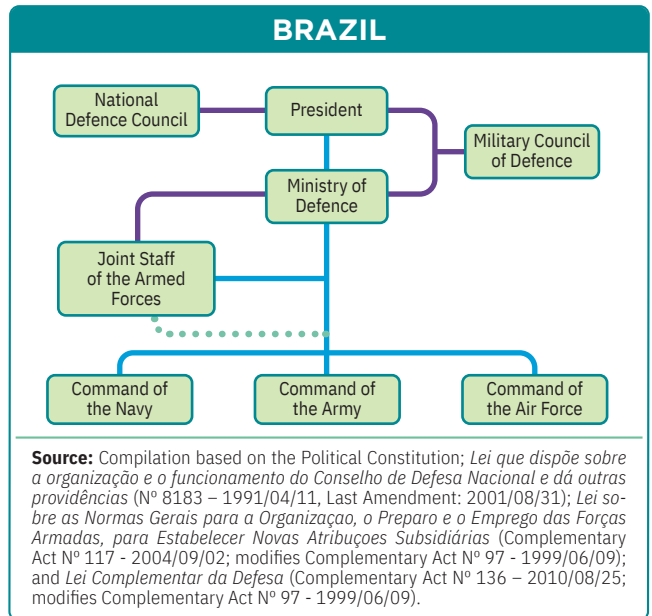
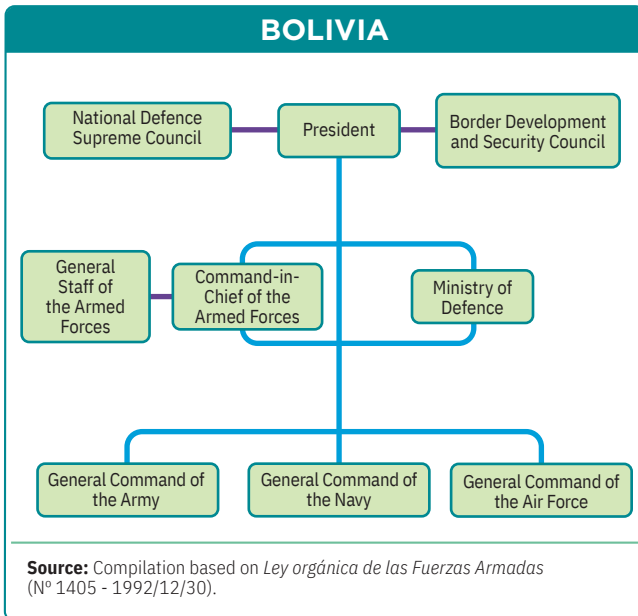
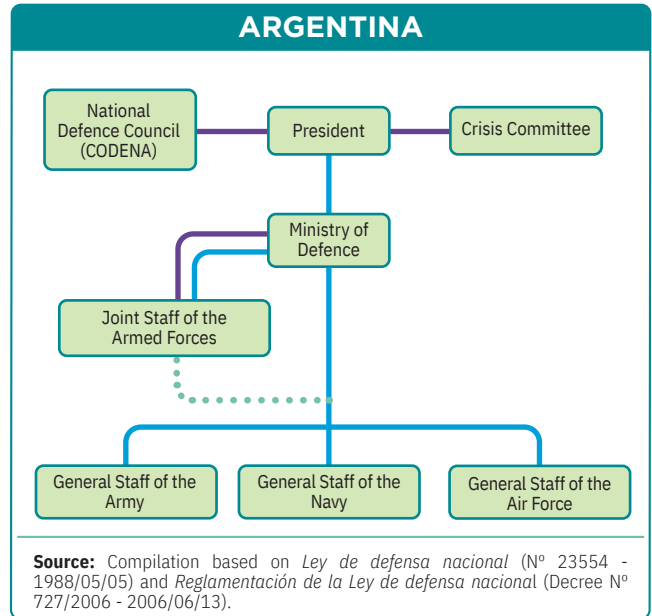
Defence System Organization

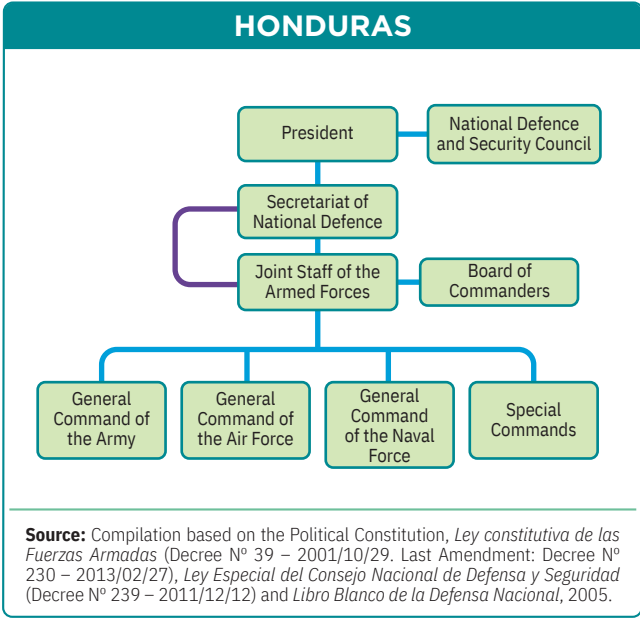
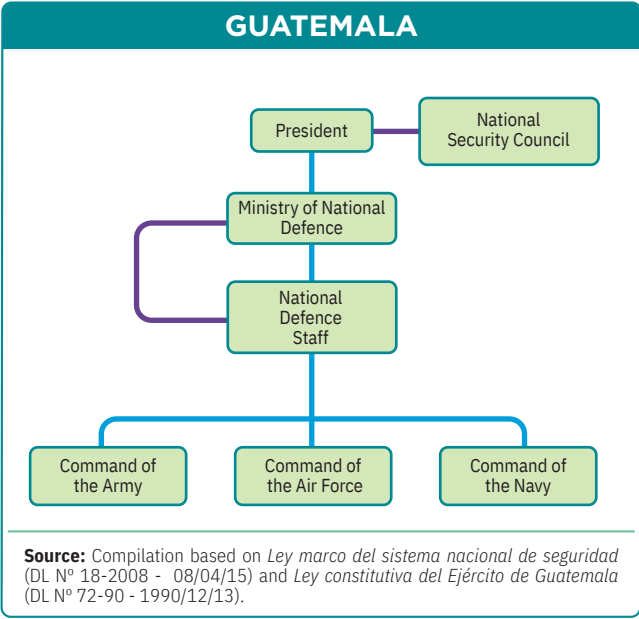
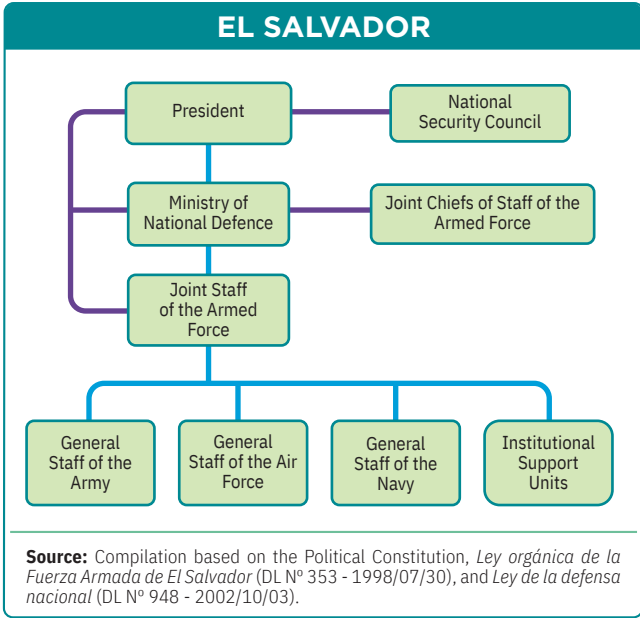
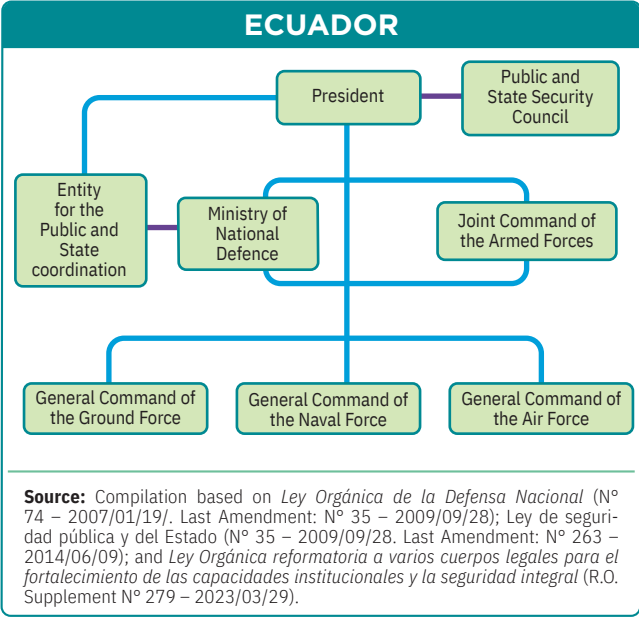
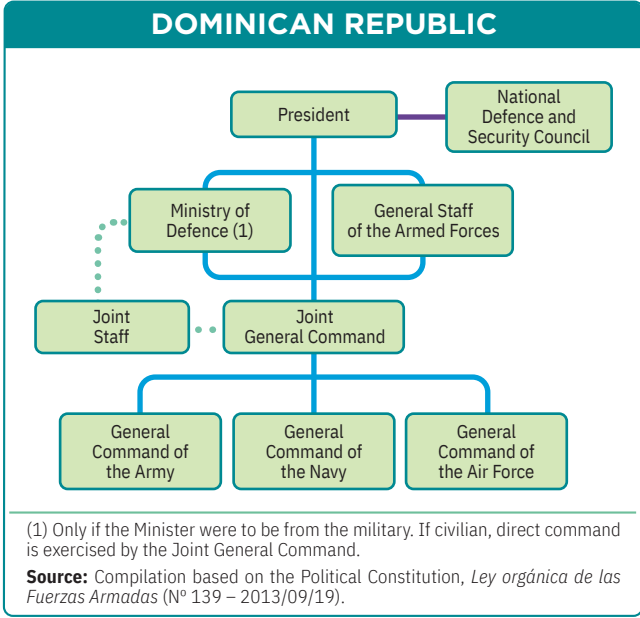
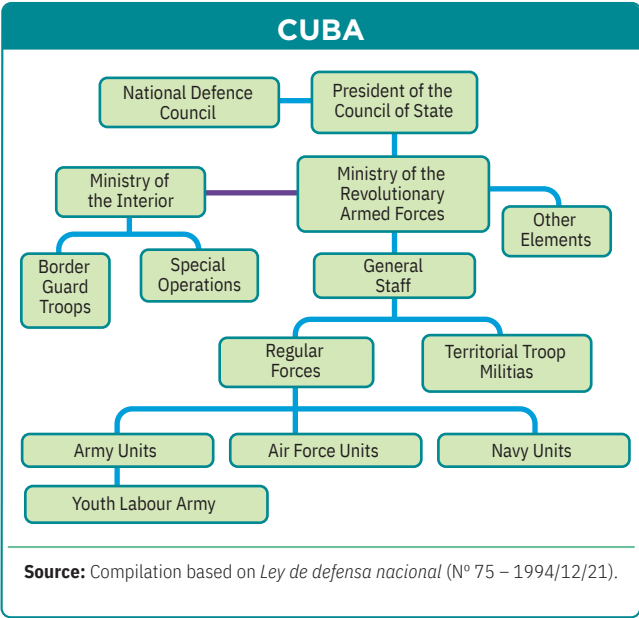
Chain of command design, political leadership-military relations, security and defence councils, and role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the various institutional organizations.

Advisory and assistance functional relationship

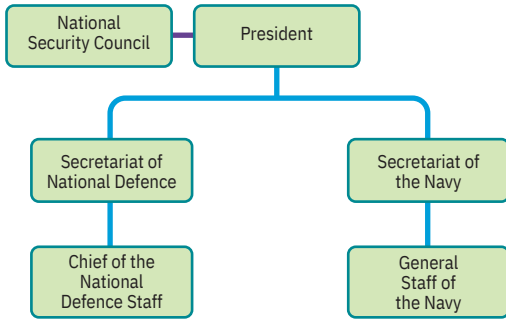
Command reporting line

Joint planning and management relationship



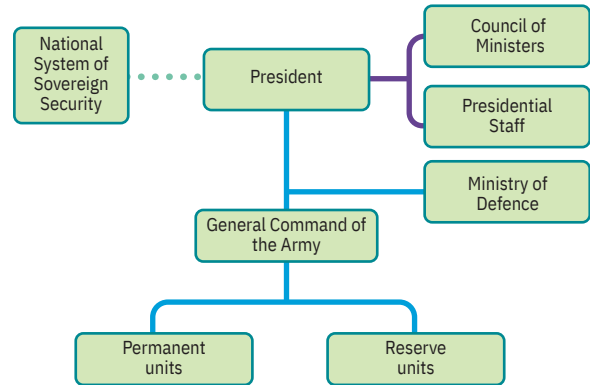


MEXICO



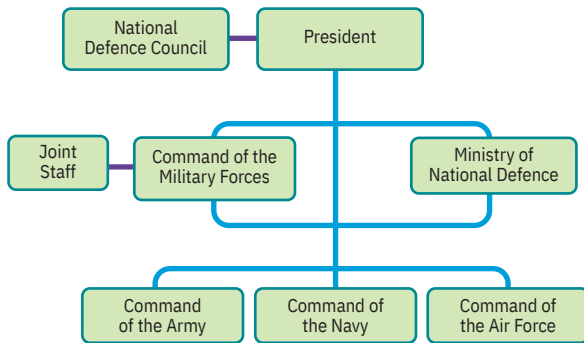
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01), *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2012/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01), *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2014/03/05) and *Ley de Seguridad Nacional* (DOF 2005/01/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2021/05/20).

NICARAGUA



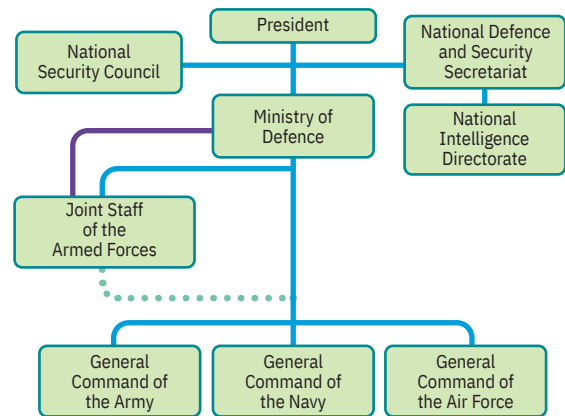
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización, competencia y procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo* (Nº 290 – 1998/06/03. Last Amendment: Nº 929 – 2022/02/06), *Ley de la Defensa Nacional* (Nº 748 – 2010/12/22) and *Ley de seguridad soberana de la República de Nicaragua* (Nº 919 – 2015/12/18).

PARAGUAY



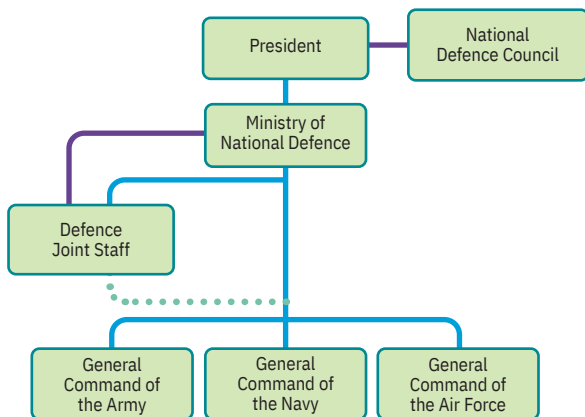
Source: Compilation based on Constitution of Paraguay, *Ley de defensa nacional y de seguridad interna* (Nº 1337 – 2009/04/14. Last Amendment: Law Nº 5.036 – 2013/08/22), *Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (Law Nº 216 – 1993/06/16. Last Amendment: Law Nº 4067 – 2010/11/08).

PERU



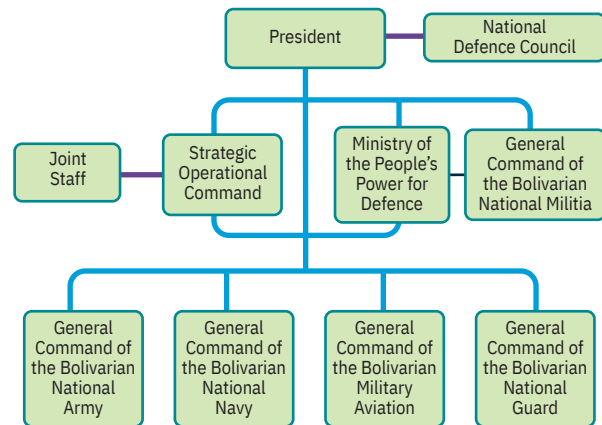
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (Nº 29605 – 2010/10/22) and *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (Nº 28478 – 2005/03/23).

URUGUAY



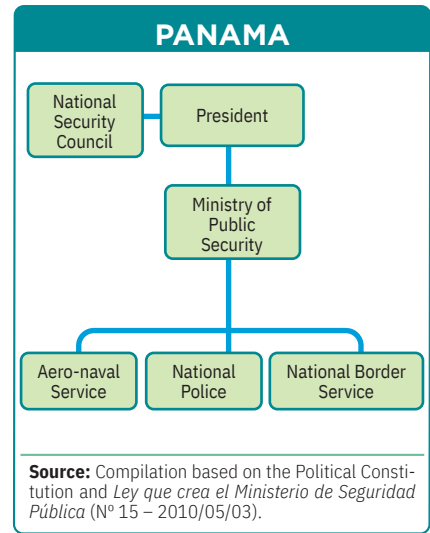
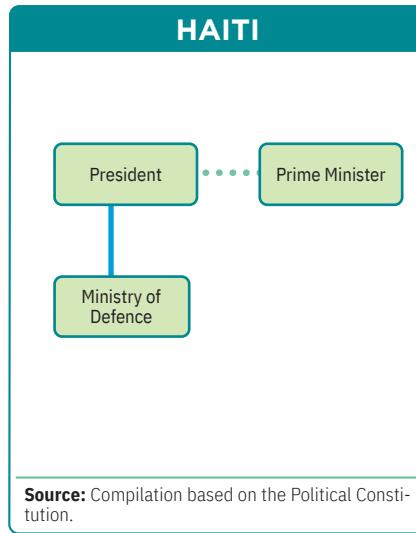
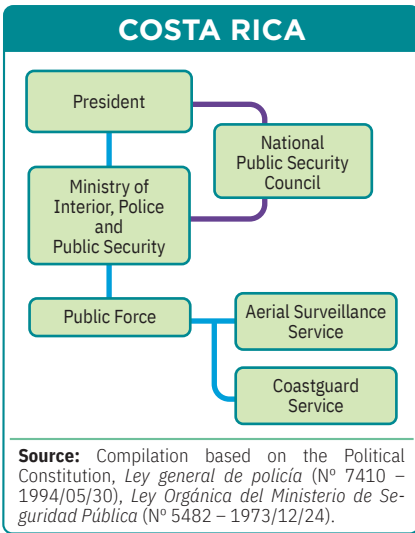
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (Nº 18650 – 2010/08/03. Last Amendment: Act Nº 18896 – 2012/05/10).

VENEZUELA



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de seguridad de la Nación* (GO Nº 37594 – 2002/12/18) and *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (Extraordinary GO Nº 6020 – 2011/03/21).

Defence and Public Security Systems



Responsibilities of the Ministries of Defence

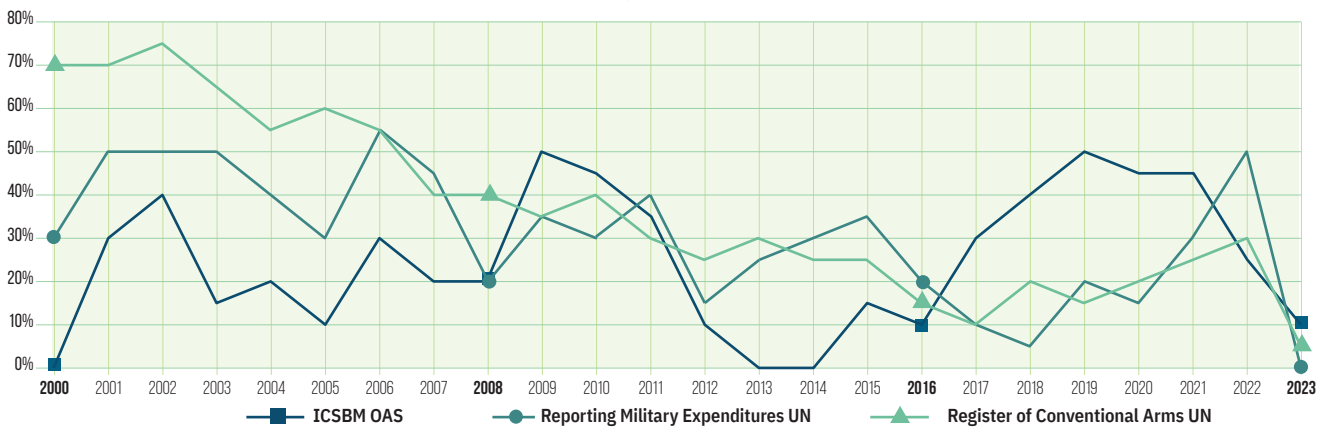
Country	Responsibility
Argentina Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence exercises the direction, organization and coordination of the activities that are proper to national defence and are not exclusively or directly conducted by the President or assigned to other officials, bodies or organizations. (<i>Ley de Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 23554 – 1988/05/05, Sec. 11).
Bolivia Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence is the political and administrative body of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defence is the legal representative of the armed institution before the public powers. (<i>Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , N° 1405 – 1992/12/30, Sec. 22).
Brazil Ministry of Defence	The Minister of Defence exercises the senior leadership of the Armed Forces, on the advice of the Military Council of Defence as the permanent consultation body, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the secretariats and other bodies, in accordance with the law. (Law on the general rules for the organization, preparation and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary duties – Complementary Act N° 117 – 2004/09/02. Last Amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/25/08, Sec. 9).
Chile Ministry of National Defence	The Ministry of National Defence is the highest body for assisting the President in the government and administration of national defence. (<i>Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 20424 – 2010/02/04, Sec. 3. Last Amendment: N° 21174 – 2019/09/26, Sec. 3).
Colombia Ministry of National Defence	Responsible for the conduct of the Military Forces and National Police as instructed by the President of the Republic, formulating and adopting the sector policies, general plans, programs and projects for the defence of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as maintaining constitutional law and order and ensuring a democratic society. (<i>Decreto por el cual se modifica la estructura del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional y se dictan otras disposiciones</i> , N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last Amendment: Decree N° 113 – 2022/01/25, Sec. 2, 3, 4).
Costa Rica Ministry of Interior, Police and Public Security*	Preserve and maintain national sovereignty; contribute to the strengthening of the principle of legality, through respect and general observance of the Political Constitution and laws; ensure security, peace and public order in the country. (<i>Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública</i> , N° 5482 – 1973/12/24. Last Amendment: <i>Ley General de Policía</i> , N° 7410 – 1994/05/26).
Cuba Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces	It is the body responsible for directing, executing and controlling the implementation of the State and Government policy with respect to the country's preparation for defence, the defence of national sovereignty in the entire national territory, the preparation and execution of armed combat, and the contracting, acquisition, production and use of war material to meet the Ministry of Defence requirements. (<i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> , N° 75 – 1994/12/21, Sec. 37).
Dominic Republic Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence is the highest authority within the defence system assigned to the President of the Republic for administering the Armed Forces. It advises the President on matter of security and defence and is responsible for the elaboration and execution of the defence policy. (<i>Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , N° 139 – 2013/09/19, Sec. 35 and 38).
Ecuador Ministry of National Defence	The Ministry of National Defence is the political, strategic, and administrative body of national defence. As the governing body, it issues defence policies and manages the Armed Forces and affiliated organizations through guidelines and directives, in order to guarantee and maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as to support internal security and national development with its contingent. (<i>Ley Orgánica de la Defensa Nacional</i> , R.O. N° 4 – 2007/19/01. Last Amendment: 2023/29/03. <i>Estatuto Orgánico de Gestión Organizacional Ministerio de Defensa</i> , R.O. Special Edition, 209 – 2014/19/11. Last Amendment: 2017/20/04, Sec. 1).
El Salvador Ministry of National Defence	It is the main advisory body to the President of the Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces regarding National Defence. It advises the various levels of the National Defence System on matters pertaining to National Defence policies; coordinates with the Action Fields' Directorates to support the Military effort; and directs the Military Action Field. (<i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> , DL N° 948 – 2002/03/10, Sec. 18 and 19).
Guatemala Ministry of National Defence	The Minister of National Defence, under the orders of the General Commander in Chief of the Army (the President of the Nation), shall conduct and manage the Army of Guatemala. It is the communication agency between the Army of Guatemala and the other government bodies. (<i>Ley constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala</i> , DL N° 72-90 – 1990/12/13. Last Amendment: DL N° 14 – 2022/03/18).
Haiti Ministry of Defence	It is the central body of the Haitian State whose mission is to formulate the Government's policy in the field of Defence in all its dimensions, within the framework of the general policy defined by the Head of Government. It is responsible for regulating and controlling all public or private actions related to its area of competence. (Decree 1990/05/31, Sec. 2).

Country	Responsibility
Honduras Secretariat of National Defence	It ensures that the national defence policy will be duly executed by the Armed Forces; it represents Honduras at international defence organizations; and authorizes, regulates and controls all matters related to weapons, ammunitions and explosives. In relation to military matters, it is the administrative organization of the Armed Forces; it countersigns decrees, agreements, orders and decisions; it secures the preparation and implementation of plans and programs, and orders their elaboration or updating; it recommends officer promotions to the President; and supervises, inspects and exerts control over the organization and performance of the Armed Forces. (<i>Ley constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , Decree N° 39-2001 – 2001/10/29, Last Amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27, Sec. 5).
Mexico Secretariat of National Defence Secretariat of the Navy	The Secretariat of National Defence exercises the High Command of the Army and Air Force. It is responsible for organizing, equipping, educating, training, and managing the land and air Armed Forces in accordance with the instructions received from the President of the Republic. (<i>Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos</i> , DOF 1986/26/12. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/03/05, Sec. 16 and 17). The Secretariat of the Navy exercises the High Command of the Mexican Navy. It is responsible for proposing, formulating, and conducting naval policy and strategy; operating and managing naval power; and participating in the formulation of national security policy and plans. (<i>Ley Orgánica de la Armada de México</i> , DOF 2002/30/12.. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/01/12, Sec. 5 and 7).
Nicaragua Ministry of Defence	It is the advisory body of the President of the Republic in relation to the formulation and implementation of National Defence plans and policies. (<i>Ley de la Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 748 - 2010/22/12).
Panama Ministry of Public Security*	The Ministry of Public Security has the function of maintaining and defending national sovereignty, ensure security, peace and public order in the country, and protect the life, honor and property of its nationals and the foreigners that are under its jurisdiction (<i>Ley de Creación del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública</i> , N° 15 -2010/04/14, Sec. 1).
Paraguay Ministry of National Defence	The administrative responsibilities of the Nation's Armed Forces fall under the National Ministry of Defence. (<i>Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación</i> , N° 216 – 1991/11/20. Last Amendment: Act N° 4067 - 2010/08/11, Sec. 48).
Peru Ministry of Defence	It is the main executive body of the national security and defence system, responsible for formulating, coordinating, implementing, executing and supervising the national defence policy in the military sphere, as well as for designing, planning and coordinating this policy in the non-military arena, in accordance with current laws in effect. (<i>Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional</i> , N° 28478 – 2005/03/23, Sec. 18).
Uruguay Ministry of National Defence	It has the power and competence over the political conduct of national defence areas determined by the laws and the Executive Branch within the framework of their powers, in particular, of all matters related to the Armed Forces. It exercises the command and supervision of all activities carried out by the Armed Forces. (<i>Ley marco de defensa nacional</i> , N° 18650 - 2010/03/08. Last Amendment: N° 19889 - 2020/07/09, Sec. 14 and 15).
Venezuela Ministry of the People's Power for Defence	It is the highest administrative body as regards the military defence of the Nation, responsible for the formulation, adoption, monitoring and assessment of the policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects of the defence sector. The President and Commander-in-Chief is entitled to issue operational orders through the Ministry of the People's Power for Defence (<i>Ley Constitucional de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana</i> , GO N° 6508 - 2020/30/01, Sec. 26 and 30).

* By constitutional determination, Costa Rica and Panama do not have Armed Forces.

Transparency Measures

Evolution in Latin America of Submissions to the UN and OAS Registers.



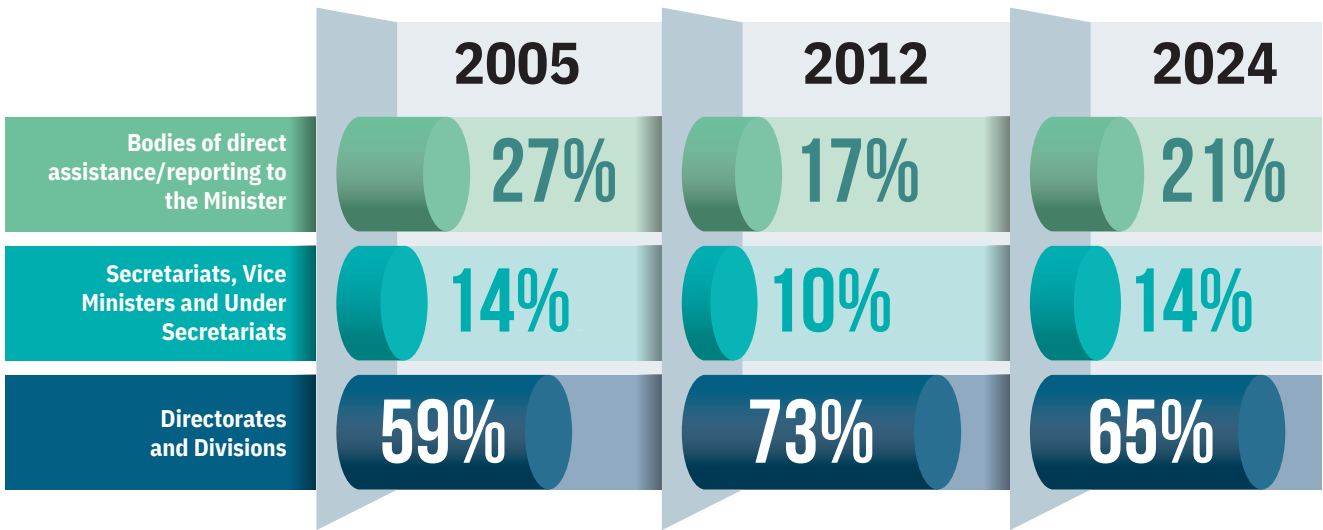
Reporting to UN and OAS Registers

	2000	2008	2016	2023
ICSBM OAS	0 OF 19 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 4.75 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 9.5 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 9.5 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS
Military Expenditures UN	1 OF EACH 3.33 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 5 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 5 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	0 OF 20 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS
Register of Conventional Arms UN	1 OF EACH 1.43 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 2.5 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	1 OF EACH 6.67 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS	20 OF 20 COUNTRIES SUBMITTED REPORTS

Register/Instrument: Average number of reports submitted in each period (for the calculation of reports submitted to the OAS, all countries considered in this publication, with the exception of Cuba, have been included).

Source: Compilation based on reports submitted by the States to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures from 1992 to 2023 and reports submitted by States to the OAS on the Implementation of Confidence and Security-Building Measures in the 1997-2023 period.

Evolution of Defence Ministry Structures, 2005 – 2024 (in %)

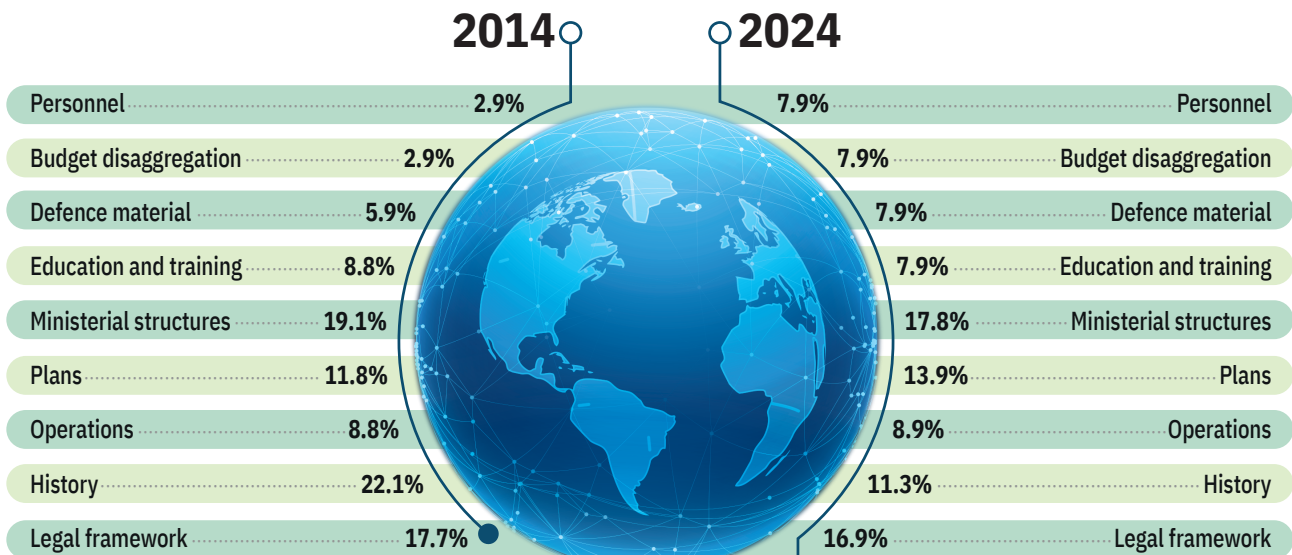


Note: In the case of “Directorates,” this category includes other agencies, departments, and divisions according to the designation of each country. For comparison purposes, the specific bodies of the Armed Forces, Defence Councils, sports federations or commissions, the military diocese, companies and industries, schools, and other institutes or study centers have been excluded.

Source: Compilation based on the organizational charts of the Ministries of Defence of: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The cases of Costa Rica and Panama are not included since the table specifically refers to Ministries of Defence.

The evolution of the defence through the websites of the respective ministries (2014 – 2024)

What are the most frequently reflected contents?



Note: Other issues are presented in addition to those cited, such as: gender, human rights, peace operations, military service, events, visits and agenda, among others.

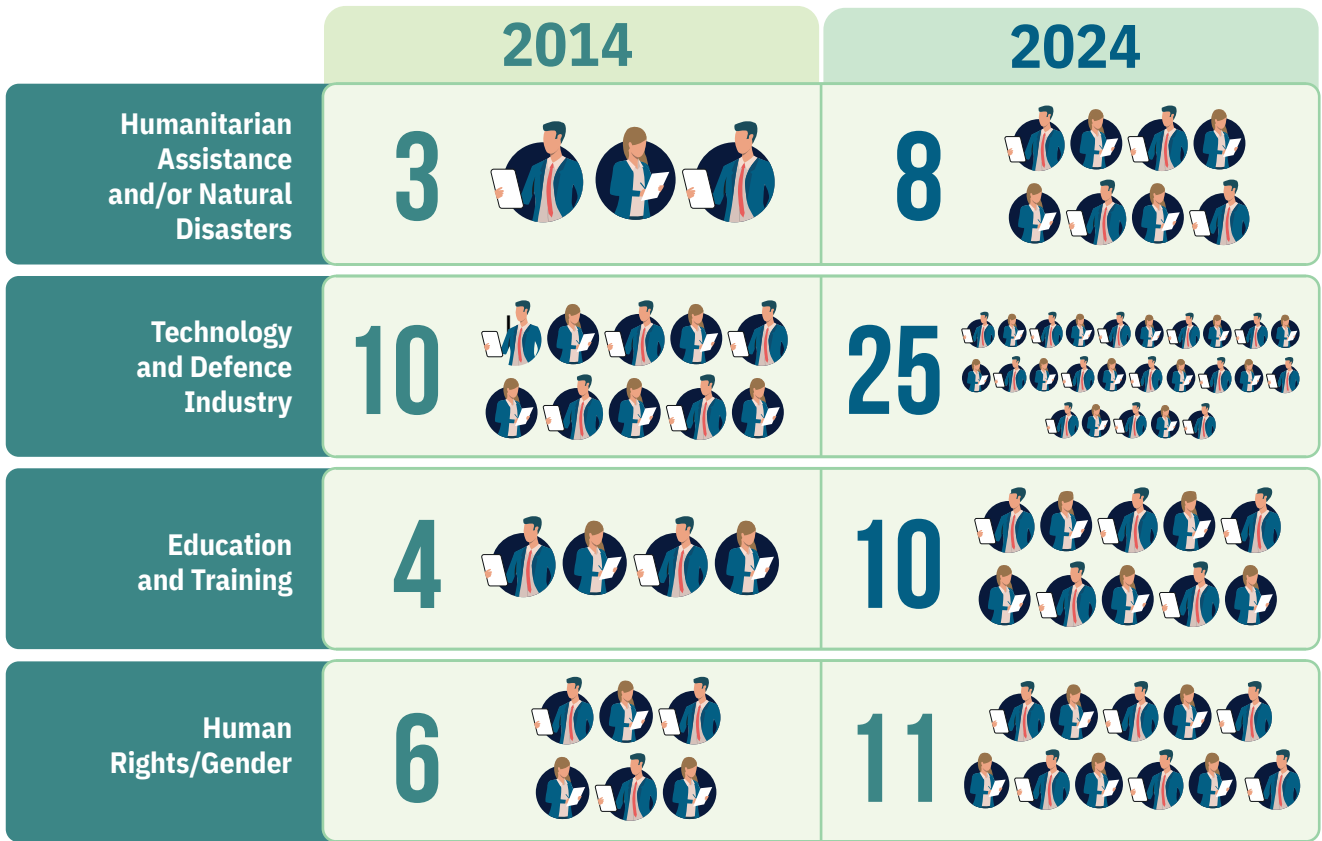
WHAT OTHER TOPICS ARE REFLECTED IN 2024 ON THE WEBSITES OF THE MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE?

- 25% of the ministries reflect information on **Gender**.
- 30% of the ministries reflect information on **Human Rights**.
- 20% of the ministries reflect information on **Peace Operations**.
- 30% of the ministries reflect **Statistical Information**.
- 20% of the ministries reflect information on **Military Service**.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Ministries of Defence of: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The cases of Costa Rica and Panama are not included.

Evolution of Topics in Ministerial Structures

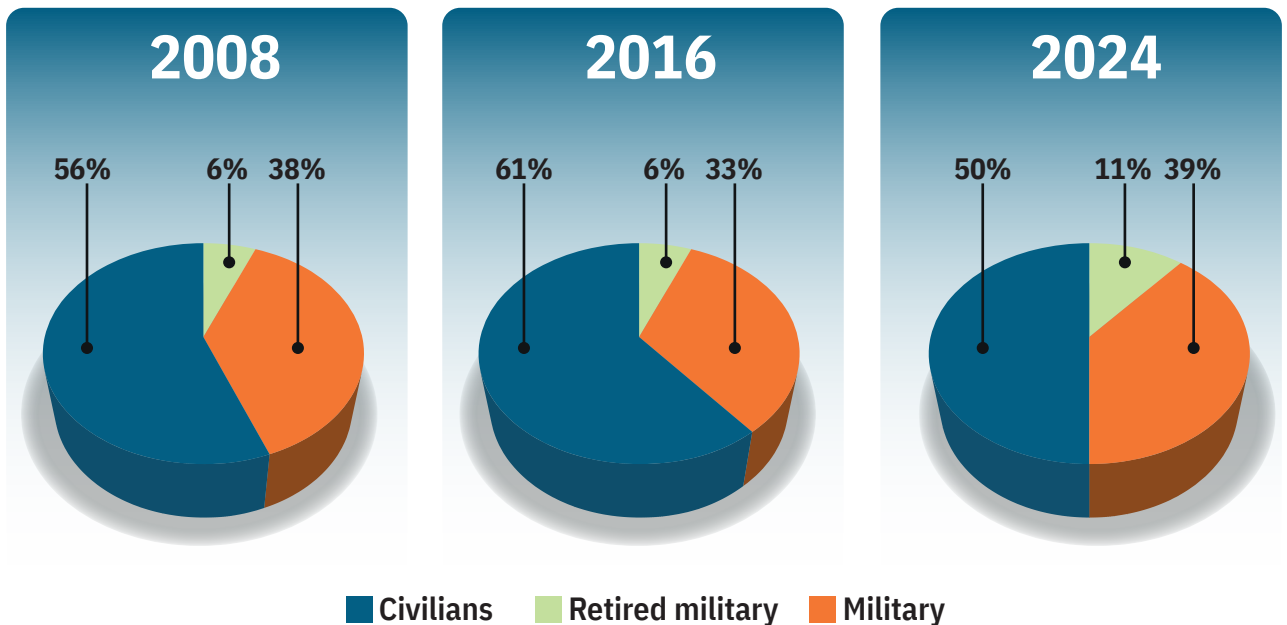
(According to offices up to management level in each country)



Note: Offices and departments of the Ministries or Secretariats of Defence are considered up to the third institutional level. By constitutional determination, Costa Rica and Panama do not have a Ministry of Defence, so the structures of the Ministries of Public Security are considered. For the case of Defence Technology and Industry, offices related to technological development, defence industry, modernization, innovation, and defence material development are included. The cases of Cuba and Haiti are not considered.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay; the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence of Venezuela, the Ministry of Public Security of Costa Rica and Panama, the Secretariat of National Defence of Honduras, the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico.

Condition of Defence Ministers

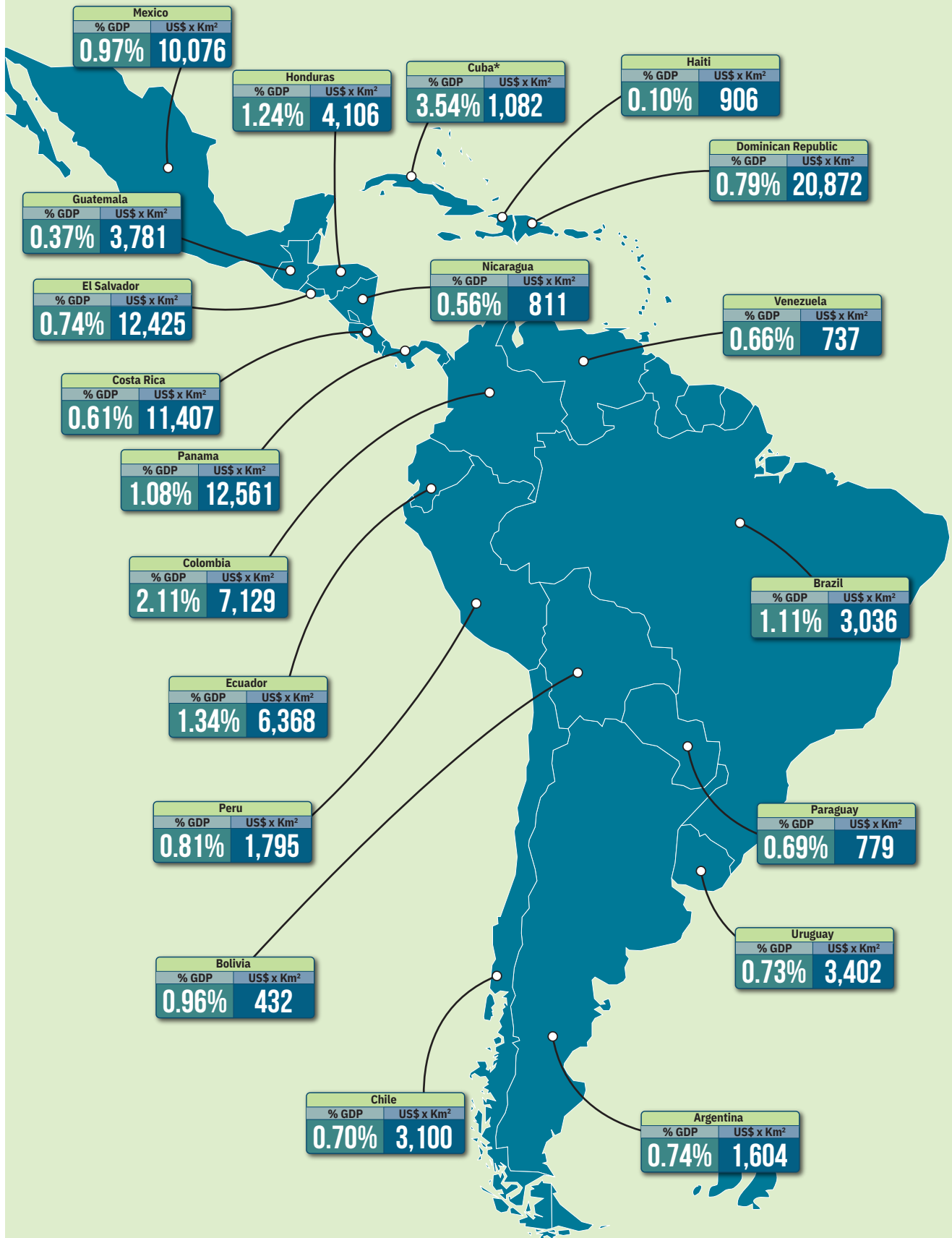


Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay; the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence of Venezuela, the Secretariat of National Defence of Honduras, the Secretariat of National Defence, and the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico.

Chapter 3

THE BUDGET

Budget, GDP and Territory



*Cuba: 2015, latest public data on defence budget broken down apart from central administration and includes internal order.
Costa Rica and Panama: security budget.

Source: Compilation based on sources as detailed in the section "The Countries" of this publication. Territory: Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2023, ECLAC.

General Data

	GDP	Population	Km ²	Defence Budget (US\$)
Argentina	604,260,000,000	45,773,900	2,780,400	4,459,699,868
Bolivia	49,334,000,000	12,388,600	1,098,580	474,685,054
Brazil	2,331,391,000,000	216,422,400	8,515,770	25,857,311,288
Chile	333,760,000,000	19,629,600	756,700	2,345,824,000
Colombia	386,076,000,000	52,085,200	1,140,620	8,131,785,035
Costa Rica	96,058,000,000	5,212,200	51,100	582,910,575
Cuba	3,351,052,833	11,174,600	109,880	118,850,000
Dominican Republic	127,356,000,000	11,333,000	48,200	1,006,052,087
Ecuador	121,592,000,000	18,190,500	256,370	1,632,679,062
El Salvador	35,333,000,000	6,364,900	21,040	261,429,393
Guatemala	110,035,000,000	18,092,000	108,890	411,683,024
Haiti	24,046,000,000	11,724,800	27,750	25,132,573
Honduras	37,355,000,000	10,593,800	112,490	461,868,166
Mexico	2,017,025,000,000	128,455,600	1,946,380	19,612,396,324
Nicaragua	18,830,000,000	7,046,300	130,370	105,733,270
Panama	87,350,000,000	4,528,000	75,320	946,109,041
Paraguay	45,820,000,000	6,861,500	406,750	316,676,584
Peru	282,458,000,000	34,352,700	1,285,220	2,307,434,970
Uruguay	82,605,000,000	3,423,100	176,220	599,470,431
Venezuela	97,116,000,000	28,838,500	912,050	671,767,913

Cuba: 2015, latest public data on defence budget broken down apart from central administration and includes internal order. For calculation purposes, GDP of that year is considered.
 Costa Rica and Panama: security budget.



1.02%

is the percentage of the GDP that Latin America allocates to defence.

The cost per inhabitant is the equivalent of buying

18 BigMac per year¹



1. According to the Big Mac Index published by The Economist, 2024. Bolivia, Cuba, and Haiti are not included in the calculation. Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, and Paraguay based on own calculations using the criteria of the above mentioned index.

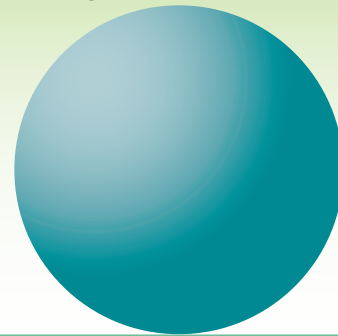
This budget primarily covers operational expenses that result in a range of activities contributing to the life of the countries:

- Defence of sovereignty
- Support in risk management and emergencies
- Collaboration with health and development institutions
- Support in the protection and care of natural resources
- Protection of critical infrastructure
- Provision of security²
- Support in maintaining public order
- Assistance in the distribution of supplies
- Territorial coverage, especially in isolated areas
- Logistical support for elections

2. Costa Rica and Panama.

Growth 2014-2024

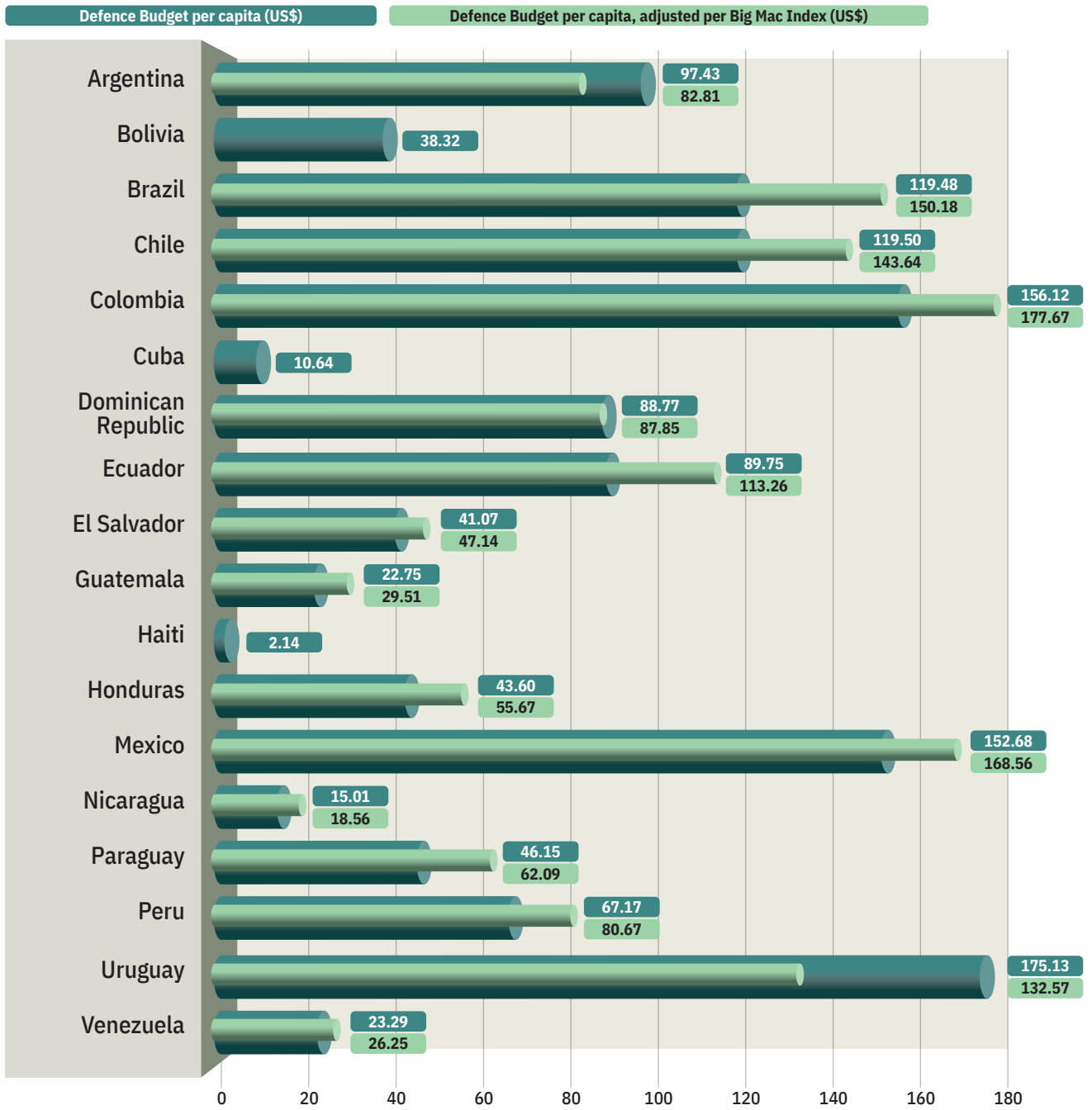
Average GDP Growth: **19.9%**



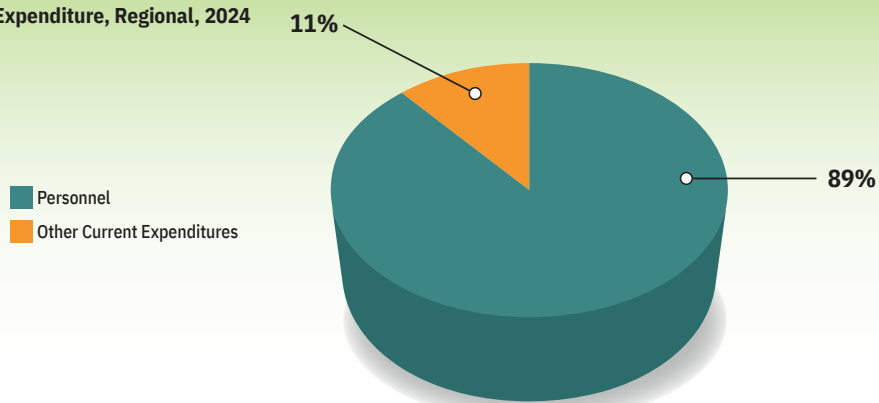
Average Defence Budget Growth: **-1.2%**

Source: Compilation based on sources as detailed in the section “The Countries” of this publication. Territory and population: Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2023, ECLAC. GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Cuba: 2014. Index: The Economist, Big Mac Index.

General Data



Current and Capital Expenditure, Regional, 2024



Source: Compilation based on sources as detailed in the section “The Countries” of this publication. Territory and population: Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2023, ECLAC. GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Cuba: 2014. Index: The Economist, Big Mac Index.

CHAPTER 4

THE ARMED FORCES

Armed Forces Personnel



References:

Country	Total Armed Forces	Army	Navy	Air Force
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Note: Costa Rica, Panama and Cuba not included.

* Includes 180 ESMAD personnel.

Armed Forces Personnel

The Armed Forces in Latin America are permanent institutions, hierarchical and deployed throughout the territory. Some features help to make possible comparisons with other regions of the world:

They have long-standing, continuously updated organic laws and career data.

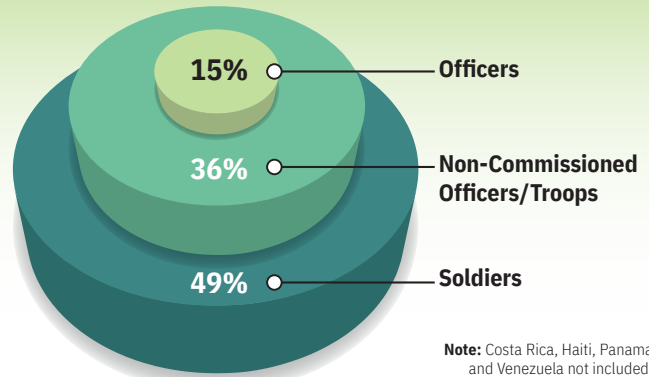
They are structured in distinct branches for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Their history dates back to the 19th century in most cases.

Their deployment covers the national territory, even in areas that other State institutions cannot access.

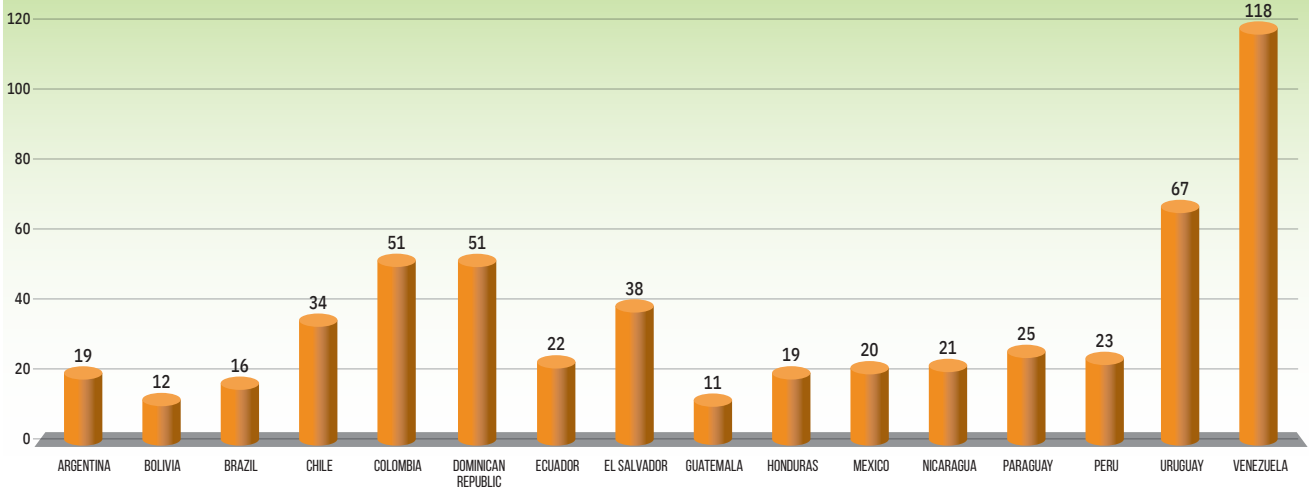
Even in cases where military service is compulsory, in practice most places are filled by people who register voluntarily. The operational nature of the forces is fuelled by a high proportion of career personnel.

Personnel Pyramid, Regional



Note: Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama and Venezuela not included.

Military Personnel per 10,000 Inhabitants



Military Personnel per 100 km²



Military Service

	Voluntary	Mandatory
Argentina	✓	
Bolivia		✓
Brazil		✓
Chile		✓
Colombia		✓
Cuba		✓
Dominican Rep.	✓	
Ecuador	✓	
El Salvador		✓
Guatemala		✓
Honduras	✓	
Mexico		✓
Nicaragua	✓	
Paraguay		✓
Peru	✓	
Uruguay	✓	
Venezuela	✓	

Source: Compilation based on the information detailed in the section 'The Countries' and legislation collected.

The Initial Military Training

In the Latin American region, the career personnel of the Armed Forces undergo a specific training period that usually takes years; the entire training process and subsequent training courses form highly professionalized forces.

The institutions have officers' academies and non-commissioned officers' academies. In some cases, there are even schools for troops.

Officers' Academies

Military academies for officers are institutions created to professionalize the officer corps, many of them close to two centuries of history. Its existence, variety of studies, and history illustrate the institutional basis of the Armed Forces in the region.

4 years

is the average time in the academy for officer training.

100%

of the military institutions in the region have an entry military academy for each armed force.

Most of the courses award, in addition to military studies, a Bachelor's degree.

Academies. Year of Creation.

100%

of the officer academies admit women.

33%

of them were created in the 19th century.

40%

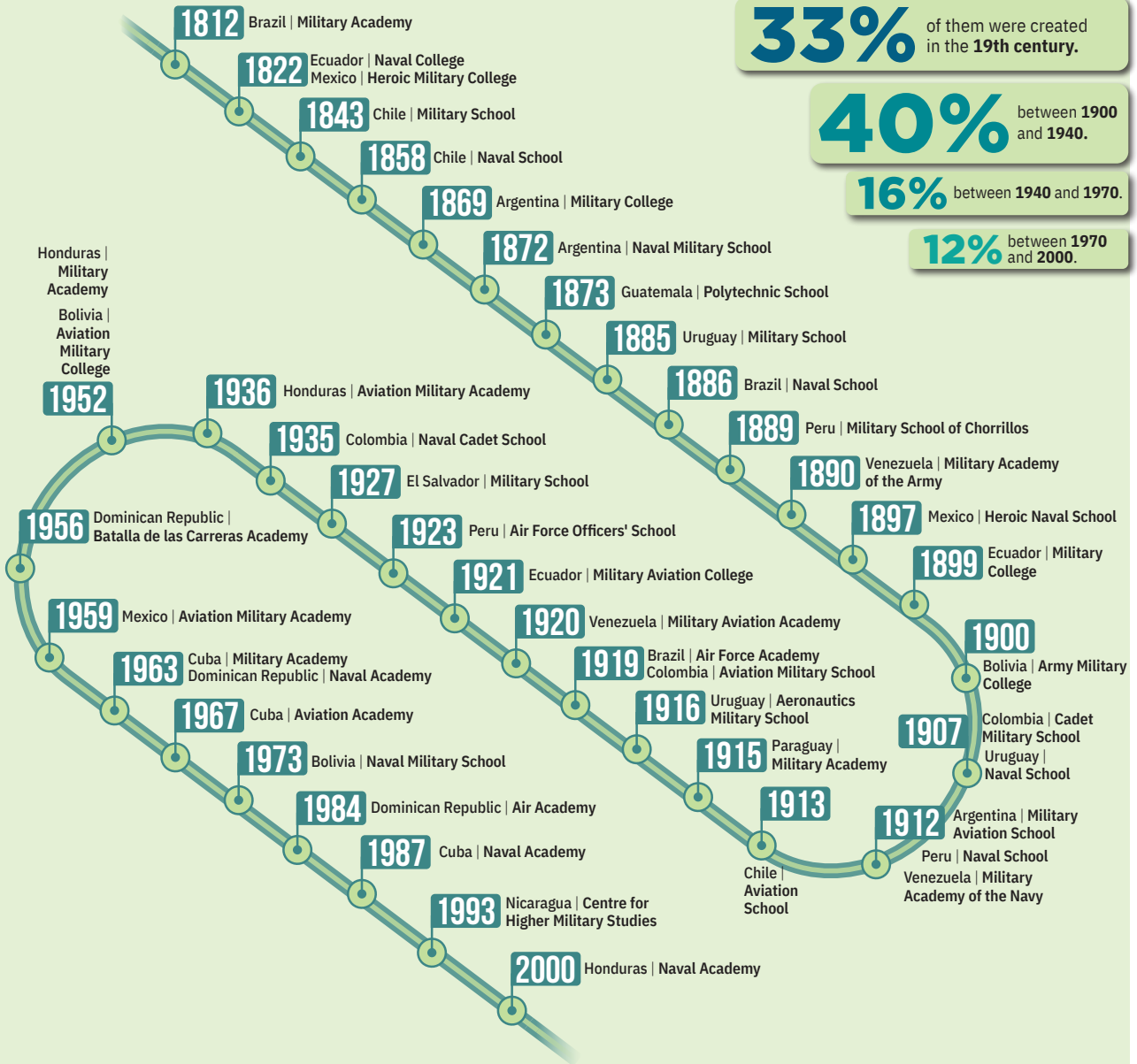
between 1900 and 1940.

16%

between 1940 and 1970.

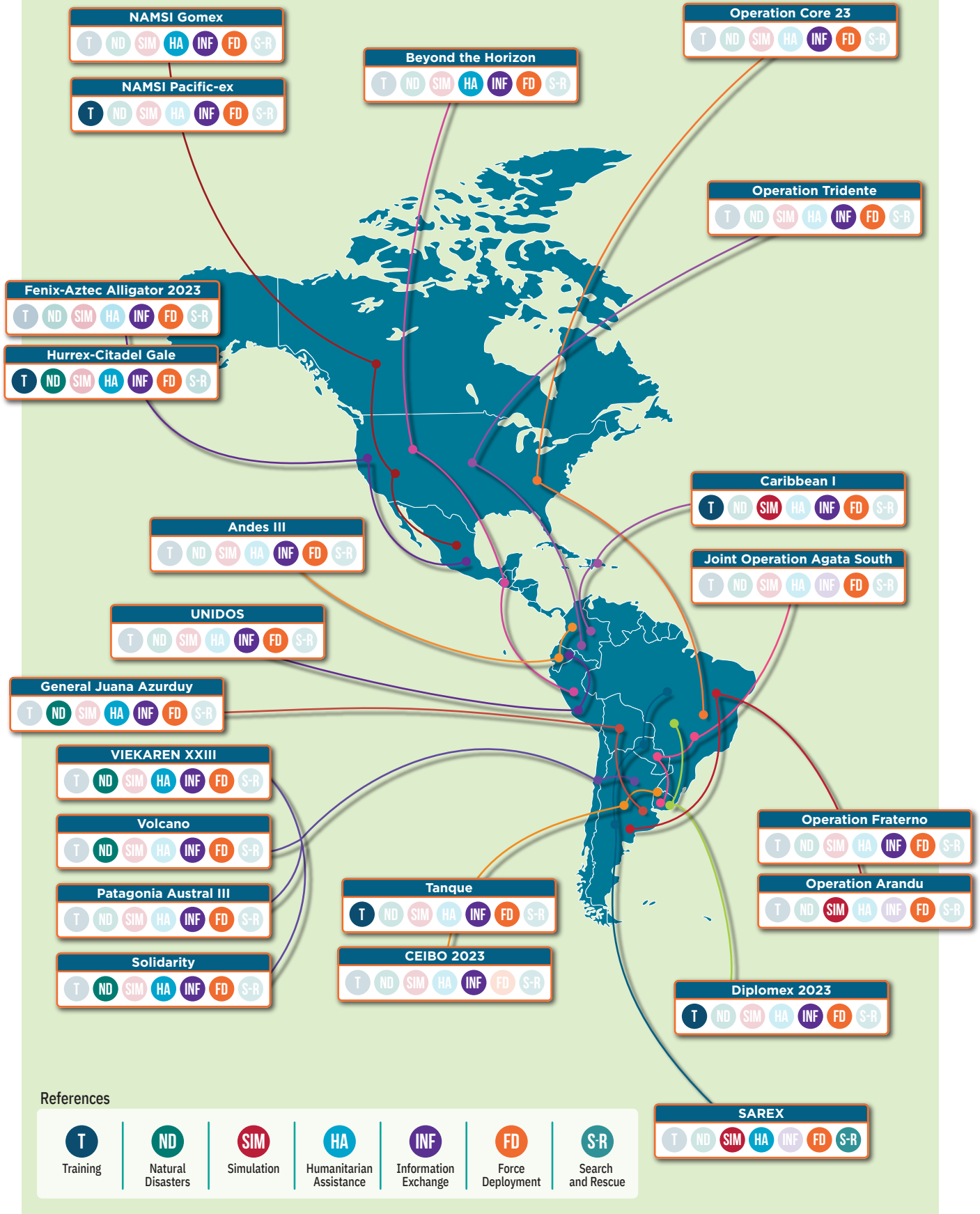
12%

between 1970 and 2000.



Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the official academies and information provided by the official institutions mentioned in the relevant country chapters.

Military Cooperation and Bilateral and Trilateral Exercises



Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the Ministries of Defence; reports and memories of labors; and information provided by the Ministries of Defence.

Military Criminal Justice Systems

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TRIALS?

WHO IS TRIED?

MILITARY MODEL



Courts are composed of members of the Armed Forces only

MIXED MODEL



Civilians participate in this system through Supreme Courts as the last resort of appeal

CIVILIAN MODEL



The courts in charge of trying military crimes are composed of civilians only. The military justice system is within the civil criminal system



MILITARY



RETIRED MILITARY



CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES



CIVILIANS NOT RELATED TO DEFENCE



POLICE AND/OR OTHER MEMBERS OF SECURITY FORCES

Argentina:			Military jurisdiction was revoked by Law N° 26394. Under this law, all offenses committed by military personnel are tried by the ordinary justice.				
Bolivia:	MM	M	RM	CAF	CV	PSF	
Brazil:	XM	M	RM	CAF	CV	PSF	
Chile:	XM	M	RM	CAF		PSF	
Colombia:	XM	M		CAF		PSF	
Cuba:	MM	M			CV	PSF	
Dominican Republic:	XM	M					
Ecuador:			Military jurisdiction was amended by the Political Constitution of Ecuador Republic, which establishes that all crimes committed by the military shall be tried by the ordinary justice.				
El Salvador:	XM	M					
Guatemala:	XM	M	RM	CAF		PSF	
Honduras:	XM	M					
Mexico:	XM	M					
Nicaragua:	XM	M					
Paraguay:	XM	M					
Peru:	XM	M				PSF	
Uruguay:	XM	M	RM				
Venezuela:	XM	M	RM				

Disciplinary Subsystem

Punishes acts defined as a breach or infringement of military discipline.

Infringement of Disciplinary Rules

Any willful or negligent act by military personnel affecting the disciplinary system.

Military Criminal Justice Subsystem

Penalizes acts classified as military crimes.

Military Crime

An illegal act affecting any legally or institutionally protected interest, specific for and related to the military.

Sources: Compilation based on *Ley que deroga el Código de Justicia Militar, aprueba modificaciones al Código Penal and Código Procesal Penal de la Nación, aprueba instrucciones para la población civil en tiempo de guerra y otros conflictos armados*, *Código de Disciplina de las Fuerzas Armadas y la organización del servicio de justicia conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 26394 – 2008/08/06) (Argentina). *Ley de organización judicial militar, Código penal militar, and Código de procedimiento penal militar* (Decree-Law N° 13321 – 1976/04/02) (Bolivia). *Código Penal Militar* (Decree-Law N° 1.001 – 1969/21/10) and *Código de proceso penal militar* (Decree-Law N° 1002 – 1969/10/21) (Brazil). *Código de Justicia Militar* (Decree-Law N° 2226 - 1944/12/19) and *Código Orgánico de Tribunales* (Ley N° 7421 – 1943/07/09) (Chile). *Ley por la cual se expide el Código penal militar* (Law N° 1407 – 2010/08/17) (Colombia). *Ley procesal penal militar* (N° 6 – 1977/08/08), *Ley de los delitos militares* (N° 22 – 1979/15/02), *Ley de los tribunales militares* (N° 97 – 2002/12/21) (Cuba). *Código de justicia de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Law N° 3483 – 1953/02/13) (Dominican Republic). *Ley reformatoria al Código Penal para la tipificación de los delitos cometidos en el servicio militar y policial* (RO N° 196 - 2010/05/19) (Ecuador). *Código de justicia militar* (DL N° 562 - 1964/05/29) and *Código Procesal Penal Militar* (Decree Legislativo N° 904 - 1996/12/04) (El Salvador). *Código Militar* (Decree N° 214 - 1878/9/15) (Guatemala). *Código penal militar* (Decree N° 76 - 1906/03/01) (Honduras). *Código de justicia militar* (DOF N° 1933/08/31) and *Código militar de procedimientos penales* (DOF 2016/06/15) (Mexico). *Ley orgánica de tribunales militares* (N° 523 – 2005/04/05) and *Código penal militar* (Ley N° 566 – 2006/01/05) (Nicaragua). *Código penal militar* (N° 843 - 1980/12/19) and *Ley orgánica de los Tribunales Militares* (N° 840 - 1980/12/19) (Paraguay). *Ley del régimen disciplinario de las Fuerzas Armadas*. (N° 29131- 2007/11/09), and *Código penal militar policial* (Decree-Law N° 1094 - 2010/09/01) (Peru). *Códigos militares: Código penal militar, Código de organización de los tribunales militares, Código de procedimiento penal militar* (Decree-Law N° 10326 - 1943/01/28) (Uruguay). *Código Orgánico de Justicia Militar* (GO N° 5263 - 1998/09/17) (Venezuela).

Military Justice. Legal Instruments

ARGENTINA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Law repealing the Code of Military Justice, approving amendments to the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Nation, adopting instructions for the civilian population in time of war and other armed conflicts, The Code of Discipline of the Armed Forces and the organization of the joint justice service of the Armed Forces (N° 26394 – 2008/08/06).	-----
BOLIVIA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Disciplinary Offences and Penalties (Supreme Resolution N° 181303 – 1979/03/01).	Military Judicial Organization Act, Military Penal Code, and Military Criminal Procedure Code (Decree-Law N° 13321 – 1976/04/02).
BRAZIL	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Aeronautics Disciplinary Rules (Decree N° 76322 – 1975/09/22). Army Disciplinary Regulations and Other Measures (Decree N° 4346 – 2002/08/26). Navy Disciplinary Regulations and Other Measures (Decreto N° 88545 – 1983/07/26).	Military Penal Code Decree-Law N° 1001 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: N° 14688 – 2023/09/20). Military Criminal Procedure Code (Decree-Law N° 1002 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: N° 14752 – 2023/12/12). Military Judicial Organization Act (N° 8.457 – 1992/09/04. Last Amendment: N° 13774 – 2018/12/19).
CHILE	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations (DS N° 1.445 – 1951/12/14. Last Amendment: Decree N° 129 - 2022/08/29). Navy Disciplinary Regulations. (DS N° 1232 – 1986/10/21, Last Amendment: Decree N° 130 - 2022/08/29).	Military Justice Code (Decree-Law N° 2226 -1944 /12 /19. Last Amendment: N° 21560 – 2023/4/10). Organic Code of Court Martials (N° 7421 – 1943/07/9. Last Amendment: N° 21577 – 2023/06/15).
COLOMBIA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Law establishing the Rules of Conduct for the Colombian Military, Military Disciplinary Code (N° 1862 -2017/08/04).	Law issuing the Military Penal Code (N° 1407 – 2010/08/17).
CUBA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Military Criminal Procedure Act (N° 6 - 1977/08/08).	Military Offences Act (N° 22 - 1979/02/15). Military Courts Act (N° 97 - 2002/12/21)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Military Disciplinary Regulations of the Armed Forces (Decree N° 02-08).	Code of Justice of the Armed Forces (N° 3483 - 1953/02/13).
ECUADOR	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Organic Law on Personnel and Discipline of the Armed Forces (RO N° 236 - 2023/01/24).	Law amending the Criminal Code to criminalize offenses committed in military and police service (RO N° 196 - 2010/05/19).
EL SALVADOR	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Code of Military Justice (DL N° 562 - 1964/05/29. Last Amendment: DL N° 368 - 1992/11/27).	Criminal Procedure Code (Decree-Law N° 904 - 1996/12/04).
GUATEMALA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Regulation of Disciplinary Sanctions (Governmental Agreement N° 24-2005 - 2005/01/24).	Military Code (Decree N° 214 - 1878/09/15 Last Amendment: Decree N° 41-96 - 1996/07/10).
HONDURAS	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Regulation for Members of the Armed Forces (SDN 02-01).	Military Penal Code (Decree N° 76 - 1906/03/01. Last Amendment: Decree N° 47 - 1937/01/22).
MEXICO	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Mexican Army and Air Force Discipline Act (DOF 1926/03/15. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03). Law on Discipline for Personnel of the Mexican Navy (DOF 2002/12/13).	Military Justice Code (DOF 1933/08/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/05). Military Code of Criminal Procedure (DOF 15/06/2016. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/05).
NICARAGUA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Military Disciplinary Regulations (Order N°17 - 2007/08/13).	Organic Law on Military Courts (N° 523 - 05/04/2005. Last Amendment: N° 567 -2005 /11/25). Military Penal Code (N° 566 - 2006/01/05). Code of Military Criminal Procedure (Act No 617 -2007/08/29).
PARAGUAY	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Military Penal Code (N° 843 - 1980/12/19).	Organic Law on Military Courts (N° 840 - 1980/12/19. Last Amendment: N° 6825 - 2021/10/13). Code of Military Criminal Procedure in Times of Peace and War (N° 844 - 1980/12/19).
PERU	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Law on the Disciplinary Regime of the Armed Forces (N° 29131- 2007/11/09. Last Amendment: DS N° 14 - 2009/05/23).	Military Police Penal Code (Decree-Law N° 1094 - 2010/09/01). Law on the Organization and Functions of the Police Military Court (N° 29182 - 2008/01/11. Last Amendment: N° 29955 -2012/12/06).
URUGUAY	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	General Discipline Regulations for Military Personnel of the Air Force (Decree 55/994 - 1994/02/08). National Navy Discipline Regulation (Decree 180/001 - 2001/05/17). General Service Regulation N° 21. National Army (Decree 305/003 - 2003/07/29).	Military Codes: Military Penal Code, Organizational Code of the Military Courts, Code of Military Criminal Procedure (Decree-Law N° 10326 - 1943/01/28. Last Amendment: N° 20075 - 2022/10/20).
VENEZUELA	Disciplinary Subsystem	Penal Subsystem
	Military Discipline Act (GO N° 40833 - 2016/01/21).	Organic Code of Military Justice (GO N° 5263 - 1998/09/17. Last Amendment: GO N° 6646 - 2021/09/17).

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned.

Military Cooperation and Multilateral Exercises

EXERCISE	TYPE OF EXERCISE	FORCES	PARTICIPANTS
COOPERATION EXERCISE IX (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	AIR FORCE	Argentina, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, the Dominican Republic and the United States.
RESOLUTE SENTINEL (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	AIR FORCE	Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, France, Panama, Peru, United Kingdom, Uruguay and the United States.
PARANA III (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	ARMY	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, United States, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.
GUARDIAN OF CENTRAL AMERICA (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	ARMY, NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE	El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the United States.
SOLIDAREX (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, United States, Italy, Mexico, Panama and Peru.
XIII ORION NAVAL CAMPAIGN (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Cayman Islands, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, USA, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sweden, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Kingdom.
TRANSOCEANIC XXXII (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.
CADET CRUISER ARC GLORIA (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Italy, Portugal, Germany and Colombia.
TRADEWINDS (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominica, France, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos, Dominican Republic and United Kingdom.
EVENT HORIZON EXERCISE (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE	Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Dominican Republic, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.
RIMPAC (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Germany, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, United States, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Peru, UK, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Tonga.
UNITAS LXV (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Germany, Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Canada, South Korea, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, United States, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.
PANAMAX (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	ARMY, NAVY	Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Dominican Republic.
ACRUX COMBINED (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	NAVY	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.
SAREX EXERCISE (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	AIR FORCE	Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.
ZEUS STRATEGY (2023)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	AIR FORCE	Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Mexico and Colombia.
COMMAND FORCES (2024)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	ARMY	Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, United States, Panama, Peru, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Dominican Republic.
CROIX DU SUD (2018)	T ND SIM HA INF FD S-R CI IT	ARMY, NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE	Australia, Canada, Chile, United States, Fiji, France, Indonesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, UK and Vanuatu.

T Training

ND Natural Disasters

SIM Simulation

HA Humanitarian Assistance

INF Information Exchange

FD Force Deployment

S-R Search and Rescue

CI Cooperation Improvement

IT Illicit Traffic

References

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the Ministries of Defence, reports and memories of labours, and information provided by Ministries of Defence.

Chapter 5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Conference of Defence Ministers in the Americas (CDMA)

The Conference of Defence Ministers in the Americas is a unique meeting of hemispheric Ministers of Defence. It brings together 34 countries of the Hemisphere to meet every two years. It is a forum which objective is to advance towards reciprocal knowledge, analysis, debate and exchange of views and experiences on defence and security, as well as any other interaction mechanism. The conference venue rotates among participating countries, which offer to host it in the cycle preceding the conference.



Williamsburg Principles

The origins of the CDMA date back to 1995, when the first conference was held in Williamsburg, USA. The consensus reached there is known as the Williamsburg Principles.

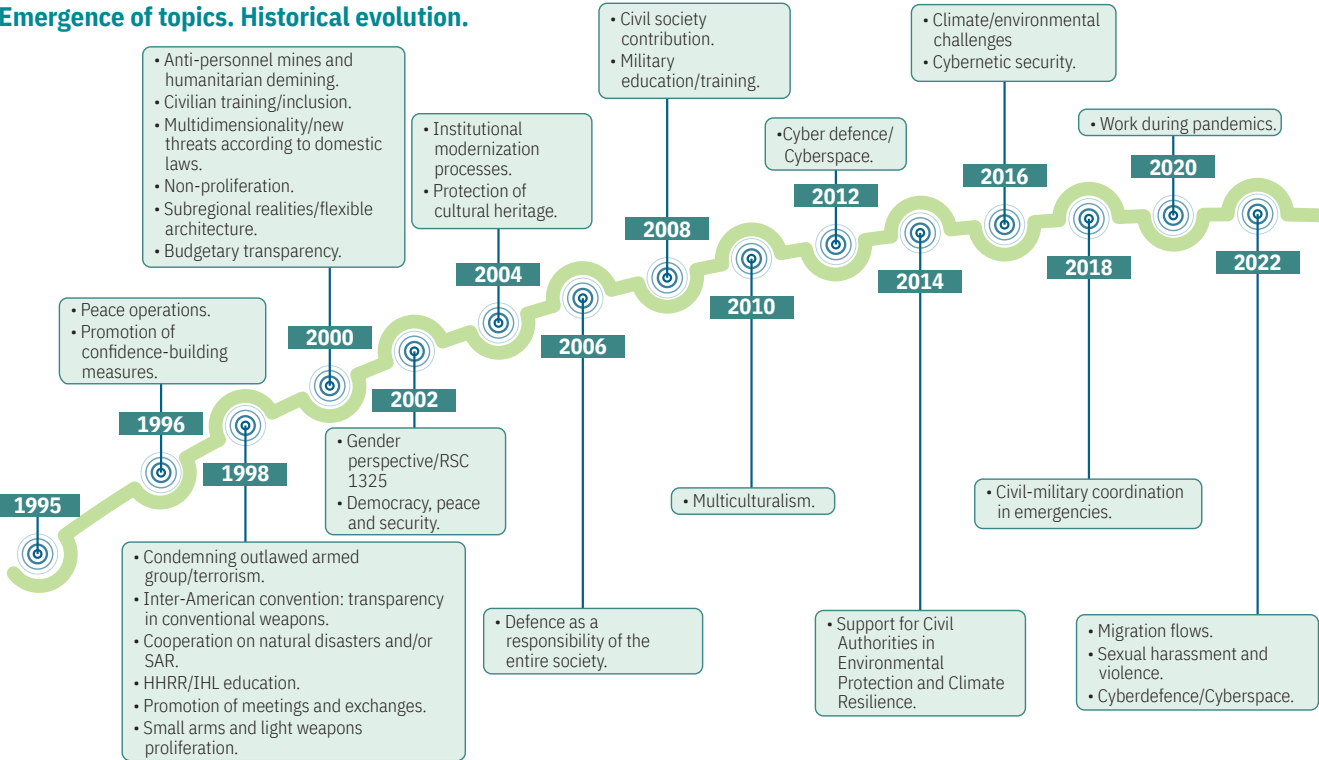
- Mutual security rests on the preservation of democracy.
- Military and security forces play a critical role in supporting and defending the legitimate interest of sovereign democratic States.
- Subordination of the Armed Forces to the democratically controlled authority.
- Transparency in the defence matters.
- Dispute resolution through negotiated settlements.
- Greater defence cooperation in support of security needs.



The Ministry of Defence of Argentina is the Pro-tempore Secretariat of the XVI CDMA.

Activities	Thematic Agenda	Ad hoc Working Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory Meeting of the XVI CDMA (virtual format) June 11 and 12, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Plenary Meeting of the XVI CDMA October 13 to 16, Mendoza, Argentina. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate and environmental challenges from a defence perspective. Responsible development, application and governance of artificial intelligence in the military environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR). Women, peace and security. Cyberdefence and cyberspace. Climate and environmental challenges from a defence perspective.

Emergence of topics. Historical evolution.



Ad hoc Working Group on Cyber Defence and Cyberspace

Recognizing, among other aspects, that regional cooperation is key; that collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors are essential; and that all cyber operations must respect current international regulations and be committed to the responsibility and guarantee of States, a series of **recommendations** were developed at the meeting held in May 2024:

- Recommend to the Ministers to keep the Working Group in operation.
- Promote cybersecurity education and awareness.
- Promote the participation of women within cyber defence teams in order to have increasingly egalitarian and participatory areas.
- Carry out a periodic exercise and simulation during the XVII Conference, Cycle 2025-2026.
- Assess and improve cyber preparedness.
- Strengthening intelligence services and capabilities.
- Recognize that the use of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, improves the speed and accuracy of threat detection, while international cooperation fosters collective defence against transnational cyber threats.
- Emphasize that integrating cyber threat intelligence into national strategies and adhering to legal and ethical guidelines ensures effective, transparent and accountable cyber intelligence activities that ultimately enhance national security and resilience in cyberspace.
- Develop comprehensive cybersecurity strategies that include investment in research, the implementation of international regulations and the promotion of a culture of cybersecurity.
- Promote ongoing discussions and regional partnerships on norms of behaviour in cyberspace and cybersecurity to ensure national laws, sovereignty, and security are preserved.

Source: XVI Conference of Ministers of Defence of the Americas Ad hoc Working Group "Cyber Defence and Cyberspace." May 16-17, 2024. Meeting minutes.

Source: Compilation based on the final declarations of the Conferences and information from the XVI CDMA website. Aggregation of the main topics discussed in each declaration is presented.

Conference of American Armies (CAA)

The Conference of American Armies (CAA) was created in 1960, with the aim of becoming a debate forum for the exchange of experiences among the Armies of the American continent. The conference cycles focus on developing products related to lessons learned, procedures, terminology, and education and training.

This Conference has twenty Member Armies (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela); and 5 Observer Armies (Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica y Suriname). The Central America Armed Forces Conference (CFAC) and the IADB are observer organizations.

Thematic Evolution 1960-2023

N° - Year	Subjects
I-1960; II-1961; III-1962	Operation, information, logistics, control, research and development, personnel, civil action and military policy.
IV-1963	Establishment of communication networks in order to disseminate and exchange information on subversive movements.
V-1964	Administration of training and intensifying preparations of armies in revolutionary wars.
VI-1965	Cooperation between the army and government organizations for better interaction with the social order of the people and organization and training of the army for internal security.
VII-1966	Military system improvement and its incorporation to the Charter of the OAS.
VIII-1968	Hemispheric security.
IX-1969	Communist subversion in the Americas. Education on democracy and training on fighting a revolutionary battle.
X-1973	Strategies against subversion in the Americas for the security of the Hemisphere.
XI-1975	Security of the Americas, integral educating system in the American Armies.
XII-1977	Integration of the Inter-American system. The fight against communist subversion.
XIII-1979	Improvement of professional education of soldiers. Administrative training. Approval of CAA's Regulations.
XIV-1981	Psychological war.
XV-1983	Cooperative action to identify, isolate and neutralize external support to communist subversion in the Americas. Communist threat to hemispheric security.
XVI-1984-85	The Army in a democratic society. Subversion in Latin America: Perspectives and delimitations. Defence coalition in the Americas.
XVII-1986-87	Combating international terrorism: threats, policies and responses.
XVIII-1988-89	Central American conflict. Analysis and assessment of the 78/89 period from the political-military viewpoint.
XIX-1990-91	Democracy maintenance in the continent faced with the ideological opening of the communist world. Political, social and economic realities of the American countries.
XX-1992-93	Participation of the American Armies and their reserves in contributing to their governments to guarantee continental security.
XXI-1994-95	Challenges to the Nation-State. Consequences for continental security and their impacts on the American Armies.
XXII-1996-97	Armies' participation in country development and in international security and peace cooperation activities within the framework of a democratic society.
XXIII-1998-99	The CAA we wish for the 21st century.
XXIV-2000-01	American Armies within the framework of global relations and international law at the beginning of the 21st century. Impacts on national defence.
XXV-2002-03	The contribution to the formation of defence policies in the context of new challenges to continental security.
XXVI-2004-05	The CAA and its contribution to hemispheric security and defence through an increased ability to work together, for PKO (chapter 6) and disaster relief operations.
XXVII-2006-07; XXVIII-2008-09; XXIX-2010-11; XXX-2012-13; XXXI-2014-15	The CAA and its contribution to PKOs (developed under UN mandate) and disaster relief operations.
XXXII - 2016-17	Interagency operations in response to emerging challenges.
XXXIII - 2018-2019	Military Leadership and Support to Civil Authorities in Joint and Interagency Environments in Response to Emerging Threats in the Americas.
XXXIV - 2020-2021	The development and professionalization of the Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) as a leader of various units according to the specific career plan hierarchies, and as an aide to a Staff or General Staff, in the Armies of the American Continent. Lessons learned in the fight against COVID-19 and their future implications for the Armies.
XXXV - 2022-2023	The contribution of the CEA to the transformation and preparation process of the "Army of the Future."

Mandatory topic of cycle XXXVI

The new roles adopted by the American armies, in response to the challenges of the XXI century within the framework of each country's international legislation.

Specialized Committees

- 1.** Committee for Analyzing the Factors Influencing Society's Perception of Trust in the Armies.
- 2.** Committee for Analyzing the Advantages and Disadvantages of Armies Participating in Peacekeeping Operations as Part of a Professional Development Process.
- 3.** Committee for Analyzing the Update and Generation of Military Doctrine in Cyber Defence, Training, and Operations within the Armies of the CEA.
- 4.** Committee for Studying Climate Change and Water Scarcity Crises as Threats to National, Hemispheric, and Regional Security.



Source: Compilation based on various official websites and historical documents of the Conference of American Armies.

Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC)

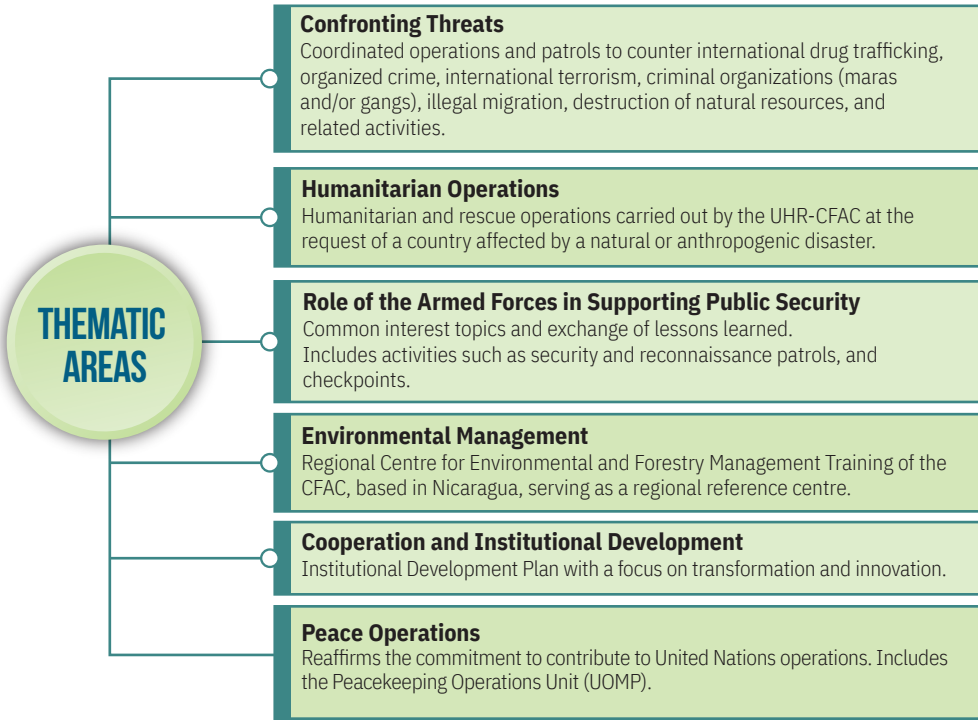
CFAC represents one of the most active and enduring efforts in the region. It was created in 1997 as a forum to promote permanent and systematic efforts for cooperation, coordination and mutual support among the Central American Armed Forces.

CFAC is an observer member of the Conference of American Armies.

Members

				
Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua

The Guatemalan Army holds the Pro Tempore General Secretariat during the 2023–2024 period.



OBSERVERS



Periodic Meetings

- Ordinary Meetings of the Superior Council
- Ordinary Meetings of the Executive Committee
- Ordinary Meetings of Representatives
- Meetings of Intelligence and Operations Directors and Liaison Officers
- Meetings of Border Unit Commanders
- In July 2024, the Superior Council held its Fiftieth Ordinary Meeting, where they agreed on, among other matters:
 - The commitment to continue with ongoing monitoring of land, air, and maritime spaces.
 - Redoubling efforts to counter common security threats and strengthen regional defence with a focus on respecting human rights.
 - Enhancing Humanitarian and Rescue Units.

UHR-CFAC

It was created in late 1999 and became operational in 2000. It carries out humanitarian and rescue operations in any Central American country affected by a natural or anthropogenic disaster, at the request of the President of the affected country.

The Unit is composed of subunits from each member country, which—once the operation is launched—are placed under the operational command of the UHR-CFAC Commander of the assisted country. The costs of the operations are borne by each country sending the assistance unit.

Seminars on Women, Peace, and Security

Four editions have been held.

The latest was in March 2024 in Guatemala, where priorities and challenges for Latin America and the Caribbean on the topic were discussed, taking into account United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of CFAC, Guatemalan Army, and Dominican Republic Presidency.



Organization of American States

Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS)

The Hemispheric Security Commission is responsible for studying and formulating recommendations to the Permanent Council on hemispheric security issues, particularly to promote cooperation in this field, as entrusted by the Permanent Council or the General Assembly.

Thematic Areas 2024



Inter-American Defence Board (IADB)



Created in 1942, it is an international forum made up of civilian and military representatives appointed by the Member States, who provide technical, advisory and educational advice on defence matters in the hemisphere. Its structure consists of a Council of Delegates (President, Vice-president, delegations of Member States), a Secretariat and the Inter-American Defence College (IADC).

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Current work topics of the Board include: cybersecurity, disaster cooperation, humanitarian demining, migration flows, arms management, White Papers, women, peace and security, new technologies, environmental protection, and air, maritime, and land security.

The Inter-American Defence Board (IADB) has among its functions the responsibility of maintaining the institutional memory of the CMDA (Conference of American Defence Ministers).



System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)

Created in 1961, the SICOFAA is a system which seeks co-operation among the region's Air Forces. It promotes training, knowledge and experience exchanges to strengthen the capabilities of the Air Forces -and their equivalents- in order to provide support to its members' requirements.

Members: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Observers: Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago.

Operational Capacity of the System for Providing Humanitarian Aid

This is the central objective of the 2022-2027 Master Plan

A case of system activation occurred in 2017, when the Government of Peru raised the alarm due to the "Coastal El Niño" phenomenon. Assistance was sent by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, including humanitarian aid, rescue brigades, paramedics, and helicopters.

Exercise Cooperation

Peru hosted the Combined Military Exercise "Cooperation IX-2023" in March 2023. Participants included Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay. The Cooperation X Exercise will be held in Argentina in March and April 2025.

Inter-American Naval Conferences (IANC)

They started in 1959 and are held every two years. Their purpose is to study common naval concerns and promote permanent professional contacts.

Members:

Argentina	United States
Bolivia	Guatemala
Brazil	Honduras
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Ecuador	Peru
El Salvador	Uruguay
	Venezuela

The Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network and the IADB have observer status.

VIII Inter-American Naval Conference Specialized in Interoperability

Held in 2023 in Argentina. Delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and the Dominican Republic participated, as well as representatives from the IADB and the Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network (IANTN).

Source: Compilation based on the Work Plan and Activity Schedule of the Hemispheric Security Commission for the 2023-2024 period and other OAS activities to promote hemispheric security, CP/CSH-2225/23 rev. 6; official sites of OAS, JID, Government of the Republic of Argentina, and SICOFAA; the Charter of the System, and Peruvian Air Force, SICOFAA Bulletin.

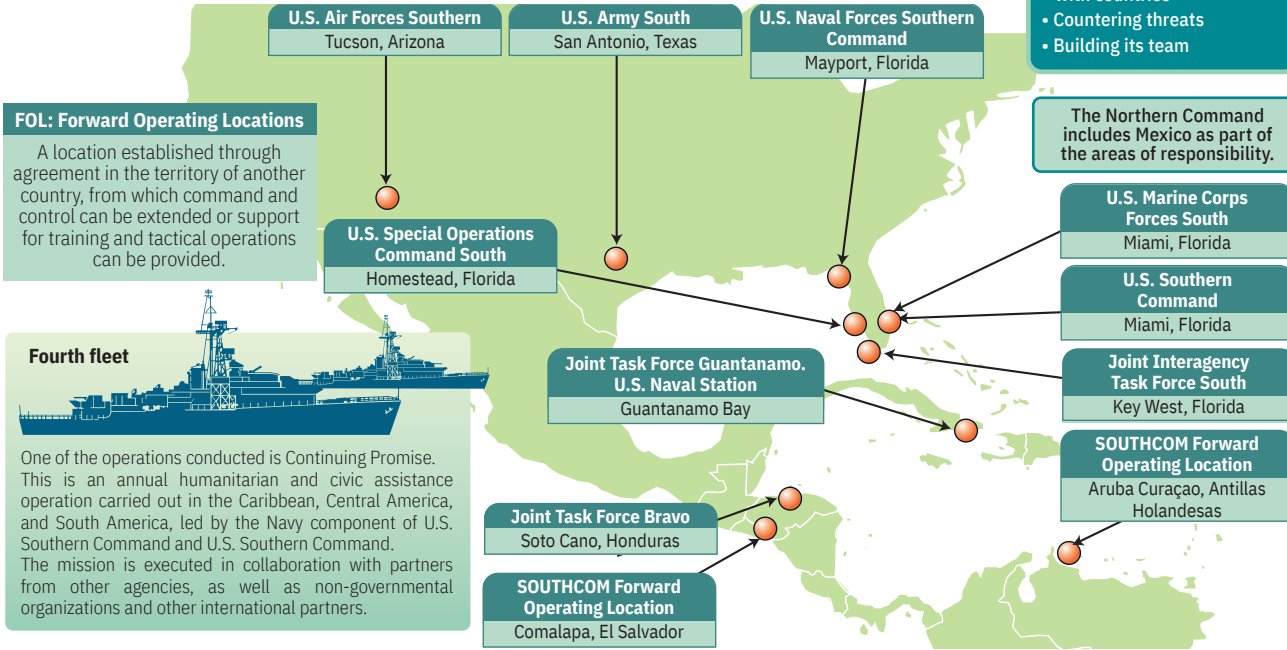
United States Southern Command

Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) is one of the eleven Unified Combatant Commands of the United States Department of Defence. It is headquartered in Miami, Florida. It covers 31 countries and 12 dependencies or areas of special sovereignty.

Its current priorities focus on three areas:

- Strengthening partnerships with countries
- Countering threats
- Building its team

The Northern Command includes Mexico as part of the areas of responsibility.



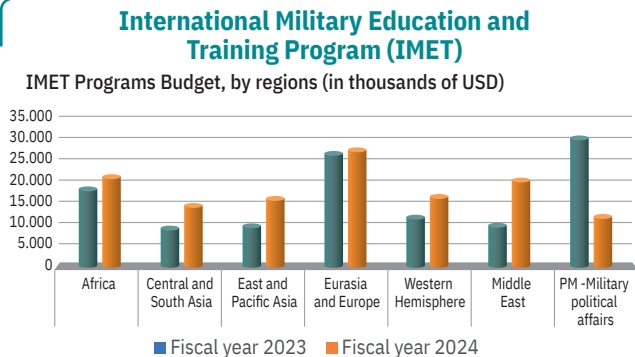
Theater Maintenance Partnership Initiative (TPI)
This program was launched by the Command to provide support to countries in the region that have acquired U.S. defence systems, including vehicles, air assets, and communication equipment. It aims to establish, by 2027, 9 training centers in the region. 3 have already been selected (two in Colombia and one in Jamaica).

Multinational Exercises

UNITAS
It is a multinational maritime exercise conducted annually in the Atlantic and Pacific waters around Central and South America. UNITAS LXIV (2023) was organized by the Colombian Navy. Participants included Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, South Korea, Ecuador, Germany, Spain, the United States, France, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. UNITAS (2024) was organized by the Chilean Navy.

CENTAM Guardian 2024
Annual multinational exercise designed to strengthen interoperability, information sharing, and capabilities among Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic. CENTAM Guardian 24 (CG24) took place in April and June 2024 at locations in Costa Rica and Honduras.

Tradewinds 2024
Another of the historic annual multinational exercises focused on interoperability for future maritime, land, humanitarian assistance, and disaster response operations. The 2024 edition was organized in Barbados, with participation from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, the United States, France, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.



Distribution of IMET Budget, Western Hemisphere, by country (in thousands of USD)

	Fiscal year 2023		Fiscal year 2024	
	Budget	%	Budget	%
Total	11,319		16,180	
Argentina	632	5.6%	800	4.9%
Bahamas	210	1.9%	250	1.5%
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	371	3.3%	1,000	6.2%
Belize	245	2.2%	250	1.5%
Brazil	781	6.9%	1,000	6.2%
Chile	434	3.8%	650	4.0%
Colombia	1,476	13.0%	2,000	12.4%
Costa Rica	683	6.0%	600	3.7%
Dominican Republic	465	4.1%	650	4.0%
Ecuador	292	2.6%	600	3.7%
El Salvador	400	3.5%	800	4.9%
Guatemala	382	3.4%	800	4.9%
Guyana	190	1.7%	250	1.5%
Haiti	47	0.4%	255	1.6%
Honduras	372	3.3%	800	4.9%
Jamaica	597	5.3%	750	4.6%
Mexico	1,247	11.0%	1,700	10.5%
Panama	725	6.4%	725	4.5%
Paraguay	343	3.0%	500	3.1%
Peru	625	5.5%	800	4.9%
Suriname	162	1.4%	250	1.5%
Trinidad and Tobago	293	2.6%	350	2.2%
Uruguay	347	3.1%	400	2.5%

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the South Command and Statement of U.S. Southern Command before the 118th Congress, House Armed Services Committee, 12 March 2024. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal year 2024.

Regional and International Treaties

Signatory country	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)		Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons		Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons		Convention on the Prohibition of Antipersonnel Mines	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Argentina	1967/09/27	1994/01/18	-	1995/02/10(*)	1993/01/13	1995/10/02	1997/12/04	1999/09/14
Bolivia	1967/02/14	1969/02/18	1968/07/01	1970/05/26(**)	1993/01/14	1998/08/14	1997/12/03	1998/06/09
Brazil	1967/05/09	1968/01/29	-	1998/09/18(*)	1993/01/13	1996/03/13	1997/12/03	1999/04/30
Chile	1967/02/14	1974/10/09	-	1995/05/25(*)	1993/01/14	1996/07/12	1997/12/03	2001/09/10
Colombia	1967/02/14	1972/08/04	1968/07/01	1986/04/08(**)	1993/01/13	2000/04/05	1997/12/03	2000/09/06
Costa Rica	1967/02/14	1969/08/25	1968/07/01	03/03/1970(**)	1993/01/14	1996/05/31	1997/12/03	1999/03/17
Cuba	1995/03/25	2002/10/23	-	2002/11/04(*)	1993/01/13	1997/04/29	-	-
Dominican Republic	1967/07/28	1968/06/14	1968/07/01	1971/07/24	1993/01/13	2009/03/27	1997/12/03	2000/06/30
Ecuador	1967/02/14	1969/02/11	1968/07/09	1969/03/07(**)	1993/01/14	1995/09/06	1997/12/04	1999/04/29
El Salvador	1967/02/14	1968/04/22	1968/07/01	1972/07/11	1993/01/14	1995/10/30	1997/12/04	1999/01/27
Guatemala	1967/02/14	1970/02/06	1968/07/26	1970/09/22	1993/01/14	2003/02/12	1997/12/03	1999/03/26
Haiti	1967/02/14	1969/05/23	1968/07/01	1970/06/02	1993/01/14	2006/02/22	1997/12/03	2006/02/15
Honduras	1967/02/14	1968/09/23	1968/07/01	1973/05/16	1993/01/13	2005/08/29	1997/12/03	1998/09/24
Mexico	1967/02/14	1968/07/20	1968/07/26	1969/01/21	1993/01/13	1994/08/29	1997/12/03	1998/06/09
Nicaragua	1967/02/15	1968/10/24	1968/07/01	1973/03/06	1993/03/09	1999/11/05	1997/12/04	1998/11/30
Panama	1967/02/14	1971/06/11	1968/07/01	1977/01/13	1993/06/16	1998/10/07	1997/12/04	1998/10/07
Paraguay	1967/04/26	1969/03/19	1968/07/01	1970/02/04	1993/01/14	1994/12/01	1997/12/03	1998/11/13
Peru	1967/02/14	1969/03/04	1968/07/01	1970/03/03	1993/01/14	1995/07/20	1997/12/03	1998/06/17
Uruguay	1967/02/14	1968/08/20	1968/07/01	1970/08/31	1993/01/15	1994/10/06	1997/12/03	2001/06/07
Venezuela	1967/02/14	1970/03/23	1968/07/01	1975/09/25	1993/01/14	1997/12/03	1997/12/03	1999/04/14

(*) corresponds to the date of accession.

Signatory country	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction		Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques		Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects		Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Argentina	1972/08/01	1979/11/27	-	1987/03/20 (*)	1981/12/02	1995/10/02	1997/11/14	2001/10/09
Bolivia	1972/04/10	1975/10/30	1977/05/18	-	-	2001/09/21 (*)	1997/11/14	1999/04/29
Brazil	1972/04/10	1973/02/27	1977/11/09	1984/10/12	-	1995/10/03 (*)	1997/11/14	1999/09/28
Chile	1972/04/10	1980/04/22	-	1994/04/26 (*)	-	2003/10/15 (*)	1997/11/14	2003/10/23
Colombia	1972/04/10	1983/12/19	-	-	-	2000/03/06 (*)	1997/11/14	2003/02/05
Costa Rica	1972/04/10	1973/12/17	-	1996/02/07 (*)	-	1998/12/17 (*)	1997/11/14	2001/04/26
Cuba	1972/04/12	1976/04/21	1977/09/23	1978/04/10	1981/04/10	1987/03/02	-	-
Dominican Republic	1972/04/10	1973/02/23	-	-	-	2010/06/21 (*)	1997/11/14	2009/04/24
Ecuador	1972/06/14	1975/03/12	-	-	1981/09/09	1982/05/04	1997/11/14	1999/06/23
El Salvador	1972/04/10	1991/12/31	-	-	-	2000/01/26 (*)	1997/11/14	1999/03/18
Guatemala	1972/05/09	1973/09/19	-	1988/03/21 (*)	-	1983/07/21 (*)	1997/11/14	2003/02/05
Haiti	1972/04/10	-	-	-	-	-	1997/11/14	2007/04/20
Honduras	1972/04/10	1979/03/14	-	2010/08/16 (*)	-	2003/10/30(*)	1997/11/14	2004/11/23
Mexico	1972/04/10	1974/04/08	-	-	1981/04/10	1982/02/11	1997/11/14	1998/06/01
Nicaragua	1972/04/10	1975/08/07	1977/08/11	2007/09/06	1981/05/20	2000/12/05	1997/11/14	1999/11/09
Panama	1972/05/02	1974/03/20	-	2003/05/13 (*)	-	1997/03/26 (*)	1997/11/14	1999/09/28
Paraguay	-	1976/06/09 (*)	-	-	-	2004/09/22 (*)	1997/11/14	2001/04/04
Peru	1972/04/10	1985/06/05	-	-	-	1997/07/03 (*)	1997/11/14	1999/06/08
Uruguay	-	1981/04/06 (*)	-	1993/09/16(*)	1994/10/06	1997/07/03 (*)	1997/11/14	2001/07/20
Venezuela	1972/04/10	1978/10/18	-	-	-	2005/04/19 (*)	1997/11/14	2002/05/14

(*) corresponds to the date of accession.

Regional and International Treaties

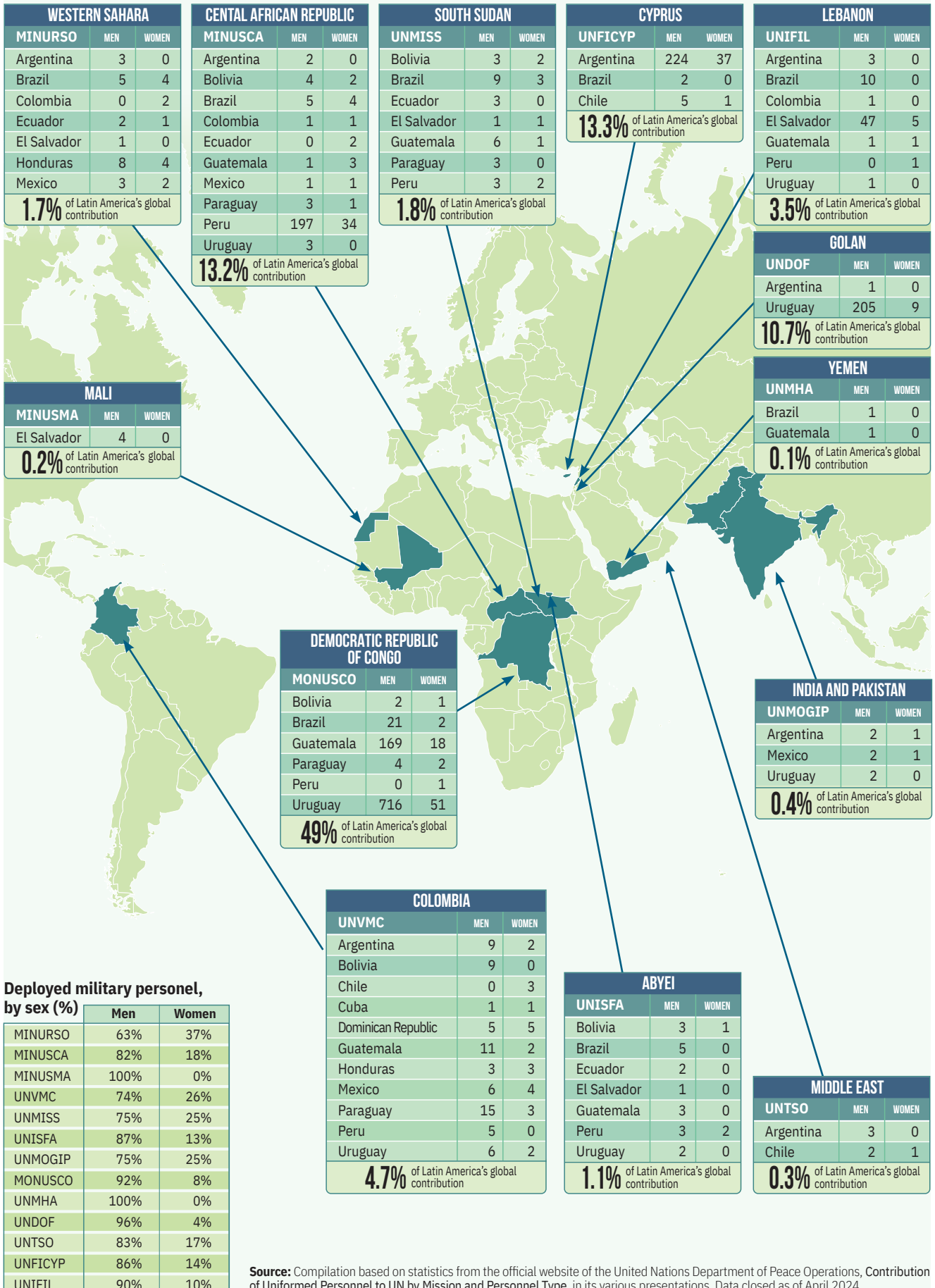
Signatory country	Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions		Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance		Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons		Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Argentina	1999/06/07	2004/04/28	-	-	1994/06/10	1996/02/28	1986/02/10	1988/11/18
Bolivia	1999/06/07	-	-	-	1994/09/14	1999/05/05	1985/12/09	2006/08/26
Brazil	1999/06/07	2006/12/14	-	-	1994/06/10	2014/02/03	1986/01/24	1989/06/09
Chile	1999/06/07	2006/01/30	-	-	1994/06/10	2010/01/26	1987/09/24	1988/09/15
Colombia	1999/06/07	-	1992/10/08	2013/03/22	1994/08/05	2005/04/12	1985/12/09	1998/12/02
Costa Rica	1999/06/07	-	-	-	1994/06/10	1996/06/02	1986/07/31	1999/11/25
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	2009/07/17	-	2009/07/17	-	-	1986/03/31	1986/12/12
Ecuador	1999/06/07	2001/05/21	-	-	2000/02/08	2006/07/27	1986/05/30	1999/09/30
El Salvador	1999/06/07	2002/03/08	-	-	-	-	1987/10/16	1994/10/17
Guatemala	1999/06/07	2001/07/03	-	-	1994/06/24	2000/02/25	1986/10/27	1986/12/10
Haiti	1999/06/07	-	-	-	-	-	1986/06/13	-
Honduras	2001/12/18	-	-	-	1994/06/10	2005/07/11	1986/03/11	-
Mexico	1999/06/07	2011/03/07	-	-	2001/05/04	2002/04/09	1986/02/10	1987/02/11
Nicaragua	1999/06/07	2003/05/06	1992/04/21	2010/09/27	1994/06/10	-	1987/09/29	2009/09/23
Panama	-	2016/09/08	1992/11/17	1995/09/15	1994/10/05	1996/02/28	1986/02/10	1991/06/27
Paraguay	1999/06/07	2002/10/22	-	-	1995/11/08	1996/11/26	1989/10/25	1990/02/12
Peru	1999/06/07	2002/11/25	1996/06/04	1996/09/16	2001/01/08	2002/02/13	1986/01/10	1990/02/27
Uruguay	1999/06/07	2001/08/31	-	2000/01/14 (*)	1994/06/30	1996/04/02	1985/12/09	1992/09/23
Venezuela	1999/06/07	2005/04/27	-	-	1994/06/10	1999/01/19	1985/12/09	1991/06/25

(*) corresponds to the date of accession.

Signatory country	Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife		Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)		Rome Statute (International Criminal Court)		United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (CONVEMAR)	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Argentina	1957/08/08	1957/10/24	1980/07/17	1985/07/15	1999/01/08	2001/02/08	1984/10/05	1985/12/01
Bolivia	-	-	1980/05/30	1990/06/08	1998/07/17	2002/06/27	1984/11/27	1995/04/28
Brazil	1957/05/01	-	1981/03/31	1984/02/01	2000/02/07	2002/06/20	1982/12/10	1988/12/22
Chile	-	-	1980/07/17	1989/12/07	-	2009/06/29	1982/12/10	1997/08/25
Colombia	-	-	1980/07/17	1982/01/19	1998/12/10	2002/08/05	1982/12/10	-
Costa Rica	1957/05/01	1959/10/24	1980/07/17	1986/04/04	1998/10/07	2001/06/07	1982/12/10	1992/09/21
Cuba	1957/07/19	1957/12/09	1980/03/06	1980/07/17	-	-	1982/12/10	1984/08/15
Dominican Republic	1957/09/17	1958/05/21	1980/07/17	1982/09/02	2000/09/08	2005/05/12	1982/12/10	2009/07/10
Ecuador	-	-	1980/07/17	1981/11/09	1998/10/07	2002/02/05	-	2012/09/24 (*)
El Salvador	1958/03/27	1960/09/13	1980/11/14	1981/08/19	-	2016/03/03	1984/12/05	-
Guatemala	-	-	1981/06/08	1982/08/12	-	2012/04/02	1983/07/08	1997/02/11
Haiti	1957/08/09	1958/01/31	1980/07/17	1981/07/20	-	-	1982/12/10	1996/07/31
Honduras	1957/12/18	1960/10/14	1980/06/11	1983/03/03	1998/10/07	2002/07/01	1982/12/10	1993/10/05
Mexico	-	-	1980/07/17	1981/03/23	2000/09/07	2005/10/28	1982/12/10	1983/03/18
Nicaragua	-	-	1980/07/17	1981/10/27	-	-	1984/12/09	2000/05/03
Panama	-	-	1980/06/26	1981/10/29	1998/07/18	2002/03/21	1982/12/10	1996/07/01
Paraguay	-	-	-	1987/04/06 (*)	1998/10/07	2001/05/14	1982/12/10	1986/09/26
Peru	1957/06/18	-	1981/07/23	1982/09/13	2000/12/07	2001/11/10	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	1981/03/30	1981/10/09	2000/12/19	2002/06/28	1982/12/10	1992/12/10
Venezuela	-	-	1980/07/17	1983/05/02	1998/10/14	2000/06/07	-	-

(*) corresponds to the date of accession.

Military Personnel in United Nations Peace Operations



Peace Operations Training Centres

Argentina | CAECOPAZ

Argentine Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations (Armed Forces) – June 27, 1995

Pre-deployment courses:

- Staff Officer (UNSOC)
- Senior Staff Course and Leaders
- International Military Observer (UNMOC)

Training courses:

- Training of trainers
- Journalists in hostile areas (PZH)
- Improvement of communication strategies in English for peace operations (ELSPO)
- Southern Cross Combined Peace Force (CDS) Operations
- International negotiations in peace operations
- Protection of Civilians (CPOC)
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into United Nations peace operations (DDR)
- Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC)
- Human rights training in peace and gender operations (DHYG)

Brazil | CCOPAB

Joint Peace Operations Centre of Brazil (Army) - 2010

Training courses:

- Logistics and reimbursement in peace operations (ELROP)
- Preparing civilians to operate in unstable environments (EPCAAI)
- Preparing journalists and press advisors to act in conflict areas (EPJAIAC)
- Training of civilians for peace operations (ECCOP)
- Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC)
- Peacekeeping preparedness (EPMP)
- Mine Action (EACM)

Instructions and exercises:

- Basic/Advanced Peace Operations Exercise (EBOP - EAOP)
- Readiness Instruction for Unit Commanders and Staff Officers (IPCOEM)
- Preparatory Instructions for Air Units (IPUNAER)
- Preparation Instructions for Subunit and Platoon Commanders (IPCOSUPEL)

COPazNav - Naval Peace Operations Centre - 2008

- United Nations Military Staff Offices Course - UNSO
- United Nations Military Observer Course - UNMO
- United Nations Maritime Task Force Course - UNMTF
- United Nations Infantry Battalion Course - UNIBAT
- United Nations Military River Units Course - UNMRU
- United Nations military intelligence for peace operations - UN MPKIO
- United Nations Platoon - UNEP
- Women-focused peace operations
- Combat area coverage - CCJAC
- Technical qualification internship in peace operations for women

Chile | CECOPAC

Joint Centre for Peace Operations of Chile – 2002

- UNFICYP predeployment course
- CHILFOR Pre-Deployment Course
- Introduction to peace operations and crisis management
- Protection of civilians
- United Nations Police (UNPOL)
- Southern Cross Course
- United Nations Military Observer Course (UNMOC)
- Course for the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC)
- Logistics

Colombia | CENCOPAZ

Training and Training Centre for Peace Operations – 2016

- Gender in peace operations
- UN Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
- Leading international humanitarian demining
- War correspondent course

Ecuador | UEMPE

Peace Missions School Unit Ecuador – 2003

- UNTOT | Trainer of Trainers Course
- UNPOL | United Nations Police Course
- UNTAC | United Nations Tactical Course
- UNMOC | United Nations Military Observer Course
- UNSOC | United Nations General Staff Course
- UNCIMIC | Civil-Military Coordination and Humanitarian Aid Course

El Salvador | CEOPAZ

Peace Operations Training Centre

Guatemala | CREOMPAZ

Regional Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations - 2005

- United Nations terminology
- United Nations staff- Military observers (national)
- Military observers (international)
- Contingent leader
- Basic MINUSTAH
- Basic MONUC
- United Nations Instructor
- Logistics and Finance
- Basic United Nations Soldier CFAC

Mexico | CECOPAM

Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – 2018

- United Nations Staff Officer Course
- Course for Military Experts in United Nations Mission (Includes Military Observers, Liaison Officers and Military Advisers)
- Essential pre-deployment course with focus on the participation of female officers in the United Nations
- Safe approach to field activities course - SSAFE

Paraguay | CECOPAZ

Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – 2001

- Peacekeeping Operations Course
- War Correspondent, Joint Peace Operations Training Centre
- United Nations Police Course

Nicaragua | CAOMPAZ

Peace Operations Training Center - 2007

- I Humanitarian Aid Operations Management Course

Peru | CECOPAZ

Joint Training Centre for Peace Operations – 2003

- UN Logistics Course
- Threats in peace operations
- UNPOL Course
- Integration and gender course
- Contingent Engineer Course
- UNMO and UNSOC Activity Course

Dominican Republic | COPAH

Peace Operations and Humanitarian Aid Centre 2010

- United Nations Military Observer Course
- High-Level Course in Asylum, Refugee, Nationality and Internal Displacement

Uruguay | ENOPU

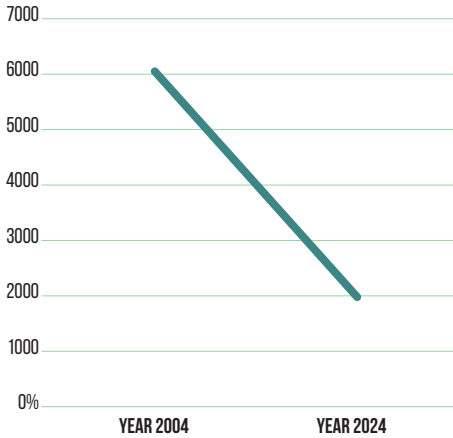
National School of Peace Operations of Uruguay - 2008

- Pre-deployment training course for the special grouping of transport and engineers of the MFO
- Contingent courses in operational peace missions (UNCOG)
- Courses for military experts in operational peace missions (UNMEM)
- Protection of civilians (UNPOC)
- DRMI UN PKO course – Managing the UN reimbursement cycle
- Women, peace and security course (UNWOM)
- Course on logistics in advanced peace operations (UNLOG)
- Press correspondent course

Source: Compilation based on information provided by countries and official websites of Training Centers. **Note:** the Centres also have language courses.

Peace Operations

Latin America had its peak of participation in 2004-2006, when it increased by 747% compared to the beginning of the century. The trend since then has been progressively downward.



Evolution of troops deployed by region

2004		REGION	2024	
%	TOTAL		TOTAL	%
2.70%	1,416	EASTERN EUROPE	1,140	2%
7%	3,719	WESTERN EUROPE	3,809	6.68%
41.30%	21,986	ASIA	31,798	55.79%
8.80%	4,710	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	2,015	3.53%
38.70%	20,607	AFRICA	18,155	31.85%
1%	544	NORTH AMERICA	46	0.08%
0.50%	258	OCEANIA	39	0.07%
	53,240	GENERAL TOTAL	57,002	

Extra-regional Actors: China, Latin America and the Caribbean

Relations between the People’s Republic of China and Latin American States have been strengthened in recent decades, especially through policy instruments, common forums, and general cooperation initiatives that also spill over into defence areas and/or issues.

China-Latin American and Caribbean States Defence Forum

This Forum is a subgroup within the China-CELAC Forum. In December 2022 it held its fifth meeting under the theme of Peace and Cooperation.

The China-CELAC Forum was announced in 2014 and China and CELAC member states are part of it.

The Policy Paper on Latin America and the Caribbean

It was submitted by the Government of the People’s Republic of China at the end of 2016. In the field of Peace, Security and Judicial Affairs, it establishes the following topics:

- Military exchange and cooperation:** exchanges, strengthening political dialogue, cooperation mechanisms, visits, military training, peace operations training, cooperation in humanitarian aid, non-traditional security issues, and military trade and technology.
- Cooperation in judicial and political matters:** cooperation in areas such as fighting crime, repatriation of fugitives and asset recovery.

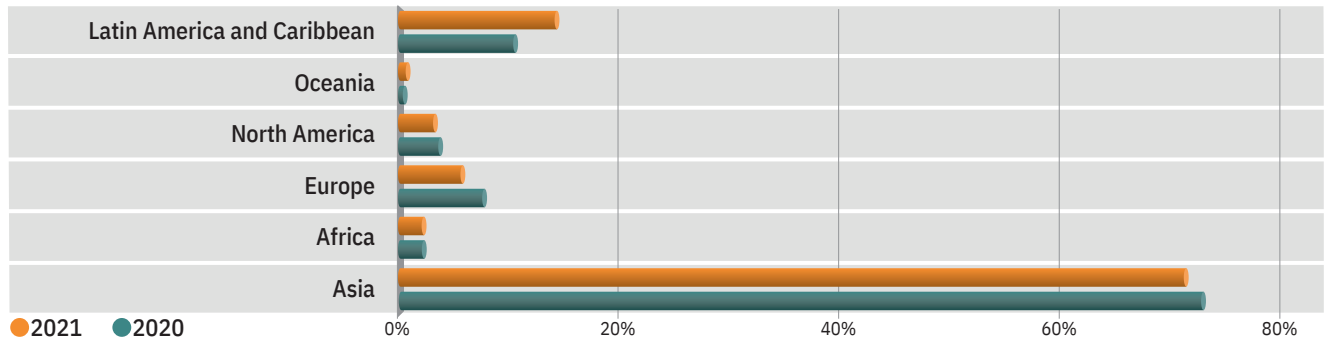
The Global Security Initiative

Commitments:

- Maintain commitment to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.
- Maintain the commitment to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries.
- Maintain commitment to the fulfillment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
- Maintain a commitment to taking seriously the legitimate security concerns of all countries.
- Maintain commitment to the peaceful resolution of differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation.
- Maintain the commitment to maintaining security in traditional and non-traditional areas.

Among the priorities for cooperation, and with respect to Latin America and the Caribbean, it proposes to support countries “in the active fulfillment of the commitments established in the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace, and to support the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and other regional and subregional organizations in playing an active role in the maintenance of regional peace and security and in the proper management of the peace and security of the region ”of regional hotspots.”

China. Direct Investment by Region

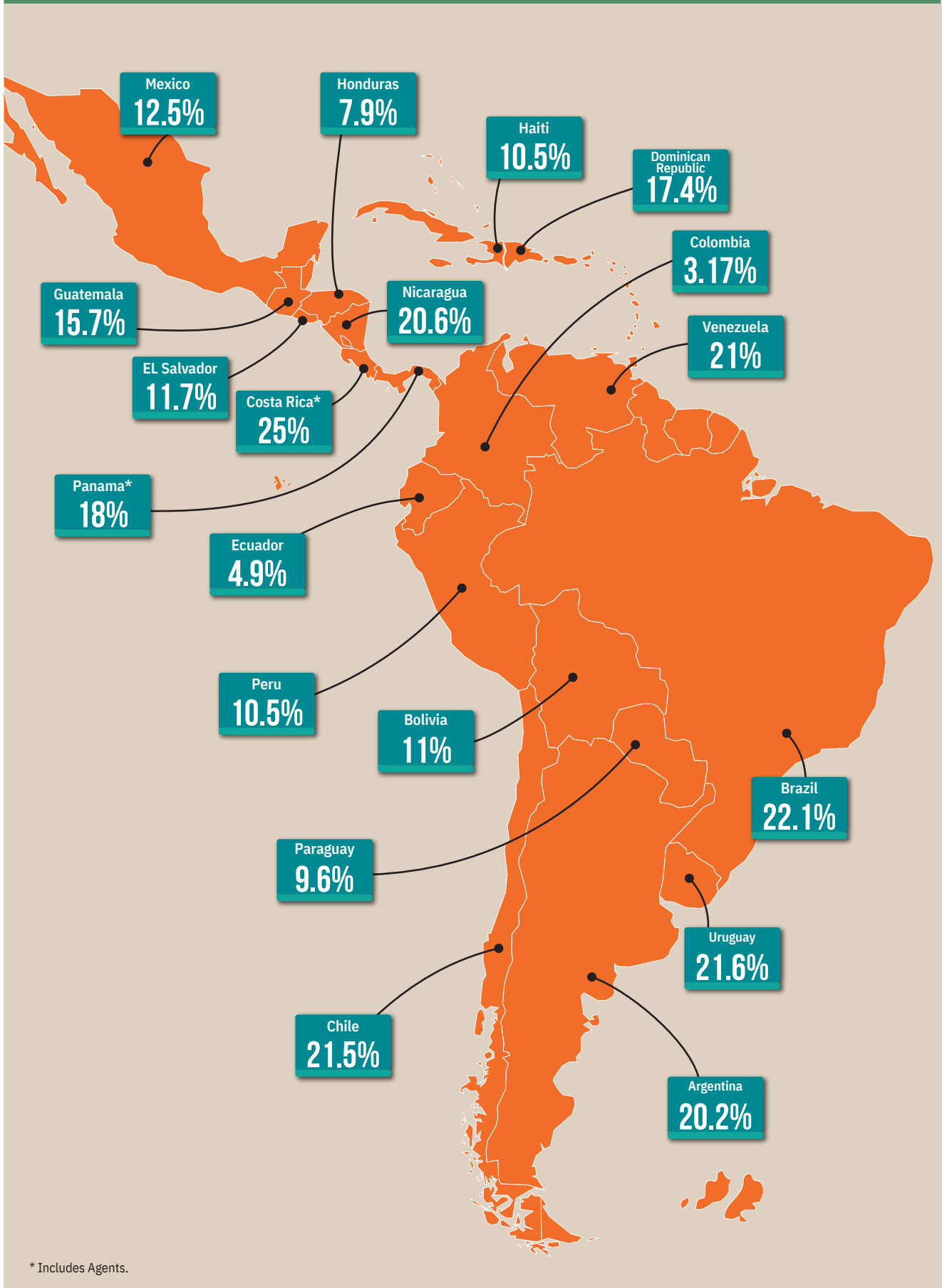


Source: Compilation based on information from the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2023; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper; State Council, China’s Policy Paper on Latin America and the Caribbean; and the official website of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Ministry of Defence.

Chapter 6

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Women in Forces. Officers and NCOs.

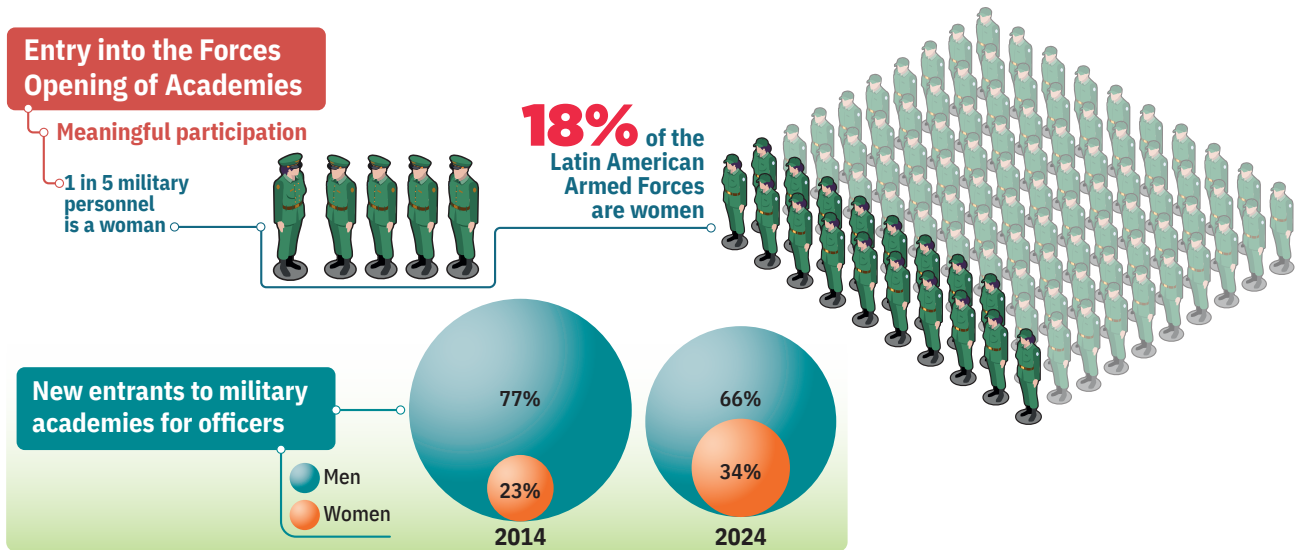


Source: Agencies and official documents as detailed in the section "The Countries" of this publication.

Meaningful Participation

In military institutions with more than 150 years of history, once decided upon, the processes of institutional transformation are progressive and permanent. Changes are inserted in the institutional structures and produce different images in the conformation.

Women have been in the Armed Forces since early times, first through civilian specialties that were incorporated into the military institution. A significant change occurs when the academies of career officers are opened, which make up the heart of the institution in any armed force. From there, women's participation is incremental, opening also the entry to weapons and specialties, including infantry, cavalry, divers and others, some of them still closed to women in other parts of the world.



Women's Admission to the Armed Forces (Year)

Country	OFFICERS						NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS					
	SERVICE CORPS			COMMAND CORPS			SERVICE CORPS			COMMAND CORPS		
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force
Argentina	1982	1981	1982	1997	2002	2001	1981	1980	2006	1996	1980	1998
Bolivia	1982	2010	2007	1979-1985/2003	2010	2007	1950	2010	2004	2008	2010	2004
Brazil	1992	1980	1982	2012/ 2017 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	1996	2001	1980	1982	2012/17 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2002
Chile	1974	2003	1952	1995	2007	2000	1974	1937	1974	1998	2009	2009
Colombia	1976	1984	1979	2008	1997	1997	1983	1997	1992	2017	2000	1997
Dominican Republic	1981	1981	1981	2001	2001	2001	1961	1961	1961	2001	2001	2001
Ecuador	1956	1977	2000	1999	2001	2007	1958	1953	2008	s/d	1965	2008
El Salvador	1985			2000			(2)					
Guatemala	1967	2001	2000		1997		1967	2000	2002	1997	1997	1997
Honduras	1970	1975	1964	1998	1999	1996	2004	1999	1997	2004	1999	1997
Mexico	1938	1972	1937	2007	2010	2007	1938	1972	1938	2007	1995	2007
Nicaragua	1979			1993			1979			1994		
Paraguay	1932	1970	1970	2003			1932	1970	1970			
Peru	1997	1997	1997	1997	1999	1998	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
Uruguay	1973	1998	1997	1998	2000	1997	1973	1992	1990	1973	1992	1997
Venezuela	1980	1979	1980	2001	1978	1978	(3)			2001	1975	1975

(1) In August 2012, the laws establishing admission requirements for officer courses at the Army and Navy were amended, providing for the admission of women (N° 12705 – 2012/08/09 and N° 12704 – 2012/08/09).

(2) Women cannot enter the Forces as NCO's.

(3) Under the *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (N° 6020 – 2011/03/21), the senior professional non-commissioned officers were promoted to technical officers. Students who graduate from the Bolivarian Military Technical Academy are in the same category. Career sergeants fall under the professional troop category.

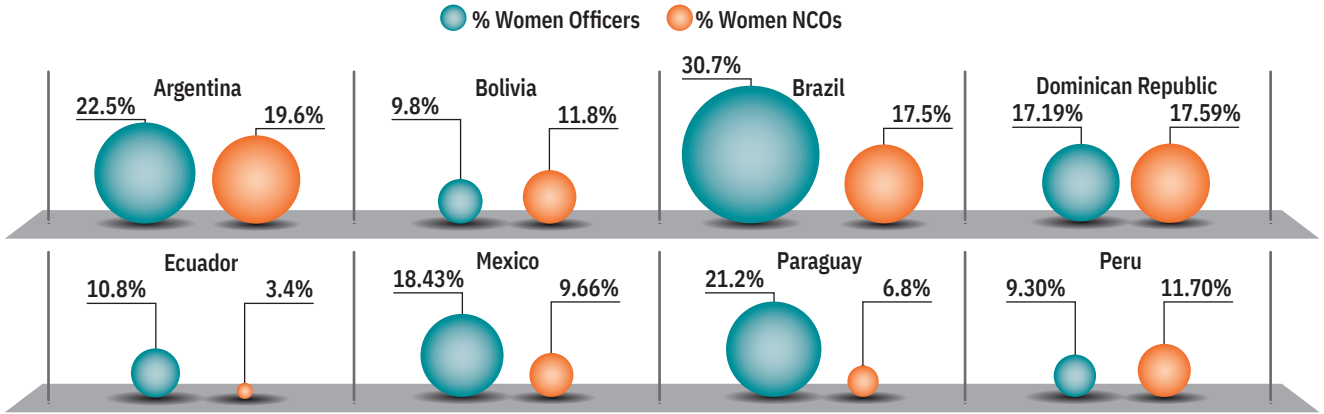
Note: The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The Service corps refers to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the Armed Forces, or those entering the Armed Forces developing a service specialty.

Source: Compilation based on research conducted by RESDAL and information as detailed in section "The Countries".

Institutional Transformations

The Officer Corps changes

One of the most illustrative data for significant participation is that the highest participation occurs in the Officer Corps, above the overall average.



Care and Support Systems | Several countries have developed care centers serving both women and men's family care, psychological services, and support offices.



Child Development Centres (CENDI) (SEDENA - Mexico)

The facility provides ongoing childcare and education for active military personnel, even during their 24-hour shifts. They accept children from 45 days to 6 years.

Naval Child Development Centres (CENDIN) (SEMAR - Mexico)

Centres for the care of children of military mothers or fathers serving in the Mexican Armed Forces.

The service is available from 7:00 to 20:00 hours on Monday through Friday (and weekends and holidays from 7:00 to 13:00), covering both educational and childcare services.

The childcare services of SEDENA and SEMAR are complemented by agreements, allowing staff from both organizations to use any service regardless of their home institution.

The **Child Rehabilitation Centres (CRI) of SEDENA** are a complementary service for the institution's personnel. Its purpose is to provide medical care and rehabilitation for all disabled children dependent on the Armed Forces, in a range of ages from one month to 15 years. Three centres are in operation: in Guadalajara, Jalisco; Monterrey, Nuevo León; and Mexico City.

Psychological Cabinets

The Armed Forces in Bolivia, as part of the activities carried out by the Gender Council of the Commander-in-Chief, have set up psychological offices that work on issues such as domestic violence, sexual and occupational harassment, and mental health care.



Focal Points System

Military institutions in Argentina have focal points distributed across the country.

- Argentine Army
- Argentine Navy
- Argentine Air Force
- Joint Chief of Staff

Source: Compilation based on the UDLAP's MOWIP Report 2021 SEDENA and the MOWIP Report 2021 SEMAR; Reunión VII del Consejo de Género, Comando en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas de Bolivia; research conducted by RESDAL; and information as detailed in section "The Countries".

National Legislation

Defence institutions are governed and developed in national contexts. Some of the most relevant legislative bodies are:

Argentina

Law on Women's Political Rights (N° 13010).
 Law on the Penalization of Discriminatory Acts (N° 23592. Last Amendment: N° 24782).
 Female Quota Law (N° 24012).
 Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence (N° 24417).
 Law on the Creation of a Special Regime of Justified Absences due to Pregnancy for Female Students Attending All Levels in All Jurisdictions (N° 25273).
 Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Human Trafficking and Assistance to Its Victims (N° 26364. Last Amendment: DNU 157/20).
 Comprehensive Protection Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women (N° 26485. Last Amendment: N° 27736).
 Law on the Rights and Guarantees of Crime Victims (N° 27372).
 Law on Awareness of Gender Violence (N° 27410).
 Law on Mandatory Gender Training for All People in the Three Branches of Government (N° 27499).
 Comprehensive Protection Law for Women (N° 27533).
 National Law on Comprehensive Care for Health During Pregnancy and Early Childhood (N° 27611).
 Law on Comprehensive Care for Victims of Gender-Based Violence (N° 27696).

Bolivia

Law on the Protection of Victims of Crimes Against Sexual Freedom (N° 2033).
 Law on the Plurinational Victim Assistance Service (N° 464).
 Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free from Violence (N° 348).
 Law on the Truth Commission (N° 879).
 Law on Criminal Procedure Streamlining and Strengthening of the Comprehensive Fight Against Violence Towards Girls, Boys, Adolescents, and Women (N° 1173. Last Amendment: N° 1226).

Brazil

Maria da Penha Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women (N° 11340. Last Amendment: N° 14550).
 Joana Maranhão Law that Amends the Rules on the Statute of Limitations for Crimes Committed Against Children and Adolescents in the Penal Code (N° 12650).
 Law on Mandatory and Comprehensive Care for People in Situations of Sexual Violence (N° 12845).
 Femicide Law (N° 13104).
 Sexual Harassment Law (N° 13718).
 Law to Include Content on the Prevention of Violence Against Women in Basic Education Curricula, and to Establish the School Week to Combat Violence Against Women (N° 14164).
 Law that Defines the Red Light Cooperation Program Against Domestic Violence (N° 14188).
 Law that Establishes Rules to Prevent, Suppress, and Combat Political Violence Against Women (N° 14192).
 Law that Establishes the National Policy on Data and Information on Violence Against Women (N° 14232).
 Law to Restrict Practices that Offend the Dignity of the Victim and Witnesses, and to Establish an Aggravating Circumstance for the Crime of Coercion During Legal Proceedings (N° 14245).
 Law that Creates Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance (N° 14541).
 Law that Establishes Criteria for Equal Pay Between Women and Men (N° 14611).
 Law that Creates the "No Means No" Protocol to Prevent Shame and Violence Against Women and Protect Victims (N° 14786).

Chile

Law Establishing Legal Equality Between Men and Women (N° 19611).
 Law Amending the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Other Legal Bodies Regarding the Crime of Rape (N° 19617).
 Law Establishing Measures Against Discrimination (N° 20609. Last Amendment: N° 21438).
 Law Amending the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Law N° 18216 Regarding the Classification of Femicide (N° 21212).
 Law Amending Various Legal Bodies to Improve Procedural Guarantees, Protect the Rights of Victims of Sexual Crimes, and Prevent Their Revictimization (N° 21453).
 Law Establishing a Protection and Comprehensive Reparation Regime in Favor of Femicide Victims and Their Families (N° 21565).
 Law Establishing a Protection Statute in Favor of Whistleblowers (N° 21592).
 Law Amending Title II of Book II of the Labor Code "On the Protection of Maternity, Paternity, and Family Life" and Regulating Remote Work and Teleworking Under Certain Conditions (N° 21645).
 Law Instituting Measures to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women Based on Their Gender (N° 21675).

Colombia

Law on Women's Participation in Decision-Making Levels of Public Power (N° 581).
 Law Creating the Crime of Human Trafficking (N° 747).
 Law Establishing Rules on Equal Opportunities for Women (N° 823).
 Law Against Human Trafficking (N° 985).
 Law on Awareness, Prevention, and Punishment of Forms of Violence and Discrimination Against Women (N° 1257).
 Law Guaranteeing Equal Pay and Remuneration Between Women and Men, and Establishing Mechanisms to Eradicate Any Form of Discrimination (N° 1496).
 Law Guaranteeing Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence, especially in the Context of Armed Conflict (N° 1719).
 Law Creating the Crime of Femicide (N° 1761).
 No More Silence Law Declaring the Criminal Action for Crimes Against Sexual Freedom, Integrity, and Education, or the Crime of Incest, as Not Subject to a Statute of Limitations (N° 2081).
 Law to Strengthen and Promote Women's Equality in Access to Employment (N° 2117).
 Law on Priority Access to Housing Programs for Women Victims of Extreme Gender-Based Violence (N° 2172).

Costa Rica

Menstruation and Justice Law (N° 10424).
 Law on Preferential Access to the Institutional Supply Program for Women's Organizations and People with Disabilities (N° 10317).
 Law for the Consolidation of the Operational Center for Attention to Domestic and Gender-Based Violence, and Declaration of Services for the Attention of Violence Against Women as Essential Services (N° 10158).
 Law on Comprehensive Reparation for Femicide Survivors (N° 10263).
 Law to Prevent, Address, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women in Politics (N° 10235).
 Law to Establish Expanded Femicide (N° 10022).
 Law Against Sexual Harassment in Employment and Education (N° 7476).

Dominican Republic

Law Amending the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Code for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (N° 24-97).
 Code for the Protection System and the Fundamental Rights of Children and Adolescents (N° 136-03).
 Law Establishing Safe Houses or Shelters Across the National Territory to Temporarily Accommodate Women, Children, and Adolescents Victims of Domestic or Family Violence (N° 88).

National Legislation

Ecuador

Law on Labor Protection for Women (RO N° 124).
 Organic Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (RO N° 175).
 Organic Law Against Human Trafficking and the Illicit Trafficking of Migrants (RO N° 252).
 Organic Law on National Councils for Equality (RO N° 283).
 Organic Law on the Ombudsman's Office (RO N° 481).

General Law to Prevent, Investigate, and Punish Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (DOF 2017/06/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/04/28).

Protocol for the Prevention, Attention, and Punishment of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault (DOF 2020/01/03).

Federal Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination (DOF 2023/06/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/08).

Protocol for the Action of Ethics Committees in Handling Complaints and Preventing Acts of Discrimination (DOF 2023/12/22).

El Salvador

Law Creating Specialized Courts and Tribunals for a Life Free from Violence and Discrimination Against Women (DL N° 286. Last Amendment: DL N° 397).
 Law on the Promotion, Protection, and Support of Breastfeeding (DL N° 404).
 Civil Service Law (DL N° 507).
 Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (DL N° 520. Last Amendment: DL N° 664).
 Law on Equality, Equity, and the Eradication of Discrimination Against Women (DL N° 645).
 Special Law Against Human Trafficking (DL N° 824).
 Law Against Domestic Violence (DL N° 902. Last Amendment: DL N° 546).

Nicaragua

Equal Rights and Opportunities Act (N° 648).
 Nicaraguan Code of Labour and Social Security (N° 815).
 Comprehensive Law Against Violence Towards Women (N° 779; Last Amendment: N° 1058).
 Human Trafficking Law (N° 896).
 Law on the Nicaraguan Legal Digest of Family, Women, Childhood, Youth, Older Adults and Gender Equity (N° 1034).

Guatemala

Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Domestic Violence (DL N° 97-96).
 Law on the Dignification and Comprehensive Promotion of Women (DL N° 07-99).
 Educational Promotion Law Against Discrimination (DL N° 81-2002).
 Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women (DL N° 22-2008).
 Law Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Human Trafficking (DL N° 09-2009).
 Law on Criminal Jurisdiction in High-Risk Cases (DL N° 21-2009).
 Law on Immediate Search for Missing Women (DL N° 9-2016).
 Law on the Genetic Database for Forensic Use (DL N° 22-2017).

Panama

Law Establishing that It Is Optional for Married Women to Adopt Their Spouse's Surname in Personal Identity Documents (N° 22).
 Law on the Protection of Crime Victims (N° 31).
 Law on Equal Opportunities for Women (N° 4).
 Law Establishing the Mandatory Use of Gender Perspective in Language, Content, and Illustrations in School Works and Texts (N° 6).
 Law Amending and Adding Articles to the Penal and Judicial Codes on Domestic Violence and Child Abuse (N° 38).
 Executive Decree Regulating Law N° 4 on Equal Opportunities for Women (N° 53).
 Law Enacting Provisions for the Prevention and Classification of Crimes Against Sexual Integrity and Freedom (N° 16).
 Law on Human Trafficking and Related Activities (N° 79).
 Law Adopting Measures for Preventing Violence Against Women and Amending the Penal Code to Classify Femicide and Penalize Acts of Violence Against Women (N° 82).
 Law Amending Articles of Law N° 38 on Domestic Violence Procedures (N° 73).
 Law Creating Paternity Leave for Employees of Private Companies and Public Servants (N° 27).
 Law Establishing Women's Participation on State Boards (N° 56).
 Law Adopting Measures to Prevent, Prohibit, and Punish Discriminatory Acts (N° 7).

Honduras

Law on Equal Opportunities for Women (N° 34-2000).
 Law on Equity and Comprehensive Development for People with Disabilities (Decree N° 160-2005).
 Law Against Domestic Violence (Decree N° 132-97. Last Amendment: Decree N° 66-2014).
 Law on the National Prevention Mechanism Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment (Decree N° 136-2008. Last Amendment: Decree N° 356-2013).
 Law Against Human Trafficking (Decree N° 59-2012).
 Creation of the Unit for the Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides (Decree N° 106-2016).
 Law for the Protection of Women in Humanitarian Crises, Natural Disasters, and Emergencies (Decree N° 9-2023).
 Decree Amending the Law Against Domestic Violence N° 34,201 (Decree N° 66).
 Decree Amending the Penal Code (Executive Decree N° 33092).

Paraguay

Law on the Civil Rights of Women (N° 236).
 Law Against Domestic Violence (N° 1600).
 Law on Partial Reform of the Civil Code (N° 1/92).
 Law on Rural Women (N° 5446).
 Law on Comprehensive Protection of Women Against All Forms of Violence (N° 5777).
 Law Eliminating Discrimination Based on Maternity and Paternity, and Guaranteeing Equal Conditions (N° 6634).

Mexico

General Law for Equality Between Women and Men (DOF 2006/08/02. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/10/31).
 General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free from Violence (DOF 2007/02/01. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/01/26).
 General Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of These Crimes (DOF 2012/06/14. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/04/05).

Peru

Law Establishing Public Criminal Action for Crimes Against Sexual Freedom (N° 27115).
 Law Regulating Extraordinary Administrative Measures for Teaching or Administrative Staff Involved in Crimes of Violating Sexual Freedom (N° 27911. Last Amendment: N° 29988).

National Legislation

Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment (N° 27942. Last Amendment: N° 29430).

Law on Equal Opportunities Between Women and Men (N° 28983). To Prevent and Punish Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces (N° 30314).

Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women and Family Members (N° 30364).

Law Declaring National Interest in the Incorporation of Curricular Content to Prevent Violence Against Women and Family Members Through Education (N° 30815).

Supreme Decree Approving the National Gender Equality Policy (N° 008-2019-MIMP).

Supreme Decree Amending the Regulation of the Law on Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment (N° 021-2021-MIMP).

Supreme Decree Mandating Mandatory Gender Perspective Training for Prevention of Violence and Gender Discrimination in Public Administration (N° 010-2022-MIMP).

Legislative Decree Strengthening the Fight Against Femicide, Domestic Violence, and Gender Violence (N° 1323).

Legislative Decree Incorporating the Crimes of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Blackmail, and Distribution of Images, Audiovisual Materials, or Audio with Sexual Content into the Penal Code, and Amending the Sanction Procedure for Sexual Harassment (N° 1410).

Law on the Eradication of Domestic Violence (N° 17514).

Law Authorizing the Supreme Court of Justice to Create Family Courts of First Instance Specializing in Domestic Violence (N° 17707).

Law on Sexual Harassment (N° 18561).

Law Creating a Monthly Pension and Special Family Allowance for Children of Victims Who Died Due to Domestic Violence (N° 18850).

Law Establishing the Integrated National Care System (N° 19353).

Law Amending the Penal Code to Include Acts of Discrimination and Femicide (N° 19538).

Law on Gender-Based Violence Against Women (N° 19580).

Law on the Prevention and Combating of Human Trafficking (N° 19643).

Law Declaring the National Interest of the Code of Ethics in Public Service (N° 19823).

Law on Equality and Non-Discrimination Between Women and Men (N° 19846).

Venezuela

Law on Equal Opportunities for Women (GO Extraordinary N° 5398).

Organic Law on Prevention, Working Conditions, and the Working Environment (GO N° 38236).

Law for the Protection of Families, Maternity, and Paternity (GO N° 38773. Last Amendment: GO N° 6686).

Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free from Violence (GO N° 40548. Last Amendment: GO Extraordinary N° 6667).

Law for the Promotion and Use of Gender-Focused Language (GO Extraordinary N° 6654).

Uruguay

Law Prohibiting All Discrimination Violating the Principle of Equality of Treatment and Opportunities for Both Genders in Any Sector (N° 16045).

Law Enacting Regulations for All Public or Private Workers Who Are Pregnant or in the Lactation Period (N° 17215).

Source: Compilation based on research from the project: Women in Peace Operations: Supporting Inclusive Environments, implemented by RESDAL.

Participation in International Treaties

El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico: accession

Convention on the Political Rights of Women

17 of 20 countries ratified the Convention, of

JULY 7, 1954

Colombia: accession

Belem do Pará Convention

18 of 20 countries ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, of

JUNE 9, 1994

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

18 countries unanimously adopted it at the Fourth World Conference on Women, of

SEPTEMBER 15, 1995

El Salvador: signed. Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua: not signed.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

17 of 20 countries ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, of

OCTOBER 6, 1999

Source: Compilation based on own research.

Work Environments. Inclusion of Issues Regarding Sexual Harassment and Abuse

References in Codes of Justice and/or Military Discipline

Argentina	Serious misconduct is defined as: a military officer who makes a sexual request, for themselves or for another person, under threat of causing service or career-related harm to the victim. And as a serious fault: sexual harassment of the superior. The military officer who, taking advantage of a situation of superiority, makes a sexual request for themselves or for another person under threat of causing service or career-related harm to the victim. (Arts. 10 and 13, Law N° 26394, <i>Código de Disciplina de las Fuerzas Armadas</i>).
Bolivia	Military personnel who use armed force or influence in command or office to violate the dignity, health, liberty or property of any person for private purposes shall be liable to imprisonment from six months to one year. (Art. 200, <i>Código Penal Militar</i> , Law Decree 13321).
Brazil	Force someone, by violence or serious threat, to have carnal relations or to perform or allow another libidinous act to be performed with them. Perform or allow a soldier to perform a libidinous act with them in a place subject to military administration or in the exercise of a military function. (Arts. 232, 235, 238, 239, 407 and 408 <i>Código Penal Militar</i> , Decree 1.001, Last Amendment Law N° 14688).
Colombia	The offense shall be minor in promoting, performing, permitting or participating in sexual practices within military units, facilities or assets when performed in public, the development of the activities of the service and which thereby compromise the basic objectives of military activity and discipline. (Art. 77, <i>Código Disciplinario Militar</i> , Law N° 1862). Anyone who, during and in the course of an armed conflict, commits sexual acts by violence against a protected person shall be liable to imprisonment for ten (10) to ten and eight years and a fine. (Arts. 138, 139 <i>Código Penal Militar</i> , Law N° 1407).
Dominican Republic	Any conduct by a military officer which in their interpersonal relationships involves or tends to involve situations of sexual or occupational harassment, domestic violence, rape and any attack on personal integrity, although they do not fall within the scope of military disciplinary law, should be subject to the greatest possible attention when receiving complaints in this regard, and whoever receives them is obliged to act in accordance with the legal procedures in force. Considered to be moderate, concurrent misconduct: not taking action when reported sexual harassment, domestic violence, rape, among military personnel. Serious concurrent misconduct is considered: retaliating against someone who has reported sexual harassment or any other act of abuse of authority. Are considered to be breaches of morality and moderate good manners: adopting sexual expression, whether in a visual, verbal, written, corporal or other way, or displaying objects or images such as: underwear, magazines, books or multimedia with sexual content. (Art. 26, <i>Reglamento Militar Disciplinario de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , Decree N° 2).
Ecuador	Military personnel who become aware of and have evidence of gender-based violence, abuse, sexual or labour harassment or criminal offenses committed by military personnel in or related to deserted acts are obliged to report to the competent authorities. Serious misconduct: committing actions that constitute harassment at work against military personnel or servants of the military institution, duly verified. Making sexual innuendo, provided it does not constitute sexual harassment. Offences: committing acts of sexual harassment or abuse against military personnel, servants or servants of the military institution, duly verified. (Art. 189, 195 sub. 38, 66, 196 sub. 14, <i>Ley Orgánica de Personal y Disciplina de las Fuerzas Armadas</i>).
Guatemala	It is a serious offence to instruct subordinate personnel in the exercise of their duties or rank to affect or promote their rights with the purpose of obtaining sexual favours. (Art. 5, <i>Reglamento de Sanciones Disciplinarias</i> , <i>Acuerdo Gubernativo 24-2005</i>).
Honduras	Any offense is punishable if the offender abused the superiority of their sex in terms that the offended person could not defend. (Art. 7, <i>Código Militar</i> , Decree 76-06).
Nicaragua	Considered to be offences against morality and good manners, and shall be punishable by arrest from one day to three months: acts aimed at achieving sexual relations with staff, provided that it does not constitute an offence. (Art 231, Sub. b, <i>Código Penal Militar</i> , Law N° 566).
Paraguay	The offender of violent rape shall be punished by military prison for five to seven years, extending to the maximum according to the circumstances of the place and the quality of the person. The violent abduction of a woman from any state shall be punished by military prison not exceeding five years. (Art. 287 and 289, <i>Código Penal Militar</i> , Law N° 843).
Peru	Serious faults: making indecent insinuations, propositions, obscene gestures and/or using terms of a sexual nature or connotation (verbal or written), which are unbearable and offensive to the aggrieved. Use the position or rank to give, implicitly or explicitly, preferential treatment or benefits in exchange for sexual favours. (Annex III, <i>Ley del Régimen Disciplinario de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , Law N° 29131).
Uruguay	Military offenses are defined as the offenses committed by military personnel in service, with detriment to property, domicile and other rights protected by the Ordinary Penal Code, of other military personnel, on account of or for the purpose of their service, unless it is an attack on the physical integrity, honour or personal liberty of a superior, in which case this last requirement is not required. (Art. 59, <i>Código Penal Militar</i>).

Protocols for Action

Several countries have made progress in developing protocols for action. These include:

In **Uruguay**, by Presidential decree, the Protocol for action against sexual harassment at work and teacher-student relations was established in 2020 in the Ministry of National Defence.

In **Ecuador**, the Organic Law of Personnel and Discipline of the Armed Forces enacted in 2023 stipulates that the Ministry of Defence, in accordance with international human rights standards, shall issue protocols for action in cases of sexual harassment, labour and gender-based violence.

Zero Tolerance Pronouncements and Codes of Conduct

The highest ministerial authorities of defence have issued Zero Tolerance directives in Bolivia and Mexico.

The Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations

The Elsie Initiative was launched in 2017 to increase the meaningful participation of uniformed police and military women in UN peace operations.



Components of the Initiative

The Elsie Initiative consists of 6 components:

- 1 Bilateral partnerships with selected troop- and police-contributing countries.
- 2 The Elsie Initiative Fund.
- 3 Working with and at the United Nations to create more receptive environments in the context of UN missions.
- 4 Targeted research on women in peace operations.
- 5 Global advocacy.
- 6 Monitoring and evaluation.

The Elsie Initiative Fund

Launched in 2019, aims to support and encourage efforts to increase the meaningful participation of uniformed women in UN peace operations through assistance and incentives for troop- and police-contributing countries.



Project Funding:

- Barrier assessments to women’s full equal and meaningful participation.
- Projects addressing the recommendations resulting from the above-mentioned assessments.

Gender Strong Unit (GSU):

- Designed to incentivize troop- and police-contributing countries to deploy and integrate more women into formed police units (FPU) and/or military contingents in command, leadership, operational and technical positions.

The barrier assessment methodology used is the **Measuring Opportunities for Women in Peace Operations (MOWIP)**, developed in 2019 by DCAF and Cornell University’s GSS Lab as part of the research component of the Elsie Initiative. Several countries have applied this methodology: through DCAF’s pilot study (Bangladesh, Ghana, Jordan, Norway, Senegal, Uruguay and Zambia), independently (Canada and Germany), or with support from the Elsie Initiative Fund’s grant program (Cambodia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda).

Three Latin American countries have been awarded and/or selected:

- Mexico conducted the barrier assessment and was subsequently selected for project funding in 2024.
- Peru was selected for assessment in 2024.
- Uruguay was part of the pilot study, and was selected for project funding in 2022.

In all three cases RESDAL was selected as one of the implementing partners for the barrier assessments.



Research Component

Global Affairs Canada supports six organizations around the world in the second phase of the Initiative (2023-2025) to conduct research on key areas:



DCAF
Lessons learned and best practices on implementing MOWIP and the resulting recommendations.



GSS Lab – University of Cornell
Data-driven policy research using existing data from MOWIP. Support to the Elsie Initiative Fund.



International Peace Institute
Gender bias in missions and relationship between troop cohesion and sexual abuse.



Monash University
Caring responsibilities in the security sector and in peace operations.



RESDAL
Operational environment and responses to sexual harassment and abuse: interregional perspective.

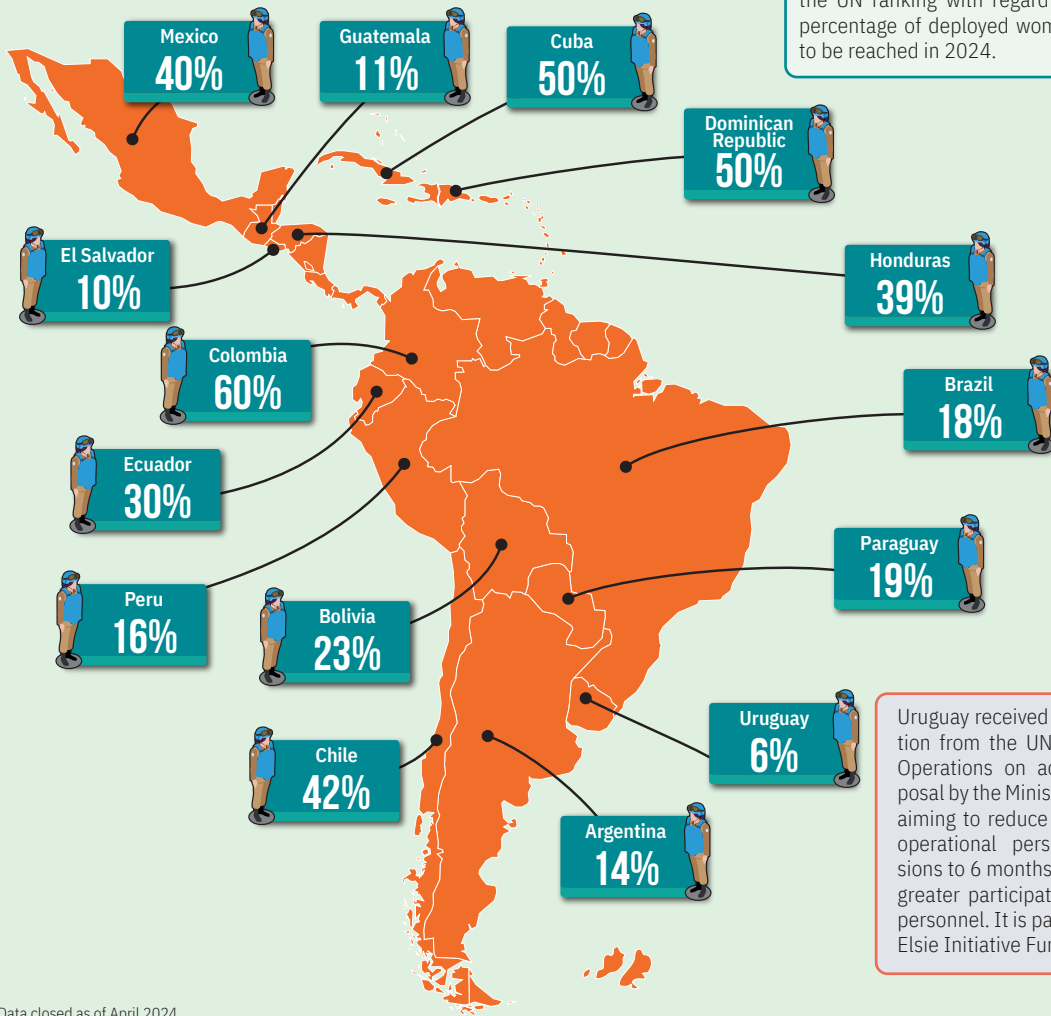


The Stimson Center
Gender-responsive leadership in peace operations.

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Elsie Initiative and the Elsie Initiative Fund, and the 2023 annual report of the Elsie Initiative Fund.

Women in Peace Operations

Percentage of Women in Total Deployed Personnel*



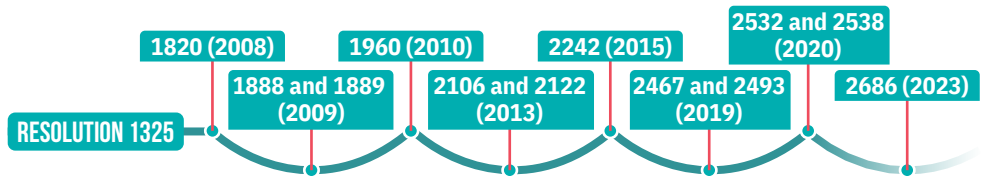
Latin American contributing countries stand out in the UN ranking with regard to meeting the target percentage of deployed women that is encouraged to be reached in 2024.

Uruguay received an official communication from the UN Department of Peace Operations on acceptance of the proposal by the Ministry of National Defence, aiming to reduce the rotation period for operational personnel in peace missions to 6 months, as a way of promoting greater participation by women military personnel. It is part of its project with the Elsie Initiative Fund.

*Data closed as of April 2024.

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Resolution 1325/2000 recognized that armed conflict affects women differently. The Security Council identified the need to empower women and increase their participation in decision-making related to conflict prevention and resolution.



National Action Plans (NAPs)

These are strategy documents that outline the country's approach and course of action to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda at international and national levels and the implementation of Resolution 1325/2000.

Include objectives, activities, methodologies and expected results to ensure the human rights of women and girls in conflict situations; prevent armed conflict and violence and ensure women's meaningful participation in peace and security.



Source: Compilation based on research conducted and on Women Peace and Security Programme of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, WILPF Monitoring and Analysis of National Action Plans; and on statistics from the official website of the Department of Peace Operations of the United Nations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Chapter 7

RISK AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Disaster Relief: The Institutional Framework of Civil Protection

ARGENTINA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Directorate for Federal Emergency Support	Law N° 27287, which creates the National System for Risk Management and Civil Protection (2016/10/20), regulated by Decree 383/2017.	Federal Coordination Secretariat of the National Ministry of Security	Ministry of Security
<p>The National System for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (SINAGIR) consists of the National Council (presided over by the National Executive Branch) and the Federal Council (provinces). Both councils have an Executive Secretariat of the SINAGIR, which operates within the National Ministry of Security. Its main responsibility is to establish policies and strategies within the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence is part of the system.</p>			

BOLIVIA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Vice Ministry of Civil Defence	Organic Law of the Armed Forces of the Nation N° 1405 (1992/12/30). Law N° 3351 on the Organization of the Executive Branch, regulated by Supreme Decree No. 28631. Law N° 602 on Risk Management (2024/14/11) and Supreme Decree N° 2342 (2015/05/20).	Vice Ministry of Civil Defence	Ministry of Defence
<p>The National System for Risk Reduction and Disaster and/or Emergency Response (SISRADE) is a coordinated set of structures, functional relationships, methods and procedures involving public and private entities and citizen organizations. It consists of a National Council (CONARADE) and Departmental and Municipal Committees.</p> <p>The Vice Ministry of Civil Defence, within the Ministry of Defence, leads and coordinates the National Emergency Operations Committee (COEN).</p>			

BRAZIL

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Risk and Disaster Management Center (CENAD)	Laws N° 12608 (2012/04/10) and 14750 (2023/12/12), and Decree N° 11830 (2023/12/14).	National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defence	Ministry of Regional Integration and Development
<p>The National System of Civil Protection and Defence (SINPDEC) consists of federal, state and municipal institutions. The National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defence is responsible for coordination activities and includes the National Risk and Disaster Management Center (CENAD). The National Policy on Civil Protection and Defence (PNPDEC) focuses mainly on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions aimed at civil protection and defence. A National Civil Protection and Defence Plan is under preparation.</p>			

CHILE

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Director of the National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (SENAPRED)	Law N° 21364, establishing the National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (2012/08/07). Decree N° 156, approving the National Plan (2002/03/12).	Undersecretariat of the Interior	Minister of the Interior and Public Security
<p>The National Committee for Disaster Risk Management is the highest body in charge of planning and coordinating the system at the national level. Regional and Communal Committees are also set up. SENAPRED is a decentralized entity that is responsible for advising, coordinating, organizing, planning and supervising related activities. The National Emergency Plan sets out the response actions, roles, functions, capacities and competences of the system's agencies. The National Policy must be updated at least every five years.</p> <p>The Minister of National Defence is a permanent member of the National Committee. The Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff provides military advice and coordinates and leads military support activities as well as the resources and capabilities provided by the Armed Forces.</p>			

COLOMBIA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Unit for Disaster Risk Management	Law N° 1523, which adopted the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management and established the National System (2012/04/24).	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management Directorate	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National System for Disaster Prevention and Response (SNPAD) aims at addressing the social process of risk management with a view to providing protection to the population in the Colombian territory; improving safety, wellbeing and quality of life; and contributing to sustainable development. It is coordinated by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>The Minister of Defence is part of the National Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response.</p>			

COSTA RICA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE)	Law N° 8488 on Emergencies and Risk Prevention (2005/11/22), regulated by Executive Decree N° 34361 (2007/11/21). Executive Decree N° 39322, approving the National Policy on Risk Management.	CNE Board	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Risk Management System is coordinated by the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE), the governing entity that is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the national plan at the different levels of government. The Minister of Public Security is a member of the Commission's Board.</p>			

CUBA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Civil Defence General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR)	Law N° 75 (1994/12/21). Decree-Law N° 170 (1997/05/08).	National Chief of Civil Defence Staff Municipal Coordinator of Civil Defence	National Civil Defence General Staff (EMNDC)
<p>The Civil Defence System encompasses all society and state forces to protect people, their property, social infrastructure, the economy and natural resources against disasters. It is led by the National Civil Defence General Staff of the FAR and the President of the Council of State through the Ministry of the FAR. The presidents of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies of People's Power are the heads of Civil Defence in their respective territories.</p>			

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Civil Defence Executive Directorate	Law N° 147-02 on Risk Management (2002/09/22).	National Council for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SN-PMR). The National Council is the governing body, which is responsible for guiding, leading, planning and coordinating the system. The National Emergency Commission is under the National Council and is chaired by the Civil Defence Executive Directorate. A National Technical Committee functions as an advisory body. The Emergency Operations Center plans and leads all coordination actions among the SN-PMR institutions.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Armed Forces is part of the National Council and of the National Technical Committee.</p>			

ECUADOR			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Risk Management Secretariat	Organic Law on Disaster Risk Management (12/07/2023).	Sectoral Security Cabinet	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Decentralized Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management System comprises the principles, processes, structure, competences and instruments for risk reduction, and emergency and disaster response and recovery. Its governing entity is the National Risk Management Secretariat, which has the rank of a ministry. The National Risk Reduction Committee (CNR) is an agency for interagency coordination.</p> <p>The Minister of Defence may be appointed to chair the Emergency Operations Committee (COE). The Armed Forces are part of the so-called humanitarian response agencies.</p>			

EL SALVADOR			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Civil Protection General Directorate	Legislative Decree N° 777. Law on Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (2005/08/18).	General Directorate	Ministry of Governance and Territorial Development
<p>The National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System is an interrelated system, which operates in a decentralized manner and bears the responsibility of designing and implementing civil protection and disaster risk prevention and mitigation work plans. A National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commission is directly under the Office of the Minister. Department, Municipal and Communal Commissions are also part of the system.</p> <p>The National Ministry of Defence is part of the National Commission.</p>			

GUATEMALA			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Reduction (CONRED)	Legislative Decree N° 109-96. Law of the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters of Natural or Provoked Origin (1996/11/06). Governmental Agreement N° 16-2021, National Council for Disaster Reduction (2021/12/13). Governmental Agreement N° 49-2012 (2012/03/14). Governmental Agreement N° 06-2011 (2011/05/18).	National Council of the CONRED Executive Board for Disaster Reduction	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) is a decentralized entity created to prevent disasters or reduce their impact on society. It comprises both public and private sector agencies and entities. The Minister of National Defence is the coordinator of the National Council, or in his absence, his alternate. The Executive Board for Disaster Reduction is the body in charge of making decisions for immediate and urgent implementation, and consists of the Coordination of the National Council, the Executive Secretariat of the CONRED, and any of the members of the National Council who are not government officials.</p>			

HAITI			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Civil Protection Directorate	Decree assigning responsibility for civil protection to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities (1986/05/31).	General Secretariat of the Ministry	Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities
<p>The National Disaster and Risk Management System (SNGRD) focuses on the comprehensive management of disaster risk. In 2019, the 2019-2030 Risk and Disaster Management Plan was approved. The system comprises a National Committee (CNGRD), a Permanent Secretariat (SPGRD) and a network of territorial committees.</p>			

HONDURAS			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO)	Law on the National Risk Management System (2009/08/28). Decree 032-2010, regulation of the SINAGER Law (2010/10/11).	SINAGER Board	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Risk Management System (SINAGER) is coordinated by the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), which functions as the system's Executive Secretariat. The system is designed to prevent and reduce disaster risks, as well as to prepare for, respond to and recover from damages caused by natural phenomena or human activities. At the territorial level, it is deployed in departmental, municipal and local emergency committees. The Secretariat of National Defence is a member of the SINAGER Board.</p>			

MEXICO			
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Civil Protection Directorate	General Law on Civil Protection (Last Amendment DOF 2023/12/21).	National Civil Protection Coordination	Security and Citizen Protection Secretariat (SSPC)
<p>The National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC) is made up of all the agencies and entities of the federal public administration, the systems of the states, municipalities and territorial districts of Mexico City, voluntary and neighborhood groups, fire departments, and representatives of various sectors. The National Civil Protection Coordination is in charge of the executive coordination of the system. This system is headed by the National Civil Protection Council, led by the President of Mexico. The National Civil Protection Council is a consultation and coordination body for matters related to the civil protection policy, and the SSPC is its Executive Secretariat. The Secretariats of National Defence and Navy implement their respective Civilian Population Relief Plans.</p>			

NICARAGUA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED)	Law N° 337, which creates the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (2000/03/08).	Executive Secretariat	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) is a coordinated set of structures, functional relationships, methods and procedures among ministries and public sector institutions. It is made up of a National Committee, which is the system's governing body, State bodies and institutions, and departmental, municipal and autonomous region committees.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence, accompanied by the Army Chief, is part of the National Committee. The General Staff of Civil Defence of the Nicaraguan Army is in charge of organizing and preparing the population at regional, departmental, municipal and local levels.</p>			

PANAMA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Civil Protection System Directorate (SINAPROC)	Law N° 7 organizing the National Civil Protection System (2005/02/11). Resolution N° 177 (2008/05/23).	General Director of Civil Protection	Ministry of Government
<p>The National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC) is a body with legal status under the Ministry of Government. Its main objective is to plan, investigate, lead, supervise and organize policies and actions to prevent material and psychosocial risks, and to evaluate the danger of natural disasters. Its functions include the promotion of educational programs, as well as the analysis, research and dissemination of technical and scientific information on natural and anthropogenic threats. The SINAPROC promotes the national risk management plan.</p>			

PARAGUAY

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Emergency Secretariat (SEN)	Law N° 2615/05, which creates the National Emergency Secretariat (2015/06/08). Regulatory Decree N° 11632/13 (2013/08/12). Decree 1402/14, National Policy (2014/03/24).	Minister Executive Secretary	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Emergency Secretariat (SEN) of Paraguay is the body entrusted with the country's risk management. It is directly under the Office of the President of the Republic of Paraguay. Its role and mission focus on disaster risk management and reduction. The SEN leads the implementation of the National Policy on Risk Management and Reduction (PNGRR). It encompasses an Executive Council. An Emergency Council, a National Technical Committee and a National Operational Committee are also established.</p> <p>The Commandant of the Military Forces is part of the Executive Council. The Armed Forces are involved in the system.</p>			

PERU

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Disaster Risk Management Council	Law N° 29664, which creates the National Disaster Risk Management System (2011/02/18).	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Vice Minister of Territorial Governance	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Disaster Risk Management System (SENAGERD) encompasses the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, as its governing body, and the National Disaster Risk Management Council, which includes the Ministry of Defence, the National Center for Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risks (CENEPRED), the National Institute of Civil Defence (Indeci), regional governments and the National Center for Strategic Planning (Ceplan). The National Disaster Risk Management Council is the highest-level body for political decision-making and strategic coordination.</p> <p>The Armed Forces are part of the system and participate in all matters regarding preparedness and response, in accordance with their competences and in coordination with, and support to the pertinent authorities. The Armed Forces act on their own account in emergency situations.</p>			

URUGUAY

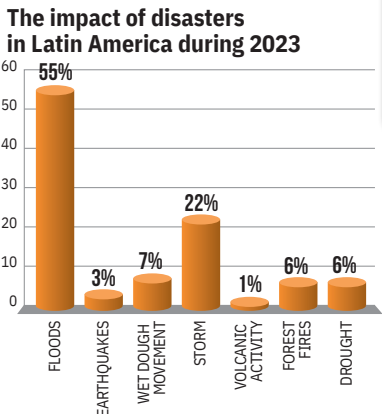
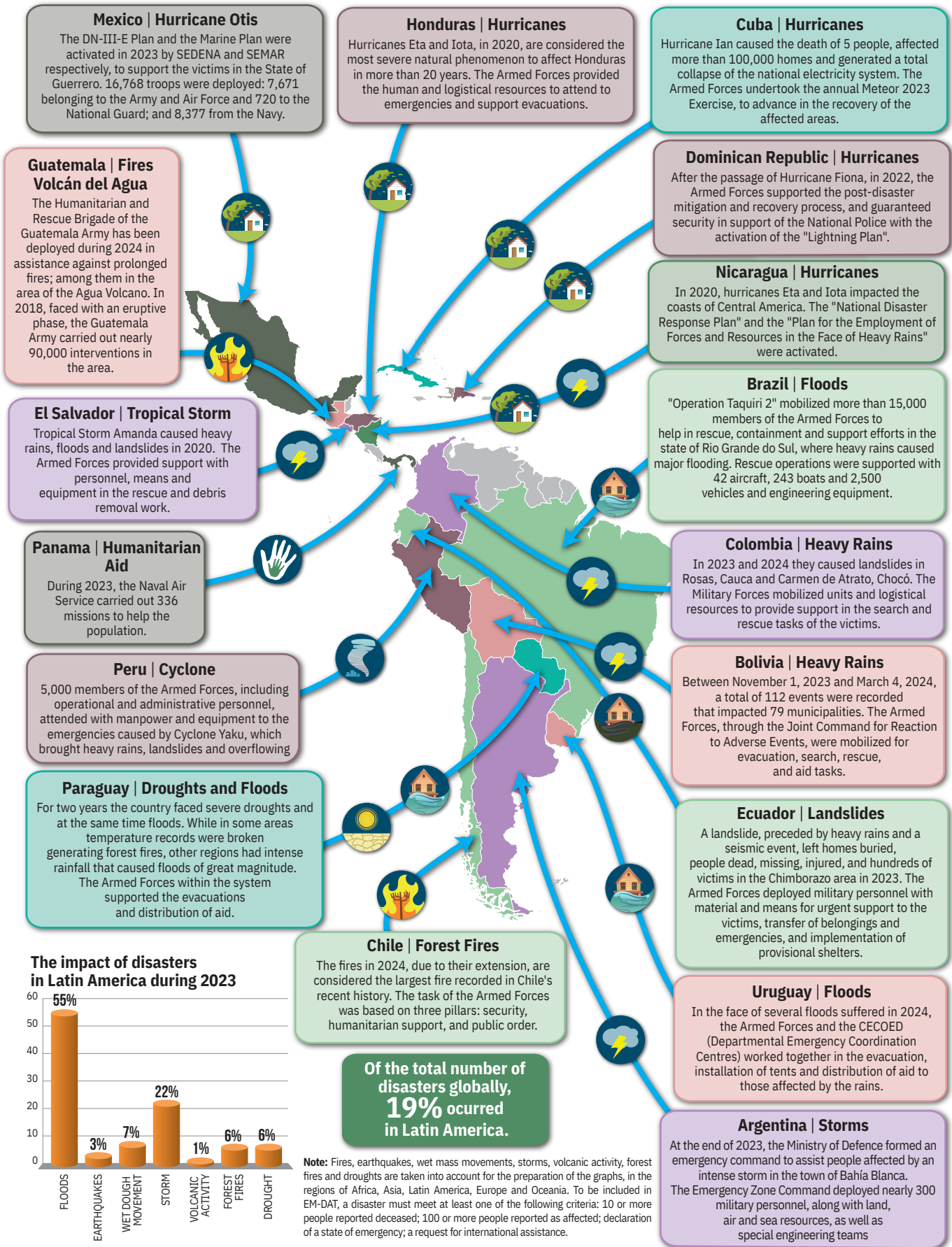
Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Emergency Directorate	Law N° 18621, which creates the National Emergency System (2009/10/25). Decree N° 372/022 (2022/11/16).	National Emergency System Higher Directorate National Emergency and Risk Reduction Board	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Emergency System (SINAE) coordinates the tasks and responsibilities of various actors in disaster management, effectively combining public and private efforts according to what is needed in each phase of the system, and ensuring the efficient management of the resources required for implementing the necessary actions. This Directorate is the highest decision-making and coordination agency in the system. The Emergency and Risk Reduction Board, with its Secretariat being the National Directorate, is the coordination body of the Executive Branch for defining public policies. Emergency Departmental Committees are established.</p> <p>The Ministry of National Defence is part of this Board and of the Departmental Committees.</p>			

VENEZUELA

Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate	Presidential Decree N° 1557, Law on the National Organization of Civil Protection and Disaster Management (2001/11/13).	Vice Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection	Ministry of the People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace
<p>The National Risk Management System is coordinated by the National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate, which serves as the technical advisory body to the National Coordinating Committee for Civil Protection and Disaster Management.</p> <p>The units of the National Armed Forces are at the disposal of the competent authority and operate under the leadership of their natural commanders.</p>			

Source: Compilation based on the mentioned legal framework.

Defence and Disaster Response



Of the total number of disasters globally, 19% occurred in Latin America.

Note: Fires, earthquakes, wet mass movements, storms, volcanic activity, forest fires and droughts are taken into account for the preparation of the graphs, in the regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and Oceania. To be included in EM-DAT, a disaster must meet at least one of the following criteria: 10 or more people reported deceased; 100 or more people reported as affected; declaration of a state of emergency; a request for international assistance.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by countries; annual reports of the Ministries of Defence and Public Security (Panama); presentations by authorities to National Congresses; SENAPRED (Chile); official accounts of X of the Armed Forces; and The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT).

International Cooperation Mechanisms

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



At the international level, OCHA is responsible for the coordination of responses to emergency situations. It ensures the framework within which the various actors involved in a certain situation can develop their tasks, thus contributing to the overall effort and promoting an efficient interaction between civilian and military actors.

The Oslo Guidelines, developed in 2007, are the primary framework for civil-military cooperation on this issue. They contain the guidelines for the use of foreign military and civil defence assets in international disaster relief operations.

United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination System (UNDAC)



It is an international response system created to offer support during the initial phase of an emergency. It also aims at providing advice and strengthening national and regional disaster response capacity.

UNDAC has trained, equipped and self-sufficient teams that can be deployed within less than 48 hours anywhere in the world. The teams are trained in skills for needs assessment and for strengthening national and regional disaster response capacity.

When required, UNDAC teams can establish an On-Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC) and a Reception and Departure Centre (RDC), which provide a platform for cooperation, coordination and information management for international humanitarian response agencies and national responders.

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)



INSARAG
Preparedness Response

It is a global network of organizations under the umbrella of OCHA, which is responsible for issues related to Urban Search and Rescue (USAR). The advisory group coordinates and regulates the operations of specialized international urban search and rescue teams available for deployment in disaster-affected countries.

USAR Brigades

INSARAG developed a standardized methodology for the international certification of urban search and rescue teams in various countries (USAR Brigades).

ARGENTINA

ARG10 - FEDERACION BOMBEROS CORDOBA
ARG11 - 2 de JUNIO
ARG12 - PFA-BEFER
ARG13 - Brigada Puma
ARG14 - Brigada ETAC

ECUADOR

Rescate y Salvamento, Ecuador

GUATEMALA

USAR - GUA11

HONDURAS

Cuerpo de Bomberos de Honduras

MEXICO

Equipo de Respuesta Inmediata a Emergencias o Desastres (E.R.I.E.D.)
Escuadrón de Rescate y Urgencias Médicas
USAR - Cruz Roja Mexicana
USAR - Jalisco
USAR - Guadalajara

PERU

USAR - Cuerpo General de Bomberos Voluntarios

COLOMBIA

COL-1 - Colombia SNGRD
COL-11 - Unidad de Operaciones Especiales en Emergencias y Desastres PONALSAR
COL-13 - Comando de Ingenieros del Ejército
COL-15 - Cruz Roja Colombiana Seccional Caldas
COL-16 - Defensa Civil Colombiana Seccional Caldas
COL-17 - Cruz Roja Colombiana Seccional Quindío
COL-18 - Benemérito Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de Cali
COL-19 - Armada Nacional de Colombia
COL-20 - Benemérito Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de Pasto
COL-21 - Benemérito Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios Manizales
COL-22 - Cuerpo Oficial de Bomberos de Pereira
COL-23 - Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de Yumbo
COL-24 - Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de Yopal
COL-25 - Cuerpo Oficial de Bomberos de Dosquebradas

VENEZUELA

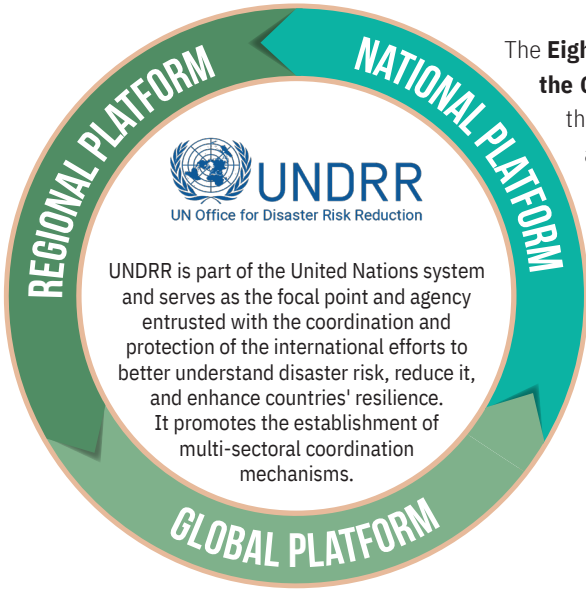
Fuerza de Tarea Caracas

26% of USAR Brigades worldwide are located in Latin America.



Only **37%** exceeds this number.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)



The **Eighth Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean** (PR23) was held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 2023. Its main theme was “Science and Technology for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management”.

The global platform allows governments, civil society organizations, international organizations, academics and scientists to exchange experiences. In 2022 it was held in Indonesia, and in 2025 it will be held in Switzerland.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

It is the main instrument at the global level that provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. Priorities for action include understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in risk reduction for resilience and increasing disaster preparedness.

Subregional Mechanisms



Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

Created in 1991, by decision of the Heads of Government of CARICOM Member States, as an intergovernmental body.



Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC)

Created within the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA) as a regional organization to promote international cooperation and the exchange of information, experience, and technical and scientific advice on disaster prevention, mitigation, and response. Host country: Guatemala.



Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities for Integrated Risk Management of MERCOSUR (RMAGIR)

Created in 2015, with biannual meetings, to promote a MERCOSUR platform on comprehensive disaster risk management.



Humanitarian and Rescue Unit (UHR-CFAC)

Created in May 2000 by the Superior Council of the Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC) and made up of the UHR of each Member Army. It is deployed in disaster/emergency situations under a minimum protocol that allows countries to provide rapid support.



Regional Center for Seismology for South America (CERESIS)

Created in 1996 as an international organization to monitor seismology and volcanic activity, with a view to reducing structural, environmental, social and cultural vulnerability to this type of events.



Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention (CAPRADE)

It is part of the Andean Community System. In 2017, its member countries submitted the *Andean Strategy for Disaster Risk Management*.

Risk Management Framework

Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

Protect the marine and coastal environment; promote the development of emergency response plans and scientific research; encourage regional cooperation among Caribbean countries.

1983

Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance

Promote cooperation and assistance in disaster situations among OAS member countries.

1991

SIDS (Small Island Developing States) Partnership Framework

Provide the necessary social and economic support for these States to plan their strategy.

1994

Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction within the Framework of the Andean Community (CAN)

Promote regional cooperation to develop policies and strategies, as well as to strengthen institutional capabilities for risk management.

2003

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Strengthen preparedness, capacity and resilience in the face of an emergency.

2015

Escazu Agreement

Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. Ensure access to information and public participation and strengthen cooperation capabilities.

2018

The most significant assistance case of the decade:

The work of defence forces in the context of COVID-19 crisis

References: Assistance to public health-care system. Food and / or drinking. Public order / Borders. Others.

Guatemala

- Support to the transport of COVID-19 test kits.
- Support to the construction of the Temporary Hospital in Quetzaltenango.
- Food distribution.
- Border protection.
- Patrolling to enforce compliance with measures adopted.
- Making face masks for military personnel.

Mexico

- Implementation of DN-III-E Plan.
- Repatriation of Mexican nationals and foreigners.
- Armed forces hospitals made available for use in the emergency.
- Contracting of health-care professionals and qualified workforce to support the National Health System.

El Salvador

- Adapting spaces to make them fit for quarantine centers.
- Food and drinking water distribution to people in quarantine centers.
- Border protection and detection of blind spots in the country.
- Implementation of health controls and vehicle checks.
- Disinfection of areas surrounding quarantine centers.

Costa Rica (Public Force)

- Food and clothes distribution.
- Border protection.
- Patrolling.

Panama (Aeronaval Service)

- Distribution of food supplies and bags.
- Drinking water distribution.
- Disinfection of facilities.
- Implementation of prevention protocols for vessels.
- Implementation of land and air naval patrolling.

Ecuador

- Repatriation of nationals.
- Transportation of essential goods, medical supplies and food kits.
- Set up of emergency tents and emergency hospitals.
- Distribution of food kits and rations.
- Drinking water distribution.
- Border protection in coordination with the Police and Customs.
- Patrolling and checks to ensure compliance with measures implemented.

Peru

- Set up of a mobile hospital at the international airport for the care of people entering the country.
- Transfer of medical supplies, personal protection equipment and COVID-19 test samples.
- Production of face masks and personal protection equipment.
- Distribution of food kits and personal cleaning items.
- Drinking water distribution.
- Production of alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Border protection.
- Patrolling and checks to ensure compliance with measures implemented.
- Repatriation of nationals.

Bolivia

- Building disinfection chambers.
- Transportation and distribution of medicines, bio-security equipment and COVID-19 test samples.
- Food distribution.
- Patrolling in cities and setting up fixed checkpoints.
- Border protection through patrolling with the Police.
- Production of surgical masks and protective face masks.
- Repatriation of French tourists.
- Production of alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

Chile

- Opening and set up of modular hospitals, temporary hospitals, emergency tents and field modules.
- Transportation and distribution of various medical supplies, medicines and mechanical ventilators.
- Transportation of kits for COVID-19 tests.
- Transportation and distribution of beds and cots for medical centers.
- Distribution of rations and food boxes.
- Patrolling, airport control, health control and health barriers.
- Border controls.
- Support to vaccination centers.
- Disinfection of areas with high circulation.
- Production of face masks.

Honduras

- Transportation and distribution of ventilators, suction tubes, biomedical equipment and medical supplies.
- Opening of a temporary isolation center in the Olympic Village and of hospitals and shelters as isolation centers.
- Transportation of patients.
- Distribution of food supplies and food rations.
- Drinking water distribution.
- Disinfection of markets and supermarkets.
- Border controls.
- Implementation of control actions and patrolling.

Dominican Republic

- 575 troops assigned to support health institutions.
- Distribution of medicines.
- Food rations distribution.
- Implementation of patrols jointly with the Police.
- Manufacturing of surgical gowns and protective face masks.

Venezuela

- Food distribution.
- Border protection.
- Patrolling to ensure compliance with measures adopted.
- Production of surgical masks and protective face masks.
- Disinfection of locations with high circulation of people.

Colombia

- Set up of field hospitals, tactical tents and adaptation of sites for hospital care.
- Transportation of medicines and medical equipment.
- Food distribution.
- Patrolling to enforce compliance with lockdown and curfew.
- Checkpoints, protection to shopping malls, dissemination of prevention information.
- Making face masks.
- Border protection.

Brazil

- Setting up emergency tents, hand-washing stations and emergency hospitals.
- Repatriation of nationals.
- Transporting medical material, vaccines, respirators and ventilators.
- Food, liquid soap and alcohol-based hand sanitizer distribution.
- Drinking water distribution.
- Border protection.
- Support to influenza vaccination campaigns.
- Blood donation campaign.
- Disinfection of locations with high circulation of people.
- Production of alcohol-based hand sanitizer and cloroquine.
- Production of personal protection equipment: cloth face masks, disposable hats and gowns.

Paraguay

- Transport units made available for the population.
- Preparation of venues to make them fit for patient isolation.
- Disinfection of venues.
- Distribution of food kits to families in educational institutions.
- Production of personal protection kits.
- Border controls.
- Patrolling.

Uruguay

- Set up of tents in hospital venues and military resources and personnel made available to the health system.
- Support of military drivers to enable doctors to visit households.
- Food distribution.
- Patrolling for urging people to stay at home.
- Repatriation of nationals and foreigners.
- Border controls.
- Making face masks.

Argentina

- Production of alcohol-based hand sanitizers.
- Production of face masks, sheets for surgical centers and disposable gowns.
- Repatriation of nationals.
- Distribution of food, rations and bags of supplies.
- Water purification and distribution to communities in need.
- Deploying and setting up a medical hospital.
- Transfer and distribution of medical devices and supplies.
- Support and participation in influenza vaccine campaigns.

Source: Compilation based on daily social media posts (then Twitter) of the Armed Forces from the different countries in the period from March 10 to April 10, 2020.

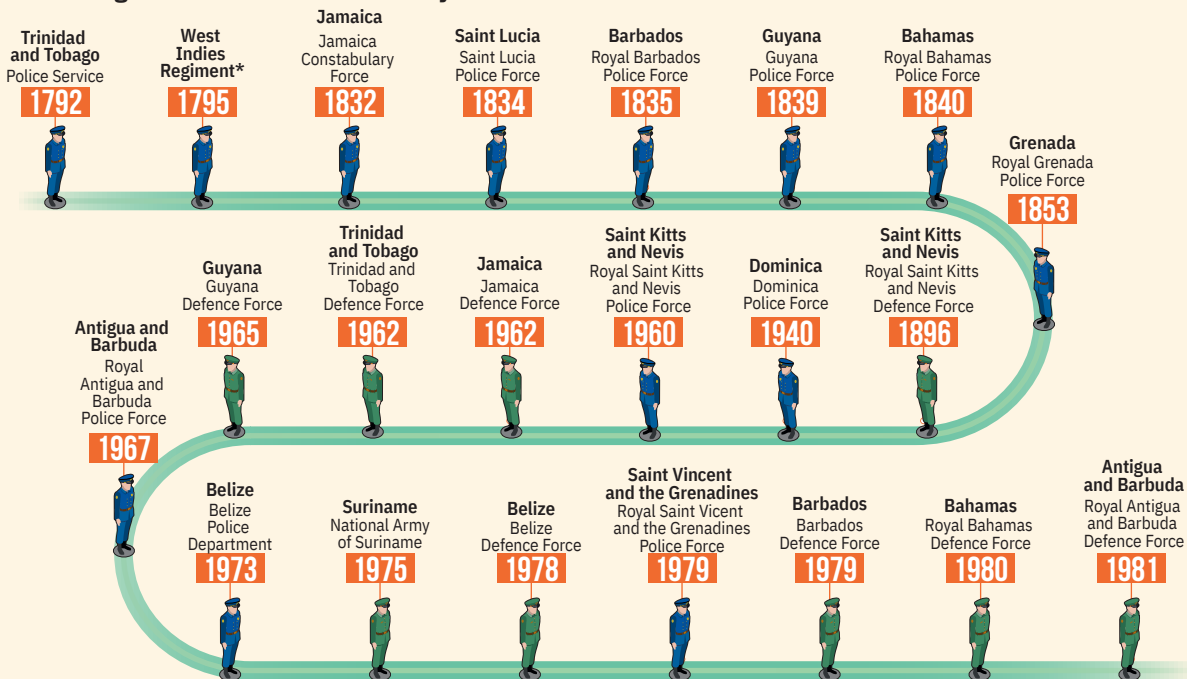
THE CARIBBEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY

The non-Spanish speaking Caribbean is an area of vast heterogeneity that from the foundation of common concerns has established cooperative spaces between states and international actors.

Risks and emergency management is one of the most pressing concerns; cooperation spaces in this area are an experience for other regions, and the activity of Caribbean States in international forums on this issue is intense. Although their realities differ from those of Latin America, they share the same hemispheric structures and historical agendas and neighborly relations.

The countries have constructed their political systems and structures on the foundation of their processes of decolonization and maintain strong links with countries such as Great Britain, United States, and Canada, both due to historical and linguistic reasons. The characteristics of their territories and populations influence the composition of regular-size defence forces and the presence of police and constabulary forces.

The Emergence of Defence and Security Forces in the Caribbean



*Created in 1795, the West India Regiment was an infantry unit of the British Army recruited and generally stationed in the British colonies of the Caribbean. The Regiment differed from similar forces recruited in other parts of the British Empire in that it formed an integral part of the regular British Army. As countries became independent, they started creating their own defence forces, which were no longer part of the West Indies Regiment.

Legal Framework

Antigua and Barbuda

Police Act (Chapter 330 - 1967/08/22. Last Amendment: N° 34 - 2020/12/31).
The Defence Act (N° 10 - 2006/10/06. Last Amendment: N° 18 - 2021/09/02).
The Visiting Forces Act (2007/03/21).
The Disaster Management Act (N° 13 - 2002/09/10).

Bahamas

Police Act (N° 205 - 1965. Last Amendment: N° 26 - 2013).
Defence Act (Chapter 211 - 1979. Last Amendment: N° 31 - 2020/12/09).
Disaster Risk Management Act (N° 39 - 2022/12/09).

Barbados

Defence (Amendment) Act (Chapter 159 - 1979/08/15. Last Amendment: 2021).
Police Act (Chapter 67 - 1961/10/16. Last Amendment: N° 2 - 2020).
Emergency Management Act (Chapter 160 - 2007/04/01).

Belize

Police Act (Chapter 138 - 1951. Last Amendment: 2018).
Defence Act (Chapter 135 - 1978. Last Amendment: 2020).
Disaster Preparedness and Response Act (Chapter 145 - 2000/12/31).

Dominica

Police Act (Chapter 14:01 - 1940. Last Amendment: N° 9 - 2018/05/14).
Emergency Powers (Disaster) Act (Chapter 15:02 - 1987. Last Amendment: 2020/04/08).

Grenada

Police Act (Chapter 44, revised laws of Grenada 1990. Last Amendment: N° 8 - 2006).
Disaster Management Bill (Chapter 203 - 2023/03/08).

Guyana

Police Act (Chapter 16:01 - 1957/08/09. Last Amendment: 1983/09/30).
Status of Visiting Police Forces Act (N° 7 - 2008/07/31).
Defence Act (Chapter 15:01 - 1966. Last Amendment: N° 8 - 2024/05/31).

Jamaica

The Constabulary Force Act (1935/12/19).
The Defence Act (1962/07/31. Last Amendment: N° 7 - 2017/04/07).
The Visiting Forces Act (N° 20 - 1975/04/11).
Disaster Risk Management Act (2015/02/19. Last Amendment: 2021/02/24).

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Police Act (2003).
Defence Act (1997).
National Disaster Management Act (Chapter 19:06 - 1999/01/06. Last Amendment: 2022/12/31).

Saint Lucia

Police Act (Chapter 14:01 - 2004).
Disaster Management Act (N° 30 - 2006/07/20).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Police Act, 280.
National Emergency and Disaster Management Act (N° 15 - 2006/10/19).

Suriname

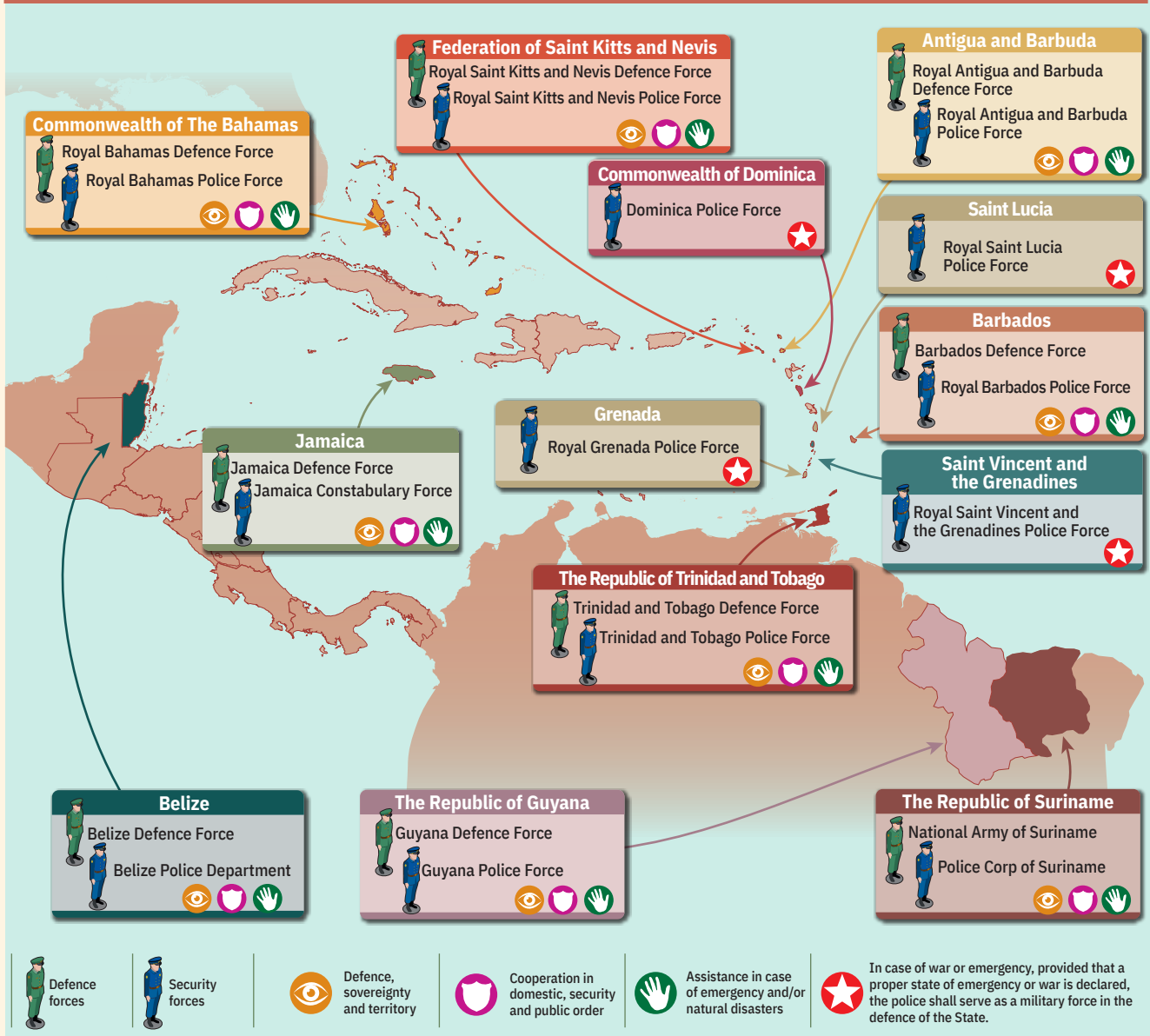
Law on the National Army (SB N° 27 - 1996/05/27).
Military Disciplinary Law (SB N° 7 - 1975/02/11).
Military Status Act (SB N° 28 - 1996/05/17).
Recruitment Law (SB N° 98 - 1970/07/10).

Trinidad and Tobago

Defence Act (Chapter 14:01 - 1962).
Disaster Measures Act (Chapter 16:50, N° 47, 1978/12/13. Last Amendment: 2014/12/31).
Police Service Act (Chapter 15:01 - 2006).

Source: Compilation based on the legislation mentioned above and official sites of the Ministry of Legal Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, Ministry of Legal Affairs of the Bahamas, Parliament of Barbados, National Assembly of Belize, Government of Dominica, Royal Police of Grenada, Parliament of Guyana, Ministry of Justice, Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Government of Saint Lucia, Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, National Assembly of Suriname, and Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago.

Missions of Defence and Security Forces

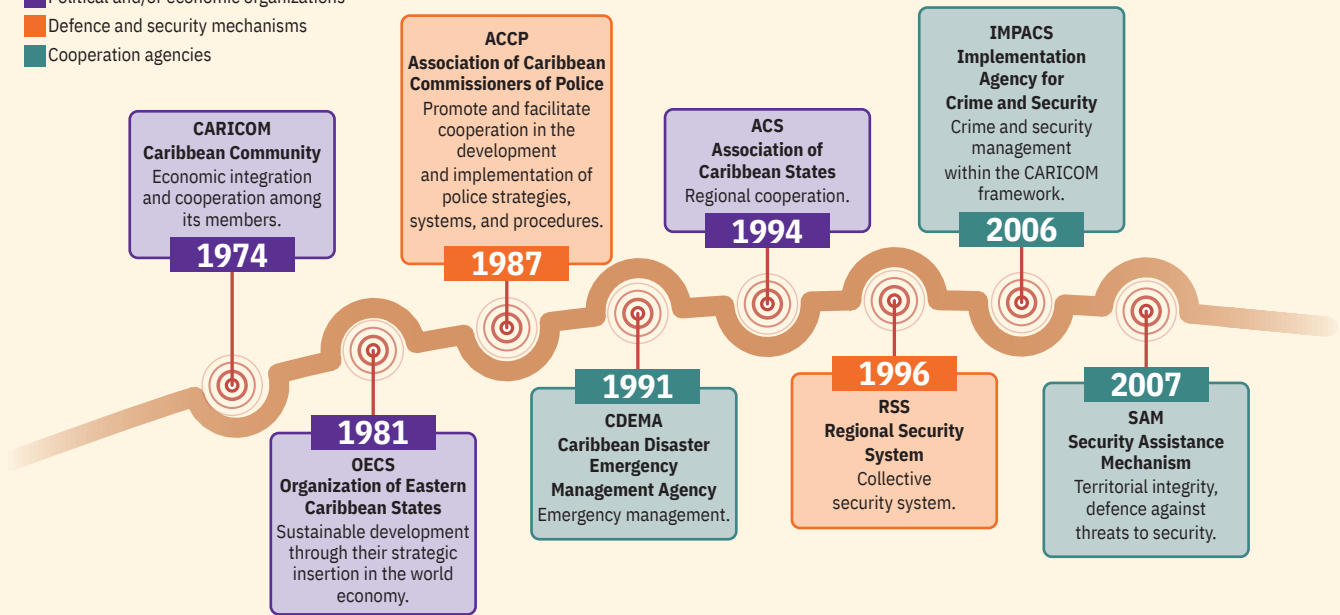


Antigua and Barbuda	Population: 94,300 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1981
Bahamas	Population: 412,600 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1973
Barbados	Population: 282,000 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1966
Belize	Population: 410,800 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1981
Dominica	Population: 73,000 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary republic since 1978
Grenada	Population: 126,200 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1974
Guyana	Population: 813,800 inhabitants	Form of government: Semi-presidential republic since 1966
Jamaica	Population: 2,825,500 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1962
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Population: 47,200 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1983
Saint Lucia	Population: 180,300 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1979
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Population: 103,700 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary monarchy since 1979
Suriname	Population: 623,200 inhabitants	Form of government: Presidential republic since 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	Population: 1,534,900 inhabitants	Form of government: Parliamentary republic since 1962

Source: Compilation based on Defence (amendment) Act, 2007 (Antigua y Barbuda). Defence Act, Chapter 211 (Bahamas). Defence (amendment) Act, Chapter 159, 2013 (Barbados). Defence Act, Chapter 135 (Belize). Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (Dominica). Defence Act, Chapter 15:01 (Guyana). Ministry of National Security and the Defence Act (Jamaica), Defence Act (Saint Kitts y Nevis). Webpage of the Ministry of Defence (Suriname). Defence Act, Chapter 14:01 (Trinidad and Tobago). Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (Population).

Regional Organizations

- Political and/or economic organizations
- Defence and security mechanisms
- Cooperation agencies



Participation in Regional Organizations

Anglophone Caribbean and Suriname				Other dependencies and countries in the region				Latin America			
Antigua and Barbuda				Anguilla				Colombia			
Bahamas				French Antilles				Costa Rica			
Barbados				Dutch Antilles				Cuba			
Belize				Aruba (1)				Dominican Republic			
Dominica				Bermuda				El Salvador			
Grenada				Curacao				Guatemala			
Guyana				Cayman Islands				Haiti			
Jamaica				Turks and Caicos Islands (1)				Honduras			
Saint Kitts and Nevis				Virgin Islands				Mexico			
Saint Lucia				British Virgin Islands				Nicaragua			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				Montserrat				Panama			
Suriname				Saint Martin				Venezuela			
Trinidad and Tobago											

(1) Aruba, Curacao, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands, along with France on behalf of French Guyana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, are associate members of ACS. Anguilla, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Venezuela have observer status in CARICOM

CARICOM	ACS	OECS	ACCP
IMPACS	RSS	SAM	CDEMA

Members of Organizations and Regional Systems

	Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CMDA)	Conference of American Armies (CEA)	System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)	Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR)
Antigua and Barbuda				
Bahamas				
Barbados				
Belize		(1)		
Dominica				
Grenada				
Guyana				
Jamaica				
Saint Kitts and Nevis				
Saint Lucia				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
Suriname		(1)		
Trinidad and Tobago			(1)	

(1) Observer members

In the CDMA process, Caribbean states show particular interest in non-traditional aspects of security (natural disasters, arms trafficking, drug trafficking, among others). Their final statements and speeches include the small island states of the Caribbean.

XII CMDA – Trinidad and Tobago

In 2016, the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas was held in Trinidad and Tobago. The final declaration signed by the ministers of the hemisphere welcomed the holding of CDMA, held for the first time in the Caribbean Community, as a testimony to the commitment of this region to cooperation in the field of defence and security. They also recognized the specific problems and challenges faced by small island states.

Photo: Prime Minister's Office, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Compilation based on official websites of the above-mentioned institutions and the 12th Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas, Declaration of the Port of Spain.

Multinational Exercises

References

● Anglophone Caribbean ● Other countries in the Caribbean ● Central America, Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic ● South America ● United States ● European countries ● Canada



PANAMAX

Biannual command post exercise aimed at enhancing multinational interoperability and strengthening security in the Panama Canal. Simulated defence of the Panama Canal against threats such as terrorism, natural disasters, and military aggression.

- Multinational force coordination.
- Crisis response and disaster relief.
- Maritime security operations.



TRADEWINDS

Annual exercise focused on enhancing regional security cooperation, disaster response capabilities and strengthening maritime and land forces in the Caribbean region. Focuses on countering transnational threats such as illicit trafficking, piracy and natural disasters.

- Maritime interdiction.
- Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
- Search and rescue missions.



COMMANDO FORCES

Annual exercise aimed at enhancing the skills, readiness and interoperability of special operations teams. Focuses on military-to-military relationships, increases training knowledge and improves regional security.

- Special operations training
- Counterterrorism drills.
- Tactical operations.
- Hostage rescue missions.



UNEX 2024

UNEX is a Regional Security System activity designed to test the efficiency of security organizations within RSS Member States in responding to hazard events and crime and security operations. It also aims to strengthen regional and national response plans to transnational organized crime.

- Joint military and law enforcement operations.
- Disaster response simulations.
- Counter-narcotics exercises.
- Search and rescue operations.



UNITAS

Annual exercise aimed at boosting interoperability, maritime security and regional cooperation among naval forces. Longest-running multinational maritime exercise, promotes security and stability and focuses joint naval operations.

- Live-fire exercises.
- Search and rescue drills.
- Anti-submarine warfare.
- Amphibious landings.
- Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) operations.



Humanitarian Allied Forces (FAHUM)

Exercise focused on improving multinational collaboration and disaster response readiness, concentrating on humanitarian assistance. Simulated scenarios including natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes to practice coordination, logistics and emergency response.

- Disaster response simulations.
- Coordination of humanitarian aid.
- Interoperability training.



CARIBE WAVE

Annual exercise aimed at testing and improving tsunami response capabilities. Simulates tsunami scenarios triggered by seismic events to evaluate the effectiveness of warning systems and emergency response protocols.

- Tsunami warning and alert dissemination.
- Evacuation drills.
- Public awareness and education campaigns.



CARIBEX

Exercise focused on strengthening maritime security, improving regional cooperation and the operational readiness of naval forces.

- Interoperability training.
- Joint naval exercises.
- Maritime patrols and interdiction.



Source: Compilation based on the official sites of the Regional Security System (RSS), Caribe Wave, and the US Southern Command

Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)

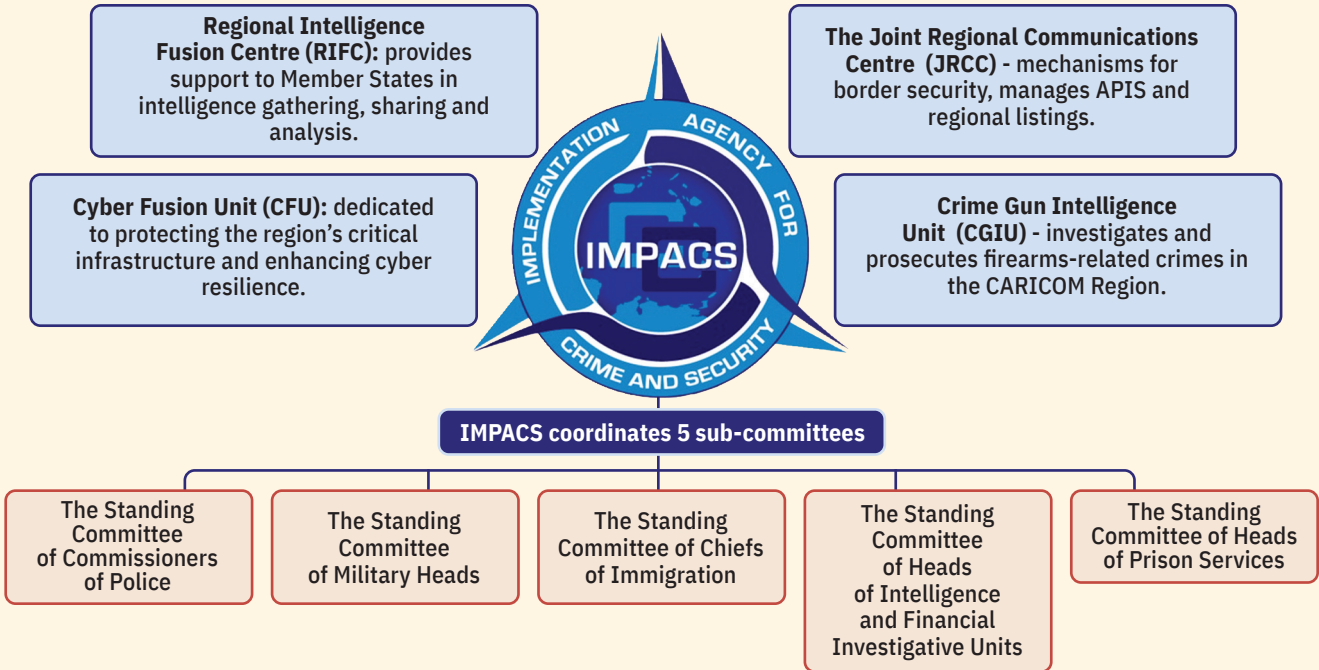
Operational center of CARICOM’s crime and security management structure, tasked with researching, monitoring and evaluating programs, analyzing data, preparing background documents and reports and overseeing the development and implementation of projects within the regional crime and security agenda.

Year of creation **2006**

Seat  **Trinidad and Tobago**

2001 Conference of Heads of Government established a **Regional Task Force on Crime and Security**.

2005 Conference of Heads of Government established the **Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)**.



Main Projects

Expand Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)

Expanding APIS - electronic data interchange system established for the collection, processing and analyzing of passenger and crew data to facilitate travel and to target high risk travelers.

Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network

Combating illicit firearms through ballistic identification and information sharing among CARICOM member states and international partners, enhancing regional and international collaboration in preventing and addressing firearms trafficking.

Integrated Border Systems for the OECS

Aims to create a Maritime Single Window (MSW) for the OECS member states. This digital platform will centralize maritime documentation and enhance border control operations by integrating various agencies’ requirements and improving coordination.

Anti-Human Trafficking Initiative

Enhancing the capacity of personnel in the criminal justice systems to combat human trafficking. Key achievements include a regional

training program on human trafficking and anti-human trafficking and Operation Carisica, which led to over 170 arrests and the rescue of more than 60 trafficking victims, including vulnerable children.

Digital Transformation Project - OECS

Enhancing digital services, technologies, and skills in Eastern Caribbean countries. The project focuses on improving cybersecurity, data protection, and privacy by building trust in online transactions, strengthening digital infrastructure, and creating a supportive regulatory environment.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative CBSI-Connect

Law enforcement educational institutions in the Caribbean are collaborating and sharing training within the CBSI initiative that unites CARICOM members and the Dominican Republic with the USA to address security threats through funding and initiatives aimed at reducing illicit trafficking, increasing public safety, and promoting social justice.

Strategic Plan CARICOM IMPACS 2024 – 2029

Under the slogan “mutual security through cooperation,” this strategic plan seeks to make IMPACS the leading regional security organization in the Caribbean, so that it continues to promote safe communities in the region. Among the points of the plan to achieve the objectives is innovation to strengthen capacities in resilience, management, and agility to improve the impact and result of activities.

Caribbean Maritime Security Strategy (CMSS)

It is a strategy formulated in collaboration with the Caribbean states that seeks to implement an action plan to protect the region’s maritime security and interests. The CMSS strategy presents an action plan to strengthen understanding of maritime security threats; build capacities; and increase cooperation among countries for response and research.

State Parties:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Compilation based on the official sites of CARICOM and IMPACS.

Cricket World Cup (ICC T20)

In 2024, the Cricket World Cup was played in the United States, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

The preparations for a previous Cricket World Cup had been the starting point for thinking of a regional security strategy that would be geographically dispersed and cover all CARICOM member states. In May 2024, CICTE held, with support from the Government of Canada, the Technical Experts' Meeting to strengthen safety coordination for major sporting events in the Caribbean. It was attended by both regional organizations and government representatives



Photo: Official website of CARICOM.

A Single Domestic Space

A single domestic space was established between Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. This means that visitors and residents of countries could move freely, only completing the migration formalities in the first country of arrival.



Source: Compiled based on the official website of CARICOM, IMPACS, and the Cricket World Cup 2024.

Regional Security System (RSS)

Collective security system whereby members agree that any armed attack against any of them, whether by a third state or other sources, represents and armed attack against all of them. Security forces are comprised of military and police personnel, contributed by each Member State.

Year of creation **1996**

Host Country **Barbados**

Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.



Working Areas

Asset Recovery

Targeting organized crime by recovering criminal assets and enforcing money laundering laws:

- Financial investigations and asset recovery.
- Asset management and disposal.
- Counter terrorism and terrorist financing.
- ARIN-CARIB network

Operations

Coordinating security, humanitarian and disaster response operations:

- Air Wing.
- Maritime.
- Department of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response.
- RSS Security Response Mechanism.

Policing and Risk Management

Strategic policy advice on law enforcement and common policing standards:

- Digital Forensics Lab.
- Transnational organized crime Task Force.
- Office of Professional Responsibility.

Strategic Services and International Affairs

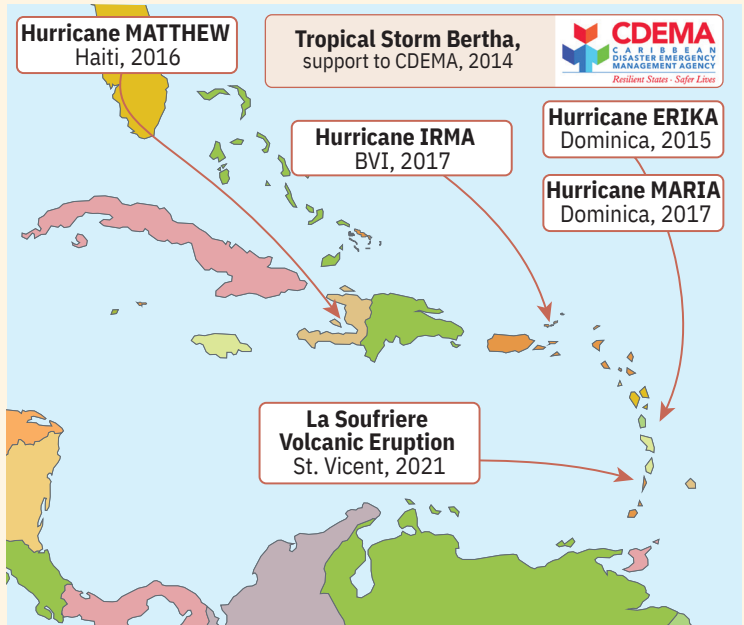
Coordinates RSS strategic programming, resource mobilization, policy research, project management, and IT services:

- Resource mobilization.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Strategic planning.

Training and Doctrine

Developing, coordinating, and delivering training programs for RSS personnel:

- Training Institute.
- Training prospectus.

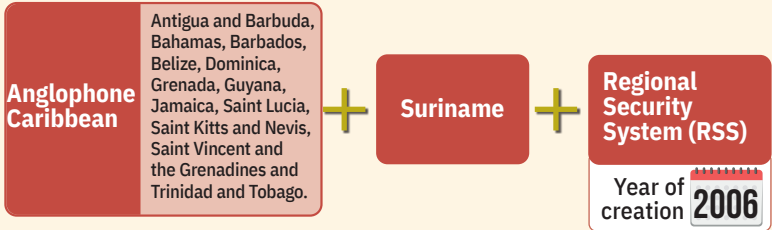


The Department of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DM/HA)

coordinates responses to natural and manmade disasters with the CDEMA CU's Regional Response Mechanism. It mobilizes and deploys the **CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU)**, composed of military, police and fire personnel, to affected Caribbean Member States. The CDRU coordinates humanitarian relief efforts, including distributing supplies and restoring critical infrastructure, in close collaboration with other disaster management officials.

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Regional Security System (RSS).

Security Assistance Mechanism



Treaty to establish a security assistance mechanism, creating a link between different actors (the RSS and non-member States, the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname).

Objectives:

- Disaster response.
- Regional resource mobilization and deployment for national and regional crisis management and fight against crime.
- Combat and elimination of threats to national and regional security.
- Preservation of the territorial integrity of participating States.

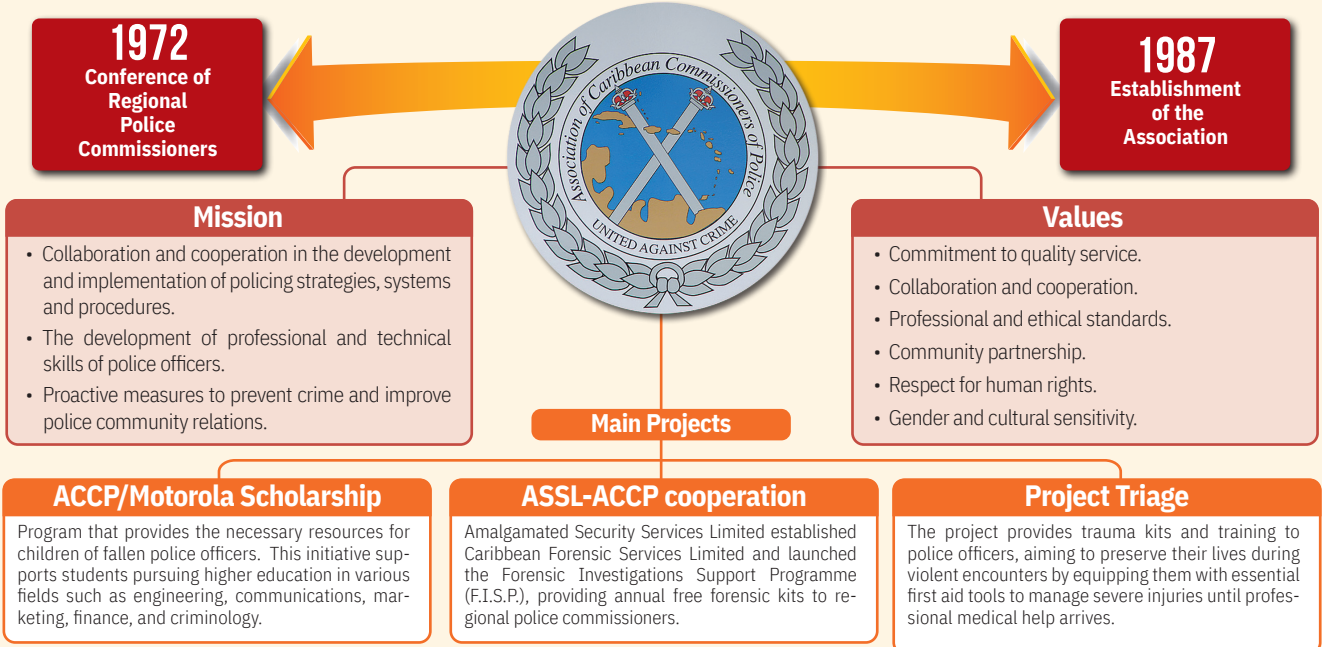
A Joint Coordination and Strategic Planning Committee, comprised of the Regional Security System (RSS) Coordinator and the Security Chiefs of the Member States, has been established for its implementation. Where Defence Forces exist, both their Commander and the Commander of the Police Force are members of the Committee.

Source: Compilation based on the *Treaty Establishing the Regional Security System* (05/03/1996), and information provided by the Permanent Secretariat of the RSS (Central Liaison Office, Barbados).

Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)

ACAP works to promote regional cooperation in the fight against criminal activities in areas including narcotics, terrorism and organized crime, as well as the exchange of information in criminal investigation, sharing of common services which may include training, forensic analysis and research and the effective management of law enforcement agencies.

Year of creation **1987** | Host Country **Barbados**



38^o Annual General Meeting, Belize



It was held in May 2024 and representatives from 18 countries participated. The meeting was held under the theme “Enhancing Regional Security through Enhanced Law Enforcement Cooperation”, addressing strategies that Caribbean countries can use to address transnational crime, illegal arms and drug trafficking, and armed violence. (Photo: official website of the ACCP. 2024 Meeting in Belize).

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is a regional organization that coordinates disaster response and management across its Member States in the Caribbean. It provides support in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery to strengthen the region's resilience to natural and man-made hazards.

Year of creation **1991**

Host Country **Barbados**

1991

CDERA is created by the decision of Heads of Governments of CARICOM.

2009

The concept of emergency management is adopted and expands the scope of their action.

Functions

- Mobilising and coordinating disaster relief.
- Mitigating or eliminating the immediate consequences of disasters in Participating States.
- Providing immediate and coordinated response by means of emergency disaster relief to any affected Participating State.
- Providing reliable and comprehensive information on disasters affecting any Participating State to interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.
- Coordinating the adequate emergency disaster response capabilities among the Participating States.

Structure

Council
Highest political body.
Heads of Government of participating States.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
Technical and programmatic advisory arm of the CDEMA, comprised of the National Disaster Coordinators and representatives of specialized regional organizations.

Coordinating Unit
Deals with longer-term mitigation issues and is managed by an Executive Director appointed by the Council.

Caribbean Safe School Programme

Partnership for advancing safe school implementation at the national level among Caribbean countries led by Ministries of Education.

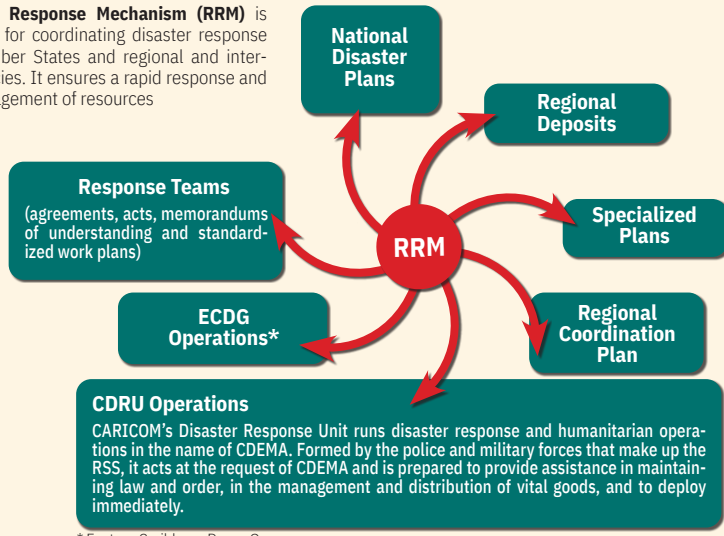
CDEMA Regional Training Centre

Builds capacity for Comprehensive Disaster Management and sets standards for CDM capabilities, through multi-stakeholder collaboration and engagement.

DIPECHO Caribbean Projects

Aimed to enhance disaster preparedness and risk reduction in various Caribbean countries through Integrated Early Warning Systems (EWS) and improved information management, fostering regional cooperation and mutual learning in disaster risk reduction.

The **Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)** is an agreement for coordinating disaster response between Member States and regional and international agencies. It ensures a rapid response and effective management of resources



* Eastern Caribbean Donor Group

Early Warning Systems Project

Strengthening integrated early warning systems for more effective disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean through knowledge and the transfer of tools.

Model Safe School

Enhances the resilience of the education sector to natural hazards by implementing comprehensive risk management and safety measures in schools across several Caribbean countries.

NDRM Programme

Aims to enhance disaster risk management and reduce vulnerability to natural hazards in the Caribbean through improved preparedness, risk reduction, and capacity building initiatives.

For better coordination, the mechanism is divided into four subregions:

- Northwest:**
led by Jamaica, and covers: Bahamas, Belize and Haiti.
- East:**
led by Antigua and Barbuda, and covers: Anguilla, Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Virginia Islands.
- Centre:**
led by Barbados, and covers: Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- South:**
led by Trinidad and Tobago, and covers: Grenada, Guyana and Suriname.



Flood in Guyana, 2021. Photo: CDEMA's official Facebook account.

Haiti Earthquake (2021)

In the context of the 7.2 earthquake that struck Haiti in 2021, CDEMA deployed members of the CARICOM operational assistance team and elements of the sub-region coordination unit..

Source: Compilation based on information from the official website and X account of the CDEMA.

Specific Support Programme for CDEMA

The program was created in 2017 from the need to respond to hurricane seasons affecting the region. After an initial review of the regional response supported by Canada, the UK and UNICEF, the Specific Support Programme for CDEMA was designed and launched, with financial support from the Government of Canada.



Objectives



Supports: Emergency management authorities | The CDEMA Coordination Unit | National emergency management organizations

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is composed of experts in disaster management, gender relations, regional security, and international development agencies, including:

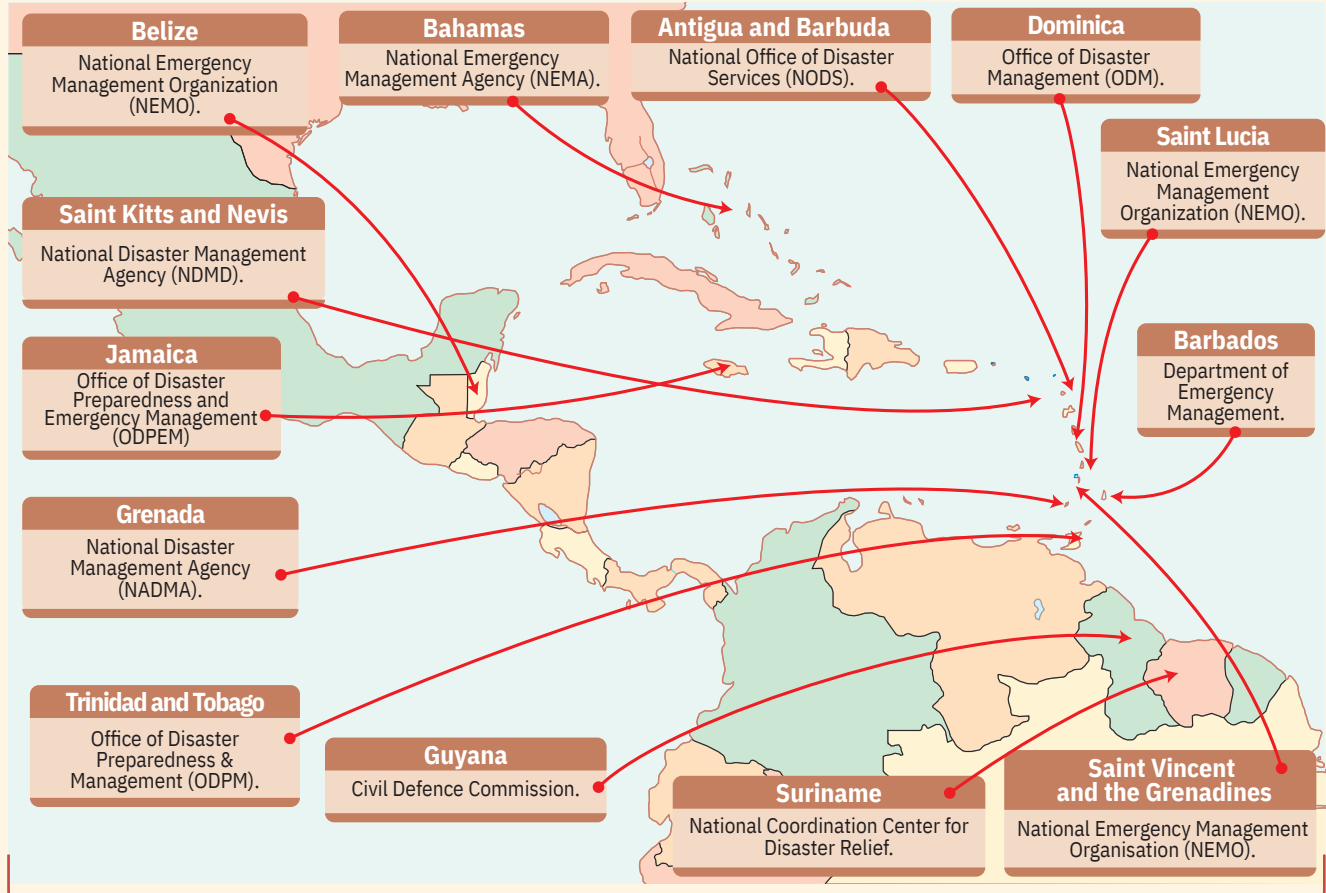
- Global Affairs Canada.
- The CDEMA Coordinating Unit.
- European Union delegation in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean States, OECS and CARICOM/CARIFORUM.
- United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.
- USAID - Eastern and Southern Caribbean.
- The Regional Security System.
- One representative from each of the four CDEMA sub-regional focal points.
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean.
- UN Women Multi-Country Office - Caribbean.

Women and children are one of the key groups that require assistance

Canada has committed its financial assistance to the programme for this year

Caribbean Early Recovery Fund Established to support local projects in countries

National Organizations in CDEMA



Source: Compilation based on information on the official website and X accounts of the CDEMA and the Regional Response Mechanism, official websites of the governments and agencies of the countries mentioned above

The Caribbean - Canada Defence Relationship

Military Training Cooperation Programme (MTCP)

It is an international training programme conducted by the Canadian Department of National Defence, which seeks to promote understanding and strengthen the capabilities of non-NATO military forces through training, counseling, and face-to-face training in Canada.

Participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

Latin America and the Caribbean Operational Support Centre

The Canadian Armed Forces have operational support centers for their overseas operations, which allow for easy movement of people, material, equipment and supplies, as well as to provide humanitarian assistance and rapid response to disasters or emergencies. Jamaica hosts the Latin America and Caribbean operational support center.

Caribbe Operation

It is an initiative coordinated by the Canadian Joint Operations Command to support the mission to combat drug trafficking in international waters. In this context, ships and aircraft are deployed in the Caribbean Sea on a rotating basis. In operation CARIBBE 2024, a Canadian vessel was deployed to assist in the seizure of 800 kilograms of contraband and illicit substances.

Caribbean Military Academy

Based in Jamaica, and founded on the foundation of centres of excellence that were established with support from Canada, since 2019 the Academy has been providing professional military education to the entire Caribbean. An agreement with the University of the West Indies allows for academic degrees.

Caribbean Special Tactics Centre (CSTC)



Provides training and certification to security for specialized professional security forces. All courses are open to Caribbean partner nations and units within the Jamaica Defence Forces (JDF), and throughout the Caribbean. It was created out of a memorandum of understanding between the defence forces of Jamaica and Canada.

Photo: © Caribbean Military Academy.

Exercise Tropical Dagger

Sponsored by the Global Affairs Canada Anti-Crime Program and the US Southern Command, Canadian Special Operations Forces Command is conducting this training exercise with countries in the region.

Source: Compilation based on official sites of the Caribbean Military Academy and the Department of National Defence of Canada; annual reports from the Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation.

Antigua and Barbuda



Official name: Antigua and Barbuda
Office of the Prime Minister
Parliamentary monarchy since 1981
Member of the Commonwealth

Population: 94,300 inhabitants
Territorial Extension: 440 km²
GDP (in USD): 2,127,000,000
% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.47%

Office of the Prime Minister

Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force

Personnel: 306 Regular Forces

1st Battalion
 Coast Guard
 Service and Support Unit

Personnel: Reserve Forces

The Antigua and Barbuda National Cadet Corps is an organization of young people who volunteered to be cadets during their high school studies. Its main objective is to train young people in the military field, but also to promote certain attitudes such as discipline, loyalty, leadership and citizenship.

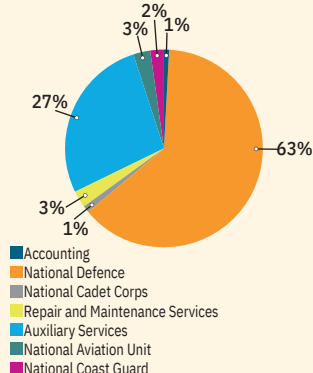
The Force actively collaborates with the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy, especially through the Coast Guard Intelligence Unit.

Responsible for the country's defence and other tasks as determined by the Defence Committee.

Regular Forces Personnel, by sex



Distribution of Defence Budget, 2024



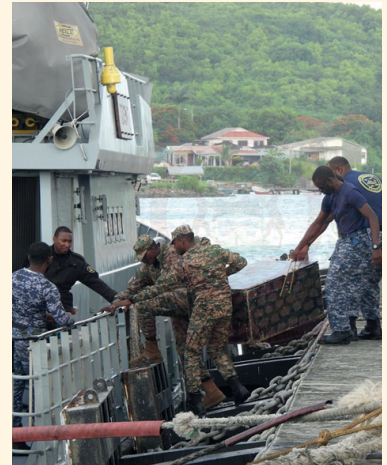
Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 330 - 1967/08/22. Last Amendment: N° 34 - 2020/12/31).
 The Defence Act (N° 10 - 2006/10/06. Last Amendment: N° 18 - 2021/09/02).
 The Visiting Forces Act (2007/03/21).
 The Disaster Management Act (N° 13 - 2002/09/10).

National Advisory Committee on Disaster Preparedness and Response

The members of the Committee shall be:


- The Prime Minister as President.
- An alternate Chairperson to be appointed.
- The Minister responsible for public security.
- Any other members deemed relevant by the Prime Minister, such as: the Police Force; the Defence Force; the Fire Service; the Meteorological Department; the Public Services Authority; the ministries responsible for public health; environment, public safety, public works and local government; and persons and non-governmental organizations as the Prime Minister may consider.



Deploying for the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit in July 2024. Photo: Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force.


Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Budget Estimates 2024; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Bahamas

	Official name: Commonwealth of the Bahamas	Population: 412,600 inhabitants
	Ministry of National Security	Territorial Extension: 13,880 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1973	GDP (in USD): 14,390,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.47%

Ministry of National Security

Royal Bahamas Defence Force



Personnel: 1,831 Regular Forces

Squadron Air Wing Department

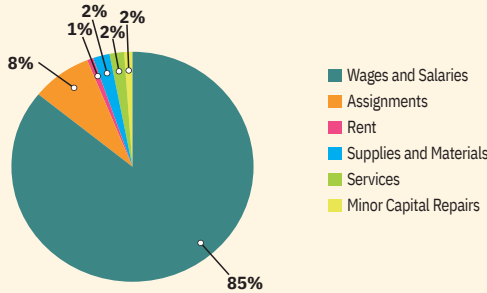
Reserve Forces

Its mission is to defend the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, provide assistance to law and order enforcement and carry out humanitarian tasks together with their local and international partners.

Legal Framework

Police Act (N° 205 - 1965. Last Amendment: N° 26 - 2013).
 Defence Act (Chapter 211 - 1979. Last Amendment: N° 31 - 2020/12/09).
 Disaster Risk Management Act (N° 39 - 2022/12/09).

Distribution of Defence Budget, Fiscal Year 2023/2024



Maritime rescue mission of the Defence Force. Photo: official site of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force.

Naval officers take the Young Naval Officer course at the Britain Royal Navy College for 9 months.

In June 2024, a four-day workshop and seminar on ethics and military justice was held to begin the process of reforming the military justice system and establish new ethics regulations.

The Bahamas Defence Force held a workshop on prevention and response to domestic violence cases, to encourage the creation of inclusive and safe environments for staff.


Inter-Ministerial Committee on Disaster Risk Management

The following are members of the Committee:

- The Prime Minister, as President.
- Ministers responsible for: disaster risk management; finance; national development planning; tourism; housing; transport; public works; health; agriculture; environment; international relations; public services; social welfare; communications; and national security.


Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Budget Draft Estimates 2024/2025; Central Bank of The Bahamas (exchange rate, August 2024); Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Barbados

	Official name: Barbados	Population: 282,000 inhabitants
	Office of the Prime Minister	Territorial Extension: 430 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1966	GDP (in USD): 6,863,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.63%

Office of the Prime Minister

Barbados Defence Force



Personnel: 626 Regular Forces

1st Battalion Coast Guard

Air Wing

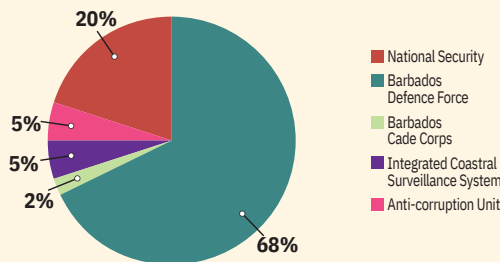
Reserve Forces

Its mission is defending the country from external invasions or attacks, patrol the coastal zone to prevent contraband and other illegal activities and assist other agencies in the case of natural or manmade disasters.

Legal Framework

Defence (Amendment) Act (Chapter 159 – 1979/98/15. Last Amendment: 2021).
 Police Act (Chapter 67 – 1961/10/16. Last Amendment: N° 2 - 2020).
 Emergency Management Act (Chapter 160 – 2007/04/01).

Distribution of Defence Budget, Fiscal Year 2023/2024



Department of Emergency Management

The government established an Emergency Management Department, which is conformed with:

- A Director, who facilitates and coordinates the development and implementation of plans.
- An Emergency Management Advisory Council, which recommends policies, programmes and activities to improve the risk management programme, and reviews activity reports.

Its functions are:

- Review government programs and activities related to emergency management.
- Develop and recommend policies to promote emergency management.
- Collect, analyze and interpret related information and conduct research.
- Conduct education and information dissemination programmes in this area.
- Provide technical advice on the matter to the government.


Barbados is the host country of the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA), the Regional Security System (RSS), and the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP).

Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC)

Established in 2006 as part of regional initiatives for the 2007 World Cricket Championship. It is one of the two sub-agencies of CARICOM - IMPACS, and its mission is to provide an effective method of passenger control to strengthen and ensure security of the region's borders. Assists in the detection of people traveling with stolen, lost or false documents through identification and monitoring of movements of persons considered a threat to regional security.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned; Budget Estimates 2024; Eastern Central Bank of Barbados (exchange rate, August 2024); official website of CARICOM IMPACS; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Belize

	Official name: Belize	Population: 410,800 inhabitants
	Ministry of National Defence and Border Security	Territorial Extension: 22,970 km ²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1981	GDP (in USD): 3,296,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 1.1%

Ministry of National Defence and Border Security

Belize Defence Force

Personnel: 1,636 Regular Forces

- 1st and 2nd Battalion
- Service and Support Battalion
- Volunteer Battalion
- Special Boat Unit
- Air Wing
- National Coast Guard*

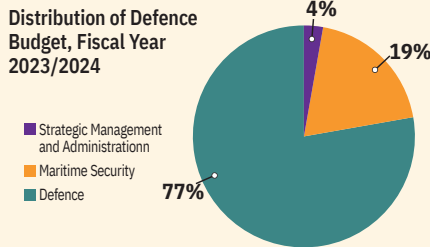
Reserve Forces

*Independent from the Defence Forces.

The Defence Force may provide assistance in matters of public security when required by the Ministry of Security.

Operation Fast Ball
In July 2024, the Ministry of National Defence and Border Security and the Defence Forces activated *Operation Fast Ball* to begin preparations for the arrival of Hurricane Beryl, thus mitigating its impact.

It is responsible for the defence of Belize, for bringing support to the civilian authorities in maintaining order, and other functions defined by the Governor General.



Belize - Mexico
Joint foot, vehicle and boat patrols are conducted along the Hondo River (boundary between these countries), as well as meetings between authorities to coordinate such border control activities.

Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 138 – 1951. Last Amendment: 2018).
Defence Act (Chapter 135 – 1978. Last Amendment: 2020).
Disaster Preparedness and Response Act (Chapter 145 – 2000/12/31).



Community support missions. Road repair. Photo: official Facebook account of the Belize Defence Force.


The National Disaster Preparedness and Response Advisory Committee

Composed of:

- The Prime Minister as President.
- Alternate Chairperson to be appointed.
- Any other members the Prime Minister considers relevant, such as the Police Force; the Defence Force; the Fire Service; the ministries responsible for public health, environment, public works and local government; and persons or organizations as determined by the Prime Minister.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for fiscal year 2024-2025; Central Bank of Belize (exchange rate, August 2024); social media of Belize Defence Force; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Dominica

	Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica	Population: 73,000 inhabitants.
	Ministry of National Security and Legal Affairs	Territorial Extension: 750 km ²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1978	GDP (in USD): 708,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Security Budget over GDP: 1.70%

Ministry of National Security and Legal Affairs

Dominica Police Force

Personnel: 619 Regular Forces

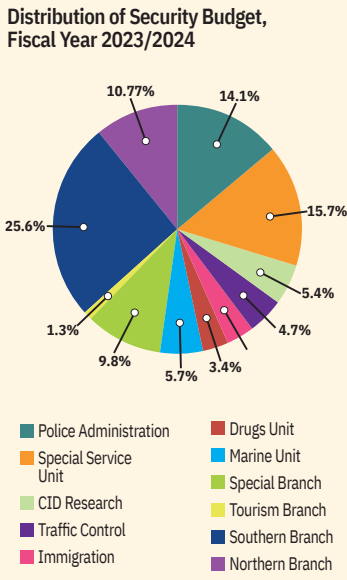
- Departments
- Marine Unit

Reserve Forces

Commission of the Police Service
Created under the Dominica Constitution Order, it has the power to appoint and remove officials in the Police Force below the rank of Deputy Chief of Police, and to exercise disciplinary control.

In the event of a disaster or emergency, the President may declare a state of emergency and assume emergency powers. In these cases, the President is authorized to issue orders to secure the elements essential for the preservation of the health, welfare and safety of the community.

Its mission is to protect and serve, guaranteeing the safety of all.



Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 14:01 – 1940. Last Amendment: N° 9 - 2018/05/14).
Emergency Powers (Disaster) Act (Chapter 15:02 - 1987. Last Amendment: 2020/04/08).



Assembly of Mobile Unit during training for the management of ODM disaster response. Photo: Office of Disaster Management (ODM) Facebook account.

Office of Disaster Management (ODM)

Within the government of Dominica, the ODM is responsible for coordinating disaster programming at all stages and implementing Integrated Disaster Management. Works in collaboration with the National Organization for Emergency Planning and with national, regional and international actors to plan and organize disaster response.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Budget Address 2024; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); official website of the Office of Disaster Management (ODM); Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Grenada



Official Name: Grenada

Office of the Prime Minister

Parliamentary monarchy since 1974

Member of the Commonwealth

Population: 126,200 habitants.

Territorial Extension: 340 km²

GDP (in USD): 1,406,000,000

% of Security Budget over GDP: 1.86%

Ministry of National Security¹

Royal Grenada Police Force

Personnel: 1,190 Regular Forces



Departments

Coast Guard

Reserve Forces

¹Ministry of National Security, Internal Affairs, Public Administration, Information and Disaster Management.

Special Victims Unit

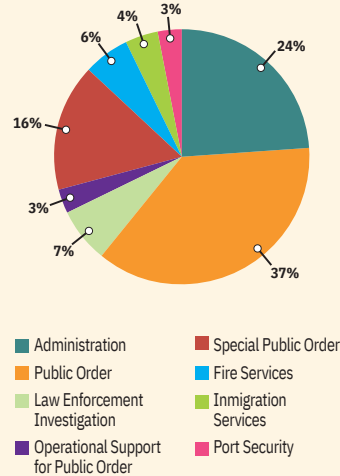
Within the Grenada Police Force, a special unit was established with a hotline to facilitate access to complaints for victims of domestic and sexual violence. Both service providers and the first line of response have been trained, and efforts are being made to understand, raise awareness and mobilize about these crimes.

Its mission is to protect and serve, guaranteeing the safety of all.

Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 44, revised laws of Grenada 1990. Last Amendment: N° 8 - 2006). Disaster Management Bill (Chapter 203 – 2023/03/08).

Distribution of Security Budget, 2024



Parade for the 50th anniversary of Independence. Photo: official Facebook account of the Royal Grenada Police Force.



National Emergency Advisory Council

The members of the Council shall be:

- The Minister responsible for disaster management, as chairman.
- The Permanent Secretary with responsibility for disaster management, as an alternate.
- One representative from each ministry, to be appointed by the Minister.
- A representative of the Police Force, representing the Office of the Commissioner of Police, the Special Services Unit and the Fire Department.
- Any other members the Minister considers relevant, such as: private sector, labor and farmers; faith organizations; health organizations; non-governmental organizations; disaster management experts; and, any other person the Minister deems appropriate.

Source: Compilation based on the above-mentioned laws; Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 2024; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); Gender Budget Statement 2024; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Guyana



Official name: Republic of Guyana

Office of the President

Semi-presidential republic since 1966

Member of the Commonwealth

Population: 813,800 inhabitants.

Territorial Extension: 214,970 km²

GDP (in USD): 21,178,000,000

% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.95%

Office of the President

Guyana Defence Force

Personnel: 4,150 Regular Forces



1st and 2nd Battalion

Service and Support Battalion

Engineers Battalion

Artillery Company

Special Forces Squadron

Coast Guard

Air Corps

Reserve Forces

Education

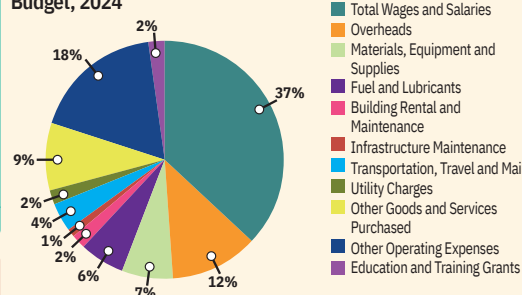
Guyana Defence Force's Schools have trained many officers and soldiers from other Caribbean Commonwealth countries. Since 1981, Guyana has provided training to future officers at Colonel Ulric Pilgrim Officer Cadet School, who are also trained at the Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst, United Kingdom), the Royal Naval Academy (Dartmouth, United Kingdom) and in Brazil.

Its mission is to defend the integrity of Guyana, assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order when required, and contribute to the economic development of the country.

Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 16:01 – 1957/08/09. Last Amendment: 1983/09/30). Status of Visiting Police Forces Act (N° 7 – 2008/07/31). Defence Act (Chapter 15:01 – 1966. Last Amendment: N° 8 – 2024/05/31).

Distribution of Defence Budget, 2024




Civil Defence Commission

Established in 1982, it is responsible for planning and implementing operations, plans and programmes related to disaster management in Guyana. Its mission is to reduce losses, property damage and improve quality of life by coordinating and supporting the development of a comprehensive disaster risk management system, including preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. Since 2021, a project to provide the infrastructure necessary for rainwater use is being developed.

The Defence Force mobilizes to assist after Hurricane Beryl. Photo: official Facebook account of the Guyana Defence Force


Source: Compilation based on the above laws; Estimates of the Public Sector 2024; Bank of Guyana (exchange rate, August 2024); social media of the Guyana Defence Force; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Jamaica

	Official name: Jamaica	Population: 2,825,500 inhabitants.
	Office of the Prime Minister	Territorial Extension: 10,990 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1962	GDP (in USD): 20,098,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 1.4%

Office of the Prime Minister

Jamaica Defence Force



Personnel: 3,199 Regular Forces

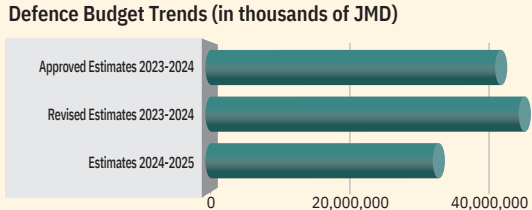
1st and 2nd Infantry Battalion	3rd Battalion (Reserve)
Service and Support Battalion	Engineer's Regiment
Combat Support Battalion	Coast Guard
	Air Wing

Reserve Force

Its mission is to provide the military capacity to dissuade and/or eliminate threats against the State and/or the country's interests.

Legal Framework

The Constabulary Force Act (1935/12/19).
 The Defence Act (1962/07/31. Last Amendment: N° 7 - 2017/04/07).
 The Visiting Forces Act (N° 20 - 1975/04/11).
 Disaster Risk Management Act (2015/02/19. Last Amendment: 2021/02/24).



The Jamaica Combined Cadet Force (JCCF) has approximately four thousand six hundred (4,600) cadets and officers; it is the largest cadet force in the region.



The Chief of the Jamaica Defence Forces, Vice-Admiral Antonette Wemyss-Gorman, is the first female Head of a Military Force in the region. Photo: Official website of the Jamaica Defence Force.

The **Caribbean Special Tactics Center (CSTC)**, with training and certification for units across the Caribbean, was created in 2018 and operates within the Caribbean Military Academy.

Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management

This office aims to coordinate and advance the development and implementation of integrated disaster management systems, to improve emergency preparedness; and implement measures necessary to mitigate disasters.

The Office shall consist of:

- A Director-General.
- A Board of Directors.
- Any other person, agent, employee or official whom the Board of Directors considers appropriate to include.


In the event of a disaster, the Director-General may require public officials to assist in any manner determined by the Director-General, including the use of public agency resources. In relation to the personnel and resources of the defence and security forces, this power is exercised in consultation with the head of the relevant force.

Red Stripe Exercise 2024

The Jamaica Defence Forces conducted with the British Armed Forces the Red Stripe exercise to improve the integration of capabilities between maritime, air and cyber command. The 4th Battalion and the Air Wing of the Defence Force participated


Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Estimates of Expenditure 2024/2025; Newsletter of the Jamaica Defence Force, October - December 2021; official site of the Jamaica Defence Force; Bank of Jamaica (exchange rate, August 2024); Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Saint Kitts and Nevis

	Official name: Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.	Population: 47,200 inhabitants.
	Office of the Prime Minister	Territorial Extension: 260 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1983	GDP (in USD): 1,134,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.42%

Office of the President

Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force



Personnel: 179 Regular Forces

Company	Service and Support Platform
Coast Guard	

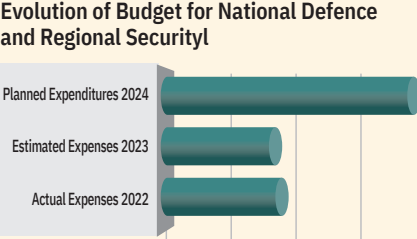
Reserve Forces

The Coast Guard has 42 personnel.

Its mission is to defend life and property from all attacks on land, air and sea; contribute to the development of the national community by supporting the achievement of its objectives; and assist the National Agency for Emergency Management in National Disasters.

Legal Framework

Police Act (2003).
 Defence Act (1997).
 National Disaster Management Act (Chapter 19:06 – 1999/06/01. Last Amendment: 2022/12/31).




The Defence Force deploying its team to support the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) following Tropical Storm Ernesto. Photo: Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force official website.

Hurricane Beryl

In July 2024, the Defence Force deployed a team to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support and mitigate the impact of Hurricane Beryl on that country. 200 tarpaulins and 37 water boxes were transported, and humanitarian assistance, security and disaster relief activities were carried out. The team deployed was part of the **Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit**.

One of the objectives set for the Force is the reconstruction of the Cadet Corps.

Basic Course

The basic training course for the Defence Force takes five months, and covers such topics as patrolling, mapping and navigation, tactics, physical training, domestic security and the use of firearms.

Disaster Management Department


It is the agency responsible for coordinating the overall policy of the Government related to disaster management, control, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Its Board of Directors is composed of:

- A Director General.
- The Disaster Manager for the Island of Nevis.
- Two members of Nevis selected by the island administration.
- Any other person considered by the Prime Minister.

Source: Compilation based on the above-mentioned laws; Estimates for the year 2024, Volume 1; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); official site of Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Saint Lucia

	Official name: Saint Lucia	Population: 180,300 inhabitants.
	Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, and National Security	Territorial Extension: 620 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1979	GDP (in USD): 2,582,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Security Budget over GDP: 0.76%

Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, and National Security

Royal Saint Lucia Police Force

Personnel: 1,070 Regular Forces

Departments Marine Unit

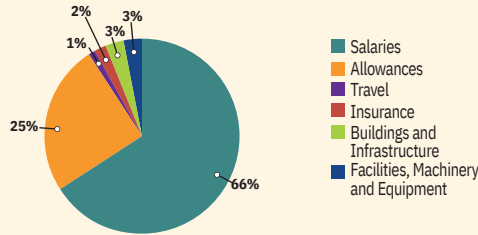
Air Wing

Reserve Forces

Its functions include the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of peace, the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of all laws and regulations.

The police are deployed in two divisions in Saint Lucia territory: North and South.

Distribution of Budget, Police Force, Fiscal Year 2023/2024



Legal Framework

Police Act (Chapter 14:01 – 2004).
Disaster Management Act (N° 30 – 2006/07/20).



The Saint Lucia Police Force collaborating with the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit and SSR in support of Caribbean countries, following Hurricane Beryl. Photo: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force official Instagram account.

Key Programme Objectives. National Security (2024/2025)

- Improving public perception through participation in the fight against crime.
- Increase security and citizen protection.
- Take a proactive approach to crime prevention and problem solving to improve citizen security.
- Provide a safer road traffic environment through public awareness.
- Provide a professional police service through capacity building and training.
- Improve border management in collaboration with other security agencies and stakeholders.


National Emergency Management Advisory Committee

Members of the Committee will be:

- The Minister responsible for risk management as Chairman.
- An alternate Chairperson to be appointed.
- Any other members the Minister considers relevant, such as: the Police Force; the Special Services Unit; the Fire Service; the Ministries responsible for public health, environment, public works and local government; and persons and non-governmental organizations as the Prime Minister considers appropriate.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Estimates of revenue and expenditure 2024/2025; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

	Official name: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Population: 103,700 inhabitants.
	Office of the Prime Minister	Territorial Extension: 390 km²
	Parliamentary monarchy since 1983	GDP (in USD): 1,128,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Security Budget over GDP: 1.46%

Ministry of National Security

Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

Personnel: 1,121 Regular Forces

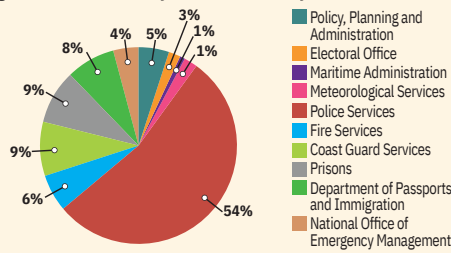
Rapid Response Unit Special Services Unit

Coast Guard Fire Department

Reserve Forces

Its functions include preserving public peace; preventing and detecting crime; assisting in fire protection; and maintaining order.

Budget Distribution. Ministry of National Security, 2024



Legal Framework

Police Act, 280.
National Emergency and Disaster Management Act (N° 15 – 2006/10/19).

National Emergency Management Organization

It is the central organization responsible for coordinating disaster management. It consists of:

- An Emergency National Council.
- An Emergency National Executive Committee.
- District Disaster Management Committee.

The following are members of the National Emergency Council:


- The Prime Minister, as President.
- An alternate Chairperson.
- The Attorney General.
- Ministers responsible for: disaster management, national security, labour, housing, telecommunications, health, environment, social development and energy.
- Permanent secretariats in the ministries responsible for: disaster management, national security, labour, agriculture, tourism, education, social development and energy.
- The Cabinet Secretary.
- The Director-General of Finance and Planning.
- The Director of the National Emergency Management Organization.
- The following shall also be members: the Commissioner of Police; the Director of Airports; the Chief of Engineers; the Head of the Medical Office; the Port Authority; and the Public Information Officer.

Key Programme Objectives 2024

- Amend national security legislation.
- Change traffic laws.
- Strengthen the Police Crime Data Management System.
- Train officers in the use of electronic devices for crime detection.
- Train officers in the use of the new radio system and continue to expand the network.
- Develop the Human Resources Department to strategically manage human resources and digitize the records system.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Budget 2023; Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 2024; Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force official website; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Suriname

	Official name: Republiek van Suriname	Population: 623,000 inhabitants.
	Ministry of Defence	Territorial Extension: 163,820 km²
	Presidential Republic since 1975	GDP (in USD): 4,337,000,000
		% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.9%

Ministry of National Defence

National Army of Suriname

Personnel: 2,000 Regular Forces

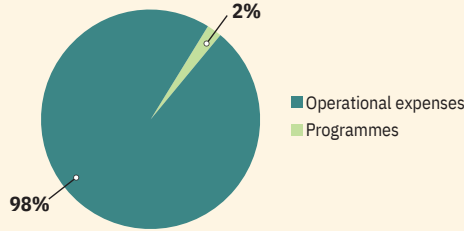
- 1st and 2nd Infantry Battalion
- Special Defence Forces Company
- Naval Service
- Air Corps

Reserve Forces

The mission of the National Army is to:

- Defend the territorial integrity of Suriname.
- Assist the civil power in maintaining law and order.
- Contribute to the country's economic development.

Distribution of the Defence Budget, 2024



Legal Framework

Law on the National Army (SB N° 27 - 1996/05/27).
 Military Disciplinary Law (SB N° 7 - 1975/02/11).
 Military Status Act (SB N° 28 - 1996/05/17).
 Recruitment Law (SB N° 98 - 1970/07/10).



Minister of Defence Krishna Mathoera handing out certificates to officers and firefighters who attended courses at the Military School. Photo: official website of the Suriname National Army.

Internal security is mainly a responsibility of the Police Forces. However, the Armed Forces can be involved in domestic issues when required.

In December 2023, fourteen officers participated in the first Command and Staff Course, reaching the highest possible level of military training in the country.

Operation Ghabiang

In February 2024, the first edition of the military exercise was held with the participation of the Coast Guard in the districts of Paramaribo, Wanica and Para, where more than 200 soldiers and military teams were deployed on-scene to test conflict management capabilities and combat functions. It will be an annual exercise and the first major military exercise in the country.

National Coordination Center for Disaster Management

Coordinates services to provide effective and immediate disaster relief. Its role is the prevention and management of crises and emergencies. It becomes an executive body in case of crisis. The District Commissioner has a leading role.


Pillars in operations



Non-governmental organizations may also be convened/summoned.

Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; *Financieel Jaarplan 2024*; Central Bank of Suriname (exchange rate, August 2024); official site of the Surinamese Defence Force; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

Trinidad and Tobago

	Official name: The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	Population: 1,534,900 habitantes.
	Ministry of National Security	Territorial Extension: 5,130 km²
	Parliamentary republic since 1962	GDP (in USD): 28,365,000,000
	Member of the Commonwealth	% of Defence Budget over GDP: 0.75%

Ministry of National Security

Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force

Personnel: 5,044 Regular Forces

- 1st and 2nd Battalion
- 3rd Battalion
- Service and Support Battalion
- Coast Guard
- Air Guard

Reserve Forces

Its mission is to defend Trinidad and Tobago from external and internal threats, assure national interests and provide support to state and non-state agencies that seek national development.



Hospital emergency campaign during the Cricket World Cup (ICC T20) matches in Trinidad and Tobago. Photo: Official Facebook account of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force.

Cricket World Cup (ICC T20)

The Defence Force and the Police were part of the security system for the games held in Trinidad and Tobago at the Brian Lara Cricket Academy. With the participation of almost 20,000 spectators, they were key to maintaining security protocols. The Engineer Regiment deployed an emergency field hospital outside the stadium.

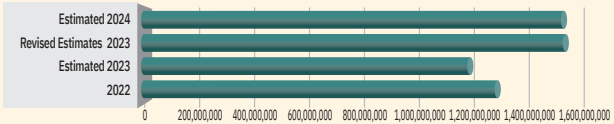
In December 2023, 113 new recruits were initiated into the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, while in April 2024 75 new recruits were incorporated into the Reserve Forces.

Trinidad and Tobago is the host country of the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

Legal Framework

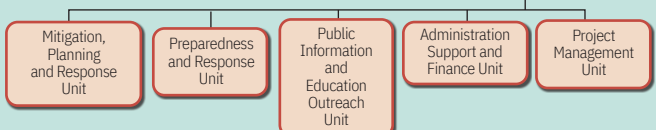
Defence Act (Chapter 14:01 – 1962).
 Disaster Measures Act (Chapter 16:50, N° 47, 1978/12/13. Last Amendment: 2014/12/31).
 Police Service Act (Chapter 15:01 – 2006).

Current Expenditure Account and Development Programme (Functional, Defence).



Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management

Created in 2005, is a division within the Ministry of National Security whose mission is to build capacity for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change in conjunction with other agencies, and to coordinate responses and reconstruction operations in order to protect persons, the environment and the economy, and ensure a nation resilient from disasters.



Source: Compilation based on the laws mentioned above; Estimates of development programme for the financial year 2024; Draft estimates of expenditure for the financial year 2024; Trinidad and Tobago Central Bank (exchange rate, August 2024); Official site and official Facebook account of Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force; Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (territory and population, 2023); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

THE COUNTRIES

ANALYSIS PAPER

Reality, Dilemmas and Challenges of Military Missions

Dolores Bermeo Lara | RESDAL

Nathalie Pabón Ayala | RESDAL

Latin America and the Caribbean, like other regions, face a changing strategic environment, but there are two issues that directly affect the security of the populations in which military forces are actively involved: criminal violence and in the response to disasters caused by natural phenomena and anthropic risks.

Military Forces in Disaster Response Operations

Initially, it is useful to understand the scope of terminology. For example, *disaster risk management* is understood as “the application of disaster reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risks, reduce the risk of existing disasters and manage residual risk, contributing to strengthening resilience and reducing disaster losses”¹, thus involving different sectors and actors that manage policies and strategies aimed at implementing preventive, mitigation and risk reduction measures. While *disaster management* is considered as “the organization, planning and implementation of disaster preparedness, response and recovery measures”², the term emergency management is also used to refer to disaster management.

According to the *State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean* report presented this year, the Americas region was the second most affected region by disasters in 2023. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 67 disasters occurred, with floods and storms having the highest frequency and impact with 55% and 22% respectively, causing 69% of fatalities. The impact of climate change is one of the factors in the occurrence of disasters. In this respect, forecasts on global risks according to the *Global Risk Report*, presented in January 2024 by the World Economic Forum, indicate that extreme weather events will occupy second place among the risks in the next two years. In 10 years’ time, environmental risks will be among the top four:

1) extreme weather events; 2) critical change in earth systems; 3) biodiversity loss; and 4) system collapse and natural resource scarcity.

In the framework of risk management at the State level, in Latin America and the Caribbean there are mechanisms for risk management and disaster response that operate on the basis of regulatory guidelines that define inter-agency institutional systems to coordinate the response, from the moment the event occurs until the recovery phase. However, it is also noted that the early warning, prevention and mitigation phase is an area that needs to be strengthened. While in the response phase, the military forces are consolidating their role in the region, particularly due to their logistical and organizational capacities, in some cases they are considered as one of the missions to be fulfilled in support and coordination with civilian entities.

An example of this role that military forces are assuming in emergency management is the performance during the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, which demonstrated an efficient role of military forces in health assistance, distribution of food and/or drinking water, maintenance of public order and support for the enforcement of isolation measures, border control, operations and logistics.

Regarding cooperation at the regional level, there are some mechanisms for disaster management and risk management that provide guidance and promote coordination strategies between civilian and military actors with a clear objective of protecting people and their property, such as the Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention (CAPRADE), as well as the Disaster Cooperation Mechanism (MECODE) created within the framework of the XIV Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CMDA), whose objective is to promote information on disaster response capabilities.

¹ See terminology used by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). Available at <https://www.undrr.org/terminology>

² Ibid.

Military Forces in Internal Order Operations

Transnational organized crime is both a trend and a threat that is eroding the capacity of States to ensure security. The scenario that the region is experiencing comprises a diversity of criminal activities and actors, which are interconnected and transnational in nature. In addition to the cocaine trade, the most prevalent criminal markets include arms trafficking, human trafficking and environmental crime, among others.

In this context, and based on the conception that the reason and duty of the State is to guarantee the security of populations, one issue that deserves particular attention concerns the use of force, given that in countries with high levels of violence caused by criminal groups and actors, military forces, by government mandate and in coordination with police forces, carry out violence containment operations with the possibility of using force, which raises various questions regarding the applicable legal framework. Since the use of force at the internal level is of an exceptional nature³ and the intentional use of lethal weapons is permitted only when strictly unavoidable to protect a life.⁴

In this sense, and in view of the fact that military preparedness is particularly oriented towards the use of lethal force, it is relevant to know what mechanisms are in place to guide military action in scenarios in which the use of force is required at the domestic level, as well as to know the applicable legal framework and the protocols and guidelines that have been developed for this purpose. One of the questions to be observed is whether, in a scenario of generalized violence, it is justified to seek legal options that make it possible to plan and conduct operations under an appropriate legal framework that guarantees the action of the forces in actions aimed at protecting the population.

One case study to note is Ecuador's recognition of the existence of a non-international armed conflict (Executive Decree No. 111), which considers 22 transnational organized crime groups to be part of the conflict, meaning that the legal framework regulating the use of force would in principle be International Humanitarian Law (IHL), pointing out

that the application of human rights does not cease in the context of an armed conflict. In this sense, these groups could, on the one hand, be considered legitimate military objectives according to IHL and, on the other, be subject to internal legislation, which means that the use of force in the context of the conflict would be simultaneously regulated by IHL and by the internal order that regulates the maintenance of order. However, the simultaneous application of the two legal umbrellas could lead to operational and legal complications when determining the use of force against legitimate military targets in the context of non-international armed conflict.

The Challenge

With regard to public security operations, it is appropriate to recognize the existence of a dilemma of action, given that, although military forces act at the behest of the government, such political decisions can affect the institutional stability of defence and its credibility in the future, which is why it is essential to promote civilian oversight of the decisions and actions that are carried out in this regard.

Regarding military action in disasters and/or emergencies, in some cases it is considered vital mainly when the magnitude of the events endanger populations. However, these humanitarian assistance operations should be in support of civilian entities and strictly focused on the disaster response phase. On the other hand, promoting the strengthening of civilian capacities should be one of the priorities of governmental management, especially in the face of risk and threat scenarios derived from climate change.

Faced with the reality of the increased involvement of the region's military forces in non-traditional missions, the greatest challenge is to encourage today's political decisions to have a forward-looking perspective and avoid unintentionally provoking the de-institutionalisation of defence. In this area, it is imperative to involve civil society in order to observe the legal framework for such actions, as well as the obstacles related to the preparation, training and inter-agency coordination of military forces, and to promote that such actions take place within the framework of respect for human rights, as well as to observe the dilemmas that the execution of such operations poses in the civil-military relationship.

³ Art. 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, states "Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duties". Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/es/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/code-conduct-law-enforcement-officials>

⁴ Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990. Adopted on 7 September 1990. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/es/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/basic-principles-use-force-and-firearms-law-enforcement>



ARGENTINA



Population 45,773,900 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 2,780,400 km²

GDP (in US\$) 604,260,000,000

GDP per capita (in US\$) 13,200

Armed Forces Personnel 88,090

Defence Budget (in US\$) 4,459,699,868

The Ministry of Defence was created in 1958.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

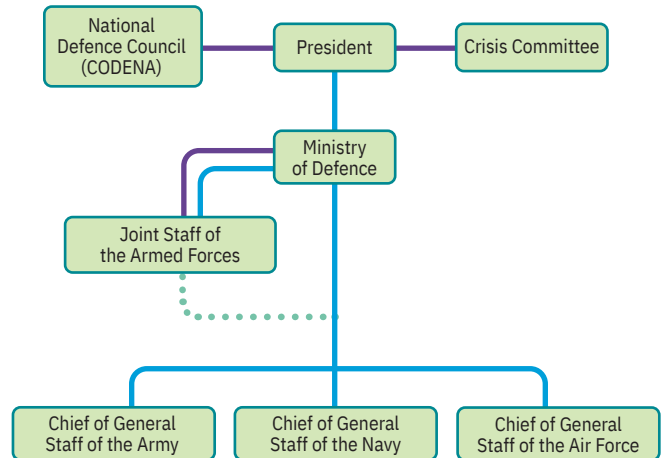
Systems and Concepts

- National Defence Act (N° 23554 – 1988/05/05. Last Amendment: N° 23049 – 1984/02/09).
- Domestic Security Act (N° 24059 – 1992/01/17. Last Amendment: N° 26102 – 2006/05/31).
- Ministries Law (N° 22520 – 1992/03/20. Last Amendment: Decree N° 614 – 2024/07/15).
- Armed Forces Reorganization Act (N° 24948 – 1998/04/08).
- National Intelligence Act (N° 22520 – 2001/12/06. Last Amendment: Executive order 214/2020 – 2020/03/05).
- Law limiting the application of the “2 x 1 Law” in cases of crimes against humanity, genocide or war crimes (N° 27362 – 2017/05/12).
- Law approving the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (N° 27411 – 2017/12/15).
- Law for the creation of the National Defence Fund (N° 27565 – 2020/10/01).

Military Organization

- Law for the creation of the General Directorate of Military Industries (N° 12709 – 1941/10/24. Last Amendment: Law N° 22119 – 1979/12/14).
- Military Service Act (N° 17531 – 1967/11/16. Last Amendment: N° 23484 – 1986/10/31).
- Military Personnel Law (N° 19101 – 1971/07/19. Last Amendment: N° 25744 – 2003/06/04).
- Financial Assistance Institute Law for the payment of retirements and pensions (N° 22919 – 1983/09/26. Last Amendment: Executive Order N° 860/2009 – 2009/07/07).
- Voluntary Military Service Act (N° 24429 – 1995/01/10).
- Law on the entry of foreign troops and the deployment of national forces outside the country (N° 25880 - 2004/04/23).
- Law repealing the Military Justice Code, approving amendments to the Criminal Code and National Code of Criminal Procedure, approving instructions for the civil population in times of war and other armed conflicts, the Armed Forces Code of Conduct and Discipline and the Organization of the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces (N° 26394 – 2008/08/26).
- Law creating the National Defence University (N° 27015 – 2014/12/15).
- Law creating the Special Pensions Regimen of Exceptional Nature for Former Soldiers of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands War (N° 27329 – 2016/12/13).

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

Joint planning and management relationship

The President may receive assistance and advice from the National Defence Council, an agency composed of the Vice-president, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary of Intelligence and the chairpersons of Congress Defence Committees.

The Ministry of Defence is in charge of the direction, ordering and coordination of activities belonging to national defence. The Minister is advised by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the body responsible for the joint military doctrine, planning and training.

The National Congress exercises the powers granted by the Constitution and monitors issues linked to defence through both Houses’ defence committees on a regular basis.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de defensa nacional* (N° 23554 – 1988/05/05) and the Regulations of the National Defence Act (Decree N° 727/2006 – 2006/06/13).

The Budget

Defence Budget, 2024 (in Argentine Pesos)

	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditure	Total
	Consumption Expenditure	Other Expenditures*		
Ministry of Defence	505,691,038,240	118,221,097	34,955,502,640	540,764,761,977
Ministry of Defence	13,813,987,085	63,608,000	17,122,662,801	31,000,257,886
Chief of General Staff of the Argentine Army	240,217,603,094	11,160,816	2,499,309,000	242,728,072,910
Chief of General Staff of the Argentine Navy	133,005,619,976	28,876,725	1,013,238,454	134,047,735,155
Chief of General Staff of the Argentine Air Force	112,301,620,513	10,372,258	13,778,980,662	126,090,973,433
Joint Staff of the Armed Forces	6,352,207,572	4,203,298	541,311,723	6,897,722,593
National Geographic Institute	1,223,322,231	61,000	37,985,444	1,261,368,675
National Meteorological Service	4,076,602,850	-	333,259,943	4,409,862,793
Social Security Institutions	616,148,000	279,496,826,000	101,000,000	280,213,974,000
Total	511,607,111,321	279,615,108,097	35,427,748,027	826,649,967,445

% OF GDP

0.74%

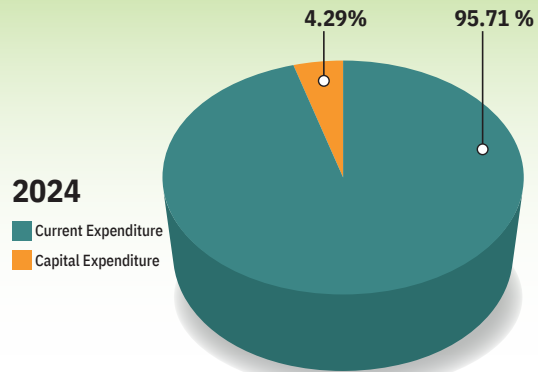
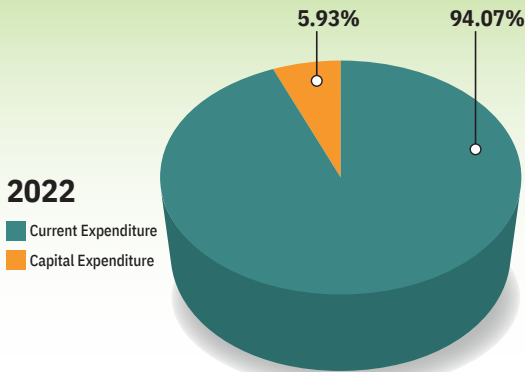
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

3.70%

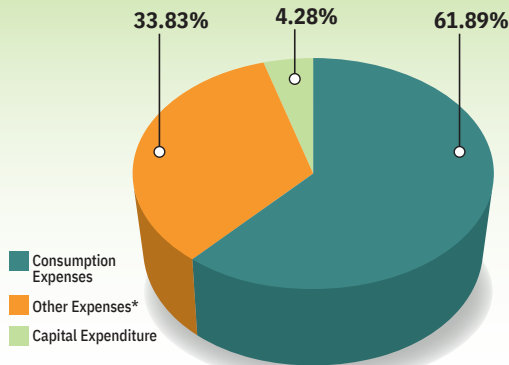
Budget 2024

*It includes property rents, payment of social security benefits, direct taxes and current transfers.

Current and Capital Expenditures

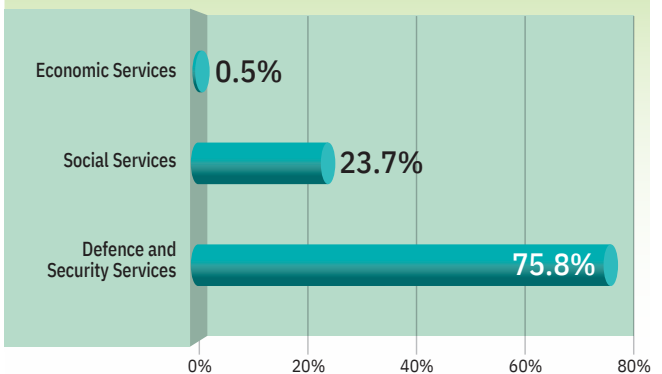


Breakdown by Expenditure Item

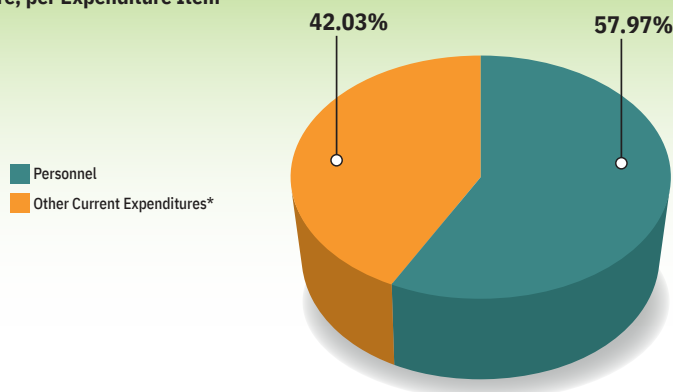


*Property rents, payment of social security benefits, direct taxes and current transfers.

Ministry of Defence, per Function



Current Expenditure, per Expenditure Item



*Property rents, payment of social security benefits, direct taxes and current transfers.

Source: Compilation based on the General Budget Act of the National Administration for the Fiscal Year 2023 (extended to 2024) and the General Budget Act of the National Administration for the Fiscal Year 2022. GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2024). Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 185.36 Argentine Pesos, January 2023).

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1958

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 2 MONTHS

MISSION

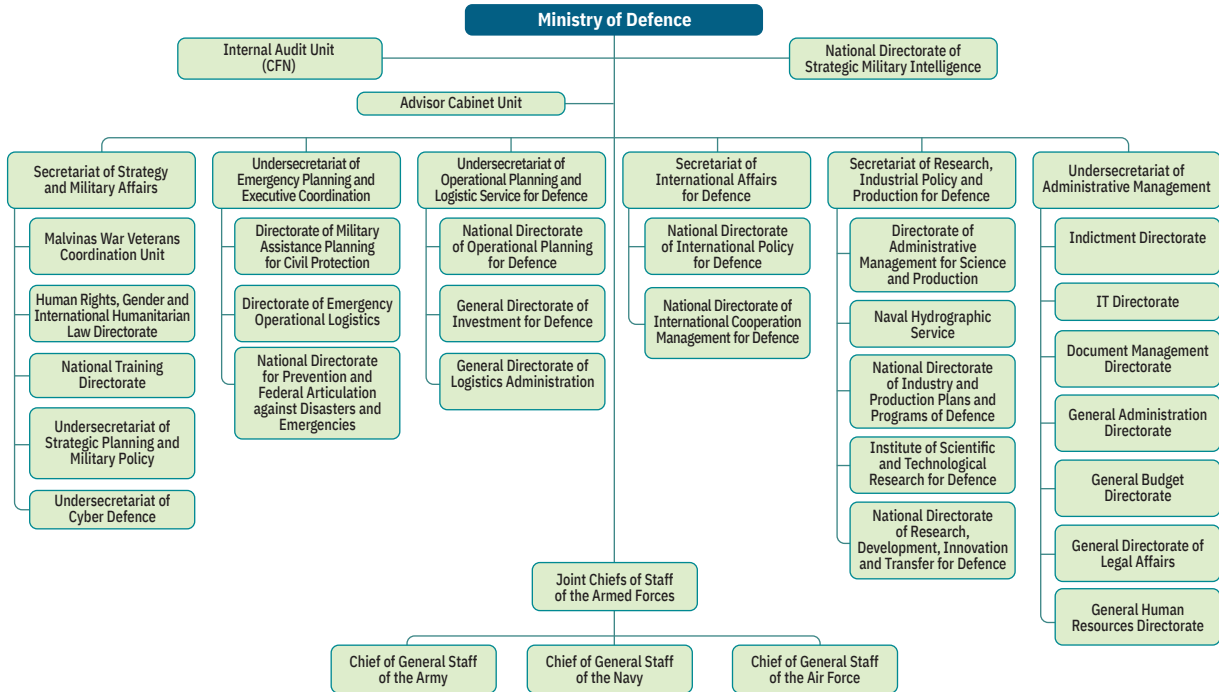
The Ministry of Defence is responsible for assisting the President of the Nation and the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers in relation to their competences, all aspects of national defence and the relation with the Armed Forces in the institutional framework in force.

MANDATES

- Determine the objectives and policies of their area of competence.
- Execute plans, programs and projects in their area of competence under the guidelines set by the National Executive Power.
- Determine national defence requirements.
- Prepare the Armed Forces budget and coordinate and distribute the respective credits.
- Coordinate the logistics of the Armed Forces in relation to sourcing, standardization, cataloging and classification of stock, and for the activities arising from joint military planning.
- Intervene in the planning, direction and execution of research and development activities of interest for national defence.
- Make and execute mobilization policies and the National Mobilization Plan in case of war.
- Be responsible for the registration, classification and distribution of staff destined to the Armed Forces reserve, and for the promotion of activities and skills of interest for defence.
- Be responsible for activities related to strategic military intelligence.
- Coordinate aspects common to the Armed Forces, particularly in the administrative, legal and logistic areas.
- Coordinate -jointly with the Ministry of Security- aspects common to the Armed Forces and Security.
- Determine the composition of groups sent abroad to be part of peacekeeping forces.
- Direct the joint bodies of the Armed Forces under their responsibility.
- Intervene in proposing appointments for senior positions in the joint bodies under their responsibility.
- Administer justice and military discipline through the courts under the Ministry.
- Propose Armed Forces troops and their distribution.
- Be involved in the planning, direction and execution of productive activities in which the participation of the State is convenient for being of interest for national defence.
- Be responsible for technical studies and works and for the formulation and execution of national policies in areas specifically related to national defence.
- Intervene in the definition of policies related to productive activities that make up the production system for defence.
- Prepare and propose plans intended to comply with national defence purposes in border regions, and be responsible for the direction and execution of such plans.
- Be responsible, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, for the planning, direction and execution of activities in Antarctica.
- Be responsible for joint military planning, for determining its requirements and for supervising that such planning is complied with.
- Formulate and apply principles and regulations for the functioning and use of the Armed Forces.
- Be responsible for the registration, authorization, supervision and technical direction of acts and activities related to marine and aerial navigation in its jurisdiction.
- Be responsible for the coordination and deployment of the Armed Forces in situations of emergency or disaster taking place in the national territory.
- Prepare, propose and execute plans and logistical coordination intended to comply with national defence purposes in order to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Nation on a permanent basis.

*The year of creation corresponds to the date when the term "Defence" became part of the institution's name.

Organizational Chart



XVI Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CMDA)

In 2024, the Argentine Ministry of Defence is Secretary Pro Tempore of the XVI Conference of Ministers. Among its activities, the preparatory meeting and the plenary meeting were held on October 13-16 in Mendoza, Argentina.



Themes

- Climatic and environmental challenges from the defence perspective.
- Responsible development, application and governance of artificial intelligence in the military environment.

Ad Hoc Working Groups

- Cooperation in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR).
- Women, peace and security.
- Cyber defence and cyberspace.
- Climatic and environmental challenges from the defence perspective.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de defensa nacional* (N° 23554 – 1988/05/05); Decree approving the organizational structure of the Ministry of Defence (N° 729 – 2024/08/13) and the official website of the Ministry of Defence and of the XVI Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas.

General Mission

General Mission

The Armed Forces, a military instrument of national defence, are to be employed in case of foreign aggression perpetrated by Armed Forces from other States, notwithstanding the provisions set forth in the Domestic Security Act N° 24059 and the Armed Forces Reorganization Act N° 24948 in relation to scenarios where the use of the military is foreseen, and to provisions that define the scope of such intervention in operations intended to support interior security. (Regulations of the National Defence Act N° 23554, Decree N° 727 – 2006/06/13, Art.1).

Their primary mission is to avert and repel any external state military aggression to permanently guarantee and protect the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, its territorial integrity, and the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Their secondary missions include engaging in multinational operations within the framework of the United Nations; taking part in domestic security operations, as established by the Domestic Security Act N° 24059; supporting the national community and friendly nations; and participating in building a subregional defence system. (Directive on the Organization and Operation of the Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence - Decree N° 1691 – 2006/11/22).

The **Joint Staff** assists and advises senior State leaders on the preparation and use of the military in order to contribute to attaining their national strategic objectives.

Specific Missions



Land Force

The Argentine Army shall serve the Motherland and contribute to its national defence to protect its vital interests: independence and sovereignty, self-determination, territorial integrity, natural resources, goods, and the life and freedom of its inhabitants.



Naval Force

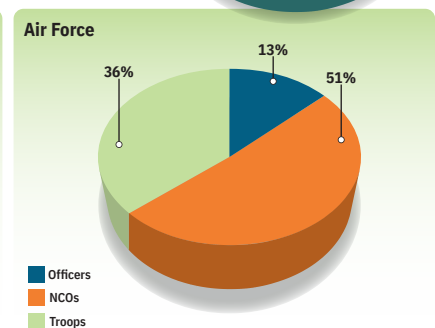
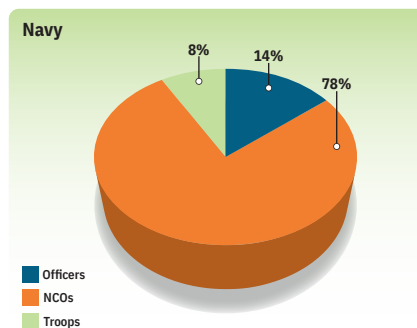
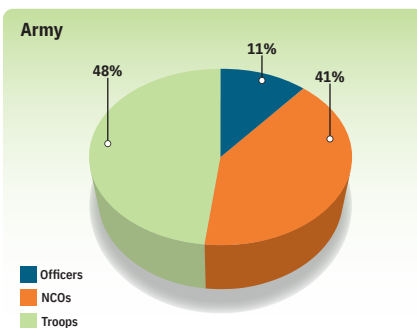
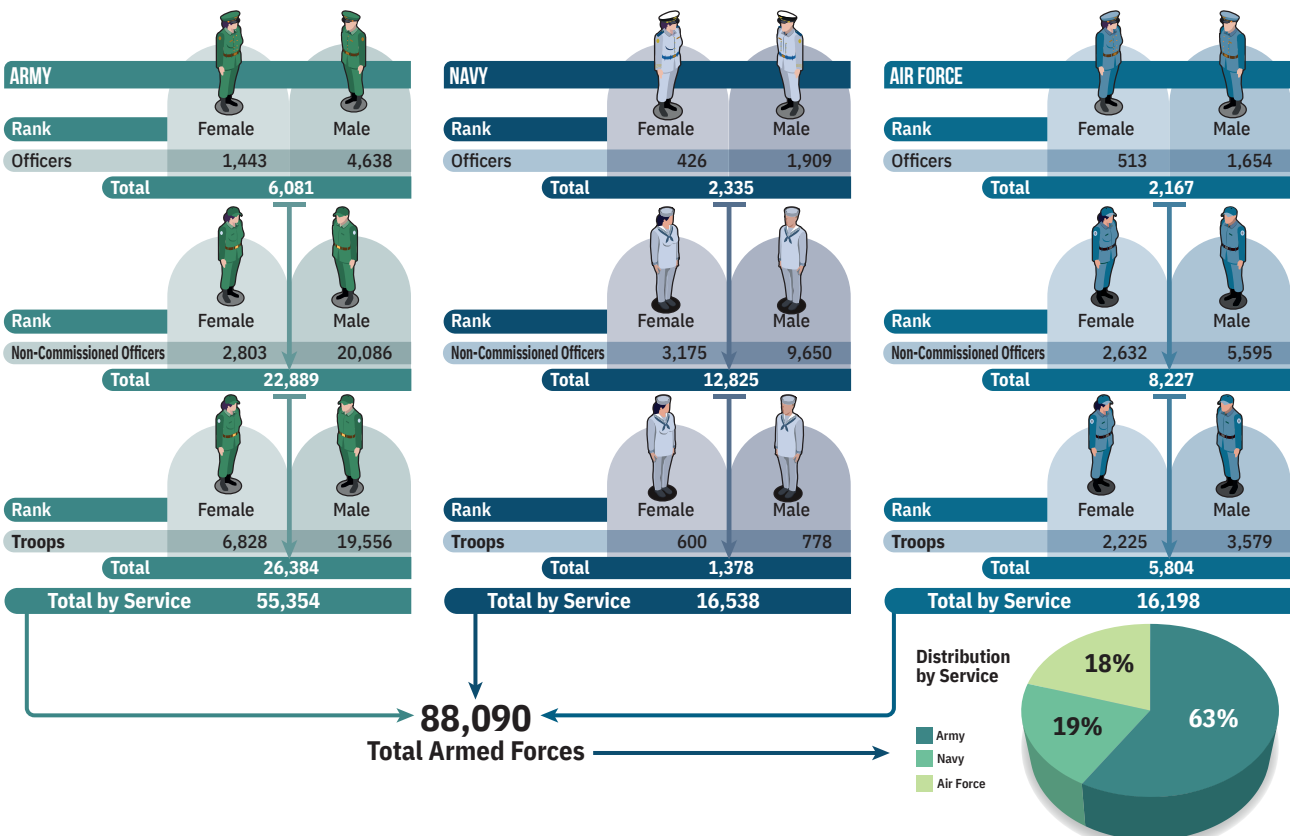
The Argentine Navy shall enlist, train and sustain the human resources of the Nation's naval power and carry out the missions and functions set forth by legal regulations applicable to maritime, fluvial and insular spaces of national jurisdiction and interest, in order to contribute to the national defence system and safeguard Argentine maritime interests.



Air Force

The Argentine Air Force shall contribute to national defence, training, enlisting and sustaining its human resources, as the backbone of air space power, to act in a deterrent and effective manner in the air space of its jurisdiction and interest, with the aim of guaranteeing and safeguarding the vital interests of the Nation.

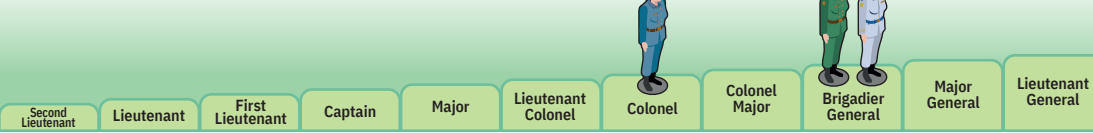
Armed Forces Personnel



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence, the aforementioned legislation and official websites of the pertinent Armed Forces.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **20.16 %** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



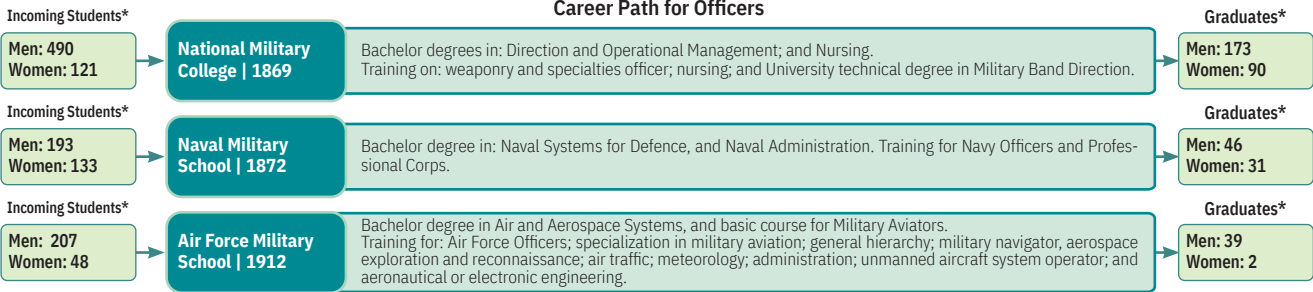
The Armed Forces have gender departments, offices and liaison officers. The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces have a Centralized Gender Office. Its functions include training, dissemination and update, counseling, taking care of cases of gender-based discrimination and violence, and statistics.

Note: Hierarchical scale of the Land Force for illustration purposes. In the Naval Force, a Brigadier General is equivalent to a Rear Admiral. In the Air Force, a Colonel is equivalent to a Commodore. In the case of troops, the same name applies to the three forces.

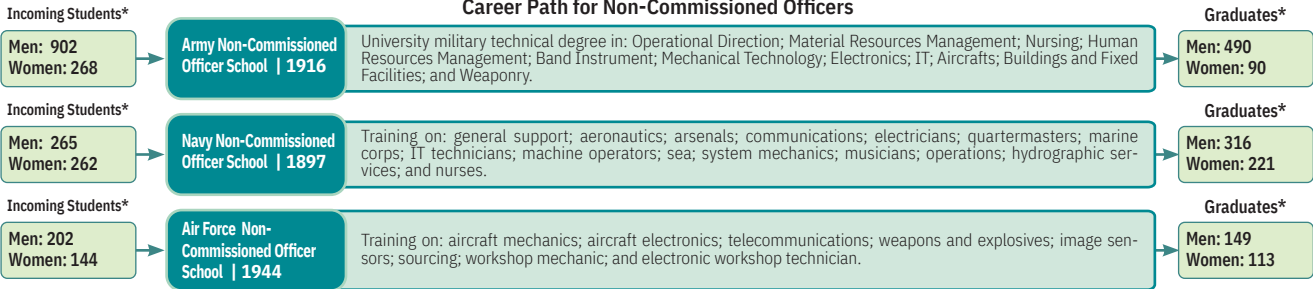
The Ministry of Defence cooperates with training and awareness seminars on the topic "Women and Peace Operations" in the training institutes of the three Armed Forces.

Military Education

Career Path for Officers



Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



* Number of incoming and graduate students in 2023.

NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

It is the University in charge of military and civil training in defence topics through undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate courses. It is composed of 6 Schools and 1 Regional Center:

SCHOOL OF DEFENCE (FADENA) 1950	Its function is to train civilians and the military in topics related to national defence.				
SCHOOL OF THE ARMY	National Military College 1869	Sergeant Cabral School of Non-Commissioned Officers 1916	Superior School of Army Warfare 1900	Superior Technical School 1930	
SCHOOL OF THE NAVY	Naval Military School 1872	Superior School of Naval Warfare 1934	School of Navy Officers 1904	School of Marine Sciences 1879	"General Manuel Belgrano" National Nautical School 1799
SCHOOL OF THE AIR FORCE	Air Force Military School 1912	Superior School of Air Warfare 1944	Air Force Non-Commissioned Officer School - Cordoba 1944	Air Force Non-Commissioned Officer School - Ezeiza 1960	National Institute of Air and Space Law 1965 Education Center for Air Crew Members and Aviation Technicians 1937
JOINT MILITARY SCHOOL	Joint Upper School of War 2006		Armed Forces Intelligence Institute 2000	Armed Forces Cyber Defence Institute 2021	
ARMY SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING	"Division General Manuel Nicolás Savio" Army School of Engineering 1930				
CORDOBA REGIONAL UNIVERSITY CENTER	Aeronautical University Institute 1947	School of Administration Sciences 1947	School of Engineering 1947		

The Army Operational Education Directorate gives courses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on: weaponry basics; head of sub-unit; direction basics; specialty basics; and mid- and advanced enhancements.

The Navy also has:

- The Naval Aviation School, which teaches basic courses for Military Pilots and specialization courses for Naval Aviators.
- The Diving School, which teaches a joint basic course for Military Divers and Tactical Divers.
- The Submarine School teaches a submarine specialization course for Officers.

Military Academies

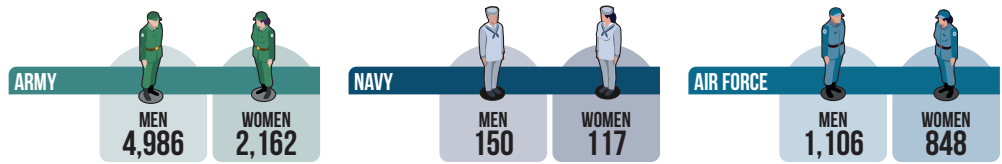
There is a long-standing network of military academies for high school education that are part of the educational system. By Ministerial Resolution 795/24, as from 2024, students from those academies will be educated on subjects related to the military character; training will incorporate topics related to current defence challenges; and graduates will become part of the Reserve Officer Corps and will obtain military status in the last two years of the course.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence and the official websites of the National Defence University and the Argentine Government.

Military Service

The military service is voluntary and open to all male and female citizens aged 18 to 24 years at the time of enrollment, provided that they comply with all other requirements. The Voluntary Military Service has a duration of 2 years.

Voluntary Military Service Recruits, 2023



Military Exercises

During 2022 and 2023, the Armed Forces conducted different exercises in the national territory, including:

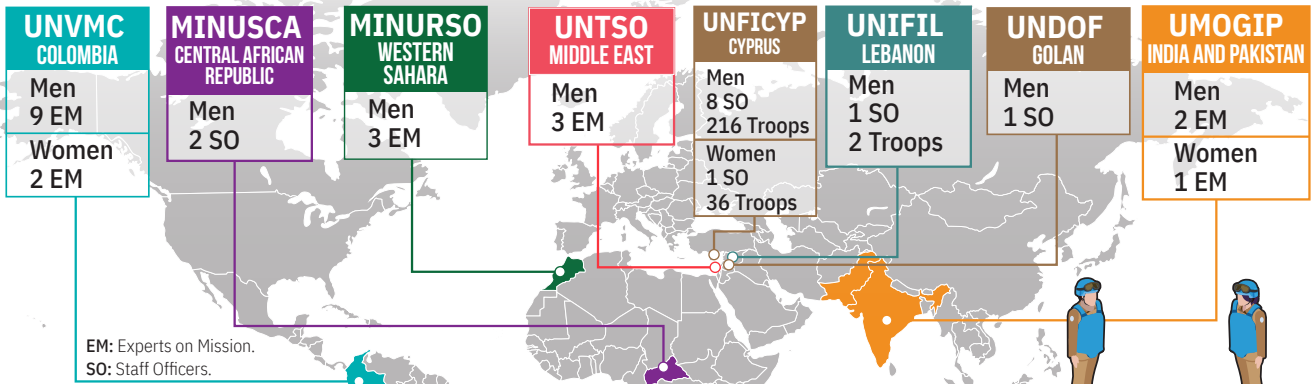
- ACUSTIS I:** joint multi-domain exercise of cyber defence and electronic warfare for the protection of critical infrastructure.
- FURIA 2022 Exercise:** air exercises of attack/support to the air component.
- SOLDADO UGALDE 2022 Exercise:** training of troops on various weapons and specialties.
- Fortaleza Joint Exercise:** multi-domain exercise in different geographical settings.
- Punta de Flecha Joint Exercise:** rapid response exercise for the defence of strategic areas.



Multinational:

- Cooperation IX Multinational Combined Exercise:** multinational drill with forces belonging to the SICOFAA.
- RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023:** multinational, conducted annually.
- PANAMAX:** multinational, conducted annually.
- UNITAS:** multinational exercise, conducted annually.
- Operation PARANA III:** multinational exercise in the field, organized by the Conference of American Armies.

Participation in Peace Operations



Pre-deployment Course Attendees*

Course/Activity	Men	Women
Course for General Staff, Staff Officers, Battalion Leaders and Specialists, Task Forces, Sections and Companies of UN Peace Military Organizations	139	28
Training, enlisting and deployment of Joint Contingents Cyprus (UNFICYP).	719	100
United Nations Military Observer	36	2
United Nations Staff Officer	47	11

*It considers course attendees in 2022 and 2023

Argentina has the **Argentine Joint Peace Operations Training Centre (CAECOPAZ)**, created in 1995.

Argentina contributes **287** military troops to United Nations peace operations, which accounts for **14.2%** of the total provided by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de servicio militar voluntario* (N° 24429 – 1995/01/10); information provided by the Ministry of Defence; official website of the Ministry of Defence; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various presentations. Data closed by April 2024.

Community Support



■ ARMY	■ NAVY	■ AIR FORCE
● Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (President of the Nation)	● Operational Command	● Army Division Command
● Naval/Air Force Command	● Command	● Brigade
		● Air Brigade

Operation SAFE RETURN
 Operation for the repatriation of nationals in Israel, following the attack on October 7, 2023. The evacuation was carried out through an airlift using aircraft from the Armed Forces.

Socio-Health Campaign
 Conducted annually by the Armed Forces since 2013, the campaign aims to assist populations with limited access to or isolated from healthcare centers. During these operations, the following services are provided:
 - Healthcare by professionals in areas such as pediatrics, primary prevention, ophthalmology, gynecology, and general medicine.
 - Vaccination campaigns to complete vaccination schedules, provide immunization against COVID-19, and prevent dengue.
 - Provision of medications and general health screenings.
 In 2022, the campaign took place in the northwest of the country, in 2023 among isolated communities along the Paraná River, and in 2024 it will be conducted in the riverine areas of Chaco and Corrientes.

Aeromedical Evacuations and Search and Rescue Operations
 Through coordinated efforts with the health and emergency systems, aeromedical evacuations are conducted from isolated or hard-to-reach areas of the country. Additionally, search and rescue operations are carried out across the entire territory.

Bermejito Food Campaign
 The 124th edition of the campaign, aimed at providing support to the El Impenetrable Chaqueño community, was conducted. This annual initiative has taken place since 2007, distributing food packages. In 2024, the campaign successfully delivered 22,000 food, health, and potable water packages to the population.



Summer Antarctic Campaign
 These annual campaigns aim to deliver supplies and equipment to Antarctic bases, as well as support operations for construction, re-equipment, and installation. The 2023-2024 Summer Antarctic Campaign consisted of 1,253 personnel, including military and scientists. Argentina manages thirteen (13) bases in Antarctica, six (6) of which are permanent (operational year-round), while the others are temporary (operational only during the summer).

Support for the Heat Plan
 The Armed Forces assist with the loading and delivery of firewood to the population of the Neuquén province, who lack access to a natural gas network or the means to gather their own firewood.

Support for Access to Drinking Water
 The Armed Forces assist in providing access to drinking water for the population. They carry out activities such as water and potable water distribution, as well as the construction of water wells in areas in need.

Flood Relief Support
 The Armed Forces regularly carry out support tasks for the population during flood events in the national territory. In 2023:
 - Bridges were installed in Comodoro Rivadavia to restore transit and assist the 150 families isolated by the floods.
 - Troops were deployed after the floods in the province of Buenos Aires, providing humanitarian aid, setting up water purification plants, field kitchens, and distributing potable water.

Risk and Emergency Management

Protocol for Armed Forces Response in Emergencies

- The Ministry of Defence, through the Sub secretariat of Planning and Executive Coordination in Emergencies, receives requests for Armed Forces involvement and support.
- It coordinates the military deployment for prevention, immediate response, and reconstruction in emergency or disaster situations.
- The request is forwarded to the Military Emergency Assistance Directorate, which coordinates and operationalizes the military tasks involved in the assistance.



Armed Forces Supporting the National Fire Management Service in Forest Fires in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. Photo: Ministry of Defence.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence, and official sites of the Ministry of Defence and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Risk and Emergency Management

Undersecretariat of Emergency Planning and Executive Coordination

Its primary objective is to assist in emergency and disaster management, coordinating the deployment of the Armed Forces, the intervention in agreements and the participation in civil protection.

In addition, it is in charge of planning and executing response mechanisms, coordinating specialized and drill trainings, and cooperating in the formulation of disaster risk mitigation and reduction plans.

Emergency and Risk Management Training Courses

- Joint planning of civil protection.
- Courses: basic course for wildfire brigade members; fire environment; use and basic maintenance of chainsaws; squad chiefs.
- Psychosocial support course for: emergencies and disasters; search and rescue in collapsed structures; firefighters; national park workers; intervention teams belonging to governmental agencies and bodies.

MILITARY EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNITS (UMRE)

Created in 2014, these specialized units that act in case of emergencies, natural disasters and humanitarian crises are geographically distributed in the territory based on existing threats.

Its mission is to collaborate with civil authorities and other response agencies to mitigate the effects of emergencies, providing assistance and support for evacuation, medical care, distribution of supplies, and reconstruction.

Risk and emergency management activities during 2022 and 2023 included:

- Construction of temporary bridges in flooded areas.
- Firefighting campaigns for fire mitigation in: National Parks, Wetlands, Cordoba province and Parana Delta.
- Deployment of personnel and supplies to support the National Fire Management Service.
- Support in case of floods in various provinces, distribution of humanitarian help and food rations to the affected population.
- Snow removal of roads in case of heavy snowfall.
- Hydrocarbon spill containment exercises by the Navy.

Embalse Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Plan Application Exercise

As part of the Nuclear Emergency Plan, nuclear emergency drills are performed with the participation of emergency response organizations and the population in order to train personnel and practice health protection measures.

In 2024, the 42nd Embalse Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Plan Application Exercise was performed in Cordoba province.

Protection I - 2024

Drill exercise carried out to improve training and community support capabilities in case of floods due to severe storms. It included the participation of the Armed Forces, Security Forces, Civil Defence and Volunteer Firefighters.

During the exercise, demonstrations of identification of evacuees, medical care and delivery of first necessity items were performed, as well as reconnaissance flights and hydrocarbon spill containment, search and rescue- and evacuation exercises.

Protection of Borders and Sovereign Space

Joint Airspace Command (COCAES)

It is the organ of command and control of air operations, in charge of airspace surveillance and control operations. They also perform activities to support the surveillance of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

OPERATION BORDERS

It is conducted in the framework of radar installation in the Northern border of the country, integrating national airspace control policies, and it obtains information for the identification of illicit activities leading to the determination of neutral information, which is processed by the national security forces.

OPERATION GRIFON

Military operation of surveillance and control of maritime spaces coordinated by the Joint Maritime Command, the organ in charge of the command and control of naval operations. Operation Grifon is performed on a permanent basis and its goal is to help avoid illegal fishing by unauthorized vessels in the exclusive economic zone. The XVII edition of the operation was launched in January 2024.



Armed Forces Joint Cyber Defence Command

Created by Ministry of Defence Resolution 343 of 2014, its objective is to direct cyber defence operations and to provide cybernetic protection to critical defence and infrastructure computer networks.

Blessed Carlo Acutis Exercise

The first joint multi-domain exercise of cyber defence and electronic warfare was carried out by the Armed Forces in 2023. Its goal was to continue strengthening the Armed Forces capabilities to mitigate cyber defence threats.

In said framework, Google laid Firmina subsea telecommunications cable connecting the state of South Carolina, in the United States, with Las Toninas town in Argentina. It also connects Punta del Este, in Uruguay, and Sao Paulo in Brazil. It is the world's longest subsea cable and is part of the submarine cables that have been connecting different countries of the region with the rest of the world and allowing telecommunications since 2000.

The exercise was oriented to protect the docking station of such subsea cables, with the additional participation of cyber defence agencies, tactical cyber defence elements, Armed Forces electronic warfare elements, Air Force aircrafts and a Navy offshore patrol vessel.

Armed Forces Cyber Defence Institute (ICFFAA)

- It teaches courses for senior and subordinate military personnel:
- University diploma in Defence Management.
 - Joint Basic Cyber Defence Course for senior military personnel.
 - Advanced Cyber Defence Course for Officers.
 - Joint basic Cyber Defence Course for subordinate military personnel.
 - Advanced Cyber Defence Course for NCOs





BOLIVIA



Population 12,388,600 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 1,098,580 km²

GDP (US\$) 49,334,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 3,982

Armed Forces Personnel 15,368

Defence Budget (US\$) 474,685,054

The Ministry of Defence was created in 1933.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Organic Law on the Armed Forces of the Nation (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).

Law on the Organization of the Executive (N° 3351 - 2006/02/21).

Law on Development and Border Security (N° 100 - 2011/04/04).

Law on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (N° 400 - 2013/09/18).

Law on Security and Defence of Airspace (N° 521 - 2014/04/22).

Law on Risk Management (N° 602 - 2014/11/14).

National Citizen Security System Act "for a safe life" (N° 264 - 2012/07/31). Last Amendment: N° 836 - 2016/09/27).

Military Organization

Military Penal Code (Decree-Law N° 13321 - 1976/01/22).

Decree-law of the Military Social Security Corporation (N° 11901 - 1974/10/22).

Manual of the Use of Force in Internal Conflicts (DS N° 27977 - 2005/01/14).

Law regulating Voluntary Military Service in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (N° 954 - 2017/06/09).

Law on Promotion of the Armed Forces (N° 1416 - 2021/12/27).

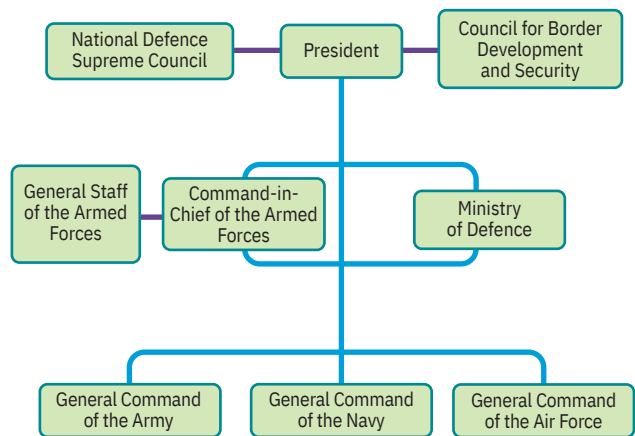
Law on States of Emergency (N° 1341 - 2020/07/23).

Military Air Transport Act (N° 900 - 2017/02/08).

Law for the Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Technology (N° 1205 - 2019/08/01).

Law amending the Law N° 913 of 16 March 2017 on the Fight against Illicit Trafficking in Controlled Substances (N° 1358 - 2021/01/06).

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The Military High Command is the highest decision-making organ of the Armed Forces, it is composed of the President, the Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chairman of the General Staff, and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. They form the Supreme Council of National Defence, the highest advisory body.

The President issues the orders to the Armed Forces through the Minister of Defence in political and administrative matters, and through the Commander-in-Chief in technical and operational matters. The Commander-in-Chief receives the advice of the General Staff.

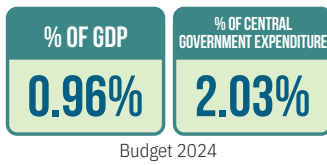
The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).

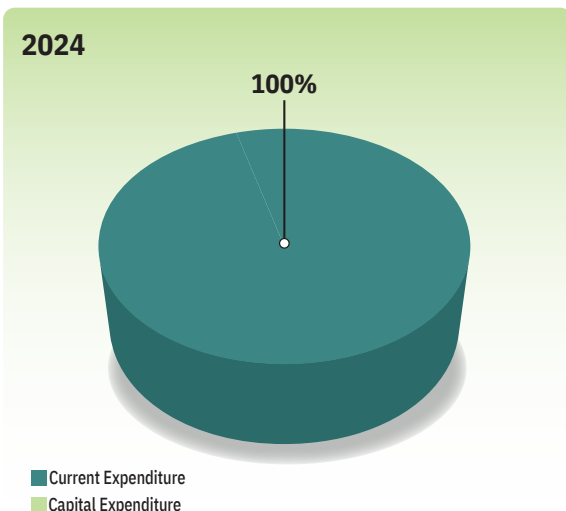
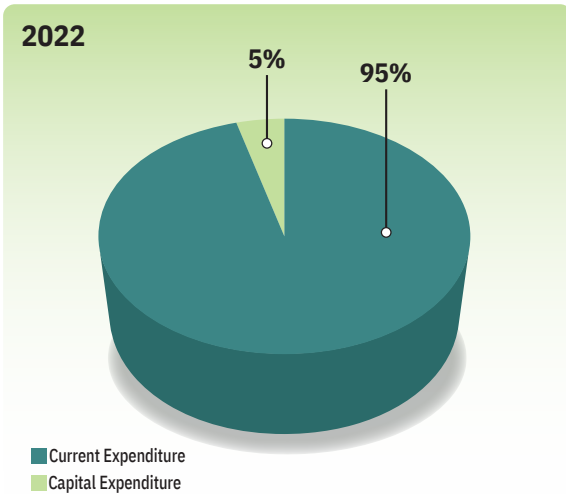
The Budget

Defence Budget, 2024 (in Bolivianos)

	Personal services	Non-personal services	Materials and supplies	Real assets	Financial assets	Transfers	Taxes Royalties and fees	Other expenditures	TOTAL
Institutional Management Ministry of Defence	54,969,449	19,772,710	7,249,546	1,653,680	-	-	140,859	68,363	83,854,607
Institutional Management Armed Forces	2,757,159,079	37,183,987	101,777,480	1,788,322	2,247,027	-	1,308,246	508,000	2,901,972,141
Institutional Management on the Fight against Smuggling	-	20,004,617	3,901,794	159,183	-	-	15,000	-	24,080,594
Institutional Management on Development and Defence Maritime Interests	1,994,441	2,635,063	634,078	497,252	-	237,984	28,000	20,000	6,046,818
Operational Technical Command and Decision-making Body	-	3,249,378	2,955,670	502,500	-	-	-	-	6,707,548
Permanent Management of the Land Power	-	41,524,991	75,387,459	998,160	5,422,611	3,295,256	333,938	10,000	126,972,415
Permanent Management of Aerospace Power	-	20,496,487	29,129,754	2,609,444	-	1,110,000	1,319,298	55,000	54,719,983
Permanent Management of Naval Power	-	18,324,320	24,961,406	2,757,675	2,281,193	1,485,280	1,783,400	20,000	51,613,274
Risk Management and Climate Change	-	168,704	203,384	-	-	-	-	-	372,088
TOTAL	2,814,122,969	163,360,257	246,200,571	10,966,216	9,950,831	6,128,520	4,928,741	681,363	3,256,339,468



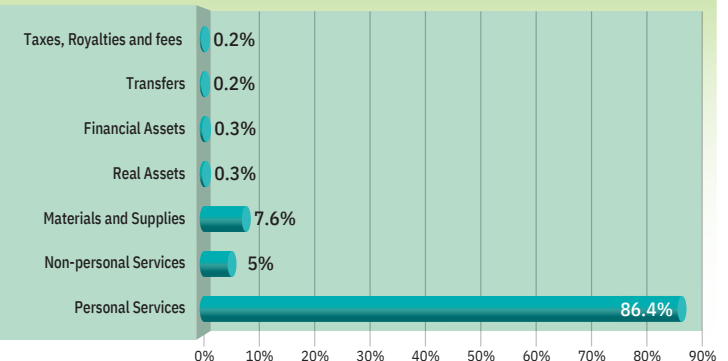
Current and Capital Expenditure



Civil and Military National Defence Programme - Institutional Management of the Armed Forces

Administrative Management of the Armed Forces	94.706%
Assets, Wealth and Infrastructure	0.121%
Military Geographical Institute	0.249%
Logistical Supply Military Service	1.477%
Discharge and Recruitment of Military Service	0.186%
Supreme Administration of Military Justice	0.004%
Permanent Administration of Military Justice	0.005%
Management for the Armed Forces	0.483%
External Service - Cost of Living	0.483%
Joint Task Force	0.362%
Interests of the Merchant Navy	0.040%
Defence and Integral Development Cooperation	0.003%
Administrative Management of Military Territory	0.057%
Administrative Logistics Management	0.001%
Defence Policies and Cooperation for Integral Development	0.001%
Logistics Supply. Military Personnel	1.620%
Military Logistic Supply	0.172%
National Airport Security DIGESNA	0.001%
Border Security Areas	0.001%
Military History Museum	0.001%
Supply Centres	0.002%
Border Headquarters	0.003%
Military Regions	0.011%
Technical Secretariat - OPAQ	0.005%
Supreme Council of Defence	0.008%

Budget by Expenditure Item, 2024



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de Presupuesto General del Estado, Gestión 2024 y Gestión 2022*; Ministry of Economy and Finance, Deputy Ministry for Budget and Accounting, System SIGEP. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Bolivia (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 6.86 Bolivianos, January 2024).

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION

1933

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:

1 YEAR AND 6 MONTHS

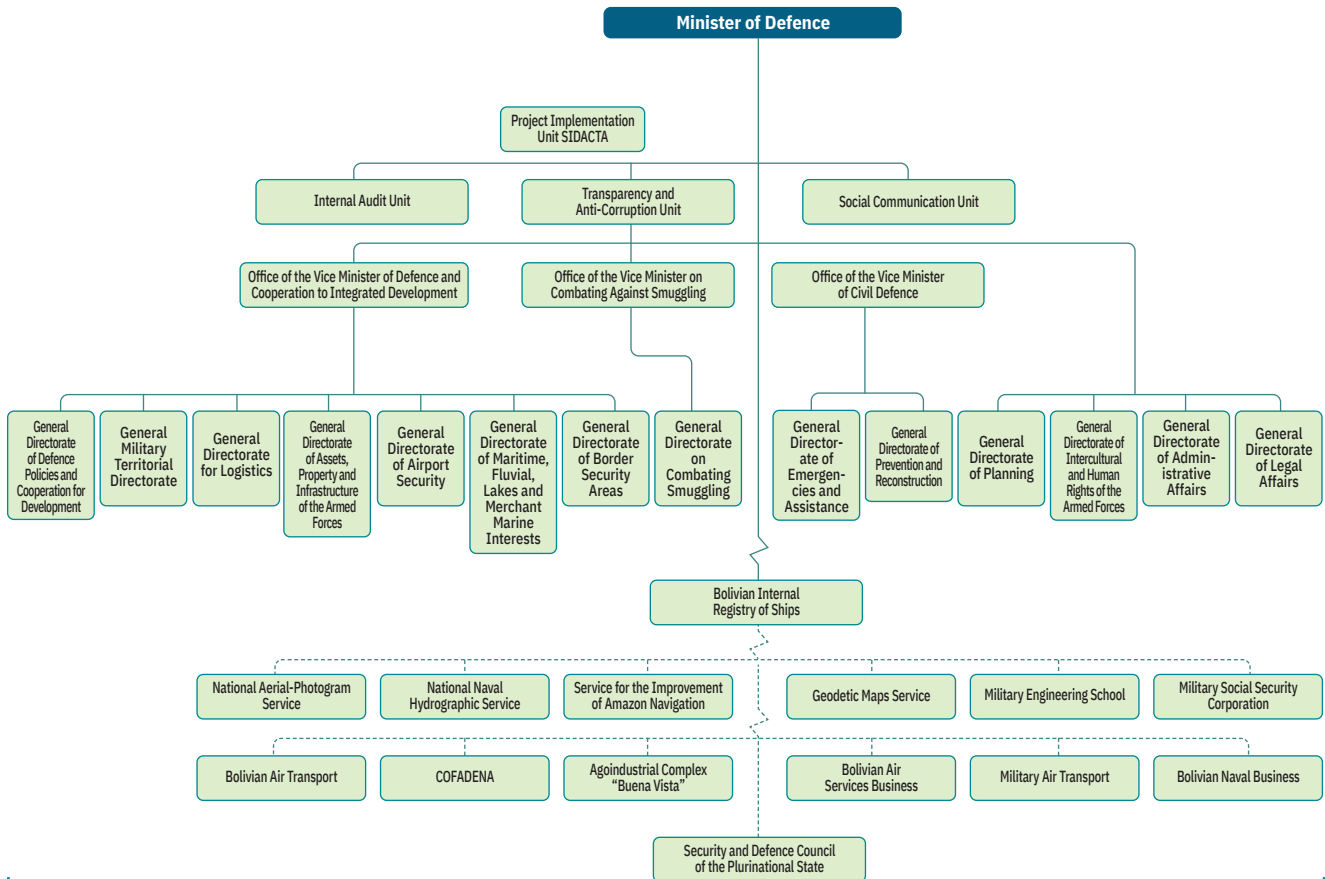
MISSION

Formulate and implement the national security and defence policy; managing the resources of the Armed Forces to fulfil their constitutional mandate; coordinating and promoting risk management and disaster response; fight against smuggling; and actions to support integral development for Living Well.

MANDATES

- Participate as a member of the High Military Command, preceded in the absence of the Captain-General of the Armed Forces. Member of the Supreme Council for National Defence.
- Intervene in the preparation of the war plan.
- Organize and conduct military territorial service.
- Plan, organize, direct and supervise conscription, recruitment and discharge operations; full or partial mobilization and demobilization; and organize the registration of conscription.
- Plan, organize, direct and supervise civil defence in the national territory.
- Plan the participation of the Armed Forces in national development, in coordination with the relevant ministries for its financing and with the Command in Chief for its execution through the Force Commands.
- Organize and manage the logistics system in the national territory.
- Submit the budget of the sector to the Executive.
- Provide care and social assistance to members of the Armed Forces.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the country's participation in treaties on borders, national security and defence and others, in accordance with international standards.
- Intervene in the policy of integration road, land, aerospace, maritime, river and lake, for strategic purposes.
- Promote research and use of nuclear energy as well as other energy resources for national development.
- Plan and develop scientific - technological research for the purposes of national security and defence in coordination with the Command Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Regulate and encourage the development of the merchant navy and national aeronautics.
- Expressly authorize and control all imports of weapons, ammunition, chemical, bacteriological and radiological agents (CBR) and military vehicles (land, air and water), hunting and fishing weapons and munitions, and various explosives throughout the national territory.

Organizational Chart



Strategic Institutional Objectives 2021 - 2025



Source: Compilation based on *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30); the official website of the Ministry of Defence; and Public Accountability, 2023.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces have as their fundamental mission to defend and maintain the independence, security and stability of the State, its honour and the sovereignty of the country; to ensure the rule of the Constitution, to guarantee the stability of the legally constituted government, and participate in the integral development of the country.

(Political Constitution of the State, Art. 244).

Special Missions

Land Force



- Defend the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory.
- Ensure land security and assist in the maintenance of public order, in accordance with the directives of the Command in Chief.
- Participate in the structuring of the national territory by building and opening roads, highways and other routes.
- Occupy, protect and support the development of national borders.
- Protect the vital areas and centres of the country.
- Execute specific missions with the support of the Air Force and/or the Navy.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation, according to the directives of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the country in coordination with the other forces, promoting, encouraging, and protecting national development.
- Draw up and edit the geographical and political maps of the national territory.
- Protect the sources of production and legally constituted services, as well as natural resources and ecological preservation within the national territory.

Naval Force



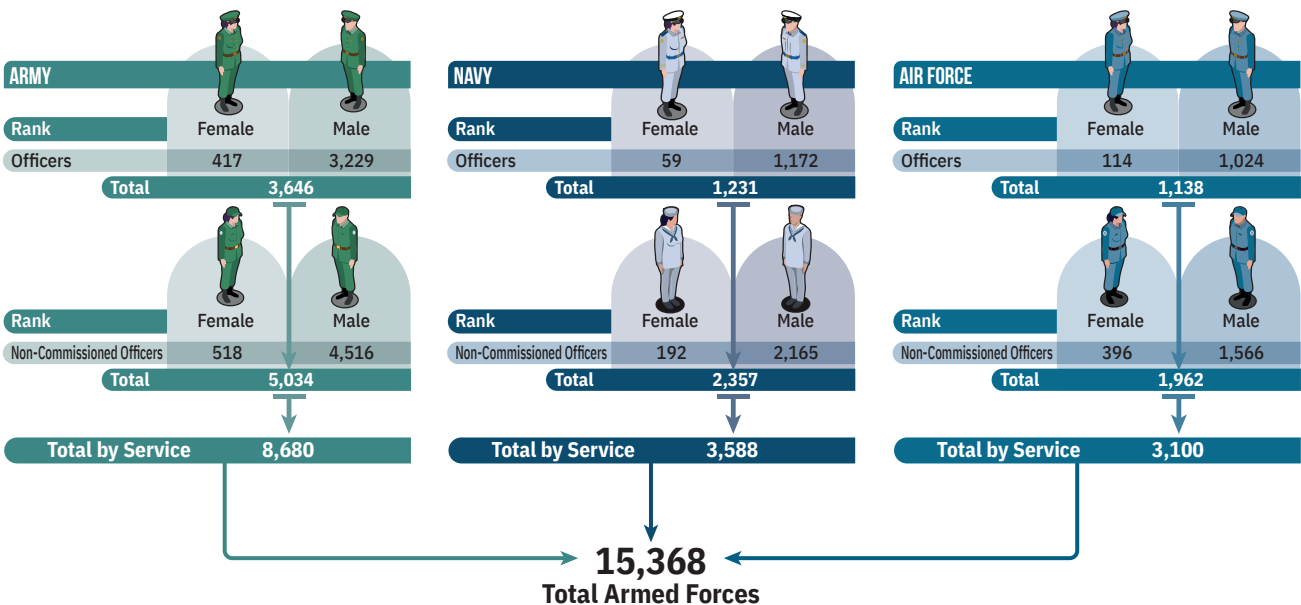
- To ensure the sovereignty and defence of the Nation's maritime interests in rivers and lakes.
- Ensure the free navigation of the Merchant Navy on the seas, rivers, and lakes by controlling the right to use the territorial sea, contiguous areas, continental shelf, and seabed.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the nation in coordination with other forces, promoting, encouraging, and protecting military shipping and other private shipping.
- To draw up the national hydrographic chart.
- Prevent and suppress piracy in shipping, commerce, and fishing.
- Perform specific missions in support of the Army and/or the Air Force.
- Participate actively in the integral development of the Nation according to directives of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Exercise jurisdiction and jurisdiction over heritage waters, ports, and naval installations, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Inland Waterway, Lake and Maritime Navigation.

Air Force



- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of national airspace.
- Achieve and maintain a position of supremacy in the aerospace field, which allows for a deterrent action on any adversary.
- Contribute to the structuring of the national territory through air transport services.
- Carry out the necessary and timely air transport in support of all military operations for the defence of the Nation.
- Execute specific missions in support of the Army and/or Navy.
- Participate actively in the integral development of the Nation, according to directives issued by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Monitor and suppress piracy in military and civilian air traffic on a continuous basis.
- Protect and encourage the development of the Nation's military aviation, civil aviation, infrastructure, aeronautical industry, and scientific aerospace research institutes.

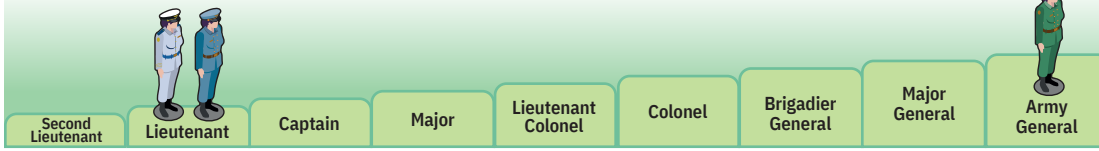
Armed Forces Personnel



Source: Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (N° 1405 – 1992/12/30); and Gender Council of the Armed Forces.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **11%** are women.

Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Air Force, Lieutenant is the same name and in the Navy it is the equivalent to Ensign.

The Ministry of Defence has a **Gender Council of the Armed Forces** to advance institutional policies favoring women. It reports to the General Directorate of Human Rights and Interculturality.

Military Education



Military Service

Alternative Military Service

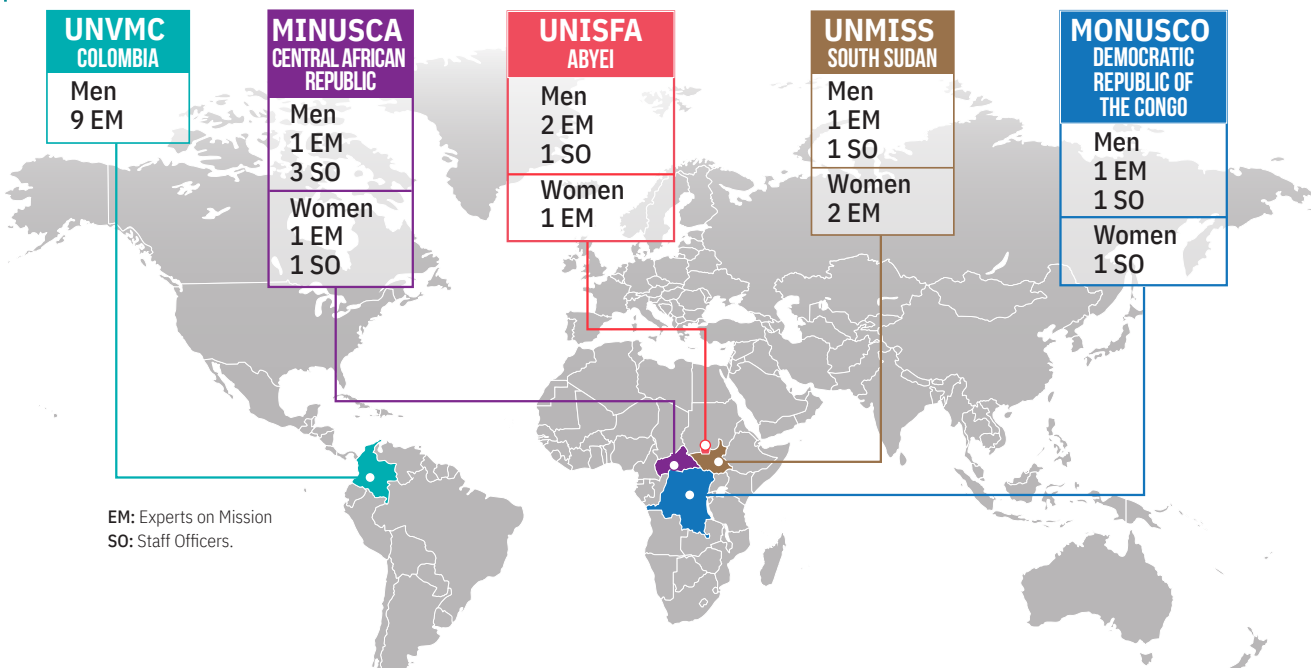
The SAR Alternative Military Service is an option for conscription. It seeks to train personnel in search, rescue, and rescue in disaster situations, performing community support and State development tasks, with a duration of two years.

The military service is compulsory for all males of military age. A daily allowance is provided to the soldier and the sailor.

Voluntary Pre-military Service

It allows men and women in secondary school to volunteer for the weekend service. It aims to contribute to the training of young people and also to prepare them for activities in defence and disaster response, and lasts one year.

Participation in Peace Operations



Bolivia contributes **26** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **1.29%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on information found in the official website of the Ministry of Defence, and statistics from the official website of the UN Department for Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Military Exercises



The Armed Forces conducted several exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023. These include:

Multinational Exercises:

UNITAS: multinational, conducted annually.

Multinational Combined Exercise Cooperation IX: with the Forces members of SICOFAA.

ACRUX: multinational exercise with Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

Community Support



Response to Drought

In 2023, support was provided to drought-affected communities in Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Tarija, La Paz, Oruro, Santa Cruz and Potosí. Water distribution, drinking water, well drilling and rehabilitation were carried out.

Water Distribution

In 2023, 2,357 tons of water were distributed to 88 municipalities in 5 departments, benefiting a total of 43,918 families.

Distribution of Food

In 2023, 3,066 tons of food were distributed to 171 municipalities in 8 departments.

Support for Infrastructure Development

The construction of sewer pipes, road reconstruction and water wells were carried out in various parts of the country during 2023.

Support to the Health System

The Armed Forces support with the distribution of essential medicines and medical supplies to communities; and with the implementation of fumigation tasks against dengue, chikungunya and zika.

“Health Sentinel” Programme

In 2023, training was provided to cadets, soldiers, sailors and pre-military through the program on basic knowledge of health and disease prevention. Reached 43,969 students.

Risk and Emergency Management

Emergency Response Protocol

The Deputy Minister of Civil Defence activates the contingency plan, adapted to the defined impact model, through SINAGER SAT.

The Vice Ministry of Civil Defence has a detailed protocol for disaster management that focuses on several key phases: prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

The Multipurpose Specialized Natural Disaster and Afforestation Battalion, which is part of the Seventh Army Division, is the unit responsible.

The Armed Forces carried out evacuation and clean-up operations in 2024, following flooding in 104 municipalities. Troops were deployed to carry out humanitarian support operations for the humanitarian communities, but also to perform evacuation, search and rescue and rescue tasks.

Specialized Units

Multipurpose Specialized Natural Disaster and Afforestation Battalion

The Army's 7th Division, based in Cochabamba, is made up of soldiers and army officers who come to aid in fire, flood and drought emergencies.

Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI)

It aims to monitor the information of the National System for Disaster and/or Emergency Response and Risk Reduction (SISRADE) and manage the necessary instances and activities in cases of emergencies and/or disasters.

The Ministry of Defence and the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence have the National Fire Monitoring Center, which allows optimal control of forest fires as well as strengthening mitigation and preparedness for these emergencies.

Between 2023 and 2024, 59 military units were deployed in support of the forest fire team to mitigate 125 forest fires. Conducted: 94 reconnaissance and exploration operations; and 267 water discharge operations (214,100 liters of water) for fire-fighting.

Internal Order

Management of Anti-Smuggling

Members of the Armed Forces are part of the Strategic Interagency Operational Command to Combat Smuggling (CEO-LCC), which is subordinate to the Deputy Ministry for Combating Smuggling.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Armed Forces together with the CEO-LCC carried out 46,147 operations, achieving as a result:

- 52 monitoring and control operations.
- The seizure of 571 vehicles.
- Incineration of 81 vehicles.
- Execution of 5.172 voting records for illegal acts.

Source: Compilation based on the official site of the Ministry of Defence; Public Accountability, Management 2023; and the official Facebook account of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces.



BRAZIL



Population 216,422,400 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 8,515,770 km²

GDP (US\$) 2,331,391,000,000

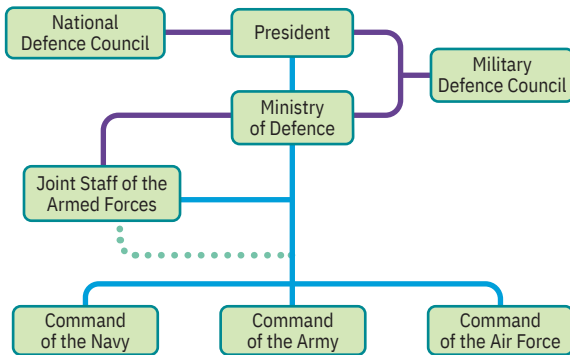
GDP per capita (US\$) 10,772

Armed Forces Personnel 344,103

Defence Budget (US\$) 25,857,311,288

The Ministry of Defence was established in 1999.

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

Joint planning and management relationship

The President is advised by the National Defence Council, composed of the Vice President, the House Speaker and the President of the Federal Senate and the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Economy. In matters related to the use of military resources, the President is advised by the Military Defence Council, made up of the Ministry of Defence, the Commanders of the Armed Forces and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Minister of Defence holds the highest command of the Armed Forces. The Minister receives the advice of the Joint Staff, responsible for planning for the joint employment of the Armed Forces.

The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the foreign affairs and defence committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the Constitution of Brazil; Act on the organization and operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8183 – 1991/04/11. Last Amendment: Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31); Law on general rules for the organization, preparation, and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary powers (Complementary Law Nº 117 – 2004/02/09. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/25/08, Art. 9); and Law creating the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 136 – 2010/25/08).

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

- Act that establishes the deployment of Brazilian troops overseas (Nº 2953 – 1956/11/17).
- Act on the organization and operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8183 – 1991/04/11. Last Amendment: Provisional Measure Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31).
- Act that determines the cases when foreign Armed Forces can transit or remain temporarily in the national territory (Nº 90 – 1997/10/01. Last Amendment: Nº 149 – 2015/01/12).
- Act that establishes the Brazilian system of intelligence and creates the Brazilian Intelligence Agency – ABIN (Nº 9883 – 1999/12/07. Last Amendment: Provisional Measure Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31).
- Law on general rules for the organization, preparation, and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary powers (Complementary Law Nº 117 – 2004/09/02. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/08/25, Art. 9).
- Act that rules over national mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 11631 – 2007/12/27).
- Law establishing the basic organization of the Presidency of the Republic and ministries (Nº 14600 – 2023/06/19).

Military Organization

- Military Justice Code (DL Nº 925 – 1938/12/02. Last Amendment: Nº 5836 – 1972/12/05).
- Law on military pensions (Nº 3765 – 1960/05/04. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Military service law (Nº 4375 – 1964/08/17. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Military Penal Code (DL Nº 1001 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14688 – 2023/09/20).
- Military Penal Procedure Code (DL Nº 1002 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14752 – 2023/12/12).
- Law on the promotion of active officers of the Armed Forces and other provisions (Nº 5821 – 1972/11/10. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law on the Justification Council (Nº 5836 – 1972/12/05).
- Law authorizing the Executive Power to establish a public company named Industria de Material Bélico do Brazil – IMBEL (Nº 6227 – 1975/07/14. Last Amendment: Nº 7096 – 1983/05/10).
- Law establishing the Statute of the Armed Forces (Nº 6880 – 1980/12/09. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law authorizing the Executive Power to create the Naval Projects Management Company – EMGEPRON (Nº 7000 – 1982/06/09).
- Law on maritime professional training (Nº 7573 – 1986/12/23. Last Amendment: Nº 13194 – 2015/11/24).
- Law on alternative service to mandatory military service (Nº 8239 – 1991/10/04. Last Amendment: Nº 12608 – 2012/04/10).
- Law organizing the military justice of the Union and regulating the operation of its auxiliary services (Nº 8457 – 1992/09/04. Last Amendment: Nº 13774 – 2018/12/19).
- Law on the restructuring of the Navy Officers and Corps (Nº 9519 – 1997/11/26. Last Amendment: Nº 13541 – 2017/12/18).
- Law on education in the Army and other provisions (Nº 9786 – 1999/02/08).
- Law establishing general rules for the organization, training, and use of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 97 – 1999/06/09. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).
- Law on education in the Navy (Nº 11279 – 2006/02/09. Last Amendment: Nº 14296 – 2022/01/04).
- Law creating the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).
- Law on education in the Air Force (Nº 12464 – 2011/08/04).
- Law establishing special rules for the acquisition, public procurement, and development of defence products and systems; establishing incentive rules for the strategic defence area (Nº 12598 – 2012/03/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14459 – 2022/10/25).
- Law establishing requirements for admission to career military training courses of the Army (Nº 12705 – 2012/08/08. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law authorizing the creation of the public company Amazonia Azul Tecnologias de Defesa S.A. – AMAZUL (Nº 12706 – 2012/08/08).
- Law establishing maternity and adoption leave, maternity protection measures for pregnant military personnel, and paternity leave within the Armed Forces (Nº 13109 – 2015/03/25. Last Amendment: Nº 13717 – 2018/09/24).

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (Territory and Population, 2023). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

The Budget

Defence Budget 2024 (in Reales)

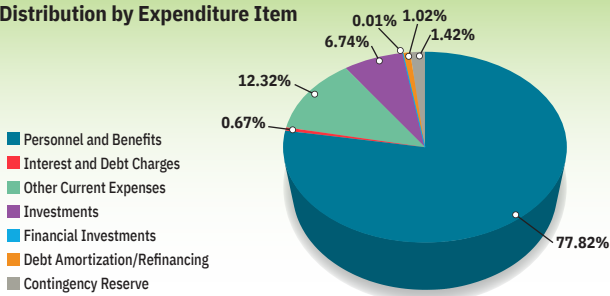
Executing Unit	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence - Direct Administration	2,116,589,914
Air Force Command	27,420,520,051
Army Command	53,757,659,159
Navy Command	32,142,913,294
Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources	42,720,755
Air Force Real Estate Financing Fund	15,947,092
Brazilian Military Material Industry - IMBEL	339,446,631
Osorio Foundation	29,467,424
Navy Personnel Housing Construction Fund - CCCPM	76,092,798
Amazonia Azul Defence Technologies - AMAZUL	434,134,238
Ministry of Defence Fund	5,483,080
Armed Forces Hospital Administration Fund	270,907,065
Military Service Fund	20,364,277
Air Force Fund	4,383,538,199
Army Fund	2,625,974,014
Navy Fund	2,521,507,685
Maritime Professional Training Development Fund	264,843,836
TOTAL	126,468,109,512

% OF GDP
1.11%

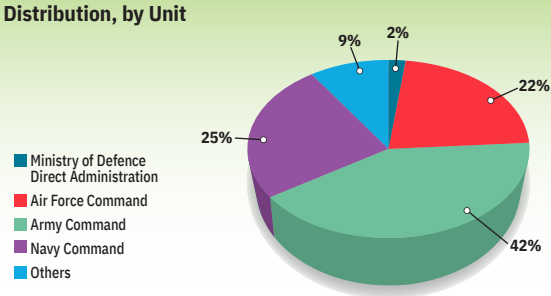
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
5.80%

Budget 2024

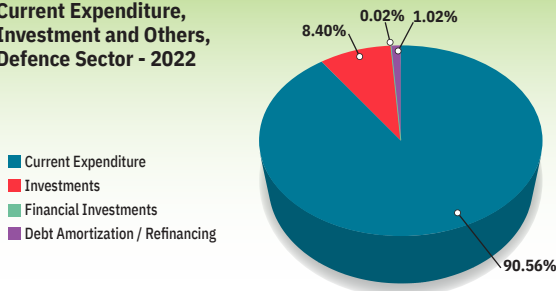
Distribution by Expenditure Item



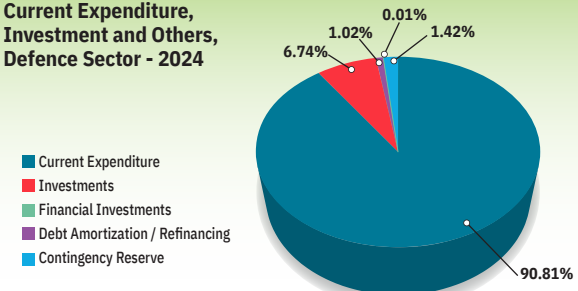
Distribution, by Unit



Current Expenditure, Investment and Others, Defence Sector - 2022



Current Expenditure, Investment and Others, Defence Sector - 2024



Note: "Others" includes the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources; Air Force Real Estate Financing Fund; Brazilian Military Material Industry; Osorio Foundation; Navy Personnel Housing Construction Fund; Amazonia Azul Defence Technologies; Armed Forces Hospital Administration Fund; Ministry of Defence Fund; Military Service Fund; Air Force Fund; Army Fund; Navy Fund; and Maritime Professional Training Development Fund.

Distribution by Budget Programs

Programs	%
Management and Maintenance	84.36%
Special Operations: Compliance with Court Rulings	0.02%
Special Operations: Internal Debt Service	0.04%
Special Operations: External Debt Service	1.65%
Special Operations: Other Special Assignments	0.49%
Special Operations: Management of Participation in National and International Organizations and Entities	0.001%
Contingency Reserve	1.62%
Defence Cooperation with National Development	0.83%
National Defence	10.95%
Oceans, Coastal Zone, and Antarctica	0.03%

Source: Compilation based on Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento, Annual Budget 2024. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Banco Central do Brazil (Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 4.891 Reales, January 2024).

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1999

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 8 MONTHS

MISSION

It exercises the highest conduct of the Armed Forces, advised by the Military Defence Council - permanent advisory body- the Defence Staff, the Secretariats, and other bodies, as set forth by law.

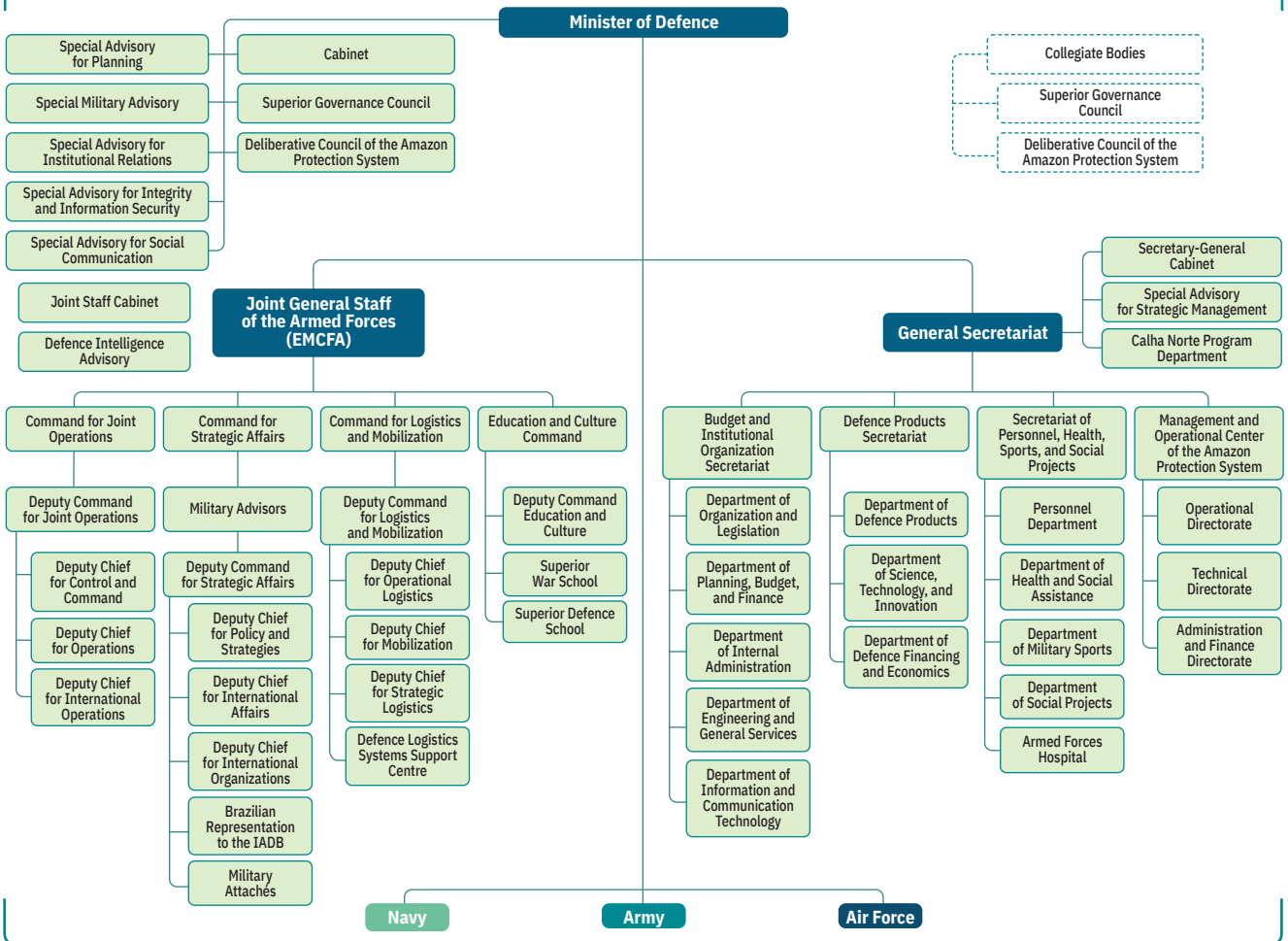
MANDATES

Its areas of competence involve:

- The National Defence Policy, National Defence Strategy and the National White Paper on National Defence.
- Military and defence-related policies and strategies.
- Doctrine, planning, organization, preparation and joint and specific use of the Armed Forces.
- Special projects of interest for national defence.
- Strategic and operational intelligence for defence purposes.
- Military operations of the Armed Forces.
- International relations of defence.
- Defence budget.
- Military and defence legislation.
- National mobilization policies, education for defence, defence science, technology and innovation; and social communication of defence.
- Social protection and salaries of Armed forces members and retirees.
- The Armed Forces actions, when appropriate, such as ensuring public order, to preserve public order and the security of people and assets; ensure voting and election scrutiny; cooperate to national development and civil defence and fight against transnational and environmental crimes.
- Defence logistics.
- The military service.
- Health care, social security and religious assistance for the Armed Forces.
- The constitution, organization, training, payroll and personnel of the Naval, Land and Air Forces.
- The national maritime policy.
- Air navigation and river traffic security and safety of life at sea.
- Real estate managed by Armed Forces.
- The military aviation policy and its role in the national airspace policy.
- The operationalization of the Amazon Protection System.
- Cyber defence.

*The year of creation is the date in which the term "Defence" was introduced to the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



National Defence Policy and Strategy

Ensure the national sovereignty, heritage and territorial integrity.

Provide the defence capacity for the fulfillment of the Armed Forces' constitutional missions.

Promote the productive and technological independence in the defence area.

Contribute to the preservation of national cohesion and unity.

Safeguard nationals, property, resources, and national interests located abroad.

Enhance the involvement of Brazilian society in national defence matters.

Contribute to regional stability and international peace and security

Increase the country's prominence on the global stage and its involvement in international decision-making processes.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official site of the Ministry of Defence and *Política Nacional de Defesa. Estratégia Nacional de Defesa* (Legislative Decree Nº 61 – 2024/03/05).

The Armed Forces

General Mission

They are intended for the defence of the Homeland and the guarantee of the constitutional powers and, on their initiative, of law and order (Constitution of the Republic, Art. 142).

Subsidiary powers:

- Participation in peace operations.
- Cooperation with national development and civil defence.
- Participation in institutional campaigns of public utility or social interest.
- It is the responsibility of the Armed Forces, among other relevant activities, as complementary assignments, preserving the exclusive competences of the Judicial Police, to act by means of preventive and repressive measures in border regions, at sea and in internal waters, regardless of possession, ownership or destination, against cross-border and environmental crimes, and to execute, among other actions: patrolling, search of persons, land vehicles, boats and aircraft, and arrests in flagrante delicto.

(Ley sobre las normas generales para la organización, preparación y empleo de las Fuerzas Armadas, Complementary Law N° 97 – 1999/10/06. Last Amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/25/08, Art. 15 and 16).

Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces

It is the body responsible for advising the Ministry of Defence on the senior management of the Armed Forces. It is in charge of coordinating joint operations and activities and deployment in peace missions.

Specific Missions

Land Force

- Participate in national development and civil defence in the manner prescribed by law.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national policies concerning military land power.
- Cooperate with federal, state, municipal public bodies and, exceptionally, with private companies, in the execution of engineering works and services, the resources being provided by the requesting body.
- Cooperate with federal agencies, when necessary, in the suppression of crimes of national significance, in the form of logistical support, intelligence, communications and training.
- Act, through preventive and repressive actions, in land border areas, against cross-border and environmental crimes, individually or in coordination with other agencies of the Executive Branch, carrying out, among other actions, patrols, searches of persons, land vehicles, boats and aircraft; and arrests in flagrante delicto.

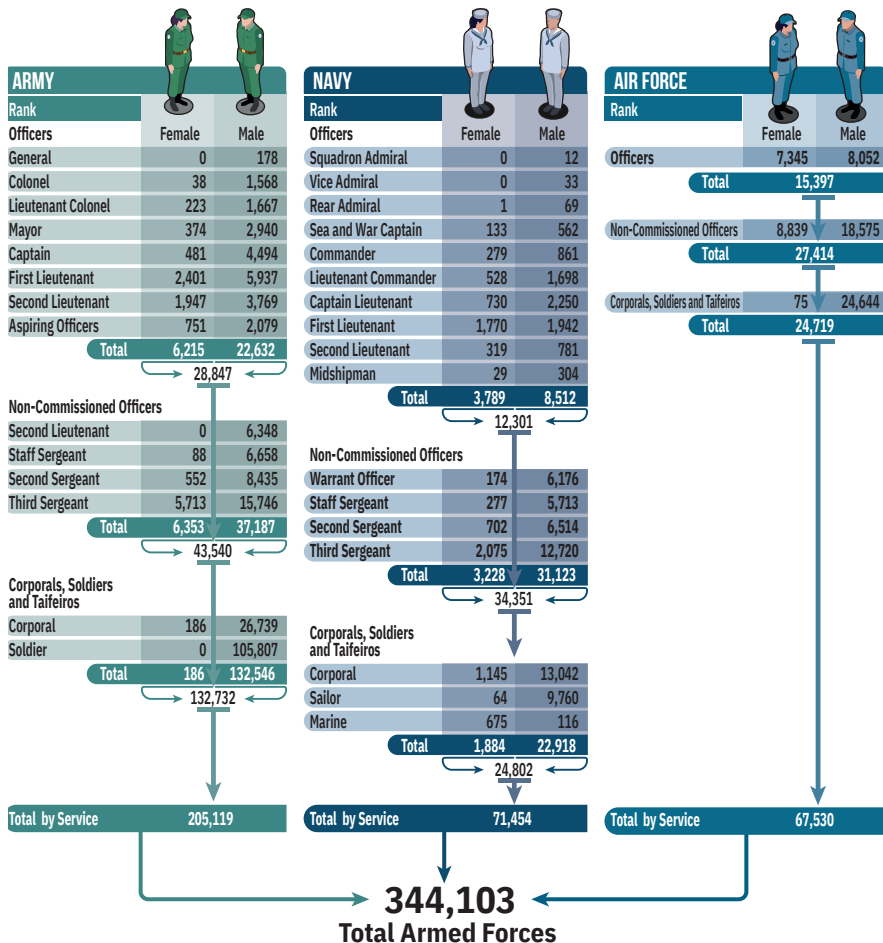
Naval Force

- Guide and control the Merchant Navy and its related activities, as far as national defence is concerned.
- Provide for the safety of water navigation.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national policies concerning the sea.
- Implement and oversee compliance with the laws and regulations of the sea and inland waters, in coordination with other federal or state executive branch agencies, when necessary, due to specific competencies.
- Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in the repression of crimes with national and international repercussions, regarding the use of the sea, inland waters and port areas, in the form of logistical, intelligence, communications and training support.

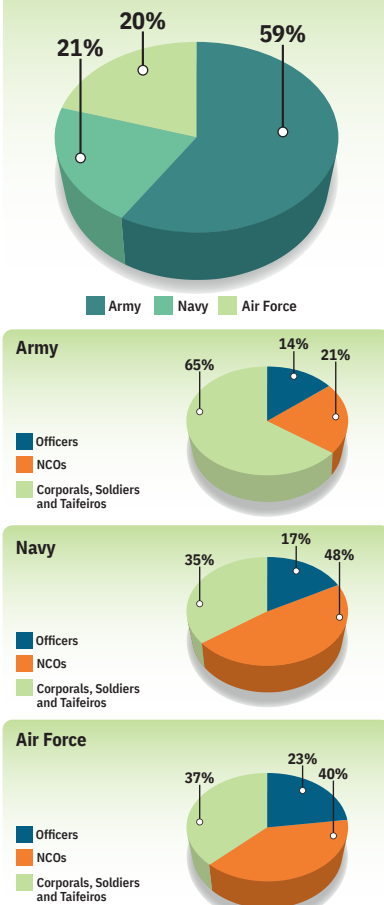
Air Force

- Guide, coordinate and control civil aviation activities.
- Provide for the safety of air navigation.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national aerospace policy.
- Establish, equip and operate, directly or by concession, aerospace, aeronautical and airport infrastructure.
- Operate domestic airmail.
- Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in the repression of crimes with national and international repercussions, in terms of the use of airspace and airport areas, in the form of logistical, intelligence, communications and training support.
- Act through airspace control actions against all types of illicit air traffic, with emphasis on those involved in the trafficking of drugs, arms, ammunition and illegal passengers, acting in combined operation with competent enforcement agencies.

Armed Forces Personnel



Distribution of Armed Forces Personnel



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence and Law establishing general rules for the organization, training, and use of the Armed Forces (Complementary law N° 97 – 1999/06/09. Last Amendment: N° 136 – 2010/08/25).

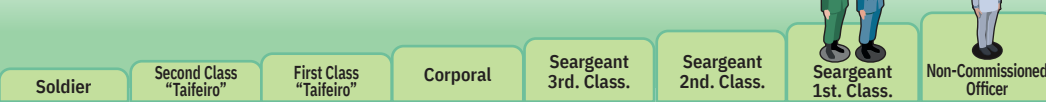
Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **22 %** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks

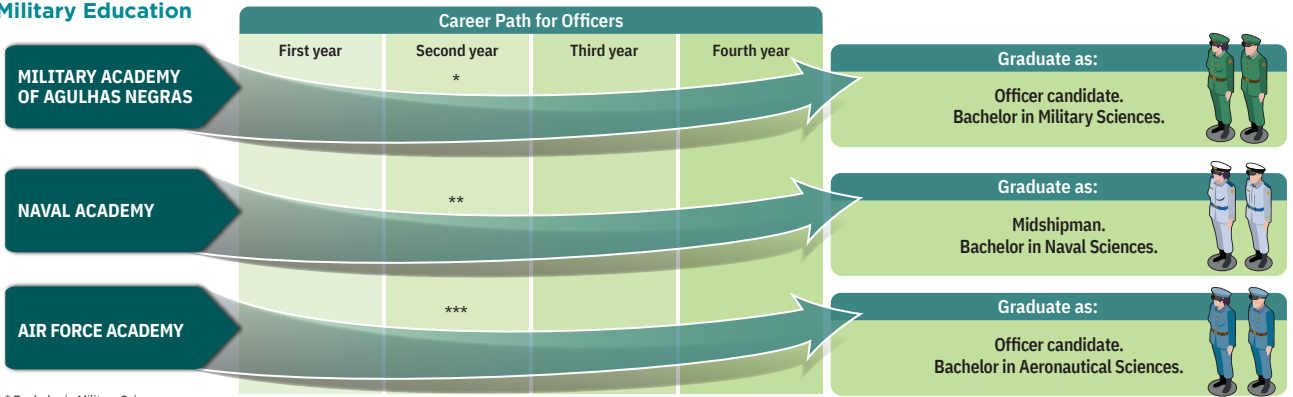


The Ministry of Defence has a **Gender Commission** within the Armed Forces. It is responsible for ensuring women's rights and gender equality in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Note: These ranks apply to the Army, as an illustrative example. The equivalent rank for Colonel is Rear-Admiral in the Navy. The rank is the same in the Air Force. In the case of troops, the name is the same for all services.

In 2024, Decree No. 12154 established the **voluntary military service for women.**

Military Education

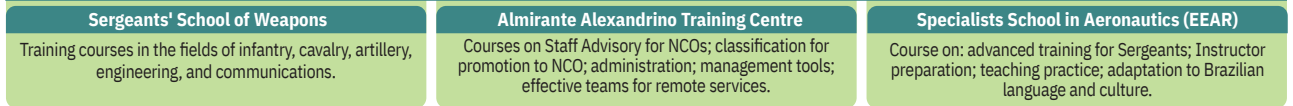


* Bachelor in Military Sciences.

** Bachelor in Naval Sciences / Basic education training with a scientific or humanistic approach. / Professional education training in mechanics, electronics, weapons systems, and administration. / Training in military-naval education.

*** Bachelor in Aeronautical Sciences. / Officer training course in: Aviation (CFOAV); Supplies (CFOINT); and Air Force Infantry Officers (CFOINF).

Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



Army

- Military Engineering Institute**
Training courses on engineering.
- Army Medical School**
Training courses on medicine, nursing, veterinary and psychology.
- Army Complementary Training School**
Training Courses on: administration; accounting sciences; social communication; law; economics; nursing; statistics; information technology; teaching; psychology; pedagogy; and veterinary medicine.
- Advanced Training School for Officers**
Advanced Course for Army Captains.
- School of Army Command and Staff**
Courses on: higher military studies; policy, strategy and Senior Management; international strategic studies; and advanced military studies.
- Logistics School for Sergeants**
Courses on: training and graduation of Sergeants (advanced training for superior ranks); operational health; and Music Teacher.
- Specialized Instruction School**
Courses on: management of war material; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence; and military forensic criminal investigation.
- Army Centre for Aviation Instruction**
Courses on: training of Aviation Sergeants; Aerial Observers; Aircraft Pilot; Aviation Management; Combat Pilot; SAR; tactical piloting; mechanic; aviation maintenance; and Aircraft Station Operator.
- Advanced Training School for Weapons Sergeants**
Advanced training courses for Sergeants in: infantry; cavalry; artillery; engineering weapons; and communications.

Navy

- Almirante Wandenkolk Training Centre**
Training and Postgraduate Courses for Officers in: engineering; healthcare; Naval Auxiliaries; advanced training in surface; weapons; communications; electronics; and machinery.
- Higher School of Naval War**
Courses on: Staff; and maritime policy and strategy.
- Admiral Newton Braga Instruction and Training Centre**
Training courses on: supplies for Officers; planning and finance; and logistical management of materials.
- Almirante Silvio de Camargo Instruction Centre**
Advanced and specialization courses on: infantry; artillery; armor; naval communications; engineering; engines and machinery; horn and battery; writing; electronics; and music.
- Admiral Atila Monteiro Ache Instruction and Training Centre**
Aero-Naval Instruction and Training Centre
- Study Coordination Centre of Sao Paulo**
- Apprenticeship Schools for Naval Officers**
- Institute for Sea Studies**

Air Force

- Technological Aeronautical Institute**
Aeronautical engineering.
- Aeronautical Instruction and Adaptation Centre**
Training courses on: Specialist Officers; aviation medical adaptation; Aircraft Dentist; Aviation Pharmacist; aerospace engineering; aerospace medicine.
- Aeronautical Officer Training School**
Advanced training for Aeronautical Officers.
- School of Aeronautical Command and Staff**
Training courses on: aerospace policy and strategy; and Command and Staff.

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the Ministry of Defence and the mentioned training centres.

Military Service

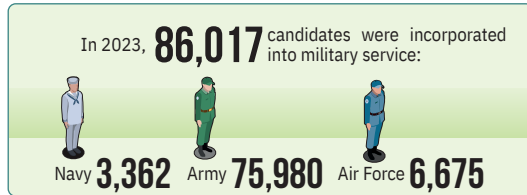
It is mandatory for all male citizens between 18 and 45 years old for a period of one year. Male citizens may also present themselves for voluntary service.

Women are exempt from mandatory service in times of peace; however, they may present themselves for voluntary service.

The recruitment process includes four stages:

- 1 Summon.
- 2 Selection.
- 3 Appointment.
- 4 Incorporation or enrollment.

The phases are common to all three forces, unified under the Ministry of Defence since 2003.



Enlistment of women in the military service

In August 2024, Decree N° 12154 established the possibility of initial female military service, which will consist of women voluntarily enlisting for recruitment to perform such service.

It includes three stages:

- 1 Enlistment.
- 2 Selection.
- 3 Incorporation.

Volunteers may withdraw from the service up until the official act of enlistment takes place. After this, the active service period becomes mandatory.

Special regime for physicians, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians

A professional contingent of students in Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry is incorporated annually, besides young male applicants over 18 years old. Professionals from these fields, of both genders, may voluntarily opt for military service.

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted several exercises within the national territory during 2022 and 2023, including:

Operation Agata: military exercise to protect sovereignty and control border traffic within the country.

Operation Ostium: this operation seeks to reinforce the surveillance of airspace over Brazil's border region, conducted permanently by the Brazilian Air Force, to suppress irregular flights that may be linked to crimes such as drug trafficking.

Operación CORE 23: cooperation program between Brazil and the United States to conduct annual bilateral exercises to enhance interoperability, integration, and cooperation.

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, and the United States.

Operation Parana III: multinational field exercise organized by the Conference of American Armies.

Operation Joint Agata South: operation to combat cross-border crimes. This historic operation in Brazil began in 2024 with the armies of Paraguay and Uruguay, within their own borders.

DIPLOMEX-2023: operation between the Brazilian Navy and the Uruguayan Navy, aimed at contributing to the interoperability and training of the Forces.

Operation Arandu: joint simulation exercise between the armies of Brazil and Argentina.

Fraterno XXXVI-2023: operation between the Brazilian Navy and the Argentine Navy, aimed at contributing to the interoperability and training of the Forces.



Multinacional Exercises:

UNITAS: multinational exercise conducted annually.

MULTINATIONAL COMBINED EXERCISE COOPERATION IX: multinational exercise with the SICOFAA participating services.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational exercise conducted annually.

PANAMAX: multinational exercise conducted annually.

Exercises with other regions

Bright Star: In 2023, Brazil participated as an observer in the Bright Star joint exercise held in Egypt. This biennial exercise, co-organized by Egypt and the United States Central Command, dates back to the 1980s and aims to strengthen interoperability and capability in the Middle East and Africa to address military and security challenges at both regional and international levels.

Obangame Express – 2023: In 2024, the Brazilian Navy participated in Operation Obangame Express conducted by the United States Navy. With the participation of naval forces from Namibia, Angola, Congo, France, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, the operation aims to improve interoperability and increase maritime security, counter piracy, and address illicit activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

Grand African Nemo: Multinational operation conducted in 2023, with the participation of 25 nations, to improve response times, interoperability, and training of the forces. The exercises included attack, reconnaissance, anti-submarine, maritime interdiction, rescue, aerospace defence actions, cyber warfare, electronic warfare, and surface warfare.

Participants: Angola, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Spain, the United States, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and the United Kingdom.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official site of the Ministry of Defence; Decree N° 12154 – 2024/27/08; and site of the Armed Forces of Egypt.

Border Protection

The Armed Forces have specific systems for the development of their capabilities in border control.

Integrated Border Monitoring System (SISFRON) - Army

Monitors land borders and responds rapidly to threats or attacks, especially in the Amazon region.

Management System of the Blue Amazon (SisGAAz) - Navy

Addresses the maritime environment and, if necessary, deploys available operational resources to promptly respond to crises or emergencies along the coast.

Brazilian Airspace Control System (SISCEAB) - Air Force

Performs air navigation control and surveillance across the national territory and the Brazilian Airspace Defence System (SISDRABA).

Operation Agata

- Northern Region
- Northeastern Region
- Central-Western Region
- Southeastern Region
- Southern Region

Operation Agata Uaiara

In 2023, the operation was carried out in the border strip between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia, in cooperation with government agencies and federal, state, and municipal authorities. Its objective was to combat illegal mining and environmental crimes in the northern region. The Air Force contributed with intelligence actions, surveillance, logistical air transport, and reconnaissance.

Operation Agata West

Conducted by the 6th Naval District Command in September 2023, in the border strips of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. The objectives were to enhance the fight against cross-border and environmental crimes, increase the presence of the Armed Forces in the western border strip, and improve the local population's sense of security. The operation involved 1,750 military personnel, 18 vessels, 12 aircraft, and 4 dogs, carrying out river and land patrols, establishing roadblocks, and controlling roads and waterways.

Operation Agata Northern Border

Deployed from January to November 2023 in the Yanomami region in Roraima to support the fight against illegal mining and criminal organizations, reduce environmental damage caused by illicit activities, and assist with the distribution of humanitarian aid. The operation involved the deployment of 37,632 military personnel. Results included: the seizure of 48,000 kg of minerals; the arrest of 165 individuals; the distribution of 12,815 basic food baskets; and the provision of 908 medical services.

Operation Joint Agata South "Safe Borders for All"

Since 2023 it has carried out preventive and repressive actions against cross-border and environmental crimes. The operation involves oversight and patrolling in the southern border region of Brazil, specifically in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. In 2024, for the first time, Operation Joint Agata South is being conducted simultaneously with the Armies of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Agata is a historic, large-scale operation organized by the Ministry of Defence and coordinated by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, aimed at strengthening border security through preventive and repressive actions against cross-border and environmental crimes, in coordination with federal and state security and oversight agencies. It involves patrolling, surveillance, and inspection of air, maritime, and water borders, in collaboration with 12 ministries and 20 government agencies.

Participation in Peace Operations

MINUSCA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Men
2 EM
3 SO

Women
1 EM
3 SO

MINURSO WESTERN SAHARA

Men
5 EM

Women
4 EM

UNISFA ABYEI

Men
2 EM
3 SO

UNMHA YEMEN

Men
1 EM

UNFICYP CYPRUS

Men
1 EM
1 Troops

UNIFIL LEBANON

Men
2 SO
8 Troops

UNMISS SOUTH SUDAN

Men
3 EM
6 SO

Women
2 EM
1 SO

MONUSCO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Men
1 EM
20 SO

Women
2 SO



Brazil established the **Brazilian Peace Operations Joint Training Centre (CCOPAB)** in 2010, and created the **Naval Peace Operations Center** in 2008.



Brazil contributes **71** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represents **3.5%** of the total contribution from Latin America.

EM: Mission Expert
SO: Staff Officer.

Sources: Compilation based on the official site of the Ministry of Defence; official site of Operation Agata; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department for Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Defence in the Amazon

Amazon Protection System Operations and Management Centre (CENSIPAM)

The Operations and Management Centre is in charge of proposing, implementing and executing policies and actions targeted at the Amazon Protection System (SIPAM), fostering cooperation with government agencies, research and technological development. Its monitoring platforms include:

Deforestation Monitoring System (SipamSAR)

It uses radars aboard satellites to monitor the surface of the Earth. It has a satellite antenna in Formosa and another one in Manaus facility.

Monitoring of Illegal Activities

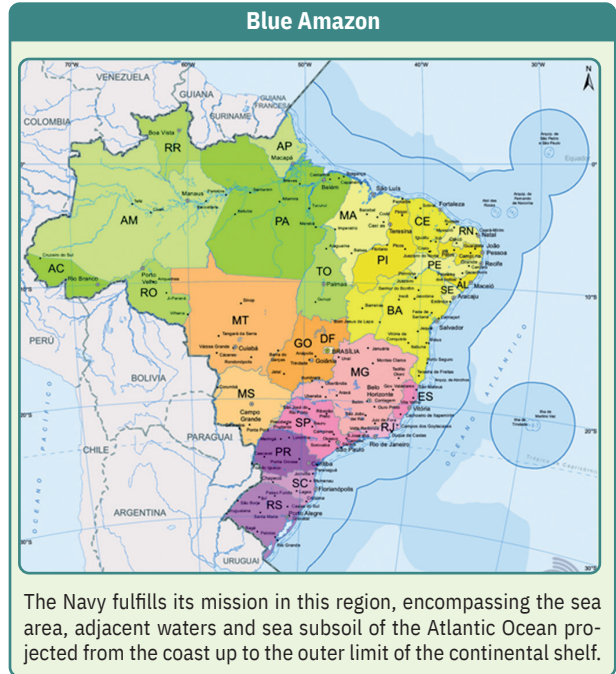
It uses technological intelligence assets to detect, identify, analyze and monitor illegal mineral extraction activities and illegal airstrips.

Hydrometeorological Monitoring and Alert Integrated System - SipamHidro

It monitors extreme events and produces newsletters and alerts that help public bodies prepare and mitigate the impact of floods and overflowing in riverside cities.

Blue Amazon Monitoring

It cooperates and provides technical support to the Navy to contribute to the implementation of the Blue Amazon Management System (SisGAAz).



The Navy fulfills its mission in this region, encompassing the sea area, adjacent waters and sea subsoil of the Atlantic Ocean projected from the coast up to the outer limit of the continental shelf.

Amazon Military Command

The mission of this Command is to carry out preparation and activities to fulfill the missions of the Force in the strategic area of Western Amazon. Operation Cuaretinga is one of the main operations periodically carried out by the Jungle Infantry Brigade, and in cooperation with the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Secretary of Federal Revenues, IBAMA, SEMA, ICMBio, Integrated Public Security System, FUNAI, GEFRON, Air Operation Nucleus



of the Rondonia Secretary of Security, Defence and Citizenship, Integrated Air Operations Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Supply, and the Military Police Forces of Rondonia, Acre and Amazonia.

The National Police forces of Bolivia and Peru also take part in the operation.

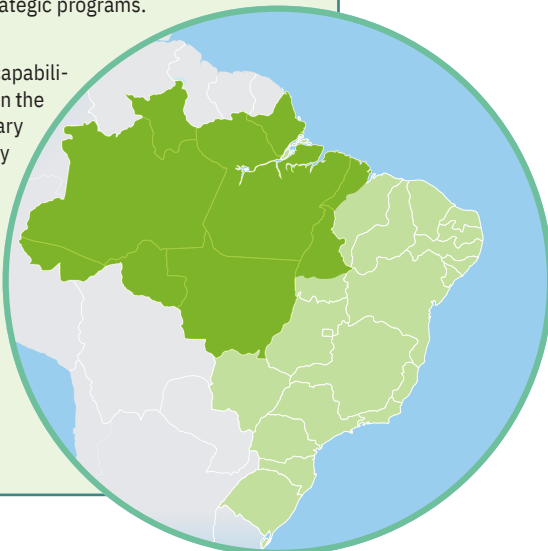
Protected Amazonia Program

The Protected Amazonia program is responsible for managing projects and actions to meet the Army's strategic demands in the Amazon, with a focus on the modernization and enhancement of infrastructure in order to strengthen its operational capabilities. It also promotes the social wellbeing of the indigenous, riverside and military communities. Its initiatives are integrated with the Calha Norte Program, under the Ministry of Defence, and other strategic programs.

Its general objectives are:

1. To expand the land military capabilities of the Military Commands in the Amazon area (Amazon Military Command and North Military Command).
2. To expand the operational capacity in the Amazon border strip.
3. To implement military organizations, adapt infrastructure and promote the revitalization of existing ones.

Special Border Platoons are deployed in the area.



Operation Gota

Its purpose is to control, eliminate or eradicate vaccine preventable diseases in various regions of the Amazonia, having a positive influence on the quality of life of people living in those areas. The Air Force has played a key role in this operation through the use of aircraft for the transport of healthcare providers and vaccines to remote communities.

Excelsior Mobilization Exercise

This Air Force exercise of civil and social action focuses on communities lacking access to health care along the banks of the Negro River. In 2023, it was deployed in the district of Moura and in the municipality of Barcelos.

The following activities were performed under this framework:

- 800 patients received dentistry care by the Air Force.
- 1,700 dentistry procedures.
- 5,300 patients received medical care in specialties such as: internal medicine, dermatology, emergencies, pharmacy, physical therapy, gynecology, neurology, dentistry, orthopedics, pediatrics, proctology and psychology.
- Religious and social service assistance.

Source: Compilation based on Ministry of Defence, 2023 Management Report, and the official websites of the Ministry of Defence, Air Force, Navy and Army of Brazil.

Calha Norte Programme

Created in 1985 by the Federal Government and coordinated by the Ministry of Defence since 1999, this programme is aimed at maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity, particularly in remote regions. It transfers resources to states and municipalities, promoting sustainable development through the construction of basic infrastructure such as schools, day care centers, healthcare centers and paving of urban roads.

The programme currently involves **442 municipalities in ten states**: Acre, Amapa, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato grosso, Mato grosso dos Sul, Para, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins.

The Armed Forces have the mission to prevent the proliferation of illegal actions and support communities in need. The actions foreseen for the deployed military units include:



Army

- Implementation of basic infrastructure in the region's municipalities.
- Deployment of military units.
- Road maintenance.
- Maintenance of small electric power stations.

Navy

- River control and safety of navigation.
- Registration of vessels.
- Crew training.
- Support to communities in the region through assistance provided to populations in need.
- Maintenance of installed infrastructure in the Special Border Platoons.

Air Force

- Deployment of military units.
- Support with logistics air transport.
- Maintenance of air fields.
- Support to communities, with air medical evacuation.

2023 { **262** infrastructure works. **239** machines and pieces of equipment purchased.

Community Support

Rondon Project

Created in 1967, this initiative has the aim of promoting social integration and contributing to sustainable development of underserved communities in different regions of Brazil, particularly in the most remote and vulnerable areas. The project involves the participation of university students who, supervised by the military and other professionals, perform activities in the field of education, health, environment, culture and citizenship, strengthening the sense of social responsibility and citizenship.

Outcomes in 2023 included:

- **91** operations.
- **25,127** participants.
- **2,519** higher education institutions participating
- **1,320** cities involved.

Operation Estiagem

With the goal of mitigating the effects of the drought in Western Amazonia, 107 Amazon Military Command officers, 12 vehicles, 5 boats and 1 helicopter were deployed in 2023.

Organ, Tissue and Equipment Transport (TOTEQ)

The Air Force supported the transfer of 259 organs for transplantation in approximately 1,251 flight hours during the period.

Forces in Sports Programme (PROFESP)

Coordinated by the Ministry of Defence with the support of the Armed Forces, in cooperation with other ministries, this programme promotes social integration through the practice of sports, in addition to offering remedial classes, disease prevention and educational counseling. At present, nearly 29,000 children and teenagers aged 6 to 18 years take part in the activities in 90 municipalities and 25 states, with the Armed Forces providing infrastructure and services, while other ministries contribute with supplies, uniforms and food.

Citizen Soldier Project

Started in 2004, its objective is to socially and professionally train military service recruits throughout Brazil, supplementing their citizenship education and facilitating their entry into the labor market. Courses in the areas of telecommunications, mechanics, civil construction and information technologies are offered.

Operation Welcome

Started in 2018, this is an iconic initiative of the Brazilian State in response to the growing wave of immigrants and refugees from Venezuela and the need of humanitarian assistance. It has the objective of giving beneficiaries better opportunities for social, economic and cultural integration, as well as reducing the existing pressure, particularly in Roraima, located in Brazil's northern border with Venezuela.

This action involves the Federal Government, states, municipalities, the Armed Forces, bodies of the Judiciary, international organizations and more than 100 civil society organizations.

With the deployment of 7200 military troops since 2018, the operation has achieved:



Regularization of the migration status of more than **280,000** Venezuelans.



Installation of **14** shelters and **5** places for temporary accommodation.



Integration of **65,000** Venezuelans in more than **700** municipalities.

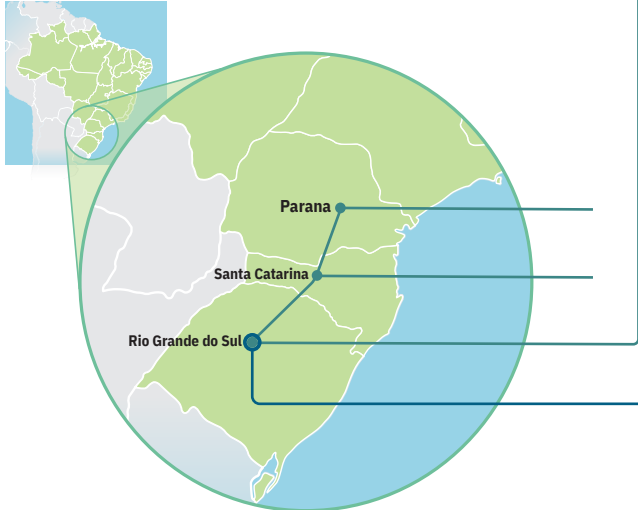
Source: Compilation based on Ministry of Defence, the 2023 Management Report, and the official websites of the Ministry of Defence, Air Force, Navy, Army, Calha Norte programme, and Operation Welcome.

Risk and Emergency Management

Operation Tacuari

In 2023, floods caused by heavy rainfall devastated Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana. In response to the disaster, the Armed Forces launched a joint operation, especially in Tacuari Valley, as well as in the southern regions and in the western border.

1,390 military troops, 47 transportation vehicles, 2 excavators, 10 vessels, 8 helicopters and 6 ambulances were mobilized and the following was performed:



- Installation of a hospital tent from Rio de Janeiro to the Canoas Air Base.
- Delivery of 2,500 tons of potable water to communities.
- Delivery of 1,500 tons of basic food baskets and hygiene and cleaning kits.
- Installation of 13 electric generators.
- Installation of 25 barracks.
- Installation of 4 cisterns.

Operation Tacuari II

The Armed Forces, under the coordination of the Ministry of Defence, completed two months of assistance to the Rio Grande do Sul population. Since the beginning of Operation Tacuari II on April 30, 19,500 military troops, 55 boats and multi-purpose vessels and 27 aircrafts were deployed and the following was achieved:

- Installation of 123 temporary houses sent by the UN, with capacity to accommodate approximately 3,700 people.
- Rescue of 84,000 people and 10,500 animals.
- 25,000 medical care services provided to the affected population.
- Installation of 8 hospital tents.

Operation Pipa

Under an initiative of the Federal Government Drought Observatory, it is intended to perform actions of support to the National Protection and Civil Defence System through emergency potable water distribution, primarily to rural populations affected by drought. In 2023, 570 military troops were deployed, reaching 1,274,671 people in 379 municipalities.

Operation São Sebastião

Operation performed to mitigate the effects of heavy rainfall in the municipality of São Sebastião, from February 24 to 28, 2023. Ninety-nine vehicles and 5 planes belonging to the Armed Forces were used to transport 21 tons of donations to the affected population, including items collected in association with private business associations, such as water, food, clothes, personal protection equipment (PPE), hygiene items and pet food.

Security in Massive Events

The organization of massive events in the country has generated the need of coordinated actions by the Armed Forces for their normal functioning. An immediate antecedent was the 2014 Football World Cup. The closure of Madonna's *Celebration Tour* took place in Rio de Janeiro in May 2024. It was a public show in Copacabana beach attended by more than 2 million people. To maintain the security, the Navy deployed personnel and military vessels to guarantee the security of navigation, human lives and to prevent water pollution.

Strategic Cyber Defence Program

It is a pluriannual Army program included in the strategic planning since 2012. In 2023, the projects under execution were:

- Cyber Defence Center Organization Project
- Cyber Force Project
- Cyber Shield Project
- Technological Support Project
- Cyber Research Project

Support Program for Teaching and Scientific and Technological Research in National Defence

It is a strategic initiative of Brazil's Ministry of Defence whose objective is to strengthen the defence capabilities of the country through research and technological development in the military scope.

It fosters cooperation among the Armed Forces, universities, research centers and the defence industry, promoting innovation and technological self-sufficiency in critical areas for national security. Also, the project contributes to strengthen the national defence industry, fostering job creation and the economic development of the sector.

Antarctic Program



Brazil's Navy plays a key role in supporting the Brazilian Antarctic Program (PROANTAR) through the Antarctic Operations (OPERANTAR), involving research and logistics activities, through the transportation of material, supplies and equipment.

Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station (EACF), reopened in 2020, is one of the main operative sites, offering modern and safe facilities to accommodate and support Brazilian researchers all year long.



CHILE



Population 19,629,600 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 756,700 km²

GDP (US\$) 333,760,000,000

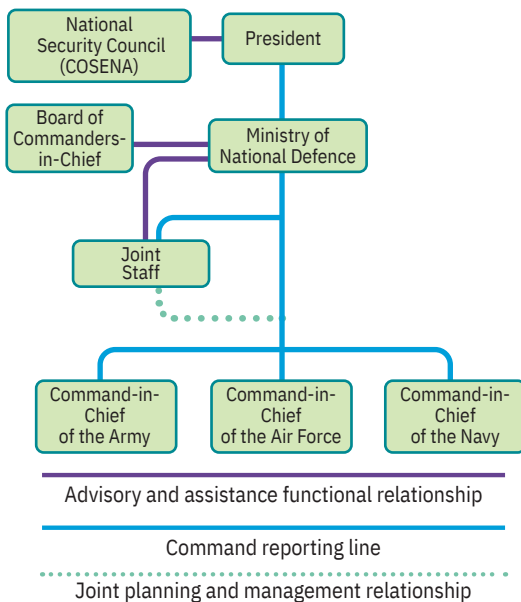
GDP per capita (US\$) 17,002

Armed Forces Personnel 67,146

Defence Budget (US\$): 2,345,824,000

The Ministry of National Defence was established in 1932

The Defence System



The President may request the advice of the National Security Council, composed of the Chairmen of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the General Director of Carabineros and the General Comptroller of the Republic. The Armed Forces are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. The Minister is advised by the Commanders in Chief Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commanders of the Armed Forces, and the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint preparation and employment of the Armed Forces. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 - 2010/04/02. Last Amendment: DFL N° 21174 - 2020/04/02).

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

- Law on the Rules of Mobilization (N° 18953 - 1990/03/09. Last Amendment: N° 20477 - 2010/12/30).
- Law establishing rules for the participation of Chilean troops in peace operations (N° 19067 - 1991/07/01. Last Amendment: N° 21126 - 2018/12/17).
- Law on the State Intelligence System (N° 19974 - 2004/10/02).
- Law on the Organic Statute of the Ministry of National Defence (N° 20424 - 2010/02/04. Last Amendment: N° 21174 - 2020/04/02).

Military Organization

- Code of Military Justice (DL N° 2226 - 1944/12/19. Last Amendment: N° 21560 - 2023/04/10).
- Reserved Copper Law (N° 13196 - 1958/01/01. Last Amendment: N° 21174 - 2019/09/26).
- Law authorizing the disposal of tax-paid property and buildings in the service of the Armed Forces (N° 17174 - 1969/08/21. Last Amendment: DL N° 1195 - 1975/11/31).
- Law for works of exclusive military character (N° 17502 - 1971/11/12. Last Amendment: DL N° 909 - 1975/03/05).
- Decree-Law on the recruitment and mobilization of the Armed Forces (DL N° 2306 1978/09/12. Last Amendment: N° 20045 - 2005/09/10).
- Decree-Law amending the Code of Military Justice and the Code of Criminal Procedure (DL N° 3425 - 1980/06/14).
- Organic Law on shipyards and naval workshops (ASMAR) (N° 18296 - 1984/02/07. Last Amendment: N° 18.899 - 1989/12/31).
- Organic Law of the National Aeronautical Company of Chile, ENAER (N° 18297 - 1984/03/16. Last Amendment: N° 19113 - 1992/01/13).
- Decree establishing rules on the constitution, mission, unit and functions of the Armed Forces (DS N° 272 -1985/03/26).
- Law on the pension system for national defence personnel (N° 18458 - 1985/11/11. Last Amendment: N° 20.735 - 2014/03/12).
- Law on the Statute of the Social Welfare Services of the Armed Forces (N° 18712 - 1988/06/04).
- Law on the Military Engineering and Industry Command of the Army (N° 18723 - 1988/07/12).
- Organic Law on Army Factories and Workshops (FAMAE) (N° 18912 - 1990/02/16).
- Constitutional Law on the Armed Forces (N° 18948 - 1990/02/27. Last Amendment: N° 21174 - 2019/09/26).
- Law on the health system of the Armed Forces (N° 19465 - 1996/08/02. Last Amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Decree with force of law establishing the personnel of the Armed Forces (DFL 1 - 1997/10/27. Last Amendment: N° 21480 - 2022/09/23).
- Law modernizing the compulsory military system (N° 20045 - 2005/09/10).
- Law on professional ranks and troops for the Armed Forces (N° 20303 - 2008/12/04).
- Law on crimes against humanity and genocide, and war crimes and offenses (N° 20357 - 2009/07/18. Last Amendment: N° 20968 - 2016/11/22).
- Law establishing a new mechanism for financing national defence strategic capabilities (N° 21174 - 2019/09/26. Last Amendment: N° 21225 - 2020/04/02).

The Budget

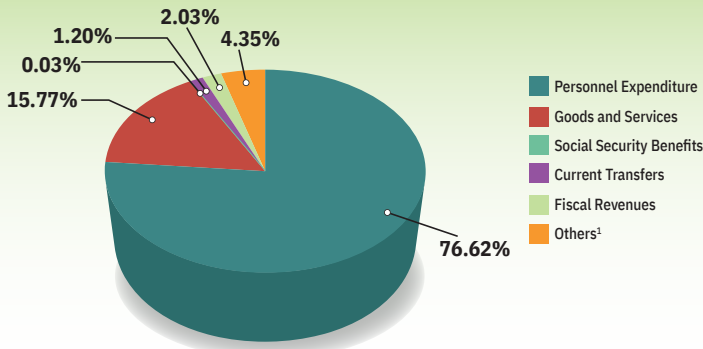
Defence Budget, 2024 (in thousands of Chilean Pesos). *

Items	Personnel Expenditure	Goods and Services	Social Security Benefits	Current Transfers	Fiscal Revenues	Others ¹	Total
Ministry of Defence	1,576,590,399	324,463,021	545,493	24,601,916	41,868,433	89,500,119	2,057,569,381
Under-Secretariat of Defence	4,710,198	760,706	10	158,430	20	234,830	5,864,194
Under-Secretariat for the Armed Forces	12,062,745	1,644,663	20	721,039	10	511,135	14,939,612
Joint Chiefs of Staff	1,518,069	936,107	-	6,855,466	10	114,230	9,423,882
Army of Chile	606,059,900	66,296,316	545,383	3,847,425	10	3,332,120	680,081,154
Army Health Agencies	47,870,577	29,725,515	-	-	10	512,424	78,108,526
Military Industry Bodies	3,822,792	1,605,265	-	14,853	128,328	659,461	6,230,699
Navy of Chile	405,248,325	52,480,646	10	3,789,574	10	1,383,673	462,902,238
General Directorate for the Maritime Territory	25,931,963	43,476,845	-	951,294	39,205,513	8,560,842	118,126,457
Chilean Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service	3,677,869	2,767,198	-	31,095	13,050	785,914	7,275,126
Air Force of Chile	235,941,131	29,999,468	-	2,982,971	20	628,852	269,552,442
General Directorate for Civil Aeronautics	166,276,004	32,340,155	20	1,530,681	1,748,576	71,152,996	273,048,432
Health Agencies of the Air Force	19,697,184	20,563,715	10	-	52,861	243,878	40,557,648
General Directorate for National Mobilization	2,403,526	2,209,896	10	3,707,980	10	303,945	8,625,367
Military Geographic Institute	3,005,832	1,521,995	10	11,108	13,964	391,698	4,944,607
Directorate of Health	37,436,413	36,873,850	10	-	704,675	362,329	75,377,277
Aerophotogrammetric Service of the Air Force	927,871	1,260,681	10	-	1,366	321,792	2,511,720
Total	1,576,590,399	324,463,021	545,493	24,601,916	41,868,433	89,500,119	2,057,569,381

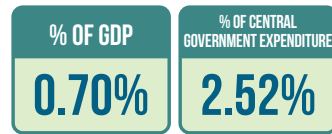
Note: gross total. Social security not included.

¹ Includes other current expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, investment initiatives, loans, capital transfers, debt service and final cash balance.

Ministry of National Defence, by Expenditure Item*



¹ Includes other current expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, investment initiatives, loans, capital transfers, debt service and final cash balance.

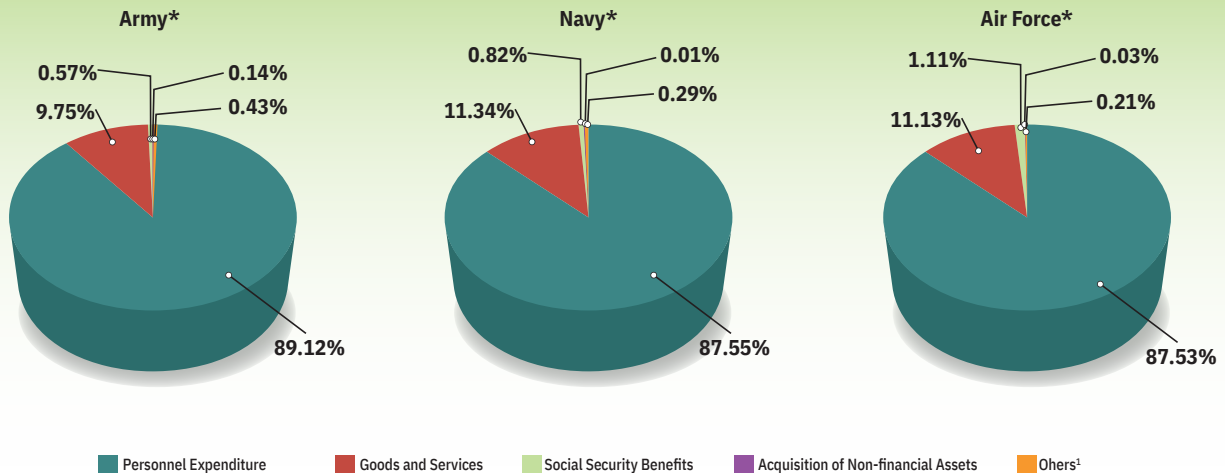


Budget 2024

The budget for investment in capabilities in Chile is classified. The public budget law finances the general activities of the Armed Forces. Regarding capabilities, Law N° 21174 has created a financing mechanism for investment in military material and associated infrastructure, and its maintenance expenses, which consists of:

1. A multi-year fund for strategic defence capabilities.
2. A Strategic Contingency Fund.

Distribution by Expenditure Item



¹ Includes other current expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, investment initiatives, loans, capital transfers, debt service and final cash balance.

* Budget for investment in capabilities not included (classified).

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de presupuestos para el sector público 2024* and *Ley que establece nuevo mecanismo de financiamiento de las capacidades estratégicas de defensa nacional* (N° 21174 – 2019-09-26. Last Amendment: N° 21225 – 2020/04/02). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Chile (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 877,12 Chilean Pesos, January 2024).

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1932

Average Tenure
in Office for
Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 1 MONTH

MISSION

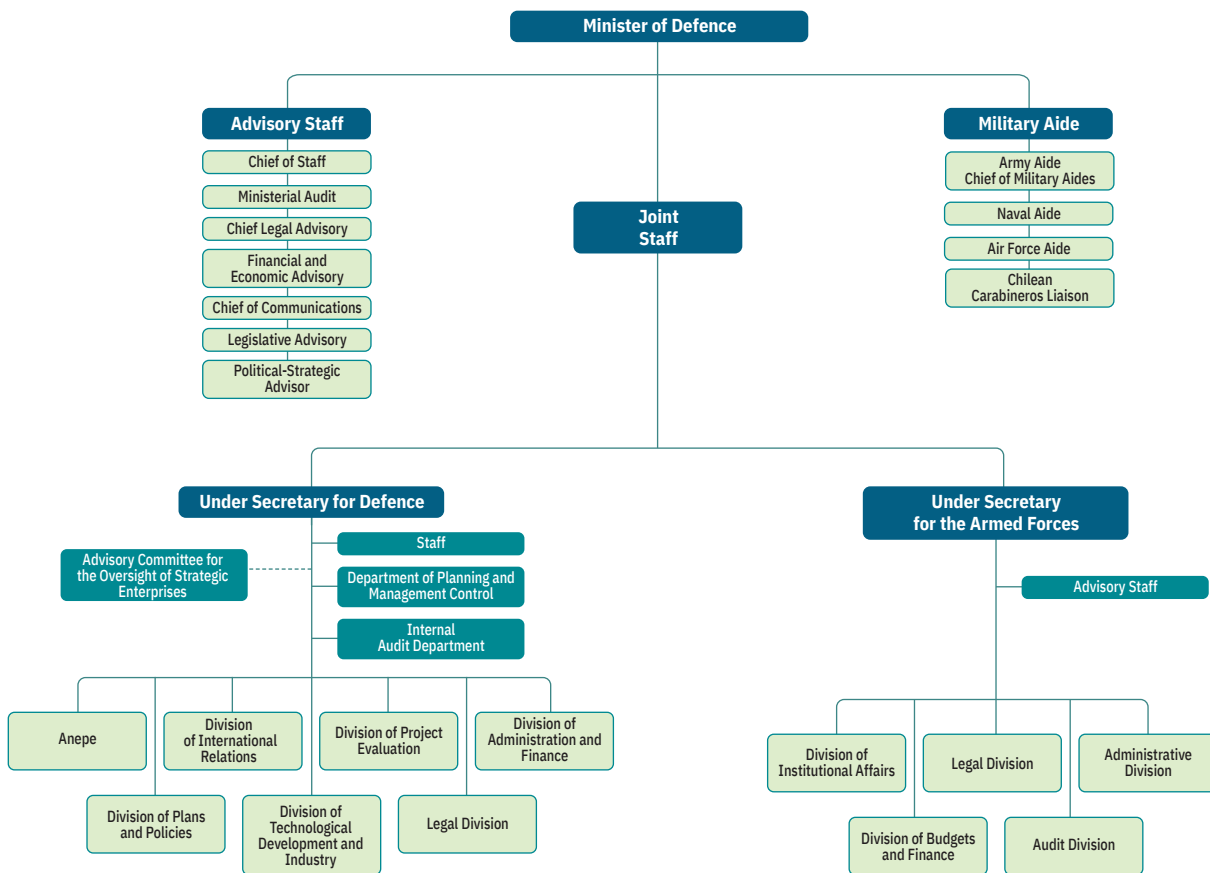
It is the highest organ of the State which collaborates with the President of the Republic in planning, conducting and administering national defence, contributing to the safeguarding of sovereignty, territorial integrity and population, the action of the State and the development of the country in the fields falling within its competence.

MANDATES

- Propose and evaluate the defence policy, military policy and primary and secondary planning of national defence.
- Study, propose and evaluate policies and standards applicable to the organs of the defence sector and ensure their compliance.
- Study the financial and budgetary needs of the sector and propose the preliminary draft annual budget.
- Allocate and administer resources as appropriate in accordance with the law.
- Supervise the activities of the defence sector and ensure efficient administration in its constituent bodies.
- Inform the National Congress regarding the policies and plans of national defence. It is particularly responsible for reporting on the development planning of the Armed Forces and the specific projects in which it is materialized.
- Supervise, without prejudice to the powers of the Ministry of Finance, the investment of resources allocated to defence sector agencies, services and institutions.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



Defence Objectives

- Maintaining sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the country and protect the population from external threats.
- Contribute to the creation of conditions for stability, maintenance of peace, security and international governance.
- Contribute to national sovereignty throughout its territory, providing security for people in the territorial areas assigned under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces, fulfilling police, protection, control, search and rescue roles, and support for public order and security in accordance with the Constitution and laws.
- Contribute to the national civil protection system.
- Contribute to national development and cooperate in the achievement of other State capacities through the presence and support of the Armed Forces on the national territory; physical integration of border, isolated and special areas; the social and economic development of local communities in these areas; and the identification of the population with republican values and traditions, as well as citizen commitment to defence, to strengthen the cohesion and national unity of its inhabitants.

Source: *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 – 2010/02/04. Last Amendment: DFL N° 21174 – 2020/04/02); official website of the Ministry of National Defence; and *Política de Defensa Nacional de Chile 2020*.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces under the Ministry of National Defence consist solely and exclusively of the Army, Navy and Air Force. They exist for the defence of the Homeland and are essential to national security.

The Armed Forces shall be responsible for maintaining public order during elections and plebiscites. (Constitution, Art. 101 and 18).

The Joint Staff exercises military command of land, naval, air and joint forces assigned to operations under secondary national defence planning. It has command over troops and assets involved in peace missions.

Specific Missions

Land Force



The Army's *raison d'être* is to contribute in a fundamental way to preserving peace. Its primary mission is to ensure national sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity and protect the country's population, institutions and vital resources from any external threat or aggression, as well as to be an important tool in Chile's foreign policy. Participates in and contributes to security activities and international cooperation in various ways and with varying intensity, in the national interest and in compliance with international treaties.

Naval Force



Provide with naval power and maritime services to help safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintain national security, promote national development, and support national interests abroad.

Air Force



The mission of the Air Force is to defend the country through control and operation of airspace, participation in surface battle and support to the national and friendly forces. In peacetime, it also has tasks of cooperation with national development, international outreach and cooperation for deterrence, among others.

Armed Forces Personnel

Officers and Permanent Staff **47,350**



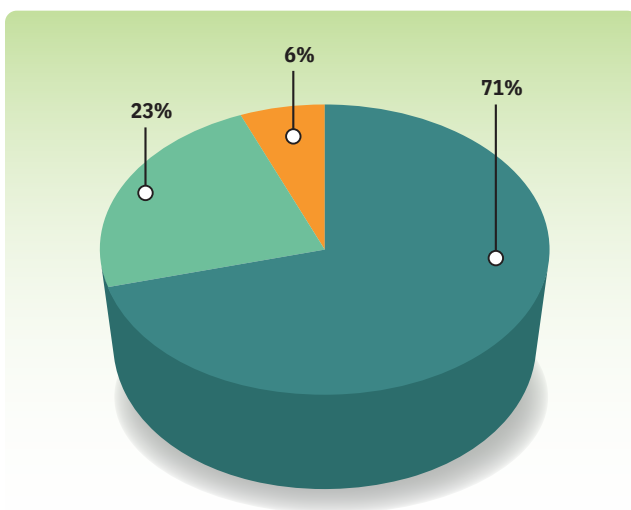
Conscripts **15,546**



Professional Soldiers **4,250**

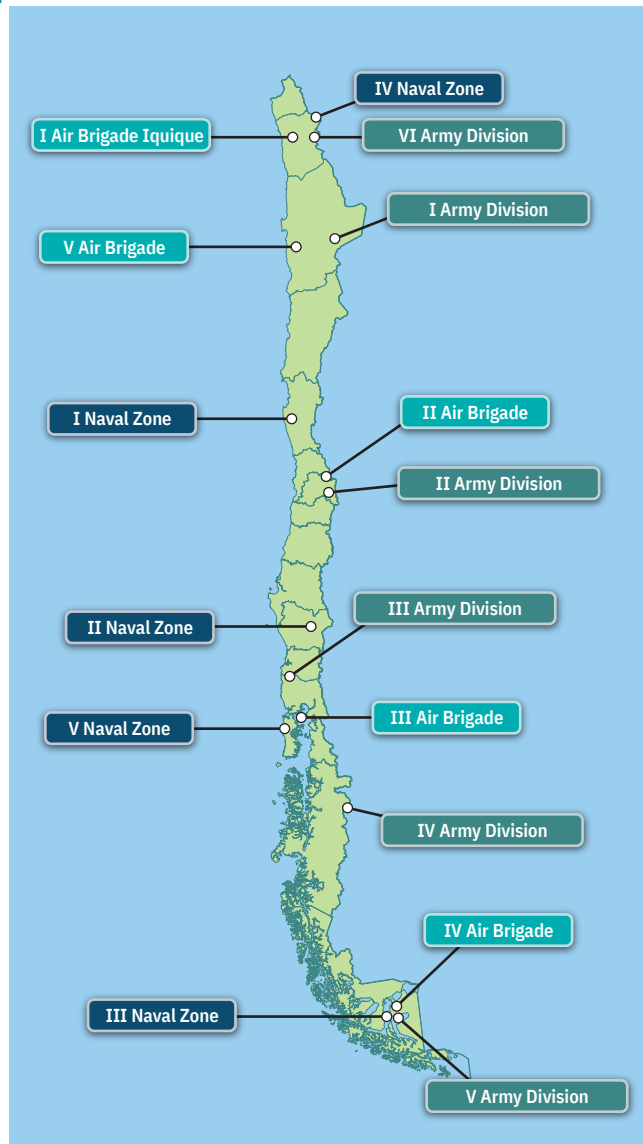


Total Armed Forces Personnel **67,146**



Officers and Permanent Staff Conscripts Professional Soldiers

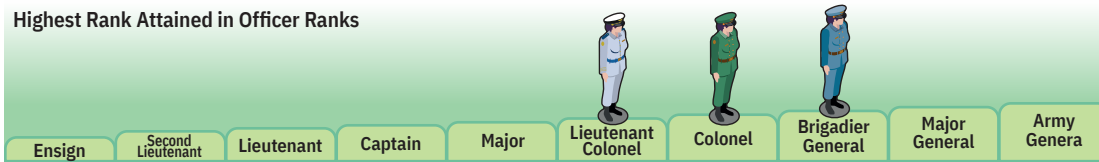
Deployment of the Armed Forces



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; *Libro de la Defensa Nacional de Chile 2010*; and the official websites of the Army, Air Force, and Navy of Chile. Military Personnel: staff declared to be classified; last published data *Libro de la Defensa Nacional de Chile 2010*.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of Armed Forces personnel, **21.5 %** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



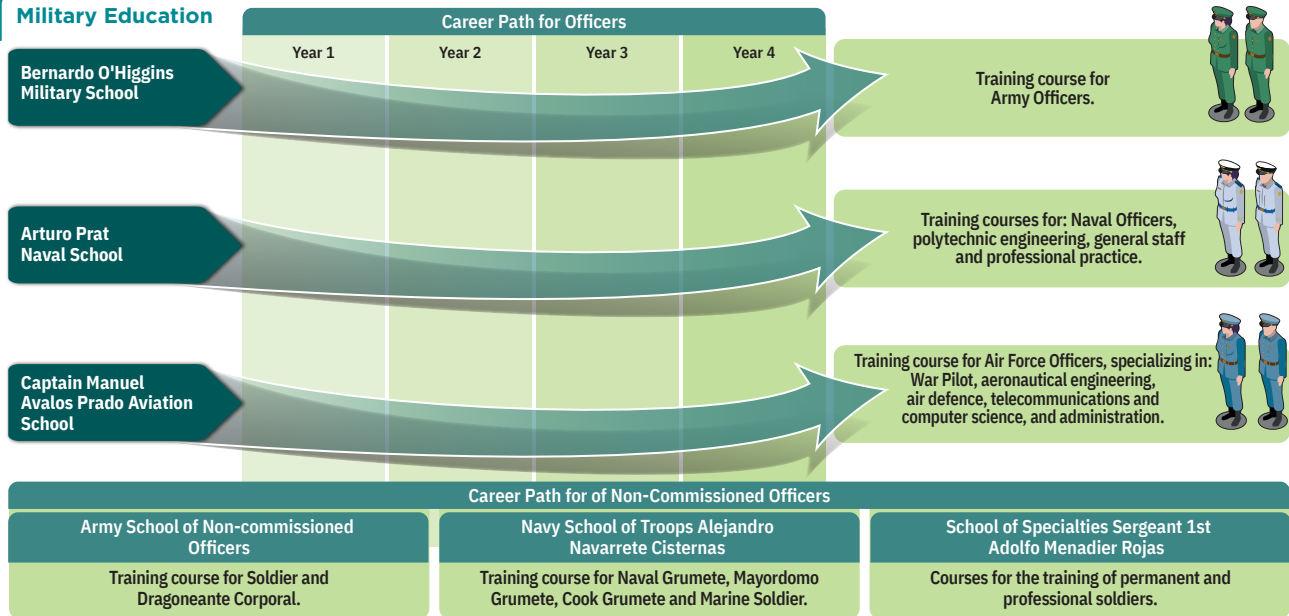
The Ministry of National Defence has a Ministerial Gender Advisory Board and Gender Advisers in its Under-Secretariats. The Armed Forces and other agencies under the Ministry have a gender delegation.

Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Lieutenant Colonel is equivalent to Frigate Captain. In the Air Force, Brigadier is equivalent to Air Brigadier. For Troop personnel, the same designation is used for all three forces.

In 2014, the Inclusion Table was created to coordinate civil and military institutions. It includes the gender delegations of the Armed Forces, the public services under the Ministry, the Civil Aviation Directorate, the National Mobilization Directorate and the Civil Defence.

The Armed Forces have a **Joint Protocol** on Complaints of Sexual or Labour Harassment, which aims to establish a common procedure for the Armed Forces in dealing with complaints of sexual or labour harassment, with the aim of safeguarding the right the integrity and dignity of persons serving in defence institutions.

Military Education



Army

Army War Academy

Courses in higher education specializing in military sciences. Masters in: Disaster Risk Management; Military Sciences; and Military History and Strategic Thinking. Diploma in: Battlefield Trends; Correspondent; Education and Human Rights; Military Science; International Relations; and International Security and Strategic Studies.

Polytechnic Military Academy

Specialist course in military polytechnic engineering.

Infantry School

Armored Cavalry School

Artillery School

School of Engineering

School of Telecommunications

School of Services

School of Paratroopers and Special Forces

Riding School

Army Aviation School

Army Language School

School of Intelligence

Mountain School

Navy

Navy War Academy

Training courses for: general staff, maritime management and command, and information. Master's degree in Strategic Management and Diploma in Senior Management.

Midshipman Zañartu Aviation School

Training courses in: pilots, naval aviation and aerospace medicine.

Marine Basic Training Centre

Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service Training Centre

Naval Training Centre for Conscripts

School of Grumetes Alejandro Navarrete Cisternas

Admiral Allard Submarine School

Air Force

Air War Academy General Diego Aracena Aguilar

Training courses for: Unit Commanders, Staff Officers and Staff Advisers.

Polytechnic Academy Aeronautics Air Brigade General Hugo Fuentes

Training of officers in aeronautical engineering, air defence, electronics and administration.

School of the Advanced Training for NCOs Chief Petty Officer Oscar Ossa Galdames

Training courses for NCOs and supervisors.

Special courses for: Educational Supervisor; Maintenance Inspector; Technical Instructor; aerospace safety; weapons; air operations support; administration; communications and electronics; general services; and ancillary services.

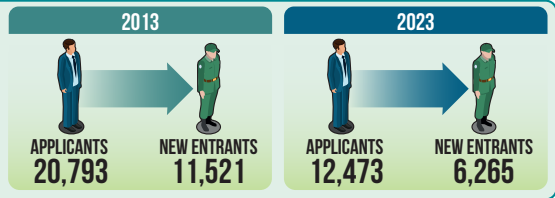
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and the official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the institutions above mentioned.

Military Service

It has a duration of two years, and the quota of conscripts is determined by the President in accordance with the requirements expressed by the Armed Forces. It is obligatory for all young men, between the ages of 18 and 24, and voluntary for women upon reaching 18 years of age.

In the case of the Army, at the end of the third year they may choose to enter the NCO School through a special course, graduating a year later.

The soldiers from the Professional Troops are young persons that progress from the military service and reserves. They enter the institution with soldier or sailor grade for a non-renewable period of 5 years, where they serve in the various branches of the Forces, with the possibility of joining later.



Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted various exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023, including training exercises and capacity testing for emergencies and disasters such as cyclones or storms.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighbouring countries of the region. These include:



Multinationals:

Multinational Combined Exercise Cooperation IX: multinational with forces belonging to SICOFAA.

UNITAS: multinational, conducted annually.

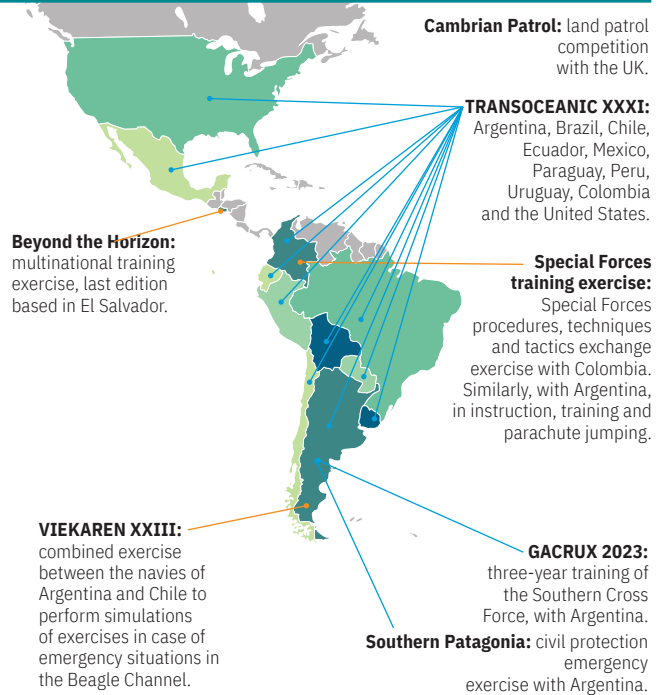
Multinational PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational driven annually.

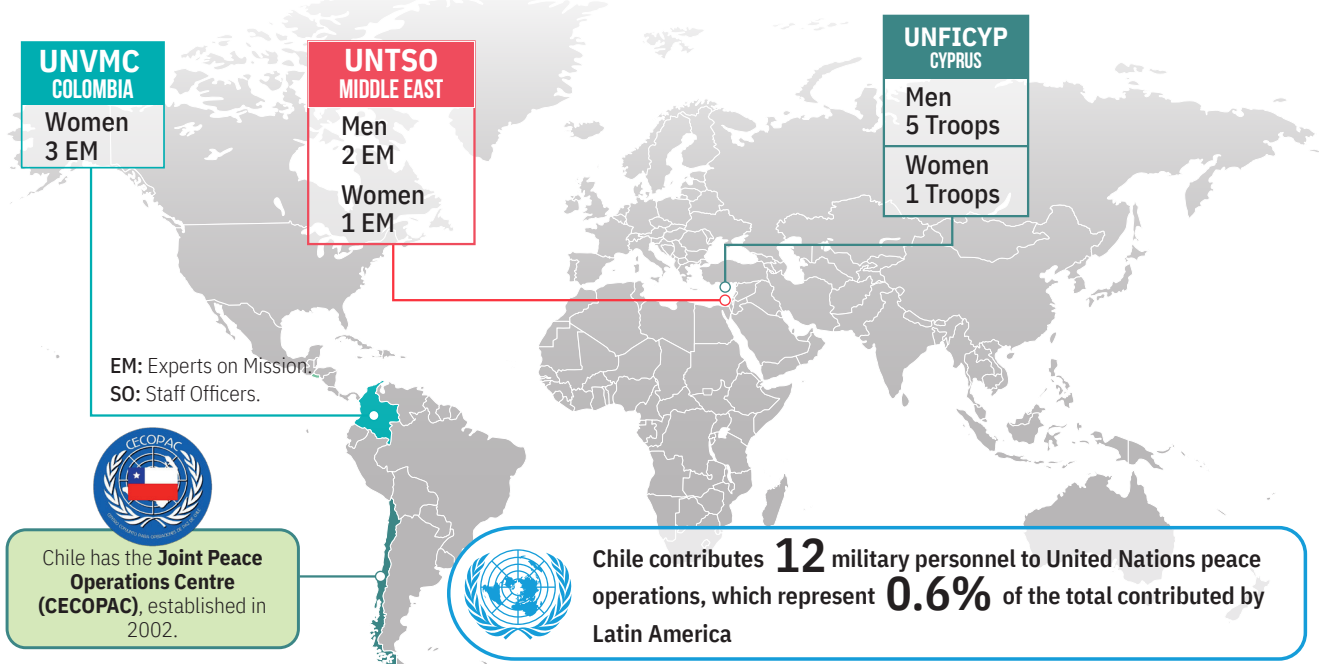
Operation Parana III: multinational field exercise, organized by the Conference of American Armies.

RIMPAC: multinational maritime exercise, to conduct training and increase cooperation between countries.

Volcano XII: multinational exercise for preparation and improvement of capacities for disaster management between Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, the United States and Uruguay.

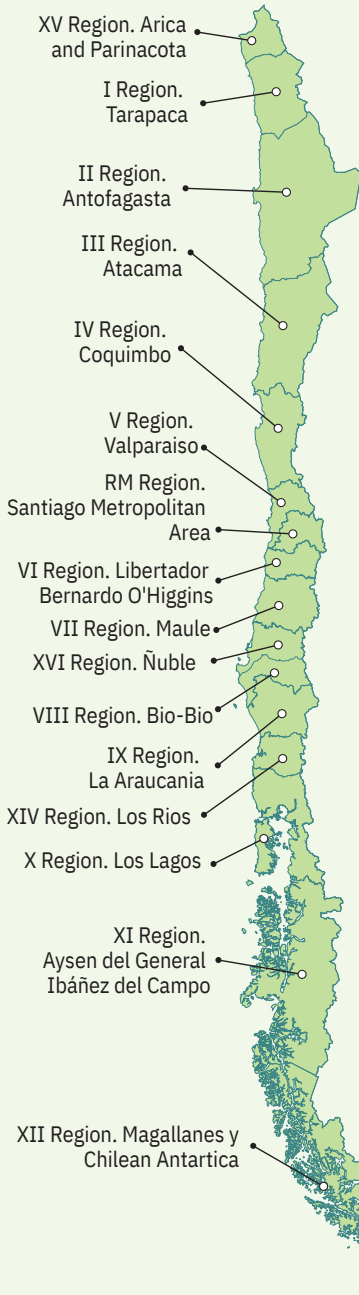


Participation in Peace Operations



Source: Compilation based on *Ley que moderniza el servicio militar obligatorio* (N° 20045 – 2005/09/10); information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department for Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Community Support



Chilean Army Military Labour Corps

Its mission is to carry out work for the public benefit, and actively participate in the construction of works such as roads, bridges, housing and irrigation. They also perform health operations and work for the union between military personnel and the civilian population.

White Wind Exercise

Aims to enhance and refine rescue techniques in extreme conditions, such as glaciers, isolated or hard-to-reach places, through the exchange of experiences and skills. It is carried out by the Armed Forces in conjunction with the Carabineros and the National Forestry Cooperation (CONAF).

During this exercise, simulations of people in emergency situations are performed, and search, rescue, first aid and high-altitude rescue tasks are performed.

The Armed Forces distribute food kits, water and coal to families in situations of flooding or forest fires. As well as the removal of debris and the removal of roads, to avoid the isolation of the population.

In 2024, following the fires in Valparaíso, the Army established a veterinary care post in the commune of Quilpué for the medical care of affected pets with a team of doctors and veterinary nurses.

The Navy performs search and rescue tasks for people in distress at sea. Training exercises were also conducted in 2024 to improve rescue capabilities.

If necessary, the Army carries out tasks of distribution of drinking water to the population. This is done especially in the case of forest fires, to support the affected population.

The Air Force performs search and rescue tasks for people in emergency situations.

Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH)

Its mission is to comply with the national policy on Antarctica through development, research and scientific innovation in Antarctica. Carries out actions and activities to disseminate and evaluate Antarctic knowledge in the national community, and advising the authority on Antarctic matters.

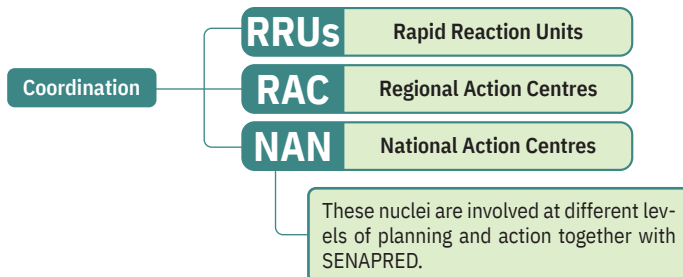


Risk and Emergency Management

National Directorate of the National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response (SENAPRED)

SENAPRED is a decentralized body, and is responsible for advising, coordinating, organizing, planning and supervising related activities. The National Emergency Plan provides for response actions, roles, functions, capacities and competences of the agencies of the system.

The National Committee for Disaster Risk Management is the highest level of national planning and coordination. Regional and communal committees are also set up.



In the Joint Staff, Department III "Military Conduct in Disasters" in the Joint Operations and Conduct Directorate (DOPCON), is responsible for making the requests and coordinating with the Early Warning Unit of the National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response (UAT-SENAPRED).

Risk and Emergency Management

Army Forest Brigades (BRIFE) and Navy Brigade (BRIFAR)

Specialized patrols that assist the first line of response, preventing new outbreaks. They have the ability to also cooperate with SENAPRED in disaster or emergency situations.

BRIFE or BRIFAR are composed of officers, conscripts and professional soldiers trained in:

- Protection against forest fires.
- Behaviour of fire.
- Forest fire control and safety.
- Organization and management of resources.

During the fire season 2023-2024, the Armed Forces deployed:

- 32 brigades with 721 troops, nationwide.
- 3 BRIFES and 2 BRIFAR, with 111 troops, in the Valparaiso region.

The Armed Forces conduct training exercises and capability testing in the face of a possible cyclone or strong storm.



Photo: Ministry of National Defence.

Specialized Medical Care Post (PAME)

In the event of natural disasters or emergencies, the Chilean Army has the capacity to set up a health care center to help people who need medical attention quickly.

The PAME has the capacity to be deployed anywhere in the country, together with its personnel, resources and infrastructure, providing surgical means and primary care for those who need it. It is ready to be deployed in 48 hours and is operational 24 hours a day.

Training Programmes

- Master's degree in Disaster Risk Management at the Army War Academy.
- Diploma in Security and Defence in Disaster Risk Management, from the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (AN-EPE).
- Training course on Integral Management of Processes and Risks, in the Navy.
- Safety and Environment (SOMA) course, in the Air Force.
- Technical Instructor Course, Risk Prevention Module, in the Air Force.
- Strategic Planning Course in Management Control, Air Force.

Operations in Response to the Impact of the Frontal System

In 2024, the Armed Forces were deployed to respond to the frontal system that affected the south-central area of the country. In this context, the deployed troops carried out tasks of:

- Distribution of food kits and drinking water to the affected population.
- Distribution of coal to households.
- Placing sandbags to contain the flood.
- Evacuation of persons.
- Removal of debris and trees.
- Rescue of animals.
- Flood mitigation work.
- Clearing of canals, roads and routes.

Internal Order

The Armed Forces conduct community security patrols after an emergency or natural disaster such as fire or flooding has struck. This is done to support the population, provide security and prevent situations of violence and theft for the vulnerable population.

Southern Macrozone

Since 2022, under the State of Constitutional Emergency, the Armed Forces have been carrying out security missions in the Southern Macrozone. The deployment in the region has made it possible to provide greater security in the territory through coordination with other ministries and forces.

By 2024, 4 permanent bases, 14 advance bases and 15 checkpoints have been installed. In turn, more than 110,000 tasks were carried out, including: checkpoints, ground and air patrols, border security operations, road construction, and health services.

Cyber Defence

Cyber Defence Training Courses:

- Army War Academy: Graduate in Future Battlefield Trends.
- Polytechnic Military Academy:
 - Diploma in Cyber Security.
 - Magister in Cyber Defence.
 - Regular course of Military Polytechnic Engineer, with a mention in Communications and Informatics.
- Army Military School: Cyber Defence Learning Unit, in basic training.
- Army Telecommunications School:
 - Network Learning Unit, in the basic training course.
 - Computer Security Learning Unit, in the basic course for Telecommunications Weapon Non-Commissioned Officers.
 - Network Security Learning Unit, in the advanced course for Telecommunications Weapon Officers.
 - Communications Security Learning Unit, in the advanced course for Telecommunication Weapon Non-Commissioned Officers.
 - Computer Security Learning Unit, in the advanced course for Telecommunications Equipment Non-Commissioned Officers.
- School of Intelligence: Military Intelligence course for NCOs, Cyber Defence Mention.
- Navy: Cyber Defence Applied Training Course
- Air Force:
 - Joint Staff Course, State Intelligence System.
 - Basic course in Cyber Defence.
 - Cisco CCNA course
- ANEPE: Diploma in Cyber Security.



COLOMBIA



Population: 52,085,200 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 1,140,620 km²

GDP (US\$) 386,076,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 7,412

Armed Forces Personnel 267,709

Defence Budget (US\$) 8,131,785,035

Legal Framework

National Legislation

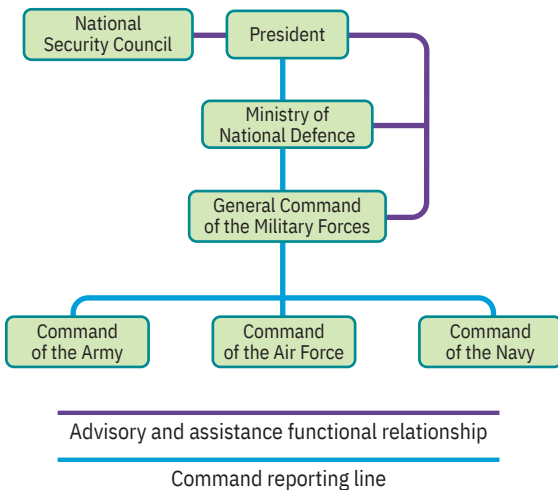
Systems and Concepts

- Organization and operation of national entities (N° 489 – 1998/12/29. Last Amendment: Decree N° 19 – 2012/01/10).
- Act establishing Civil Service career rules (N° 443 – 1998/06/11).
- Benefits for relatives of individuals deceased during mandatory military service (N° 447 – 1998/07/21).
- Extraordinary authority to issue regulations related to the Armed Forces and national law enforcement forces (N° 578 – 2000/03/15).
- Structure of the Ministry of National Defence and other provisions. (N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last Amendment: Decree N° 1381 – 2015/07/22).
- Law issuing rules on the organization and operation of national security and defence and other provisions (N° 684 - 2001/08/18).
- Act that regulates the scheme for the civilian personnel at the Ministry of National Defence (N° 1792 – 2000/09/14. Last Amendment: Act N° 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Legal nature of the Military University of Nueva Granada (N° 805 – 2003/04/29).
- Reincorporation of members of illegal armed groups (N° 975 – 2005/07/25. Last Amendment: Act N° 1592 – 2012/12/03).
- Merger of the National Security Council, the Superior Council of National Defence and the Commission created by Decree 813 of 1983 (N° 2134 – 1992/12/31. Last Amendment: Decree N° 4748 – 2010/12/23).
- Special administrative career for non-military civil servants (N° 1033 – 2006/07/19).
- Denomination and classification of jobs in the Defence sector (N° 92 – 2007/01/17. Last Amendment: Decree N° 2127 – 2008/06/16).
- Regulations of Act 1097 on reserved expenses (N° 1837 – 2007/05/25).
- Attention, assistance and comprehensive relief for victims of the internal armed conflict and other provisions (N° 1448 – 2011/06/10).
- Law whereby the national disaster risk management policy was adopted and the National Disaster Risk Management System was created (N° 1523 – 2012/04/24).

Military Organization

- Law establishing the comprehensive social security system and other provisions (N° 100 - 1993/12/23).
- Disabilities, compensations, disability pensions and administrative reports for injuries (N° 1796 – 2000/09/14).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (N° 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last Amendment: Act N° 1405 – 2010/07/28).
- Law issuing the Single Disciplinary Code (N°734 - 2002/0205. Last amendment: N° 1952 - 2019/01/28).
- Decree establishing the system for disability pensions and survival of professional soldiers (N° 2192 – 2004/07/09).
- Pensions and retirement of members of the Public Force (N° 923 – 2004/12/30. Last Amendment: 2013/07/15).
- Military situation of individuals over 28 years of age (N° 924 – 2004/12/30).
- Requirements for positions in the military criminal jurisdiction (N° 940 – 2005/01/06. Last Amendment: N° 1765 – 2015/ 07/23).
- Law amending Decrees 1211 of 1990, 1790 and 1793 of 2000, related to the salary and benefits regime for officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Armed Forces; Decrees 1091 of 1995, 1212 and 1213 of 1990, and 1791 of 2000, related to the salary and benefits regime for officers, non-commissioned officers, executive-level personnel, and agents of the National Police; and Decree 1214 of 1990, related to the Civil Benefits Regime of the Ministry of Defence and the National Police (N° 987 – 2005/09/09).
- Law regulating the military compensation fee and other provisions (N°1184 - 2008/02/29).
- Military Criminal Code (N° 1407 - 2010/08/17).
- Comprehensive rehabilitation of members of the Public Force (N° 1471 - 2011/06/30).
- Law enacting the administrative liability regime for the loss or damage of property owned by or serving the Ministry of National Defence, its affiliated or associated entities, or the Public Force (N° 1476 - 2011/07/19).
- Law regulating the recruitment, reserve control and mobilization service (N°1861 - 2017/08/04).
- Law establishing the rules of conduct for the Colombian Military and issuing the Military Disciplinary Code (N° 1862 - 2017/08/04).

The Defence System



The President receives the advice of the National Security Council, made up of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice, Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Economy and Public Credit, the Directors of the Administrative Department of the President's Office and the Security Administrative Department (DAS), the General Commander of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police, the High Presidential Advisor for Citizen Coexistence, and the High Presidential Advisor for National Security.

The command of the Armed Forces is held by the President, who holds it either directly or through the Minister of Defence, and the General Commander, who has command over the forces. Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the specific Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the *Decreto por el cual se modifica la estructura del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional y se dictan otras disposiciones* (N° 1512 - 2000/08/11. Last Amendment: Decree N° 113 - 2022/01/25) and *Decreto por el cual se fusiona el Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, el Consejo Superior de la Defensa Nacional y la Comisión creada por el Decreto 813 de 1983* (Decree N° 4748 - 2010/12/23. Last Amendment: Decree N° 741 - 2021/07/02).

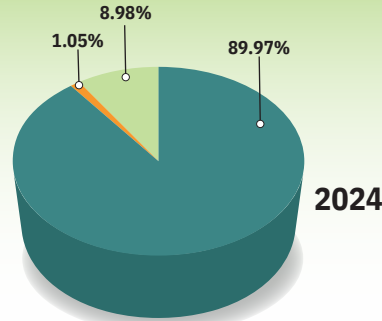
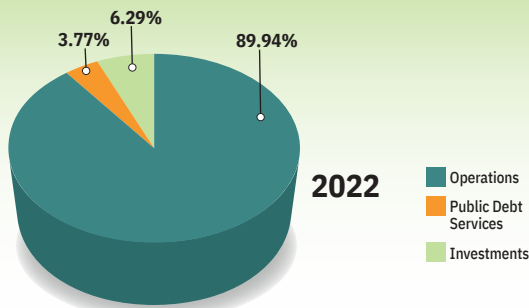
The Budget

Defence Budget, 2024 (in thousands of Colombian Pesos)

	Current Expenditure				Debt Services	Investments	Total
	Personnel Expenditure	Goods and Services	Current Transfers	Other Operational Expenditure*			
Ministry of National Defence	11,633,058,000	3,804,027,000	4,220,957,000	298,538,000	327,684,852	2,671,133,261	22,955,398,114
General Management	86,853,000	99,126,000	1,363,423,000	50,462,000	327,684,852	297,921,554	2,225,470,407
General Command	36,630,000	95,659,000	6,440,000	974,000	-	46,362,773	186,065,773
Army	8,824,110,000	1,461,800,000	240,592,000	95,058,000	-	760,384,641	11,381,944,641
Navy	1,662,991,000	357,344,000	78,208,000	51,107,000	-	662,313,700	2,811,963,700
Air Force	825,221,000	744,072,000	25,877,000	27,475,000	-	792,502,394	2,415,147,394
Health	143,719,000	977,567,000	706,423,000	1,801,000	-	61,982,200	1,891,492,200
General Directorate for Maritime Affairs (DIMAR)	36,285,000	57,578,000	462,000	71,660,000	-	49,666,000	215,651,000
Directorate of Veterans and Inclusive Rehabilitation	17,249,000	10,881,000	1,799,532,000	1,000	-	-	1,827,663,000
Military Forces Retirement Fund	9,867,000	9,397,000	6,835,061,000	19,433,000	-	18,188,000	6,891,946,000
Army Fiscal Housing Institute	6,053,000	5,969,000	98,000	21,806,000	-	38,560,000	72,486,000
Colombian Civil Defence	17,279,000	5,238,000	17,201,000	550,000	-	8,620,000	48,888,000
Officers Military Club	13,624,000	2,349,000	16,722,000	26,459,000	-	13,870,000	73,024,000
Military Hospital	93,730,000	14,659,000	51,621,000	326,273,000	-	20,000,000	506,283,000
Logistics Agency of the Military Forces	60,830,000	21,603,000	8,581,000	279,691,880	-	3,880,000	374,585,880
Special Administrative Unit for Military and Police Criminal Justice	111,468,000	30,392,000	404,000	214,000	-	15,000,000	157,478,000
Total	11,945,909,000	3,893,634,000	11,150,645,000	972,964,880	327,684,852	2,789,251,261	31,080,088,994

* Includes marketing and production expenses, acquisition of financial assets, reduction of liabilities and expenses for taxes, fines, penalties and default interest.

Operation, Investment and Public Debt

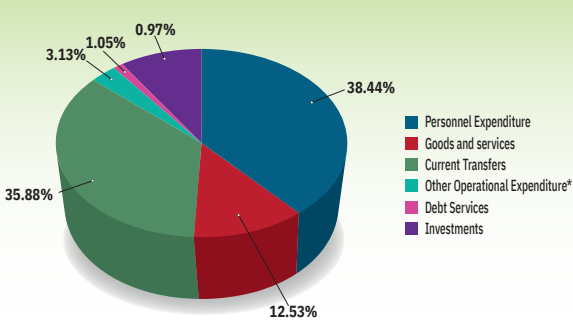


% OF GDP
2.11%

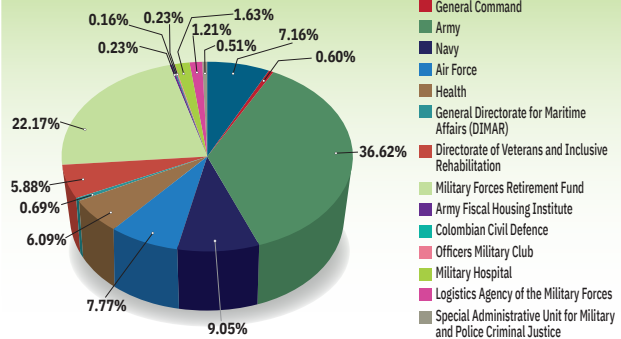
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
7.46%

Budget 2024

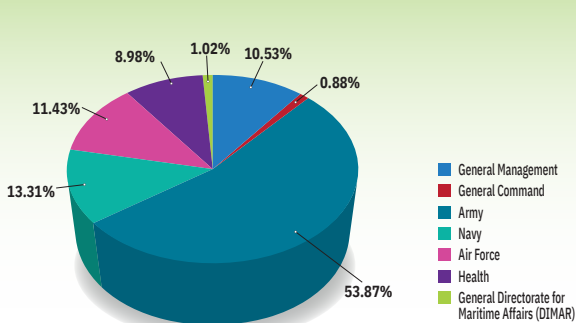
Total Distribution by Expenditure Item



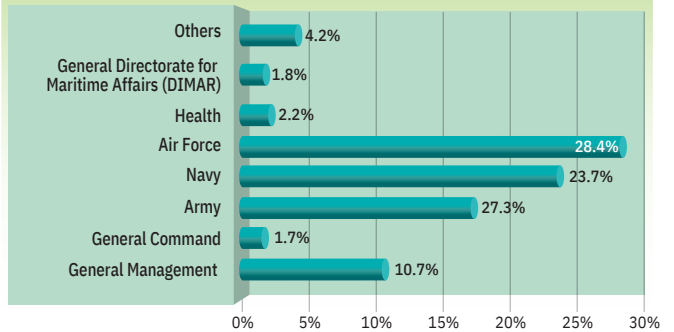
Distribution by Expenditure Item



Budget Distribution, Ministry of Defence Section, by Units



Investment, per Unit



Note: Others includes the Directorate of Veterans and Inclusive Rehabilitation; the Military Forces Retirement Fund; the Army Fiscal Housing Institute; the Colombian Civil Defence; the Officers Military Club; the Military Hospital; the Logistics Agency of the Military Forces; and the Special Administrative Unit for Military and Police Criminal Justice.

Source: Compilation based on the Law 2342 by which the Revenue and Capital Resources Budget and Appropriations Law for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2024, is decreed, and *Decretos de Liquidación* 2022 y 2024. GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Bank of the Republic (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 3,822.05 Colombian Pesos, January 2024). The budget analysis does not include items for the National Police.

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1965

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 8 MONTHS

MISSION

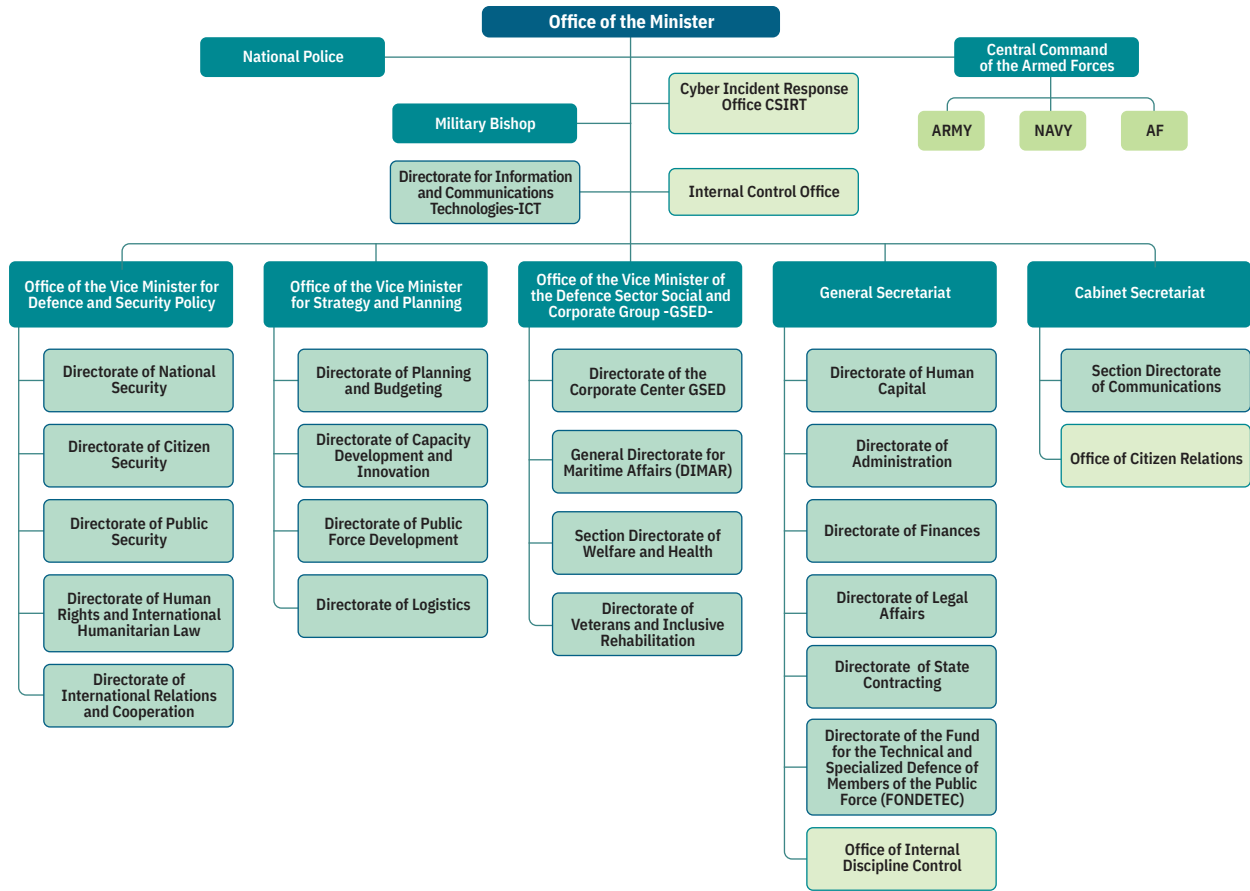
Design, formulate, manage and direct public security and defence policies, as well as lead the strategic direction of the Public Force and provide the means for compliance with constitutional provisions within a framework of transparency.

MANDATES

- Direct and develop the national security and defence policies drawn up by the Supreme Council for National Security and Defence and approved by the Presidency.
- By delegation of the President of the Republic, to direct the activities of the Armed Forces and the technical and logistical aspects that require a situation of external conflict, internal conflict and/or states of internal upheaval.
- Elaborate, prepare and issue, in coordination with the Force Commanders and the Director-General of the National Police, for approval by the President of the Republic, the following documents: the national security and defence plan; the war plans; the primary and secondary documents on national security and defence as well as the citizen's security document; the draft strategy for national security and defence; the strategic planning guide for developing the strategy; and the budget programming guide.
- Adopt the joint action programme of the Military Forces and the National Police.
- Keep under constant review the situation of national security and defence and coordinate with the Council for National Security and Defence plans and programmes for their updating.
- Approve the four-year sectoral development plan and submit it to the National Planning Department for consideration.
- Adopt the Police Strategy.
- Approve annual draft budgets for the defence sector and present them to the relevant agencies.
- Approve the Annual Procurement Programme for the Military Forces subject to the Annual Budget Law.
- Determine policies on military support and operational coordination, in accordance with the recommendations of the High Council for Security and Defence.
- Assign the function of coordination and operational control.
- Temporarily suspend the possession of firearms throughout the national territory or parts thereof. This power may be delegated to the Regional Military Commanders.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution

Organizational Chart



Security, Defence and Citizen Coexistence Policy 2022 - 2026
Set out in the National Development Plan of the Government of Colombia, its specific objectives are:

- Protecting Life**
Bring total peace, dismantle armed and criminal groups; prioritize territory; address the global drug problem; advance urban security; advance the new model of articulation between nation and territory; and strengthen the security of vulnerable populations.
- Protecting the Environment**
Combating deforestation; contributing to climate change management and environmental protection; and combating the illegal exploitation of mineral deposits.
- Safeguarding the Sovereignty**
Comprehensive defence of the territory; formulation of a law on defence and security, and border defence and security; and protection of critical strategic infrastructure.
- Strengthening the Public Forces**
Strengthening the human talent and legitimacy of the Public Force; supporting the transformation process in the territories; and disaster risk management.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley por la cual se expiden normas sobre la organización y funcionamiento de la seguridad y defensa nacional y se dictan otras disposiciones* (N° 684 – 2001/08/18); *Resolución por la cual se adopta la Misión, la Visión y el Código de Integridad del Ministerio de Defensa* (Resolución N° 6060 – 2019/11/06); *Decreto legislativo por el cual se organiza la defensa nacional* (Decree-Law N° 3398 – 1965/12/24); *Informe de seguimiento del segundo trimestre 2024 del Plan estratégico del sector defensa y seguridad 2022-2026*; and the official website of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Armed Forces

Specific Missions

The primary purpose of the military forces shall be to defend sovereignty, independence, the integrity of national territory and constitutional order.
(Political Constitution, Art. 217).

General Command of the Armed Forces

It is the highest level of strategic planning and direction for military institutions. Under its aegis are the National Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The Command directives and policies emanate from its units in compliance with the National Constitution.

Mission

The Military Forces conduct military operations aimed at preventing sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the defeat of the threat in order to contribute to creating an atmosphere of peace, security and development guaranteeing the constitutional order of the Nation.

Specific Missions



Land Force

The National Army carries out military operations aimed at defending sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, protecting the civilian population, private and State resources, in order to help create an atmosphere of peace, security and development that guarantees the constitutional order of the Nation.



Naval Force

Contribute to the defence of the Nation through the effective use of a flexible naval power in the maritime, fluvial and terrestrial spaces under its responsibility, To fulfill the constitutional function and participate in the development of maritime power and the protection of the interests of the Colombians.



Air Force

The Colombian Air Force exercises and maintains control of airspace, conducts air operations for the defence of sovereignty, independence, national territorial integrity, constitutional order and contributes to the ends of the State.

Armed Forces Personnel

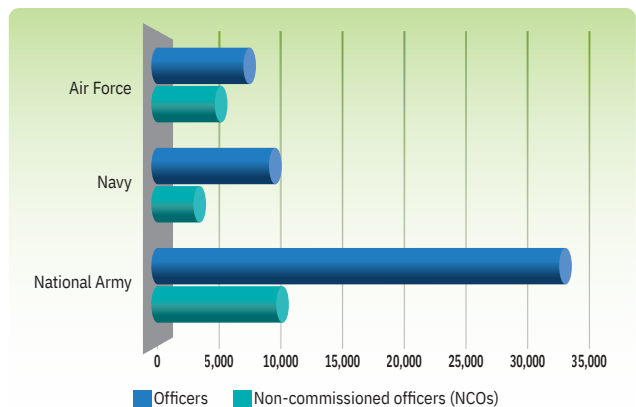
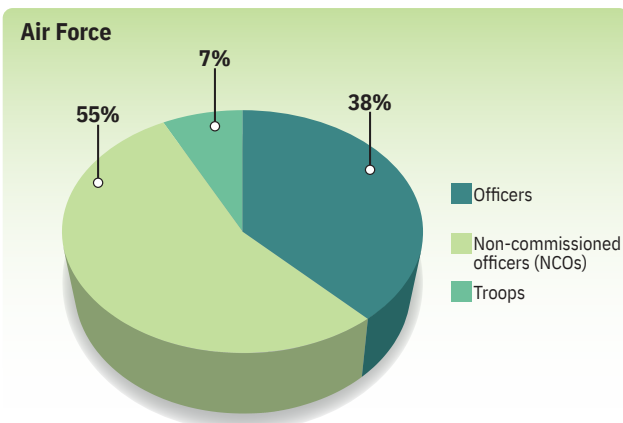
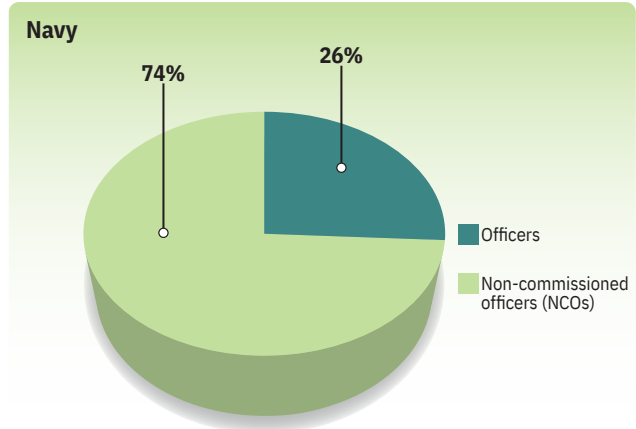
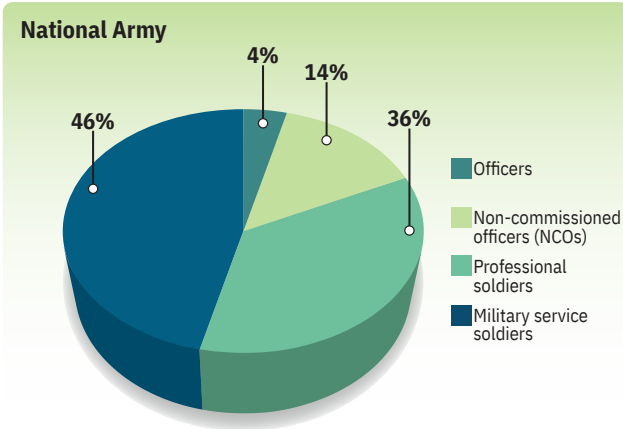
NATIONAL ARMY	
Rank	
Officers	10,094
Non-Commissioned officers (NCOs)	33,067
Professional soldiers	86,560
Military service soldiers	111,424
Total	241,145

NAVY*	
Rank	
Officers	3,403
Non-Commissioned officers (NCOs)	9,565
Total	12,968

* Troops not included.

AIR FORCE	
Rank	
Officers	5,167
Non-Commissioned officers (NCOs)	7,478
Troops	951
Total	13,596

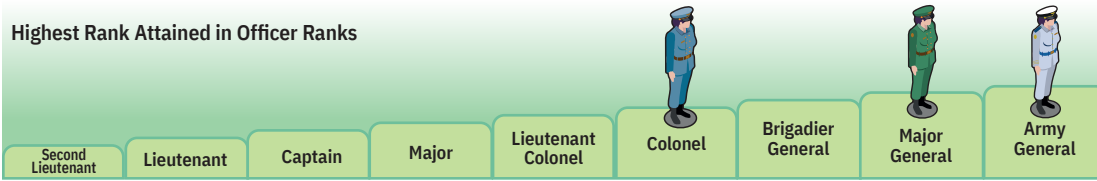
Personnel Breakdown, by Armed Force



Source: Compilation based on information from the official website of the Armed Forces and the General Command of the Armed Forces; Informe segunda audiencia de rendición de cuentas de la Armada de Colombia, julio-diciembre 2023; and Informe de rendición de cuentas del Comando General de las Fuerzas Armadas, 2024. Air Force last certain data 2016.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **3.17 %** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks

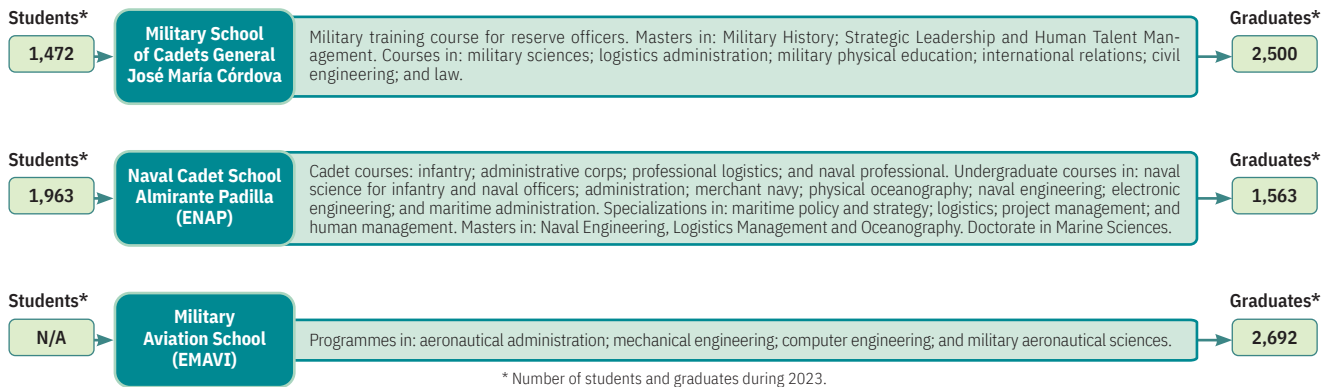


The Ministry of National Defence has developed a sectoral public policy for mainstreaming the gender approach; a Public Force protocol for the prevention and response to sexual violence; and an explanatory booklet on gender issues.

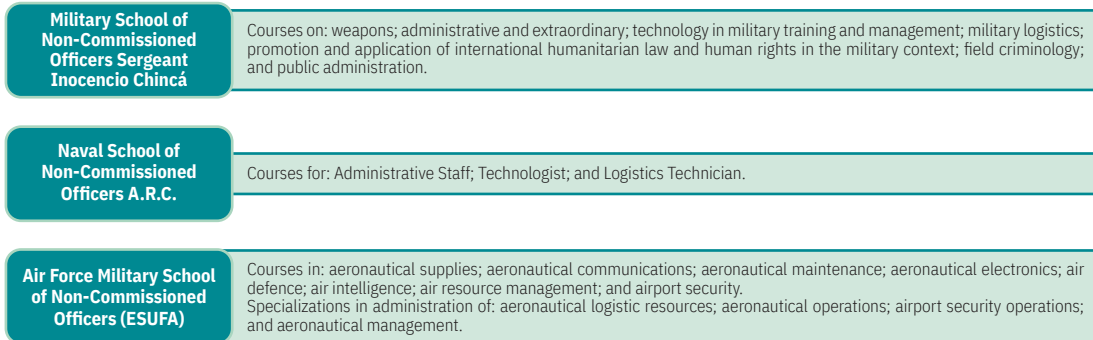
Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Navy, General of the Army is equivalent to Admiral and Sergeant Major to Chief Petty Officer. In the Air Force, the officer rank scale retains the same titles, and Sergeant Major is equivalent to Chief Technician.

Military Education

Career Path for Officers



Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



Army	Air Force	Navy
Military College "General Rafael Reyes Prieto" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Courses of: senior military studies (CAEM); staff; military information (CIM); military information for Reserve Officers (CAIMPOR); military information for Reserve Officers (CIMPOR); Military Attachés (CAMI); and integral national defence (CIDENAL). - Doctorate in Strategic studies, Security and Defence. - Masters in: National Security and Defence; Human Rights and International Law of Armed Conflict; Strategy and Geopolitics; and Cyber Security and Cyber Defence. 	Air Force Graduate School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Courses of: operational safety; Colombian space development; aerodynamics; and instructor of aerodynamics. - Promotion course of: tactical squad leadership, and basic training. - Masters in: Operational Safety, and Management and Management of Comprehensive Security. 	Naval Training School Coveñas (Sucre) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine technologist student course. Marine Training School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology courses in: military logistics management; military training and management; physical facility security; and operational logistic support.

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the Armed Forces of Colombia.

Military Service

Military service is compulsory for a period of 18 months for all male citizens of military age. Women are only obliged when the country requires it, and for the performance of differentiated tasks.

Conscription comprises three stages:

a. Basic military training.

b. Productive vocational training.

c. Practical application and experience of basic military training.

2,196 people were recruited in 2023 to perform military service, distributed in 5 contingents.

Recruitment Zones in Military Regions

In 2024, registration could be carried out in twelve zones:

- **First:** Tunja, Chiquinquirá, Sogamoso and Barbosa
- **Second:** Barranquilla, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Valledupar and Riohacha
- **Third:** Cali, Palmira, Buga, Popayán, Ipiales, Pasto and Buenaventura.
- **Fourth:** Medellín, Carepa, Puerto Berrio and Quibdó.
- **Fifth:** Bucaramanga, Socorro, Barrancabermeja, Cucuta, Pamplona, Ocaña and Arauca
- **Sixth:** Ibagué, Honda, Girardot and Chaparral
- **Seventh:** Villavicencio, Granada, Meta and Yopal.
- **Octave:** Armenia, Pereira, Cartago and Manizales
- **Ninth:** Neiva, Florence, Pitalito and Mocoa
- **Eleventh:** Montería, Sincelejo and Cauca
- **Thirteenth:** Bogotá, Facatativá, Cajica, Fusagasugá and Soacha
- **Fifteenth:** Bogotá

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighbouring countries of the region. These include:



Multinational:

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational driven annually.

Multinational PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

CMF 2024: operation with NATO member countries.

Exercise TRADEWINDS: multinational organized by the United States Southern Command in the Caribbean.

TRIDENT:

Combined operation to counter criminal action, with the United States.

ANDES III:

binational exercise with Ecuador.

GALAPEX 2023-2024:

Operation to combat illegal fishing, with Ecuador.

BINATIONAL 2024:

Binational operation with the United States to strengthen efforts against transnational crimes.

THOR 2024:

Binational operation with the United States to strengthen efforts against transnational crimes.

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

Participation in Peace Operations

MINURSO
WESTERN SAHARA

Women
2 EM

MINUSCA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Men
1 EM
Women
1 EM

UNIFIL
LEBANON

Men
1 SO

EM: Experts on Mission.
SO: Staff Officers.



Colombia contributes **5** military personnel to the United Nations peace operations, which represent **0.2%** of the total contributed by Latin America.



Colombia has the **Peace Operations Training and Education Centre (CENCOPAZ)**, created in 2016.

United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC)

The Verification Mission in Colombia was established in 2016 as a special political mission by the UN Security Council.

Its main objective is to verify the implementation of the points of the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC. It also seeks to help end the conflict, the bilateral ceasefire, and peace-building.

Source: Compilation based on the information from the official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the Armed Forces; and statistics from the UN Department of Peace Operations website, 'Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to the UN by Mission and Personnel Type' in its various presentations. Data as of April 2024.

Community Support

Army Divisions

- I First National Army Division
- II Second National Army Division
- III Third National Army Division
- IV Fourth National Army Division
- V Fifth National Army Division
- VI Sixth National Army Division
- VII Seventh National Army Division
- VIII Eighth National Army Division
- AA Air Assault Division of the National Army
- FE Special Forces Division

Naval Bases

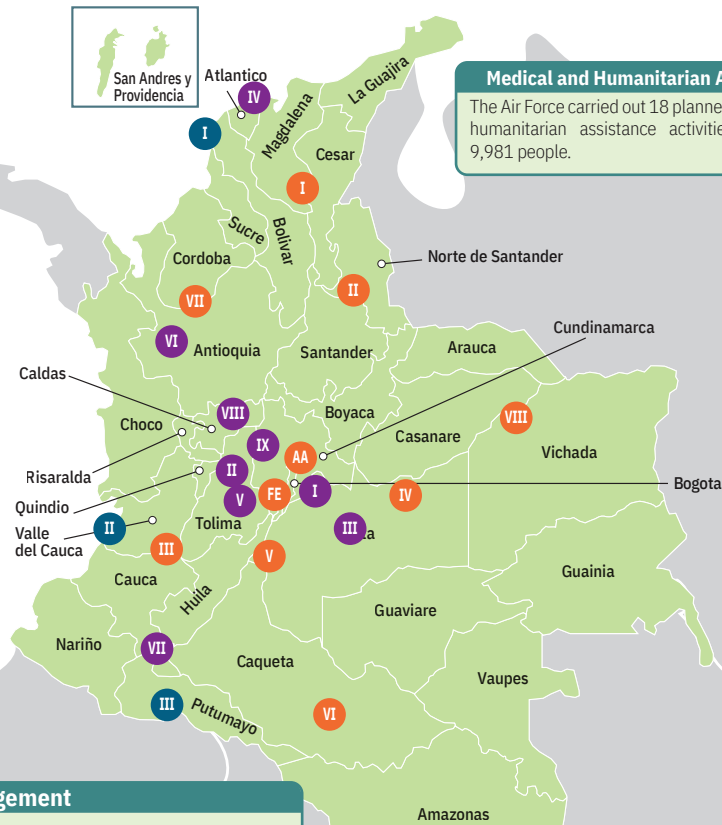
- I Naval Base Arc Bolívar
- II Naval Base Arc Málaga
- III Naval Force Del Sur

Air Force

- I Air Base FAC Comando CODAF - CODEH - CLOFA - CCSFA
- II Air Combat Command No 1 (CACOM-1)
- III Air Combat Command 2 (CACOM-2)
- IV Air Combat Command No 3 (CACOM-3)
- V Air Combat Command No 4 (CACOM-4)
- VI Air Combat Command No 5 (CACOM-5)
- VII Air Combat Command No 6 (CACOM-6)
- VIII Military Air Transport Command (CATAM) Bogota D.C.
- IX Air Maintenance Command (CAMAN) Madrid - Cundinamarca

Medical and Humanitarian Assistance

The Air Force carried out 18 planned medical and humanitarian assistance activities, benefiting 9,981 people.



Environmental Management

Military Forces

During the first half of 2024, in compliance with the Annual Environmental Management Plan, various activities were carried out within the education, ecosystems and basic sanitation programs. These included 3,058 sensitization sessions, the participation of 1,593 soldiers in environmental service, the management of 168 nurseries, the production of 835,131 seedlings, the handling of 202,540 kg of recyclable waste and the processing of 122 environmental permits.

Planting Native Species

The planting of 5,835 trees was supported in various workshops organized in collaboration with external entities and environmental authorities.

Permanent Air Force Directive

The activities are focused on meeting the environmental programs established in the Permanent Directive of Environmental Management of the Colombian Air Force (FAC). The main actions include the verification of the quality of drinking and waste water in treatment systems, monitoring of legal requirements and obtaining environmental permits, comprehensive management of solid and hazardous waste, awareness campaigns on environmental protection, support to the BASH programme through intervention of tree species in operational areas, reforestation with native species in coordination with environmental authorities, and collaboration with external entities in the transfer and release of fauna, as well as training.

National Navy

The Colombian Navy (ARC) provided 131 supports to environmental authorities, focusing on prevention, conservation and protection of the environment and natural resources. These activities included the control and monitoring of illegal wildlife trafficking, the holding of the environmental calendar, ecosystem restoration, tree planting days, beach cleaning and community environmental awareness.

“Corazon Amigo” Plan

Social responsibility initiative focused on improving the quality of life in vulnerable areas near military air units, with special attention to school infrastructure projects. During its implementation, 29 major advances were made in these projects, benefiting 2,098 community members.

Community and Population Support

The National Army is implementing five inter-administrative agreements that include the paving of the Tibu - La Gabarra road and the improvement of roads in Quindío, Sevilla, Pasto, and La Guajira. In addition, construction and improvement works have been completed in Sopo, El Espinal, Bucaramanga, Barbosa, La Primavera and Valledupar, achieving in the first half of the year the improvement of 47.20 km of tertiary roads, 327 m of footprint plate, 2.09 km of flexible pavement and 1.24 km of hard road, benefiting approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Risk and Emergency Management

Protocol for Emergency Response

The President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the National Council, shall declare by decree that a disaster situation exists, classified according to its magnitude as national, regional, departmental, district or municipal, and activate the rules of the special regime for disaster situations. (Art. 56).

The plan will be monitored and evaluated by the National Disaster Risk Management Unit in case of a declaration of disaster, and by the planning offices or the corresponding entity in the territorial entity in case of public calamity. The results will be sent to the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management. (Law 1523 of 2012, Art. 61 Paragraph 2).

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), in collaboration with the Military Engineers Command of the National Army, formalized five protocols that set out guidelines for coordination between the Government and the Military Units.

Risk and Emergency Management

Institutionalization of Risk Management

Risk Management is regulated mainly by the Law N° 1523 of 2012, which adopts the national policy for disaster risk management and establishes the National System for Disaster Risk Management (SNGRD). This law defines procedures for disaster declaration at the national, departmental and local levels, and establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for risk reduction and timely response to disasters. The importance of inter-agency action and cooperation with specialized forces in the military, ranging from prevention and mitigation to preparedness, response and rehabilitation for natural disasters is emphasized.

Part of the regulations of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management includes Law 1575 of 21 August 2012, which establishes the National Fire Act, and Decree 1868 of 2021, Regulating the National Contingency Plan for Containment of Losses of Hydrocarbons and Other Hazardous Substances.

The main entities in charge of risk management and their responsibilities include the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD), composed of several entities such as the National Council for Risk Management, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), the National Committee for Risk Awareness and the National Committee for Risk Reduction. These entities collaborate to manage risk and protect the population, implementing processes such as risk awareness, risk reduction and disaster management.

Specialized Units:

National Army Military Engineers Command:

17 Military Engineer Battalions

Through the capabilities of these Battalions, actions have been carried out

628 interventions

in **23** departments

and **157** municipalities nationwide benefiting

448,792 people.

Interventions:

Lack of Water Supply/Drought	420
Forest Fire	146
Gale	28
Flooding	14
Landslides	15
Sudden Increases in Water Flows	3
Flash Floods	1
Bridge Collapse	1

Internal Order

Article 218 of the Political Constitution of Colombia establishes that the National Police is an armed force of a civilian nature, Responsible for maintaining the conditions necessary for the exercise of public rights and freedoms and ensuring peaceful coexistence throughout the national territory.

The National Police, as a public security force, has the responsibility to protect society, maintain order and ensure compliance with laws under a single command, in accordance with Law 62 of 1993 and other State regulations.

Decree 003 of 2021 regulates the use of force by the National Police, establishing that it must be legitimate, necessary, proportionate and timely, in accordance with the Constitution, international conventions and treaties, and the Manual of the Use of Force. It also regulates the participation of the Military Forces in support of the national police in situations of public disorder, providing that they must act in coordination with the National Police to preserve security and internal order, respecting human rights and international standards

Border Control

The Air Force conducted 332 missions in support of border protection, to prevent and respond to transnational crime.

Joint Strategic Campaign Plan 'AYACUCHO'

The National Army is carrying out the AYACUCHO Strategic Campaign Plan, which aims to ensure security for the population and contribute to national reconciliation and to consolidate peace in the territory, and also aiming at enable the development of a sustainable economy.

Dialogues, Meetings and Security Councils

- 20 security councils were established in Colombian territory.
- 78 commitments were generated from the security councils.
- 60 commitments were advanced.

Some of the results of the Army's activities between 2023 and 2024 were:

Seizure of weapons:

510 long range weapons

2,530 short-range weapons

26 accompanying weapons

Neutralized explosives:

7,839 anti-personnel mines

5,566 kilograms of explosives

308 fighting against organized armed groups


In connection with activities to combat drug trafficking, the following were seized:

91,327 kilograms of cocaine


128,783 kilograms of marijuana

132 cocaine hydrochloride laboratories

2,085 laboratories for coca paste



COSTA RICA



Population: 5,212,200 inhabitants

Territorial Extension: 51,100 km²

GDP (US\$): 96,058,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$): 18,429

Public Force Personnel: 12,091

Security Budget (US\$): 582,910,575

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Security (N° 5482 - 1973/12/24. Last Amendment: N° 7410 - 1994/05/26).

General Police Law (N° 7410 - 1994/05/30. Last Amendment: N° 10302 - 2022/08/24).

Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office (N° 7442 - 1994/11/25).

Arms and explosives Law (N° 7530 - 1995/08/23. Last Amendment: N° 9731 - 2019/08/27).

Youth Criminal Justice Law (N° 7576 - 1996/04/30. Last Amendment: 2019/01/22).

Criminal Justice Code (N° 7594 - 1996/04/10. Last Amendment: 2013/03/05).

Law on alternate conflict resolution and promotion of social peace (N° 7727 - 1998/01/14. Last Amendment: N° 10257 - 2022/05/06).

Law creating the National Coast Guard Service (N° 8000 - 2000/05/24. Last Amendment: 2023/12/13).

Law strengthening the Civil Police (N° 8096 - 2001/03/15. Last Amendment: 2018/05/24).

Law creating the National Program of Education against Drugs (N° 8093 - 2001/03/23).

Law declaring December 1st as Abolition of the Army Day (N° 8115 - 2001/08/28).

Law on the regulation of private security services (N° 8395 - 2003/01/30. Last Amendment: 2018/05/24).

Law for the creation of the School and Childhood Police (N° 8449 - 2005/06/14).

Witness Protection Law (N° 8720 - 2009/03/04).

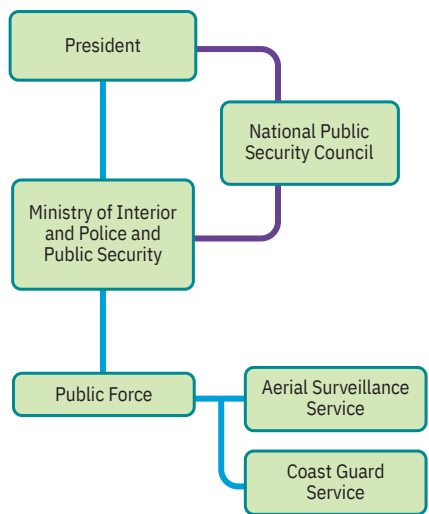
Law against human trafficking (N° 9095 - 2013/02/08).

Law creating the National Police Academy (N° 9552 - 2018/05/24).

Law creating the Directorate of the Air Surveillance Service as a police force attached to the MPS (N° 10061 - 2021/11/15).

Law on the budgetary efficiency and transparency of the legal entities tax to strengthen the resources directed to the security sector (N° 10460 - 2024/03/20).

Public Security System



```

graph TD
    President[President] --- MPS[Ministry of Interior and Police and Public Security]
    President --- NPSC[National Public Security Council]
    MPS --- PublicForce[Public Force]
    MPS --- NPSC
    PublicForce --- AerialSurveillance[Aerial Surveillance Service]
    PublicForce --- CoastGuard[Coast Guard Service]
    
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Advisory and assistance functional relationship
 Command reporting line

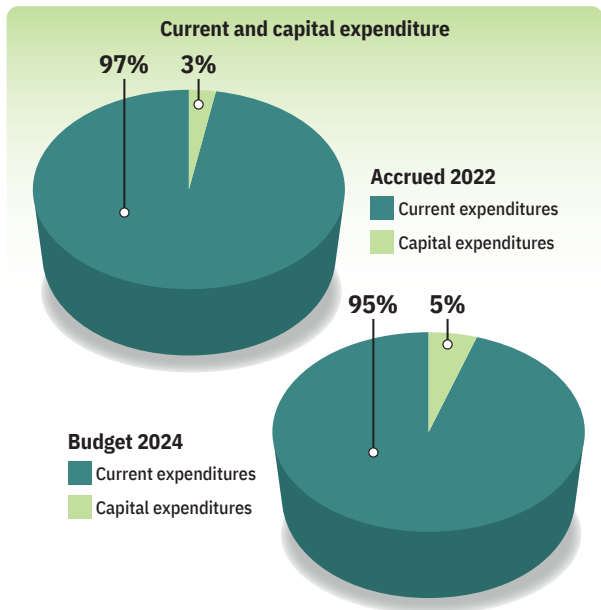
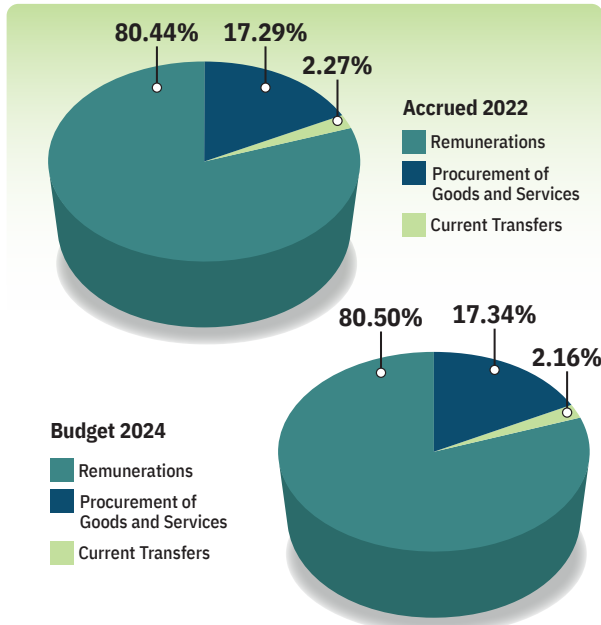
The supreme command of the Public Force, which consists of all the Police Forces in the country, is exercised by the President of the Republic. The Ministry of Public Security is responsible for ensuring maximum benefit of the human and material resources available in the Public Administration and for coordinating the entire police system.

The National Public Security Council defines the general policies for different police bodies, in accordance with the directives of the President of the Republic.

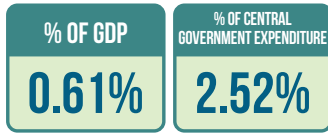
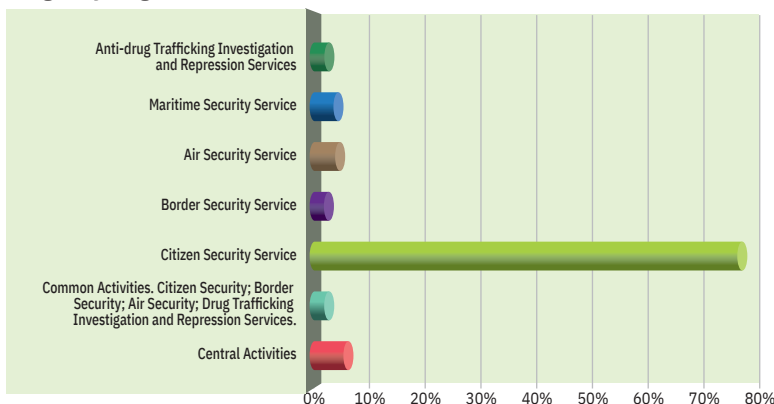
Source: Compilation based on Political Constitution; *Ley general de policía* (N° 7410 - 1994/05/30. Last Amendment: N° 10302 - 2022/08/24); *Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 5482 - 1973/12/24. Last Amendment: N° 7410 - 1994/05/26).

The Budget

Accrued 2022 and Budget 2024, Current Expenditure by Item



Budget, by Program



Budget 2024

Ministry of Public Security. Budget 2024 (in Colones)

Central Activities	18,741,872,817
Political Leadership of Public Security	16,350,409,845
Public Security Management Audit	20,616,060
Administration of the Disciplinary Regime for Personnel	78,715,866
Coordination of Support Services for Police Forces	2,292,131,046
Common Activities, Citizen Security; Border Security; Air Security; Drug Trafficking Investigation and Repression Services	8,274,154,155
Direction, Planning and Control of Police Education	1,654,830,830
Internal Educational Management of Police Education	4,964,492,493
External Educational Management of Police Education	827,415,416
Academic Research	827,415,416
Citizen Security Service	232,100,128,251
Direction, Planning and Control of Citizen Security	4,642,002,566
Police Intelligence for Citizen Security	4,642,002,565
Police Communications	4,642,002,565
Surveillance and Public Order Operations	186,840,603,242
Special Forces Operations	13,926,007,695
Tourist Security Services	4,642,002,565
Community Crime Prevention	9,284,005,130
Private Security Services Oversight	1,160,500,641
Centralized Arsenal Management	1,160,500,641
Control of Weapons and Explosives	1,160,500,641
Border Security Service	7,692,416,632
Direction, Planning and Control of Border Security	1,141,554,628
Border Security Intelligence	78,462,650
Border Operations	6,277,781,213
Prevention and Intervention in Border Communities	194,618,141
Air Security Service	14,207,200,578
Direction, Planning and Control of Air Security	994,504,041
Airport Security services	4,262,160,173
Air Support Operations	4,262,160,173
Aeronautical Maintenance	1,136,576,046
Airspace Control	3,551,800,145
Maritime Security Service	13,284,597,086
Direction, Planning and Control of Maritime Security	2,105,608,638
Training, Education and Specialization of Coastguards	1,044,169,331
Maritime Operations	8,421,106,093
Nautical Maintenance	1,713,713,024
Anti-drug Trafficking Investigation and Repression Services	8,352,630,481
Direction, Planning and Control	5,621,320,314
Investigations and Operations	2,731,310,167
TOTAL	302,653,000,000

	Accrued 2022	Budget 2024
CURRENT EXPENDITURE		
Consumption Expenditure		
Wages and Salaries	69.4%	69.3%
Social Contributions	12.9%	13.0%
Procurement of Goods and Services	17.7%	17.7%
Current Transfers		
Transfers to the Public Sector	50.3%	55.4%
Transfers to the Private Sector	49.7%	44.6%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Capital Formation		
Buildings	99.7%	100.0%
Facilities	0.3%	0.0%
Acquisition of Assets		
Machinery and Equipment	88.9%	93.9%
Intangible	11.1%	6.1%

Source: Compilation based on Ley 10427, de Presupuesto Ordinario y Extraordinario de la República para el Ejercicio Económico del 2024. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Costa Rica (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 519,21 Colones, January 2024).

The Ministry of Public Security

YEAR OF CREATION*

1923

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 7 MONTHS

MISSION

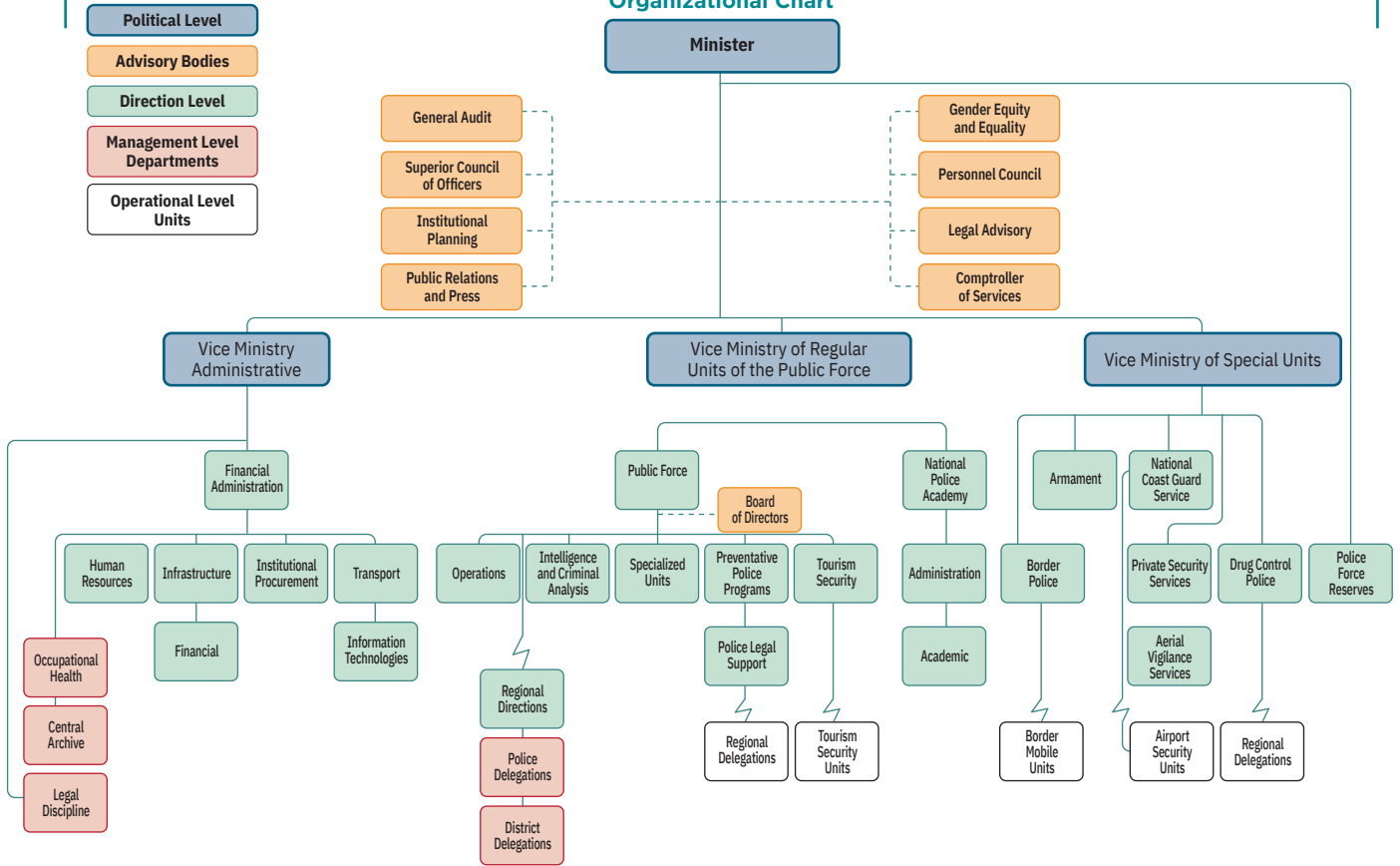
Serve and protect individuals in the enjoyment of their individual rights and guarantees, preserve Costa Rican democracy and sovereignty.

MANDATES

- Ensure respect for the laws, treaties and conventions that guarantee the integrity of the national territory, territorial waters, continental shelf, airspace of the Republic, and the exercise of the rights corresponding to the Costa Rican State.
- Protect the exercise of and ensure compliance with constitutional guarantees.
- Monitor and maintain public order and tranquillity in the national territory, territorial waters, continental shelf and airspace of the Republic.
- Maintain security and respect for the property and rights of the inhabitants of the country.
- Comply with and enforce Court rulings and decisions and to comply with all decisions of the Legislative Assembly and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in matters within their competence.
- Provide the assistance requested by the Courts of Justice or the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, and to submit reports and evidence directly to the Courts or through the Office of the Attorney-General.
- Prevent and investigate the commission of crimes, misdemeanours and other punishable offences, and to apprehend criminals or indicted persons, make seizures, and make them available to the competent authority.
- Cooperate on a reciprocal basis with international Police organizations, in accordance with existing conventions, in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime.
- Provide relief and collaboration to communities, especially in cases of national emergency or public disturbance, as well as municipalities and public service organizations.
- Direct, manage and control the migratory movement in the country.
- Monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and transit provisions.
- Keep records of weapons and explosives and any other items essential for the performance of their duties.
- Appoint, train, assign, promote and sanction the staff of the Ministry.
- Issue, jointly with the President of the Republic, decrees, agreements and resolutions within its competence.
- Establish, organize and coordinate all the national Police Forces and authorities necessary for the performance of their duties and responsibilities.
- The other provisions of the Constitution and laws.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Public Security" becomes part of the name of the institution. The change of name to "Ministry of Public Security" was carried out in 1923, replacing the then Ministry of War.

Organizational Chart



Institutional Strategic Objectives

1. Prevention

- Strengthening the preventive management of the Police to improve security and citizen coexistence.
- Implement the Costa Rican Police Education Policy to improve capacities in compliance with Police management.

2. Combating Crime

- Strengthen the traceability of weapons to improve control over the acquisition, possession, carrying and trafficking of firearms, ammunition and related materials.
- Suppress activities related to drug trafficking, organized crime, cross-border crime and related activities in order to improve security and the coexistence of citizens on national territory.
- Articulate the Rectory of the Citizen Security and Justice Sector to improve citizen security.
- Strengthen Police action to provide a timely and effective response to the citizenry.

3. Administrative management

- Transforming management models for greater efficiency.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 5.482 – 1973/12/24), and the official website of the Ministry of Public Security of Costa Rica, *Historia del MSP*.

The Public Force

The Public Force is the main Police Force in the country and records its history in the Civil Guard that was created after the abolition of the Army as a permanent institution in 1948. The General Police Act definitively submits it to the Ministry of Public Security. The reform of this law (strengthening of the Civil Police) abandoned military-type designations for scales and grades and created internal control spaces. This practical division placed on the one hand the Police Force known in the country as the Public Force, and on the other security forces with different functions and regulations.

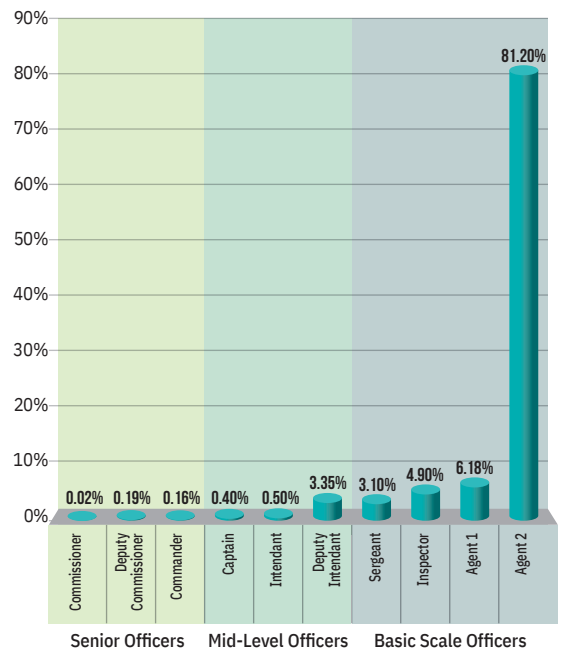
Powers and Duties of the Public Force

- Implement policies and actions for public and national security in order to exercise and respect the Political Constitution, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and maintenance of public order.
- Ensure respect for the property, rights and freedoms of the inhabitants/s of the Nation.
- Carry out those police actions, within the scope of its competence, that are duly requested by State institutions.
- Coordinate the prompt and effective arrest or capture of persons who have escaped from prisons or who are fugitives.
- Cooperate in the prevention and punishment of crime, on the basis of reciprocity with international police organizations and in accordance with existing regulations and conventions.
- Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Weapons and Explosives Law and its amendments.

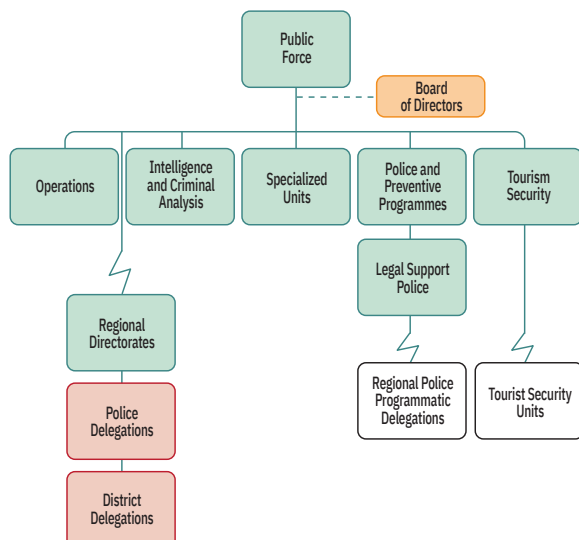
Public Force Personnel

Senior Officers Scale	Women	Men
Commissioner	0	3
Deputy Commissioner	5	18
Commander	5	15
Total	10	36
↓ 46 ↓		
Mid-Level Officer Scale	Women	Men
Captain	2	46
Intendant	7	53
Deputy Intendant	40	365
Total	49	464
↓ 513 ↓		
Basic Scale	Women	Men
Sergeant	80	295
Inspector	105	487
Agent 2	427	320
Agent 1	2,353	7,465
Total	2,965	8,567
↓ 11,532 ↓		
Total Public Force 12,091		

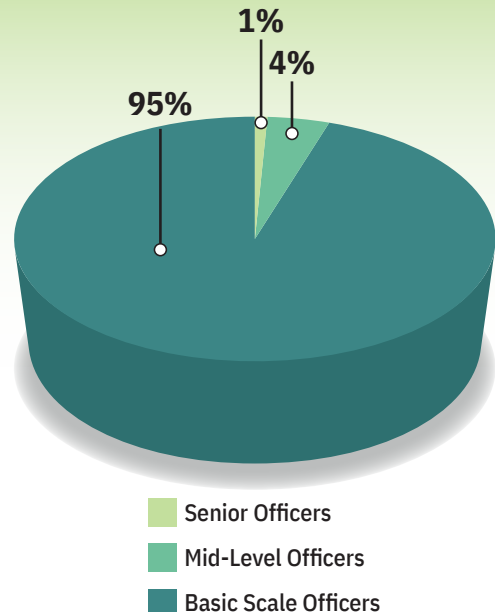
Personnel Distribution. Public Force, 2024



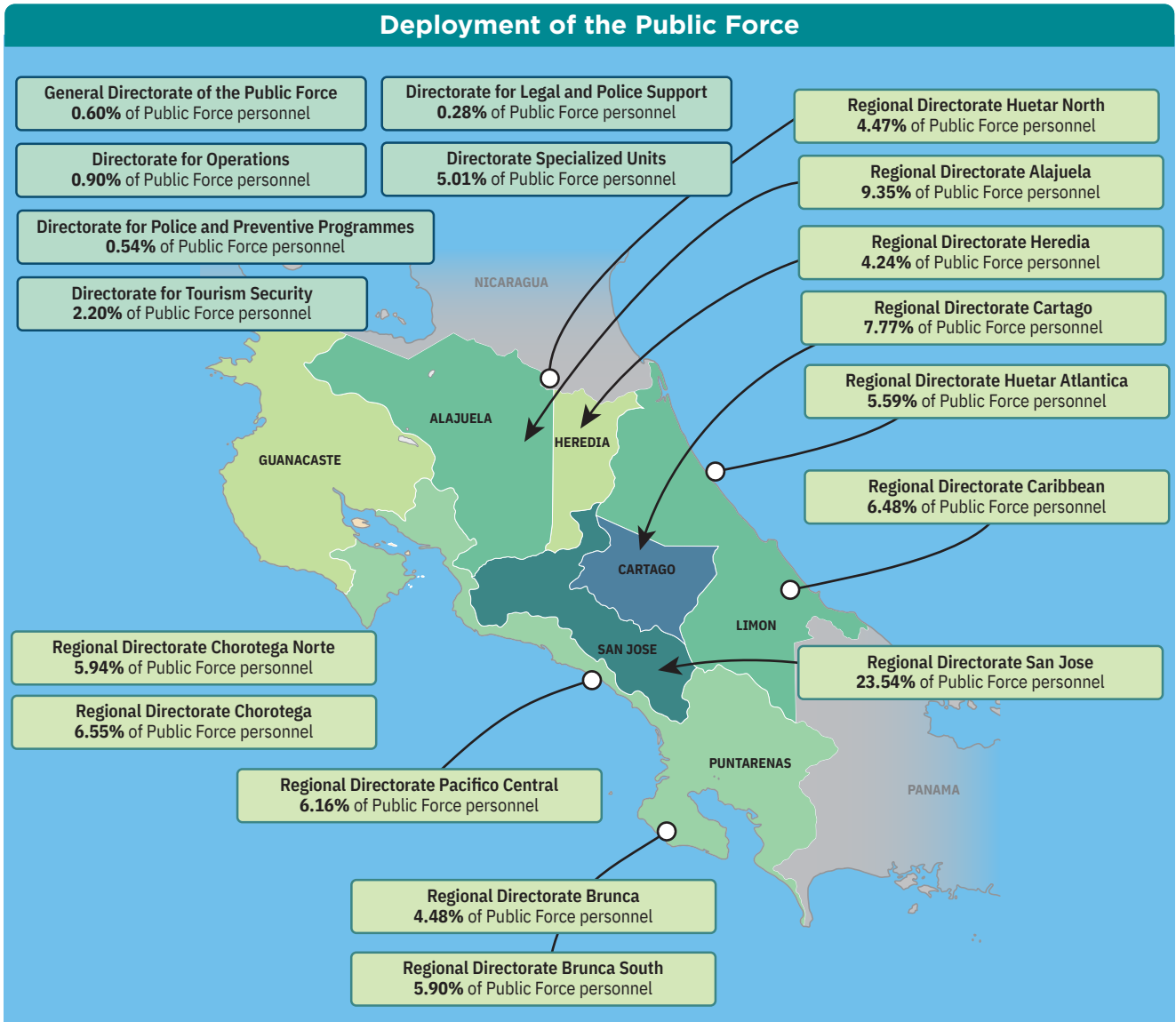
Organizational Chart



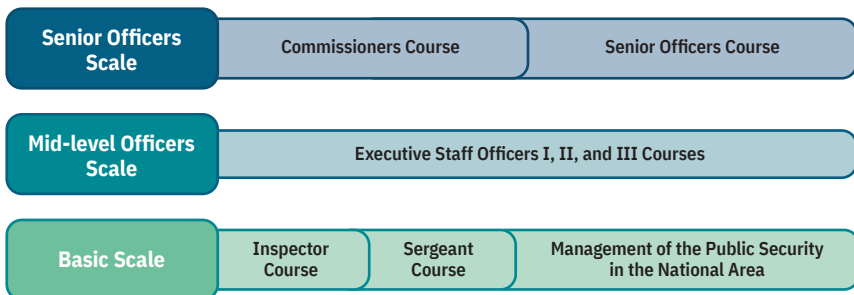
Distribution by Rank Type



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Public Security, Human Resources Department; *Reglamento de Organización del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública*, N° 36366-SP; and the website of the Ministry of Public Security.



Education



Technical Middle Coast Guard Course

It lasts 26 weeks and includes classroom and boat time, preparation for fitness systems and extra-curricular activities. Organized by the Academy of the National Coast Guard Service.

Ten other maritime specialty courses are also conducted on topics such as survival at sea and weapons handling, with international instructors.

2023 { 16 personnel took the Technical Course
160 personnel took other courses

Other Training Activities - National Coast Guard

They include training for people and students in the country's coastal areas, on topics such as maritime safety, protection of natural resources, turtle protection, the importance of the oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, ecosystem protection and environmental education.

2023 { 565 trained personnel
35 activities in different areas

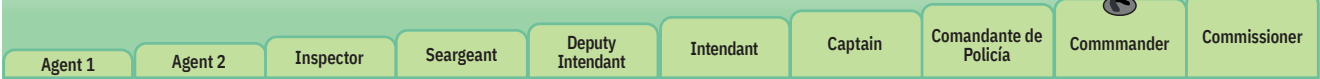
Other Training Activities - Public Force

The Public Force conducted 62 training activities on topics such as environmental regulations, crocodile biology, waste management and carbon footprint.

2023 { 1,160 trained personnel

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Public Security, Human Resources Department and National Police Academy; *Memorias institucionales del MSP 2022 y 2023*; and the official Facebook account of the Ministry of Public Security.

Women in the Public Force



The Policy on Equality and Gender Equity (PIEG) of the Ministry of Public Security is part of the sustained effort to reform and issue documents and projects for awareness-raising on gender equality and equity as a transversal axis of the Ministry’s activities.

It was formalized by Executive Decree 43929 (PIEG - MSP 2022-2030) of September 2022.

The Office for Gender Equality and Equity is attached to the ministerial department. Its mission is to support, guide and supervise the units of the Ministry of Public Security in the application of the PIEG in labor relations, so that they allow equality and equity in opportunities and rights and in the provision of services to the citizenry, by promoting, guiding, strengthening and monitoring processes of change in the institutional culture.

OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FORCE:

- 0.08%** of Senior Officers are women.
- 0.40%** of Executive Staff Officers are women.
- 24.52%** of Basic Scale Officers are women.

The Ministry has a Legal Disciplinary Department, also attached to the ministerial office.

Other Security Forces under the Ministry of Public Security

Drug Control Police

It is responsible for the control of unauthorized drugs and related activities and for cooperating with the prosecution of drug offenses. Investigates related wrongdoing and prepares reports; also performs seizures and police actions.

Line 1176

The Drug Control Police has a confidential, anonymous and free “Línea 1176” reporting line for users to report on the distribution, storage and trafficking of drugs.

Border Police

Created on 15 May 2014, its function is to carry out operational actions, both in the country and in coordination with other bodies; to maintain border patrols; to prevent crime; to carry out surveillance and protection actions in humanitarian aid, and environmental protection and disaster response.

The Directorate consists of:

- A Border Intelligence Department.
- An Operational Department.
- Border Mobile Units

Air Surveillance Service

It has the mission of overseeing the Costa Rican skies, performing rescue missions and operations such as air ambulance, and anti-drug operations on sea and land. Its functions include:

- Provide transportation within and outside the country in cases of qualified exception.
- Coordinate and cooperate with related institutions in national emergency response.

The Air Surveillance Service Directorate is located at Juan Santamaria International Airport, located in the capital area of San José de Costa Rica.

National Coast Guard Service

The Maritime Surveillance Service was established in 1976 to protect Costa Rican marine resources in the two oceans that border its territory. Additional functions were added over time, including search and rescue, anti-smuggling, and drug trafficking control. In 2000, by Law N° 8,000, it was transformed into the National Coast Guard Service, aiming to constitute a professional police unit.

- It is responsible for safeguarding the sovereignty of the State over its jurisdictional waters, natural resources and human life, in strict compliance with the legal order.
- It monitors and guards the maritime borders of the State and the maritime waters under its jurisdiction.
- Ensures the safety of port and maritime traffic.
- Develops operations necessary to rescue people or locate lost boats.
- Contributes to the protection of natural resources and the fight against illicit drug trafficking, illegal migration, arms trafficking and other illicit activities.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Public Security; *PIEG – MSP 2022-2030*; and the official website of the Ministry of Public Security.

Community Support

Community and Commercial Security Programme

It seeks to organize and train the neighbors so that they can take preventive measures, prevent crime cases and improve the quality of life in the communities. It also aims to strengthen the links between the community and the police, and among the neighbors themselves.

During 2023, 148 communities received training in the regions of San Jose, Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia, as well as in the Northern Border and Southern Border Sub-Directorates. In addition, the Regional Preventive Programs Team and the community safety program heads were trained, focusing on network and commission formation.

In 2023, it reached 2,421 people.

Programme Against Domestic Violence

Train members of the Public Force to be able to make an adequate intervention in domestic violence cases, and raise awareness in communities.

In 2023 the program implemented informative talks aimed at different social actors. Topics such as:

- Prevention of domestic violence, with 4,772 people participating in the Community Safety Committees.
- Masculinity for equality, which brought together 1239 participants.
- Prevention of femicide, with a focus on the dissemination of CLAIS (local committees for immediate attention and follow-up of high-risk cases of violence against women), with 225 assistants.
- Human trafficking, which involved 1,548 people

In 2023, it reached 7,559 people

Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (GREAT)

This programme is implemented in several countries of the region, supported by the foundation that bears his name. Its mission is to prevent crime, youth violence and gang association in primary and middle school students by strengthening the factors that prevent their recruitment by criminal organizations.

In 2023, it reached 11,422 children in primary and intermediate education

Program “My First Safety Adventure” (MPAS)

The MPAS is a safety program that provides tools and tips to help children identify and alert them about the risk situations they may encounter.

In 2023, it reached 3,032 children at the national level.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education and Violence Program (D.A.R.E)

It aims to prevent the use of legal and illegal drugs by students in the country. It aims to promote decision-making skills in children and adolescents that contribute to the prevention of the use and abuse of legal and illegal drugs and violence, and to train parents to be able to carry out preventive actions in the family.

During 2023, various preventive and educational activities were carried out:

- The Week of Preventive Literacy
 - Organized by the Juvenile Criminal Court of Nicoya, Santa Cruz and Carrillo. At the same time, D.A.R.E. gave talks to 800 primary and secondary school students.
- Lazo Rojo-Siquirres 2023
 - Preventive activities were carried out, benefiting 3,000 students.
- Training was given to teachers, families and students of the Matias Sotelo Duarte School in Santa Cruz-Guanacaste.
- 50 families from the Colegio Marista de Alajuela were trained virtually on protective factors and drug use prevention
- Training was implemented in 11 educational centers, reaching 500 students in various regions of the country.

In 2023, the programme reached 4,359 young people and students and 75 families.

Risk and Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Centre

The Emergency Operations Centre operates within the framework of the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response, which is the body responsible for coordinating, preparing and implementing primary emergency response.

The National Risk Management System is composed of:

- The Presidential House.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MREC).
- The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Care (CNE).
- The Emergency Operations Center.
- The Technical Advisory Committee for International Humanitarian and Technical Assistance (CATAI).

It has specialized units within the Public Force and the Fire and Rescue Corps.

The Public Force conducts annual simulated earthquake operations to improve capacities and preparedness for emergencies.

Protection of Coastal Marine Natural Resources

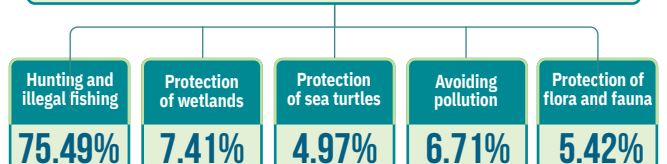
The Public Force carries out security actions for the protection of natural resources. In 2023, the following were carried out:

- Seizures of fishery products and vessels in violation.
- Protection of sea turtles and other animals.
- Complaints of illegal fishing, pollution and animal protection.



Rescue activities during heavy rains. Photo: official Facebook account of the Public Force.

In 2023, the National Coast Guard carried out 6,833 safety actions in the field of protection of natural resources and care in case of disasters or emergencies.



Source: Compilation based on the information provided by the Ministry of Public Security; *Memoria Institucional 2023*; official website of the Great Program; and the official websites of the Emergency Operations Centre and the Ministry of Public Security.

Security Operations

Preventive Model of Police Management of the Public Force

It is the management system of the Public Force, which contains operational processes for crime and violence prevention, and planning for the implementation, evaluation and continuous improvement of the police service. Its principles include:

- Prevalence of preventive work.
- Strengthening the police-community binomial.
- Focusing police services.
- Testing and monitoring of police services.
- Prospective analysis of crime and violence.
- The incorporation of differentiated police responses.
- Evidence-based police decision making.
- Inter-institutional and operational coordination.

The model is implemented on the basis of two strategies:

Comprehensive Prevention Police Strategy for Public Security "Let's Worry About Security"

It is a national strategy implemented annually by the Ministry of Public Security. Its objectives are:

- Identify and target crimes and social risks affecting the population.
- Mitigate identified issues through coordination with local governments, institutions and actors.
- Identify criminal structures.

The results of this strategy are one of the main inputs to the annual planning of preventive police programmes.

Police Service Targeting Strategy by Claimant Nodes

This strategy aims to locate, identify and prioritize areas with the greatest criminal activity and risk factors, so that Police efforts can be concentrated and differentiated police responses generated.

The Police Service Targeting Strategy allows for evidence to be generated for crime anticipation during the daily operations of the Police. It also allows for the constant monitoring and improvement of Police services.

Total number of personnel trained: 1,883

In-person	Virtual
633 persons	1,250 persons
<i>Training courses conducted in person:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of force applied to firearms. - Police techniques and tactics for the correct handling and use of firearms. - Chain of custody, handling, delivery, packing of evidence and police reporting 	<i>Training courses conducted virtually:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Control Act. - Administrative principles in Police operations. - Applicable law enforcement. - Ethical foundations that characterize Police work. - Police protocol for the treatment of domestic violence. - Police operations.

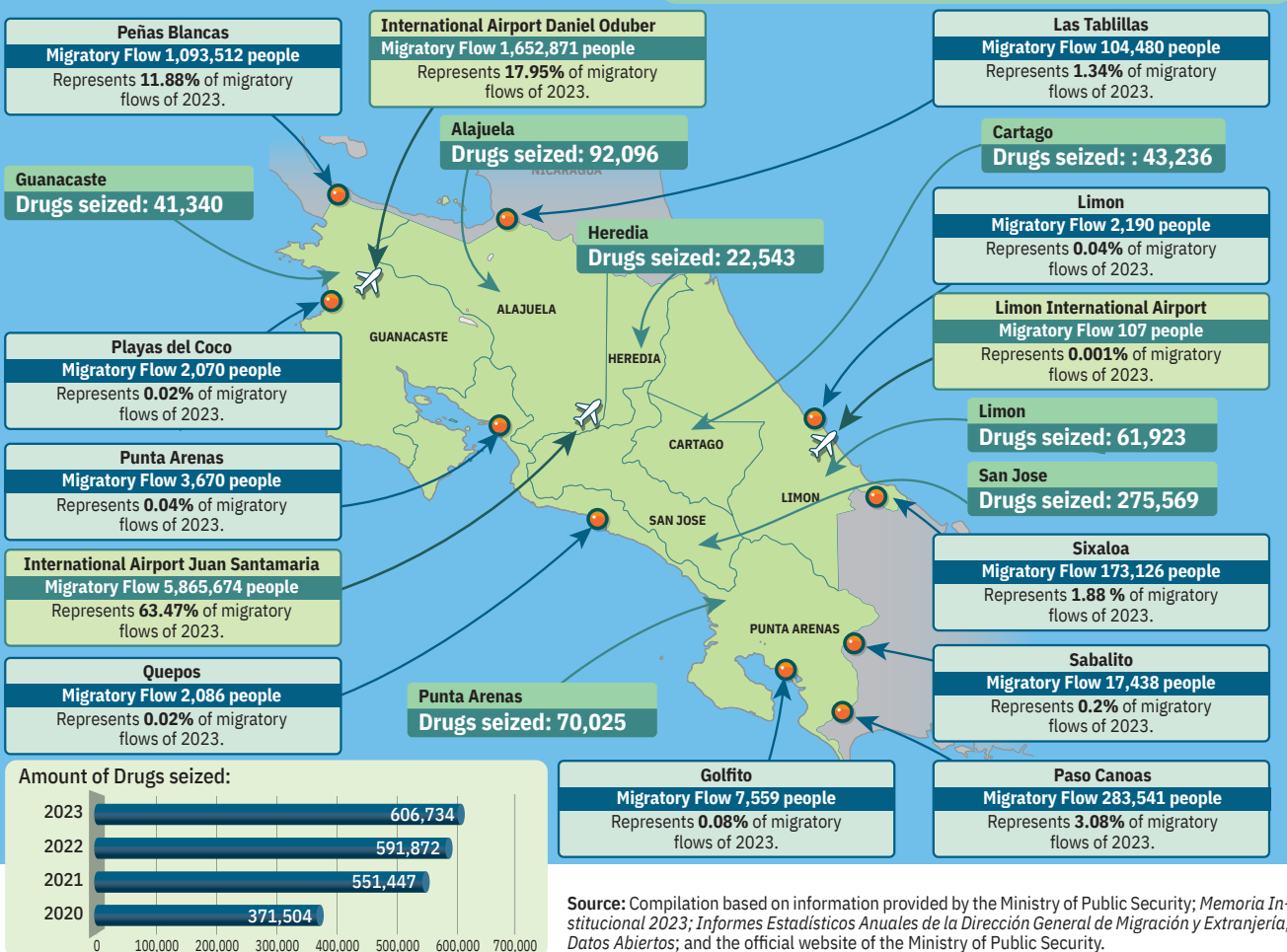
In 2023, the Public Force and the Drug Control Police conducted 438 operations and maintained continuous control at border posts, mountain areas, airports and major terminals throughout the country, resulting in:

- The dismantling of 152 drug trafficking organizations.
- The intervention of 4 laboratories with containers of illicit substances.
- Seizure of 654 vehicles and 90 firearms.
- Seizure of 104,143 grams of drugs and eradication of 86 marijuana plantations.
- The arrest of 188,316 persons.

The National Coast Guard carried out a total of 29,046 maritime security actions in 2023, of which 76.5% were conducted in the Pacific Ocean and 23.5% in the Caribbean Sea

The Air Surveillance Service carried out a total of 1,251 flights in 2023, of which 77% were for police reasons, 10% were due to the need for ambulance, and 13% were for official transfers

Drug Seizure and Migration Control



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Public Security; Memoria Institucional 2023; Informes Estadísticos Anuales de la Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería; Datos Abiertos; and the official website of the Ministry of Public Security.



CUBA



Population 11,174,600 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 109,880 km²

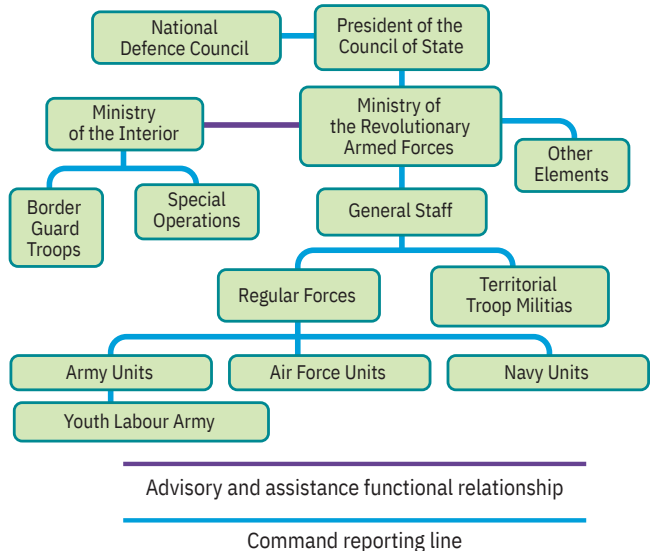
GDP (US\$) 26,393,429,167

GDP per capita (US\$) 2,361

Defence Budget (US\$) 118,850,000

The Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was created in 1959.

The Defence System



Source: Compilation based on the National Defence Act (N° 75 - 1994/12/21).

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

Decree Law on the Organization of the State's Central Administration (DL N° 67 - 1983/04/19. Last Amendment: DL N° 147 - 1994/04/21).
 National Defence Act (N° 75 - 1994/12/21).
 Law on the Preparation of the Economy for Defence (DL N° 205 - 1996/03/25).
 Civil Measure System Act (N° 170 - 1997/05/08).
 National Defence Protection Act (N° 88 - 1999/02/16).

Military Organization

Decree Law on Social Security for Internationalists who fulfill Civil or Military Missions (N° 90 - 1985/12/02).
 Decree Law of social security for the Revolutionary Armed Forces (N° 101 - 24/02/1988. Last Amendment: DL N° 344 - 2017/01/17).
 Military Service Act (DL N° 224 - 2001/10/15).
 Military Prosecutor's Office Act (N° 101 - 2006/06/10).
 Military Procedure Act (N° 147 - 2022/02/01).
 Military Penal Code (N° 163 - 2023/11/20).

Functions

Powers of the State

Ministerial Level

Military Level

The National Defence Council is constituted and prepared from peacetime to lead the country in conditions of war, during war, in a general mobilization or in a state of emergency. During exceptional situations it is the highest organ of state and political power. It is composed of the President of the Council of State, who presides over it, the first Vice-President of the Council of State and five other members appointed by the Council of State on the proposal of its President. The Provincial, Municipal and Defence Zone Councils are established and prepared from peacetime to conduct general mobilization under conditions of war, during war or in states of emergency in the respective territories.

The National Assembly of People's Power exercises the powers conferred by the Constitution and monitors matters relating to defence on a permanent basis through the Commission for National Defence.

The Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces is the body responsible for directing, executing and monitoring the implementation of the policy of the State and the Government for the preparation of the country for defence, the defence of sovereignty and the preparation and conduct of armed struggle.

The General Staff assists the Minister in leading the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Army is the territorial grouping of forces and means of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. It has a Military Council, composed of the Chief of the Army, the Presidents of the Provincial Defence Councils of the Army Territory and other members designated by the Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The provincial and municipal headquarters are military bodies subordinate to the commander of the army in the respective territories.

Source: Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2023, ECLAC (Territory and Population, 2023). *Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información de la República de Cuba* (GDP), latest available data 2022. Defence budget: since 2016 the Defence function is included within the Public Administration, without disaggregation. No consistent data is recorded on military personnel, estimated to be between 40,000 and 50,000.

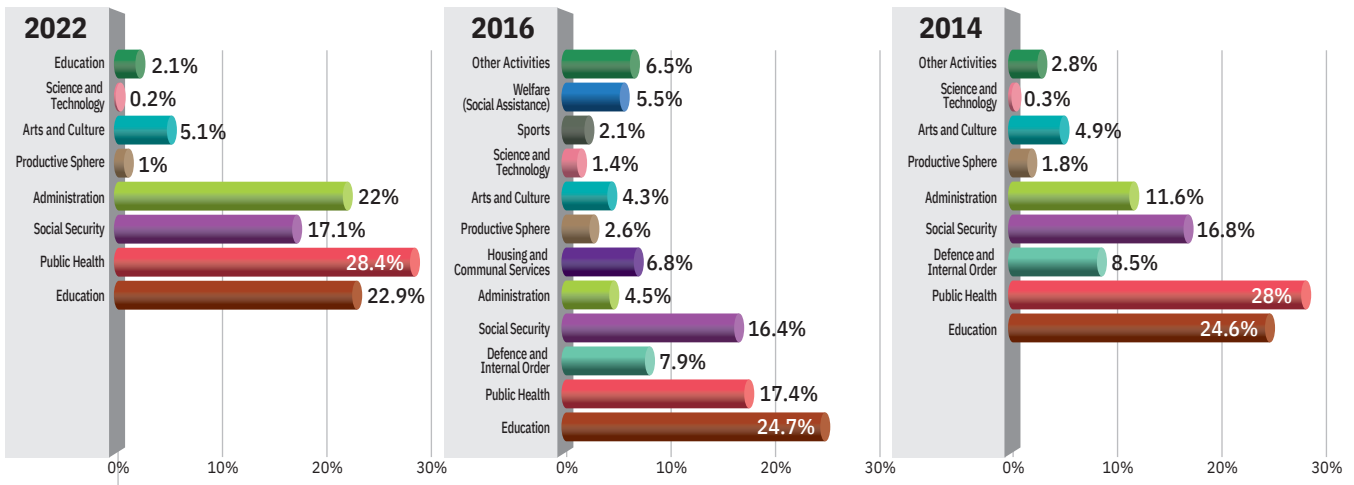
The Budget

State Budget. Execution of Budgeted Activities (in Millions of Cuban Pesos)

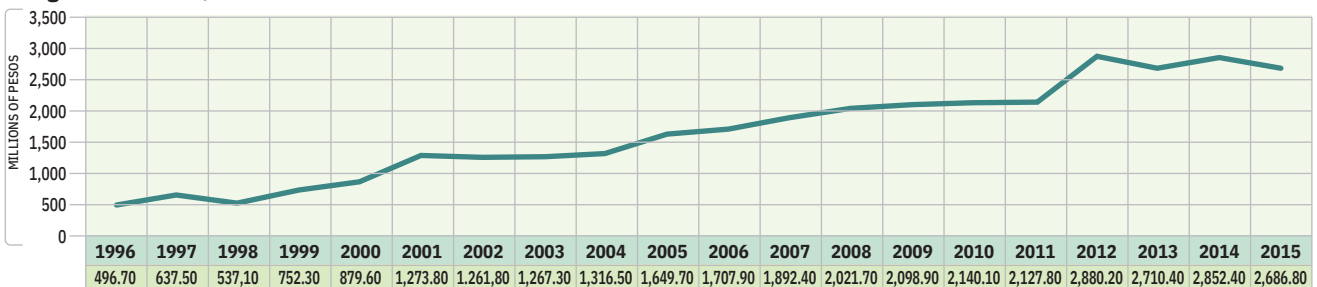
Budgeted Activities	2002		2006		2010		2014		2018		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Budgeted Activities	11,468.7		21,524.9		31,510.9		33,363.5		37,324.8		233,424.1	
Education	2,751.6	24.0%	5,310.0	24.7%	8,282.2	26.3%	8,203.0	24.6%	8,029.0	21.5%	53,468.0	22.9%
Public Health*	1,923.0	16.8%	3,734.8	17.4%	6,242.3	19.8%	9,349.8	28.0%	10,530.7	28.2%	66,374.6	28.4%
Defence and Internal Order**	1,261.8	11.0%	1,707.9	7.9%	2,140.1	6.8%	2,852.4	8.5%	-	-	-	-
Social Security	1,984.8	17.3%	3,526.0	16.4%	4,885.8	15.5%	5,589.0	16.8%	6,200.6	16.6%	39,968.1	17.1%
Administration***	611.1	5.3%	970.5	4.5%	1,446.0	4.6%	3,873.9	11.6%	8,722.4	23.4%	51,461.4	22.0%
Housing and Communal Services	873.6	7.6%	1,468.7	6.8%	1,718.1	5.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Productive Sphere	149.6	1.3%	554.9	2.6%	790.7	2.5%	592.4	1.8%	444.2	1.2%	2,408.2	1.0%
Arts and Culture****	395.6	3.4%	921.6	4.3%	1,384.4	4.4%	1,632.9	4.9%	1,802.1	4.8%	11,865.2	5.1%
Science and Technology*****	168.4	1.5%	292.2	1.4%	613.1	1.9%	100.4	0.3%	95.2	0.3%	488.6	0.2%
Sports	196.6	1.7%	455.0	2.1%	732.1	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welfare (Social Assistance)	398.0	3.5%	1,188.3	5.5%	687.9	2.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Activities	754.6	6.6%	1,395.0	6.5%	2,588.2	8.2%	945.8	2.8%	1,086.1	2.9%	5,013.4	2.1%
Business Services, Real Estate and Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	223.9	0.7%	414.5	1.1%	2,376.6	1.0%
Productive Activities*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	592.4	1.8%	444.2	1.2%	2,408.2	1.0%

* Public Health and Social Assistance, since 2008. ** Defence, since 2008. *** Public Administration, since 2008. **** Culture and Sports, since 2008. ***** Science and Technology Innovation, since 2008. ***** Since 2008. ***** Since 2008.

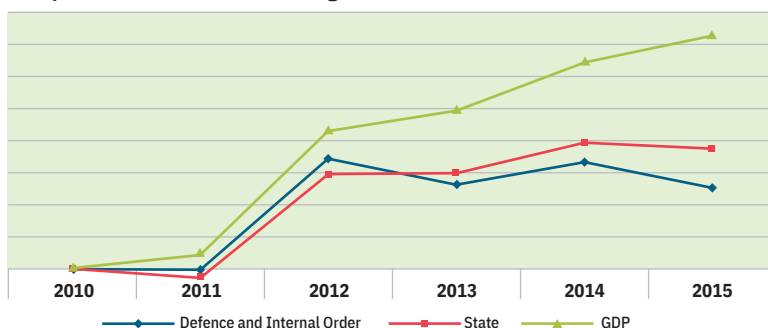
Since 2016, the Defence function has been included within the Public Administration, without disaggregation.



Budgeted Activities, Defence and Internal Order



Comparison of Increases in Budget (in %)



Year	Defence and Internal Order Budget (in %)	In relation to the State budget	In relation to GDP
2010		6.79%	3.33%
2011		6.92%	3.08%
2012		9.63%	3.94%
2013		8.37%	3.51%
2014		8.55%	3.54%
2015		7.62%	3.08%

Source: Compilation based on the data available on the Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (GDP), and Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2022 Edición 2023. Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 24 Cuban Pesos.

The Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

Year of Creation*

1959

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers: 16 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS

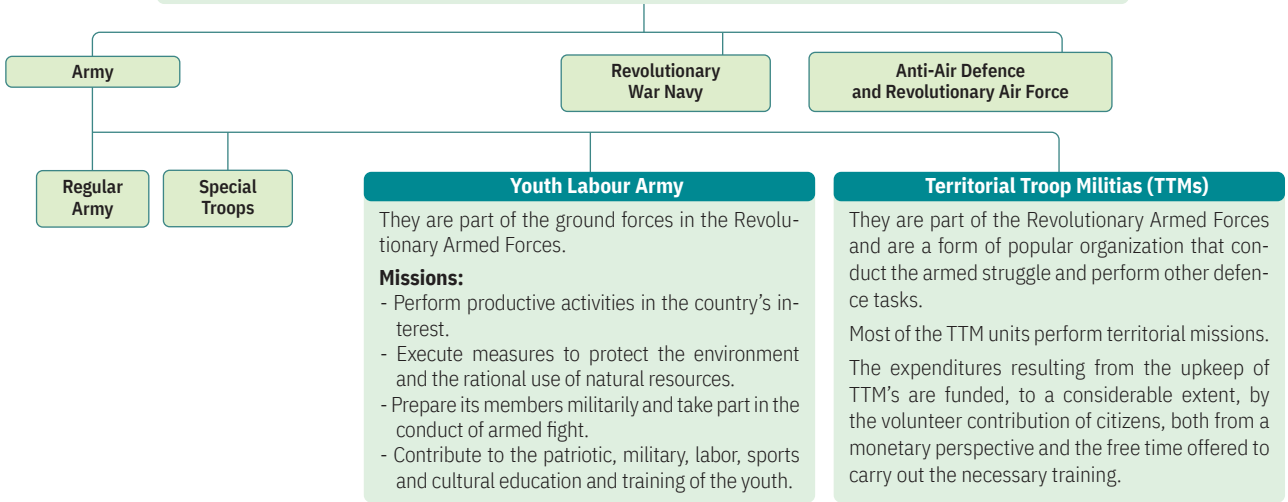
* The creation of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (MINFAR) through Law 600, which dissolved the former Ministry of Defence, emerged after the transformation of the Rebel Army into modern Armed Forces by merging with peasant, worker, student, and university militias.

Organizational Chart

The Revolutionary Armed Forces

General Mission

The Revolutionary Armed Forces are the main military institution of the State, whose main mission is to combat the aggressor from the very first moment and then, with the entire people, conduct the war during the time necessary, under any circumstance, until the victory is attained.



Cuban Military Doctrine

Defined as the set of scientifically reasoned ideas and conceptions adopted by the State on the essence, objectives, character, particularities and consequences of war; the country's preparation to successfully carry out such a mission and thereby try to avoid it; and the methods for its implementation and conduct, in order to face military aggression. The military doctrine is based on deterrence: it understands that the political, material and human costs of a military aggression against Cuba would be prohibitive and therefore lack any prospect of success.

War of All the People

It is the foundation of military doctrine. It is understood as the strategic defensive conception of the country and is based on the deployment of the territorial defence system.

Territorial Defence System

The set of political, economic, military, legal, security, internal order and civil defence measures and activities organized and carried out by State bodies and agencies, economic entities, social institutions and citizens from peacetime, throughout the different levels of the political-administrative division with the aim of ensuring the defence of the country. Cuba is territorially organized in 15 provinces and 168 municipalities

The mission of the defence zones is to carry out armed struggle in their locality; support the actions of regular troops and Territorial Troops Militias; maintain internal order; protect the civilian population; ensure stable production and services, supplies and continuity of life. Production and Defence Brigades are organized. In each zone there is a Defence Council, composed of civilian volunteers

Military Service

Active Military Service

It is performed at the units or detachments of the Revolutionary Armed Forces or at the Ministry of the Interior for a two-year period. The MINFAR may decide to replace the period of service for an alternative service, provided that military training is guaranteed. Both men and women who wish and expressly indicate their desire, may voluntarily join if they meet the proper requirements. The main mission is to provide men and women with the proper training and perfect physical fitness. Training centres exist at the various military units which provide a basic 5-week course to members called up.

Under the National Defence Act, military service is mandatory for all male citizens and voluntary for women.

Reservist Military Service

It involves the performance by male citizens (up to 45 years of age) of tasks relating to defence preparedness; to that end, they may be mobilized as many times as necessary, provided that the total time does not exceed one year. It is used to complete regular troops. Some of the combat means are kept in times of peace; only a minimum number of personnel is kept, particularly in those positions that require greater specialization and training.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de defensa nacional* (N° 75 – 1994/12/21), and official sites of the ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Deployment

The military region, subordinated to the Army, is the tactical-operational grouping of forces designed to defend a designated operational region, generally the province. Military regions are structured according to military sectors, which generally correspond to political-administrative divisions at the municipal level. Their basic mission is to conduct activities related to preparation for the defence of the population and of subordinate units, which is always carried out in coordination with agencies, institutions and social and mass organizations.



Single Surveillance and Security System

In 1991, at the beginning of the special test periods, a single surveillance and security system was designed. It coordinates the efforts against subversion led by the Ministry of Interior and the National Police.

Cuba considers it is a normal arrangement given the conflict with the United States, and therefore sees it as an integral part of its revolutionary defence system, State security and defence committees of the revolution (neighborhood volunteers), and other State organizations.

Baraguá Strategic Exercise

With its latest edition, held at the end of 2023, it seeks to strengthen coordination between the commands of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and the Ministry of the Interior.

Strategic Exercise Moncada

Moncada is a military exercise developed systematically over the years aimed at training and cohesion of the Forces, especially chiefs, governing bodies, and troops, in an unconventional conflict scenario. In 2023 it was developed in the Guamuhaia massif, provinces of Cienfuegos, Santa Clara and Sancti Spiritus.

Military Prosecutor's Office

The Military Prosecutor's Office is an organ of the Attorney-General's Office, it is vertically organized with hierarchical and functional independence from any local or military body and is subordinate to the Attorney-General of the Republic.

In 2022 a new law on the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic was enacted. Its provisions included "defining in a law the organization, functions and structure of the military prosecutor's office, as well as the election, appointment, dismissal and responsibility of military prosecutors". In May 2024, this particular law was approved.

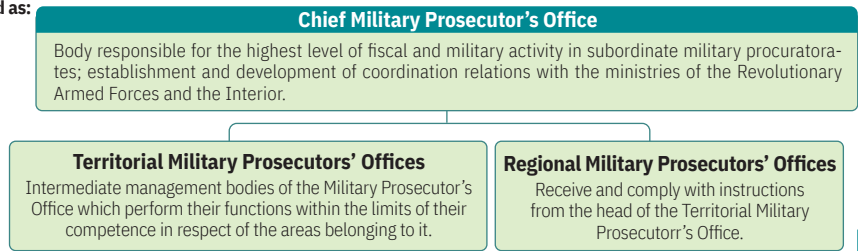
The law provides that military prosecutors and personnel responsible for the management of the Military Prosecutor's Office are part of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and subject to the laws, regulations and other provisions governing the performance of military service.

Mission: to conduct criminal investigations, exercise control over them and carry out public criminal proceedings on behalf of the State before military courts, as well as to ensure strict compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, laws and other legal provisions in the ministries of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior.

Objectives:

- a) To protect the legitimate rights and interests of members of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior against violations of the law committed by chiefs in the exercise of their functions.
- b) Contribute to the prevention of crime, other violations of legality and the elimination of factors that condition or encourage them.
- c) To contribute to the strengthening of military and labour discipline and to the legal education of members of the FAR and the Interior Ministry and of other persons, in compliance with the Constitution, laws and other normative provisions.

It is organized as:



The Armed Forces and the Economy

Union of Military Industries (UIM)

Its mission is to ensure the repair of armament and the technology applied in FAR ground, air and sea units.

The General Repair Base system and other industrial companies have facilities all across the country. It includes large workshops specialized in tanks, artillery, aviation, naval aspects, radio communications, transportation, radars and metallurgic production.

Other sectors:

- Habanos S.A.:** exporter and distributor of Cuban tobacco abroad.
- Comercio Interior y Mercado Exterior:** initially, this company focused on imports and exports. It has expanded to businesses operating in dollars (supermarkets, gas stations, car rentals, travel agencies, real estate and television services).
- Industria Cítrica:** mixed company held by the Cuban Government and an Israeli company.
- Instituto Nacional de la Reserva Estatal (INRE):** supervises national strategic reserves in case of emergency.
- Unión Agropecuaria Militar:** founded in 1990, composed of farms and food production centers.

Main other Firms with Military Management

- Aero Gaviota** (Airline/Tourism).
- Agrotex** (Agriculture).
- Almest** (Tourism/Real Estate).
- Antex** (Technical Consultancy).
- Almacén Universal** (Free Trade Zone).
- Complejo Histórico – Militar Morro Cabaña** (Military Museums/Monuments).
- División Financiera** (Stores for the Collection of Currencies – TRD)
- Gaviota S.A.** (Tourism).
- Geo Cuba** (Cartography/Real Estate/ Mining Interests).
- Sasa S.A.** (Automobile Service and Spare Parts).
- Sermar** (Exploration in Cuban Waters/ Naval Repairs).
- Tecnotex** (Imports/Exports)

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de la Fiscalía Militar* (Nº 166 - 2024/05/22); *Ley de la Defensa Nacional* (Nº 75 - 1994/12/21); and on the official sites of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba and Granma Agency.

Military Education and Training

Its purpose is the education and training of senior, middle and basic level officers in the command and technical profiles, and the extended education and post-graduate training, according to the requirements of the Party, the State and the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Missions:

- Educate officers loyal to the Motherland, the Communist Party of Cuba and the State, with a high communist and internationalist conscience, a profound hatred towards imperialism, a high sense of responsibility, discipline and military ethics as well as command and direction qualities and the knowledge and professional abilities that may enable them to fulfill their missions in times of war and peace in the different specialties and levels.
- Organize and conduct the training and education of subordinate personnel.
- Provide an update to officers regarding scientific and technological and military breakthroughs. Support their training for their appointment to higher positions or other specialties.
- Train officers and PhD in military science.
- Become advocates of military traditions, ethics, regulatory order, discipline, reputation and military posture and hygiene, as part of the officers' education and advancement process.

General Antonio Maceo University of Military Sciences
Army. 1963. Havana.

General Antonio Maceo University of Military Sciences
Army. 1980. Santiago de Cuba



- Officer of the Revolutionary Army
- Bachelor in Military Sciences
- Bachelor in Social Sciences (political-military specialty)
- Military Engineer
- Engineer in Means

Granma Naval Academy
Navy. 1916, 1959, 1987. Havana



- War Navy Officer
- Bachelor in Naval Sciences
- Bachelor in Nautical Sciences
- Radio-electric Engineer
- Mechanical Engineer
- Hydrography and Geodesy Engineer

Jose Marti Technical Military University
Aviation. 1967.



- Radio-electronic Engineer
- IT engineer
- Mechanical Engineer
- Pilot and Navigator
- Air Traffic Controller

The Camilo Cienfuegos Military Schools

The first school opened in 1966, as a result of the calls for primary and secondary education. The pre-university training began in 1977.

Locations



The Camilo Cienfuegos Military Schools are subordinate to the FAR. Admission is selective, and the curricula and syllabuses are similar to those of the Ministry of Education and suited to the specific and vocational interests of military life. They are designed to provide a bachelor's degree in science and literature. Graduates are a direct entry to military training centres where FAR cadres are trained.

The **Military University of Legal Sciences "Comandante Arides Estevez Sanchez"** was founded in 1983 to prepare officers with a legal profile for the career of counterintelligence and as military prosecutors.

The **National Defence College** was founded in 1990 as a higher education center attached to the MINFAR. It is responsible for the postgraduate education of the country's principal military and civil cadres in relation to understanding and development of national security and defence.

The **FAR Medical Sciences University** was founded in 1981. It uses the facilities of the central military hospitals, hospitals and polyclinics of the national health system, as well as the medical units of the FAR. It has special polygons and classrooms. Its students graduate as Doctors in Medicine, with several specialties.

The **Academy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces General Maximo Gomez** was founded in 1963 in order to update officers in scientific, technological and military advances, and to train them for occupying more senior positions. Main courses:

- First Rank Specialties in Command and Tactical Staff.
- Second Rank Specialties in Command and Tactical-Operational Staff.
- Third Rank Command and Operational-Strategic Staff.
- Master's Degree in Military Pedagogy.
- Doctorate in National Defence.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de la defensa nacional* (N° 75 – 1994/12/21); *Decreto Ley N° 29 modificativo de la ley N° 1307* (2021/04/16); and on the official website of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Civil Defence

Cuba is conceived “as a system of defensive measures of state nature”. Those measures are executed in peace times and in exceptional situations to protect the population and the national economy in the event of natural disasters or other types of contingencies, including those caused by environmental deterioration.

The Cuban territory is organized into 15 provinces. Within each province, the conception and practice of the Defence Councils in the defence areas are key in case of disasters. In exceptional situations, in the municipalities, more than 1,400 defence zones are activated; these zones have been the basis of the territorial defence structure since 1984.



Principles of Civil Defence:

- Management at the highest level.
- Protection is multifaceted.
- National and institutional reach.
- Differentiated form for protection planning and organization.
- Effective cooperation with the Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior.
- Organization in line with the country’s socio-economic development.

Meteoro Exercise:

The region’s most sustained civil defence effort, with almost 40 years of existence. It has been held in Cuba since 1986 and is one of the main activities carried out by Civil Defence to reduce the impact of disasters. The exercise seeks to prepare and carry out actions to respond to extreme situations of hydrometeorological or technological disasters. The last edition was held in June 2024.

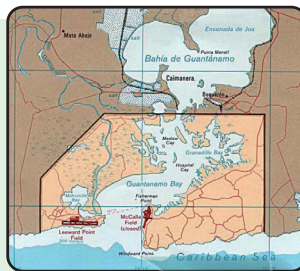
The defence zones, in exceptional situations, become the highest representative bodies of the State and assume this authority in the territories.

Guantanamo Naval Base

The US Guantanamo Bay naval base is a facility located in an area of 117.6 km² of Cuban national territory, occupied since 1903 as a result of the Agreement on Coaling and Naval Stations signed between the United States Government and the Government of Cuba. This was based on the imposition of an amendment approved by Congress and signed by President McKinley in March 1901, which became known as the Platt Amendment.

Platt Amendment (1901)

Gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuba, as a condition for the withdrawal of American troops from Cuban territory and the island’s independence.



Article II of that agreement literally stated the right to do “all things necessary to fit the premises for use as coaling or naval stations only, and for no other purpose”. In addition to the agreement of February 1903, on May 22nd of the same year a Permanent Treaty of Relations between Cuba and the United States was signed, in which the 8 provisions of the Platt Amendment are taken literally and turned into the articles that formed the Treaty.

Treaty of 1934

Repeals the Treaty of 1903, and thus the Platt Amendment. Maintains the permanence of the Guantanamo Naval Base.

Twenty-one years later, on May 29th 1934, in the spirit of the “Good Neighbour” policy of the United States under the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a new Treaty of Relations between the Republic of Cuba and the United States of America was signed, repealing that of 1903, and thus the Platt Amendment. The permanence of the Guantanamo naval base remained in this new Treaty, and the full validity of the rules that established it. The supplementary agreement stipulated that the United States would pay the Republic of Cuba for the lease of the area of 117.6 km², the sum of two thousand dollars a year in annual cheques, which Cuba has refused to collect.

Number of US Military Personnel Permanently Assigned (2014-2024)

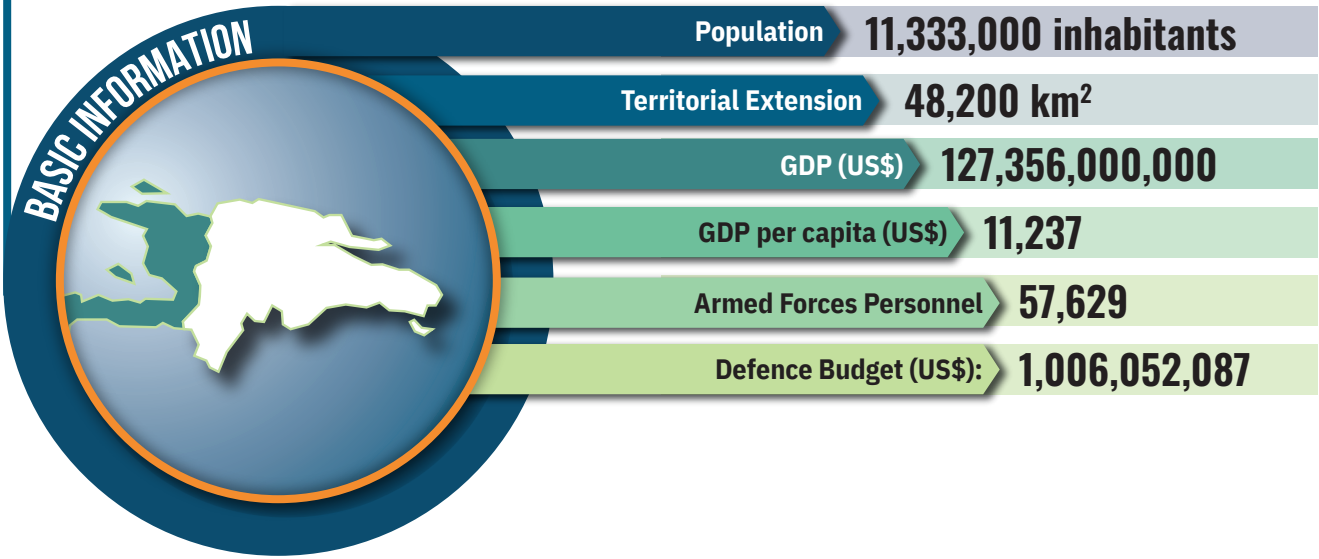
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	TOTAL
March 2024	125	442	43	0	6	616
March 2022	151	445	37	0	6	639
March 2020	142	539	125	0	7	813
March 2018	144	533	148	0	6	831
March 2016	134	514	140	0	6	794
March 2014	237	534	139	0	6	916

Besides active-duty military personnel, an average of **264** civilians are usually added. Reserve military personnel decreased from **141** in March 2014 to **0** in March 2024.

Source: Compilation based on historical sources; *Ley del sistema de defensa civil* (Nº 170 - 1997/08/05); and sites of Cubadefensa and Agencia Cubana de Noticias. On Military Personnel: US Department of Defence, Number of Military and DoD Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Personnel Permanently Assigned.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

Law on risk management (Law N° 147-02 - 2002/09/22).
Organic Law of the Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic (Law N° 139-13 - 2013/09/13).

Military Organization

Code of Military Justice (N° 7532 - 1953/03/05).

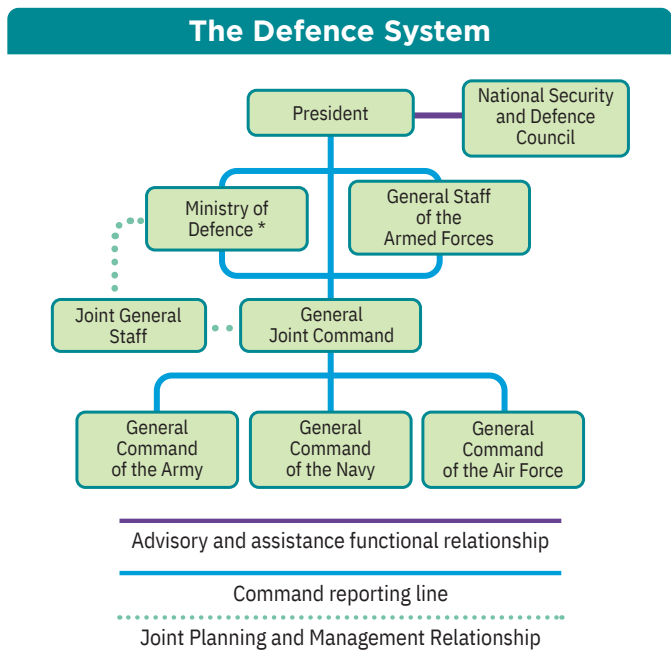
National Security and Defence Council

The National Security and Defence Council is the rector of the National Security and Defence System and is the highest-level political decision-making and strategic coordination body. Among other functions, it approves the strategy and policy for national security and defence, as well as the technical guidelines and standards for the implementation and evaluation of national security and defence policy.

It is composed of:

- President of the Republic, who presides over it.
- Minister of Defence.
- Minister of the Presidency.
- Minister of the Interior and Police.
- Director of the National Research Department (DNI).
- Director-General of the National Police.
- National Director of Drug Control.

The Council may request the President to call other officials of the Executive Branch, as well as to invite officials from other branches of government, security and defence experts or any person of interest.



The President may receive the advice of the National Security and Defence Council. The Minister of Defence is the highest authority for the administration of the Armed Forces, but in case of being a civilian, the highest military authority is the General Joint Command.

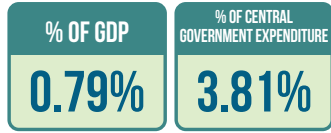
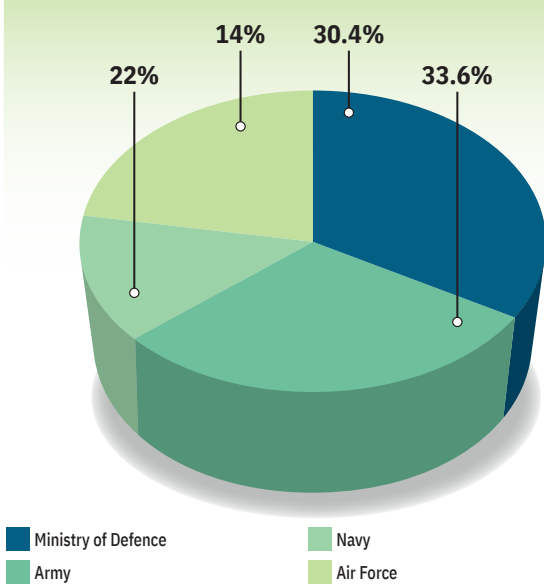
The Joint General Staff is a planning body. The General Staff of the Armed Forces is the highest decision-making body presided by the Minister and coordinated by the General Joint Command. It is integrated by the Vice-ministers, the Commander and Deputy Commanders of the Joint General Staff, the General Inspectorate of the Armed Forces and the Legal Advisor of the Ministry and the General Commanders of each branch. Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

* Only if the Minister is a member of the military. In cases where the Minister is a civilian, direct command is exercised by the Joint General Command.

Source: Compilation based on Political Constitution; *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 139 – 2013/19/09); and *Decreto N° 86-21 que reglamenta la composición y funcionamiento del Consejo de Defensa Nacional*.

The Budget

Institutional Distribution, 2024

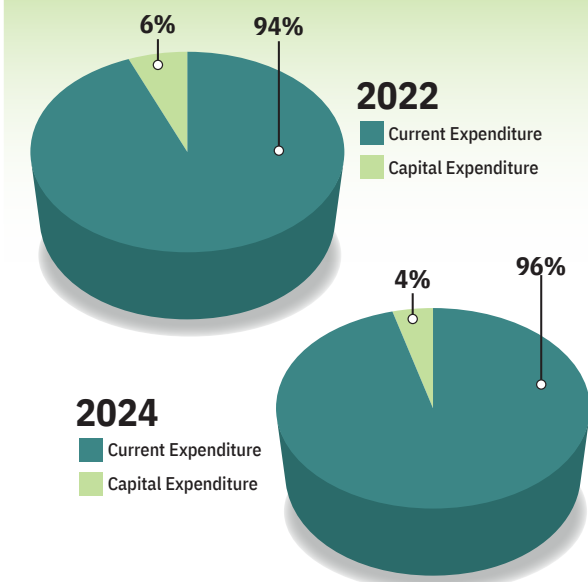


Budget 2024

Ministry of Defence, Budget 2024 (in Dominican pesos)

Ministry of Defence	19,600,126,063
Central Activities	5,304,217,185
National Defence	2,747,757,989
Health and Social Services	1,067,873,522
Military Education and Training	1,030,455,534
Administration of Special Contributions	9,449,821,833
Army of the Dominican Republic	17,740,340,483
Land Defence	17,612,644,404
Military Education and Training	127,696,079
Navy of the Dominican Republic	8,162,078,164
Naval Defence	7,565,103,523
Naval Education and Training	297,659,396
Health Services	299,315,245
Air Force of the Dominican Republic	12,810,849,964
Air Defence	11,347,215,818
Military Education and Training	143,614,640
Health Services	1,320,019,506
Total	58,313,394,674

Current and Capital Expenditure. Ministry of Defence

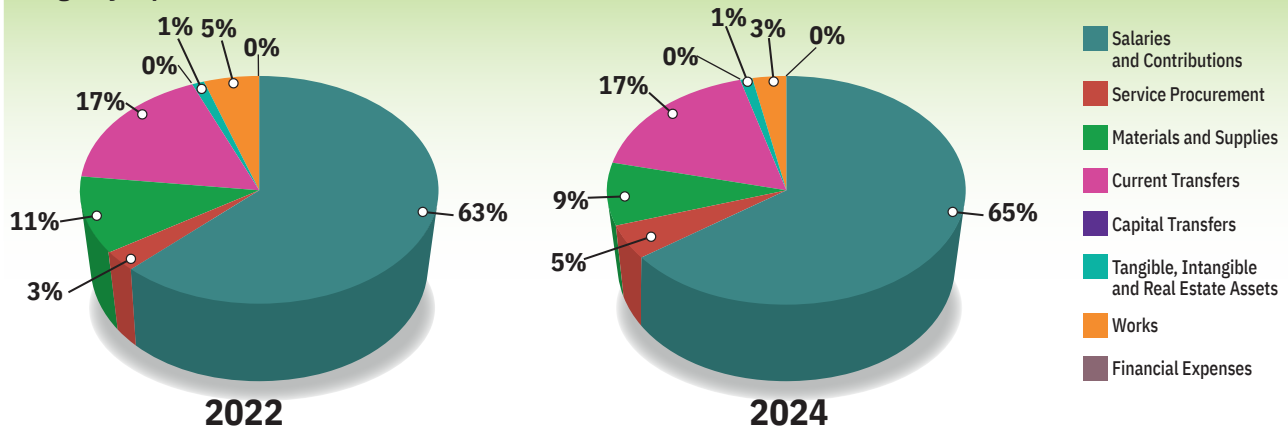


	2022		2024	
	Current Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Current Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
Ministry of Defence	84.0%	16.0%	90.0%	10.0%
Central Activities	50.6%	49.4%	65.8%	34.2%
National Defence	98.6%	1.4%	99.0%	1.0%
Health and Social Services	97.9%	2.1%	98.8%	1.2%
Military Education and Training	90.2%	9.8%	89.4%	10.6%
Administration of Special Contributions	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Army of the Dominican Republic	99.6%	0.4%	99.8%	0.2%
Land Defence	99.6%	0.4%	99.8%	0.2%
Military Education and Training	97.3%	2.7%	98.1%	1.9%
Navy of the Dominican Republic	99.5%	0.5%	98.3%	1.7%
Naval Defence	99.4%	0.6%	98.3%	1.7%
Naval Education and Training	100.0%	0.0%	97.2%	2.8%
Health Services	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Air Force of the Dominican Republic	99.8%	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%
Air Defence	99.8%	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%
Military Education and Training	99.6%	0.4%	99.9%	0.1%
Health Services	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Decentralized. Civil Defence. 2024, in Dominican Pesos.

Coordination and prevention of loss of life and property in emergencies and disasters	209,957,180	1,405,000	211,362,180
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Budget by Expenditure Item



Source: Compilation based on *Ley 80-23 que aprueba el Presupuesto General del Estado para el ejercicio presupuestario del año 2024*. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 57.9626 Dominicanos Pesos, January 2024).

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

2013

Average Tenure
in Office for Ministers:
2 YEARS AND 4 MONTHS

MISSION

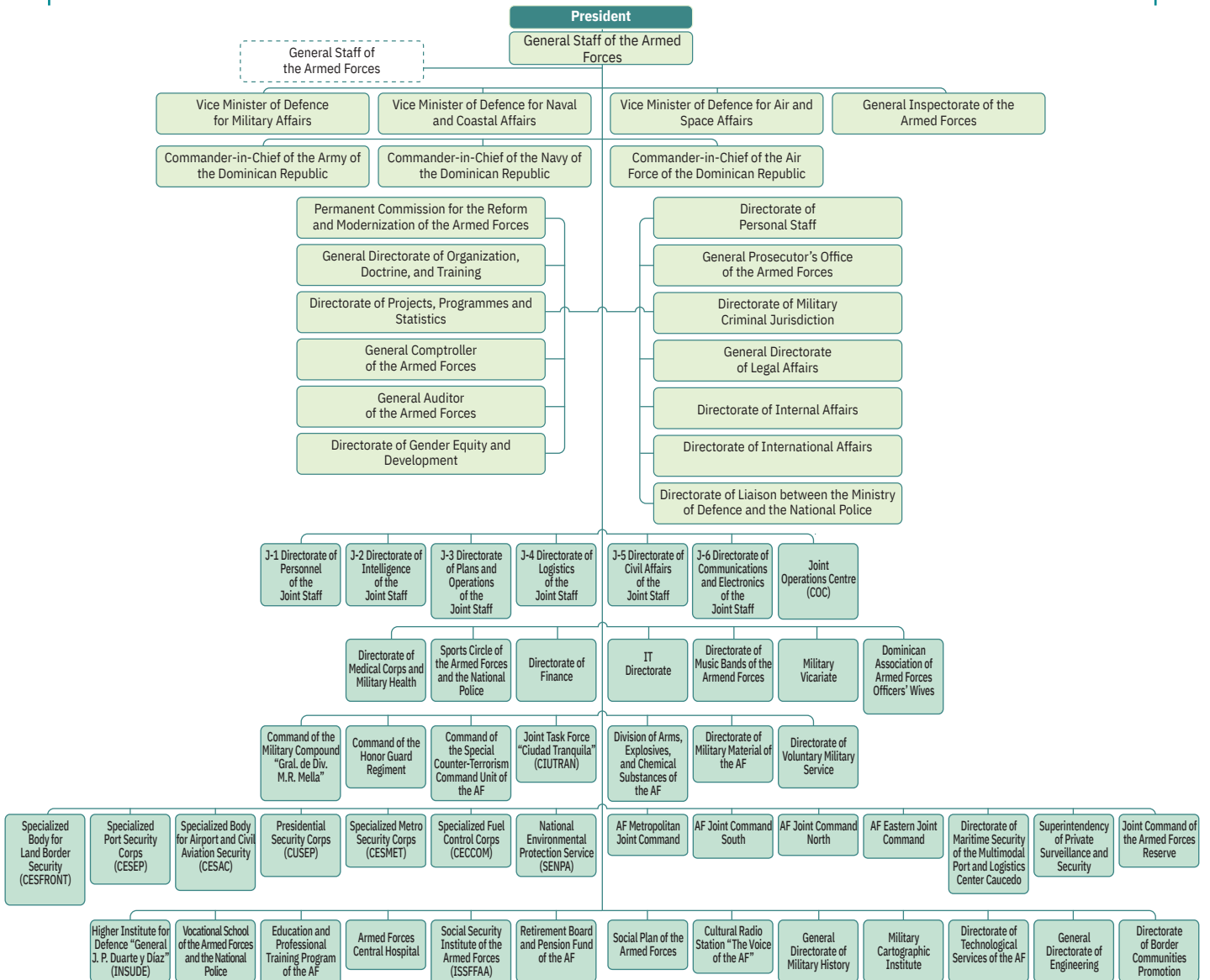
Defending the independence and sovereignty of the Nation, the integrity of its geographical areas and the Constitution, laws and institutions; combating transnational crime; promoting the social and economic development of the country; mitigating situations of disaster and public calamity; and restoring law and order in exceptional cases, with the purpose of safeguarding national interests for the benefit of the Dominican people.

MANDATES

- Direct, control and administer military institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic, the law and the orders issued by the President, and to issue the rules for this purpose.
- Issue orders to ensure the faithful fulfilment of the purpose for which the Armed Forces were created.
- Coordinate with other State agencies.
- Coordinate the elaboration of the proposed National Security and Defence Strategy.
- Enforce the National Military Strategy.
- Serve on the National Security and Defence Council.
- Chair the National Civil Aviation Security Committee (CONASAC), and the National Anti-Terrorism Committee, as well as any other bodies if designated by the competent authority.
- Authorize the entry into ports, harbours, bays and anchorages of military vessels from friendly countries on official, operational or technical visits, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Ensure proper planning and budget execution of the Armed Forces.
- Maintain appropriate dissemination bodies to inform and supplement the professional, technical and general culture of members of the Armed Forces.
- Establish the criteria and complementary rules for the elaboration of the organizational, administrative and technical regulations necessary for the development of the Armed Forces and submit them to the approval of the President of the Republic.
- Guard, supervise and control all weapons, military equipment, ammunition, explosives, chemical substances and war material entering the country or produced by the domestic industry; as well as any material that may be used in the manufacture of chemical and nuclear weapons, subject to the restrictions set out in the law.
- Submit to the General Staff of the Armed Forces all matters relating to operations and employment, as well as the fundamental provisions on mobilization and concentration of troops, operational plans, the adoption of new weapons and, in general, all measures concerning the preparation of the Force, organizational changes, regulations, investments, acquisitions and all aspects which have an impact on the general membership of the Armed Forces.
- Participate in the national system of disaster prevention, mitigation and response and in environmental control and protection.
- Serve on the Peace Missions Advisory Council.

*The year of creation corresponds to the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution. (Before 2013, there was a Ministry of Armed Forces, established in 1930).

Organizational Chart



Source: Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Republica Dominicana (N° 139-13 – 2013/03/09) and official site of the Ministry of Defence.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The mission of the Armed Forces is to defend the independence and sovereignty of the Nation, the integrity of its geographical areas, and the Constitution and the institutions of the Republic. The Armed Forces shall intervene, as the President so directs, in programmes designed to promote the social and economic development of the country, mitigate disasters and public calamity, and to assist the National Police in order to maintain or restore public order in exceptional cases.

(Constitution, Art. 252).

Joint General Command

Exercises the highest military authority in all matters of command, organization and instruction of the Armed Forces, and performs strategic direction of military operations under the authority of the President of the Republic and the Minister of Defence.

Responsible for the development of operational and contingency plans, as well as planning and supervising tactical, operational and strategic exercises and manoeuvres of the Armed Forces.

Specific Missions

Land Force

Defend the integrity, sovereignty and independence of the Nation. Defend the Constitution, laws and institutions of the Republic. Assist the National Police in maintaining or restoring public order in exceptional cases and form part of the Public Force under the control of the Central Electoral Board during the national elections scheduled by this body. Perform the duties of military service as assigned by the President of the Republic, in normal situations, exceptional cases or during states of exception. Plan, organize, train and equip units to participate in joint, combined, peace, and humanitarian operations. Adopt all measures and actions necessary to comply with the orders issued by the President aimed at combating transnational criminal activities declared as high national priority objectives, which endanger the interests of the country. Participate in the organization and maintenance of effective systems to prevent or mitigate damage caused by natural and technological disasters. Ensure, control and defend the Land Border Zone from any threat that may affect national security interests or the cultural identity of the Dominican Republic. Elaborate self-management programmes and projects to promote military industry that contribute to national development.

Naval Force

Perform the functions of national maritime authority, under the terms of the legislation in force. Exercise control, security and defence of the coasts, ports, marinas, inland waters, territorial waters, contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone of the Republic. Protect the legal maritime traffic and industries. Combat maritime piracy, violations of laws and enforce provisions on shipping, maritime trade and international treaties. Enforce maritime navigation provisions, international agreements on flag-keeping, crewing, registration of vessels, trade and fishing. Develop self-management programmes and projects to promote the development of the national maritime industry. Exercise control, supervision and operational direction of auxiliary naval civilian services. Prepare and implement plans for naval defence and maritime security.

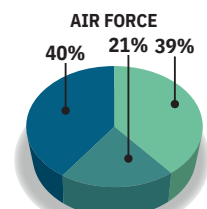
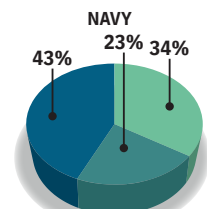
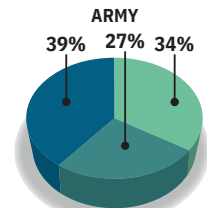
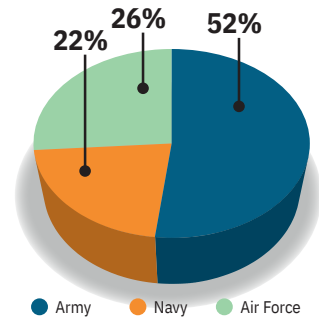
Air Force

Exercise control, security and defence of the Republic's airspace. Protect legal air traffic and trade, ensuring that their interests and flags are respected. Combat air piracy and violations of laws and enforce provisions on aerial navigation, air trade and international treaties. Prepare and implement air defence plans. Exercise control, supervision and operational direction of auxiliary civilian services. Develop self-management programmes and projects to promote the development of the national aerospace industry.

Armed Forces Personnel

RANK	ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
GENERAL OFFICERS AND ADMIRALS						
Lieutenant General/Admiral	0	1	0	0	0	0
Major General/Vice Admiral	0	17	0	6	0	4
Brigadier General/Rear-Admiral	2	41	0	16	1	27
Colonel/Captain	46	616	12	238	51	408
Lieutenant Colonel/Commander	106	760	51	296	71	489
Major/Lieutenant Commander	129	1,107	100	380	115	643
Captain/Lieutenant	227	1,471	192	654	227	1,005
Lieutenant/Lieutenant (junior grade)	341	1,984	251	765	325	1,104
Second Lieutenant/Ensign	560	2,690	299	947	317	958
Cadets/Cadets	36	129	35	95	25	99
Total	1,447	8,816	940	3,397	1,132	4,737
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						
Sub-Lieutenant III	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Lieutenant II	0	0	0	0	8	36
Sub-Lieutenant I	1	10	0	2	0	2
Sergeant Major	503	2,628	170	1,007	242	797
Sergeant	713	4,061	261	1,450	556	1,507
Total	1,217	6,699	431	2,459	806	2,342
TROOPS						
Corporal	748	3,653	420	1,341	461	1,686
Private First Class/Seaman	618	6,550	615	2,809	493	3,338
Conscripts/Seamen	45	135	0	294	0	0
Total	1,411	10,338	1,035	4,444	954	5,024
Total by Service	29,928		12,706		14,995	
Total Armed Forces	57,629					

Distribution of Personnel, by Force



● Officers ● NCOs ● Troops

Source: Compilation based on *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la República Dominicana* (N° 139-13 – 2013/13/09), and information provided by the official website of the Ministry of Defence.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer and Troop Ranks



Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Colonel is equivalent to Captain. In the Air Force, the designation is the same. For troop personnel, it applies the same designation to all three forces.

The **Directorate for Gender Equity and Development** is responsible for developing research and producing knowledge, providing technical assistance to all headquarters, educational centres and units of the armed forces. The Directorate also provides training to the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence on gender, women, peace and security.

Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **17.4%** are women.

Military Education

The **National University for Defence “General Juan Pablo Duarte y Díez” (UNADE)** is the body within the Ministry of Defence that comprises the academies, schools and courses that constitute the education system of the Armed Forces, or- ganizing them in faculties:

- Science for Security, Defence and National Development
- Military Science
- Naval Sciences
- Aeronautical Sciences
- Health Sciences
- Engineering

New entrants*

Men: 186
Women: 50

Academy Batalla de las Carreras

- Bachelor of Military Science.
- Hunters’ Course “Experts in Mountain Operations”.
- Leadership Course.

Men: 77
Women: 26

Naval Academy Vice-Admiral Cesar de Windt Lavandier

- Bachelor of Naval Science.
- Course on the identification of controlled substances.
- Emergency Management Course.

Men: 107
Women: 33

Air Academy Frank Andrés Feliz Miranda

- Bachelor of Aeronautical Science.
- Military Parachute Course.
- Marine Command Course.

* Number of new entrants in the year 2023.

ARMY

Graduate School of Military Studies of the Army of the Dominican Republic Major General Ramiro Matos Gonzalez, E.N.

- Specialization in human rights and international humanitarian law
- Military operations course for Assistant Officers.
- Command and Staff Course for Land Forces.

AIR FORCE

Graduate School of Air Command and Staff (EGCEMA).

- Specialization in Command and Air Staff.
- Squadron Command and Staff Assistant Course.

NAVY

Graduate School of Naval Command and Staff (EGCEMN).

- Specialization in Naval Command and Staff Major.
- Basic Naval Command and Staff Course.
- Basic English course for Officers.

Graduate School of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

- Master’s Degree in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
- Diploma in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
- Diploma in Personal Data Protection and Privacy from the Perspective of Human Rights.
- Diploma in Children and Adolescents from the Perspective of Human Rights.
- Basic, Intermediate and Higher Courses in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
- Course for Operational Legal Advisers.

Graduate School of Strategic Studies.

- Master’s Degree in National Security and Defence.
- Specialization in Geopolitics.
- Diploma in Cyber Security and Cyber Defence; and in Cyber Security Management.
- Diploma in Methodology of Scientific Research applied to National Security and Defence.
- Course-workshop on national security and defence.
- Management of strategic communication for national defence and security.
- Seminar Advocacy in disaster risk management.

Graduate School of Military Joint Doctrine

- Specialization in Joint Command and Staff.
- Diploma in Defence Resources Management and Administration.
- Diploma in Doctrinal Updating.
- Diploma in Disaster Management and Handling.
- Course on Joint and Combined Operations.
- Course on damage assessment and needs analysis.
- Course on sustainment operations.

Civil Aviation Safety School Major General Pilot Luis Damián Castro Cruz, FARD.

- Diploma in Airport Security.
- Air cargo and mail security training.
- Basic training for airport security personnel.
- Instructors in aviation safety.
- Instruction in aviation security management.
- Instruction on the organization of aviation security exercises.
- Instruction for airport security supervisors.
- Instruction in aviation security crisis management.
- Course for k-9 dog handlers on explosive detection.

Armed Forces School of Intelligence (J-2).

- Diploma for a Military Attaché as a member of the Foreign Service.
- Diploma in Cyber Security and Cyber Defence.
- Basic intelligence course.
- Intelligence analyst course.
- Creole course.
- Introduction to operational intelligence.
- Psychological operations.

The six specialized bodies (tourist security, port security, land border security, airport security, metro security and fuel control) have a specific school with training and updating courses.

The **National School of Environmental Protection (ENPA)** offers specialized courses in soil, water, forest resources, environmental management, environmental legislation and biodiversity.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official sites of the Ministry of Defence and the University for Defence; and *Memoria Institucional 2023*.

Military Service

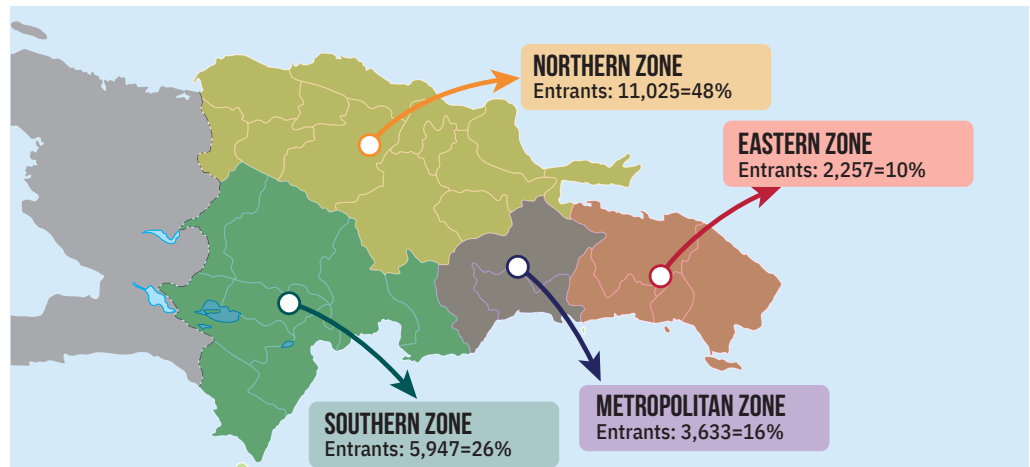
Military service is voluntary and is aimed at young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25.

It has two modes

- Basic Training Programme for Voluntary Military Service.
- Special Training Programme for secondary school students.

The Basic Training Programme lasts for six months and consists of two stages: the military stage and the patriotic stage.

Recruitment. Number of Entrants by Zone, 2023



Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted several exercises in 2023 on national territory:

- In compliance with the protection of the borders, the Army carried out surveillance and security patrols at the land borders.
- The Specialized Body on Land Border Security (CESFRONT) conducted patrols in the border area, in the provinces of Dajabon, Elías Piña, Independencia and Pedernales.
- Exercises in collaboration with international forces, especially from the United States.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises. These include:

Multinational:

Tradewinds exercise: multinational exercise organized by the US Southern Command in the Caribbean.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Caribbean initiative, including training and collaboration to improve regional security.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational conducted annually

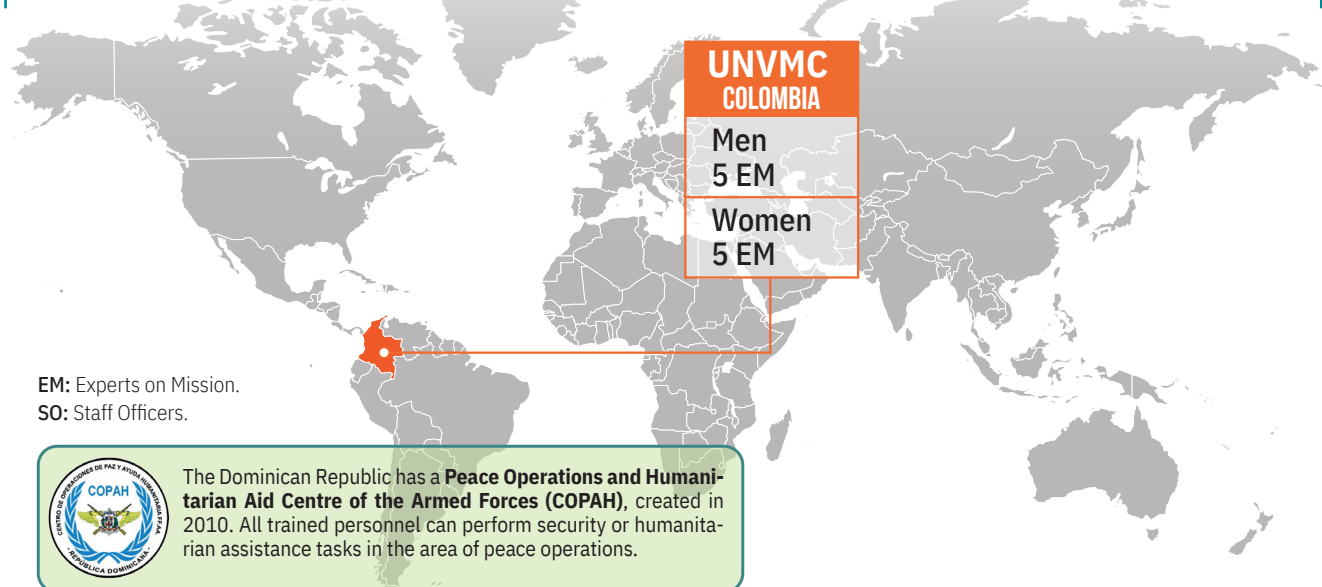
PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

DUNES EXERCISE: exercise of cooperation in military exercises with France

ZEUS CARIBE: combined exercise of aero-maritime interdiction with the Colombian Armed Forces.

CARIBE I: binational exercise with the Colombian Air Force.

Participation in Peace Operations



EM: Experts on Mission.
SO: Staff Officers.



The Dominican Republic has a **Peace Operations and Humanitarian Aid Centre of the Armed Forces (COPAH)**, created in 2010. All trained personnel can perform security or humanitarian assistance tasks in the area of peace operations.



The Dominican Republic contributes **10** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **0.5%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la República Dominicana (N° 139-13 – 2013/09/13); Ministry of Defence, Memoria Institucional 2023 and Informe Estadístico a diciembre 2023 de la Dirección de Proyectos, Programas y Estadísticas; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Community Support



RevERDecer

The Army's national programme, which seeks to comply with the main lines of the institutional strategic plan, based on the care of habitat and natural resources and the promotion of environmental development. In 2023, two reforestation days were held in the provinces of San Juan and San Cristobal, where more than 7,000 trees were planted.

Project "Protecting our future"

The Ministry of Defence launched the project "Protecting our future" for the construction of a children's care center, within the Ministry, for military families from solid waste collected and recycled by the troops. The project includes the collection of recyclable waste on beaches, coasts and green areas as part of the effort to reduce marine litter.

Campaign against Dengue

The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Health are carrying out preventive actions against dengue-carrying mosquitoes. The Army, Navy and Air Force conducted disinfection days against dengue mosquitoes in 2024, eliminating possible outbreaks, and also delivered cleaning kits and health.

Institutional Strategic Plan 2021-2024

The Dominican Republic implements a National Planning and Public Investment System, and a National Development Strategy. The Ministry of Defence, in compliance with these regulations, prepares an Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI).

Axes of the Institutional Strategic Plan 2021-2024

Institutional strengthening of national defence.

Improve the quality of life of members of the Armed Forces.

Development of security and internal defence capabilities to support the civilian authority.

Support for the social and economic development of the country through the capabilities of the Armed Forces

Institutional management, administrative support and project development.

Risk and Emergency Management

Armed Forces Contingency Plans related to Risk Management

Mission: to preserve lives and property, carrying out disaster prevention, search and rescue and other support operations.

LIGHTNING PLAN

NEPTUNE PLAN

Mission: to support risk management in cases of earthquakes or tsunamis.

Natural, Anthropogenic and Technological Disaster Response Units.

Army:

- Operational Disaster Mitigation Brigade (BRIOMD)
- Humanitarian Response Unit (UHR)
- Ecological Unit

Navy:

- The Dolphin Unit, of size Regiment, carries out search and rescue operations

Air Force:

- Search and Rescue Squad
- Canine Unit (K-9)

Activities in risk and emergency management during 2023 and 2024 included:

- Joint exercises to simulate humanitarian assistance on a multinational scale. Exercise CENTAM GUARDIAN 2023 was used to evaluate and strengthen the work procedures of the civil and military components through a national simulation. During the exercise, potential scenarios that could affect the country were practiced, including the deployment of mobile hospitals and immediate response to spills of hazardous chemicals.
- Support in forest fires. The Armed Forces provide constant support to quell these incidents when they occur, with the aim of minimizing the consequences that affect the environment.
- Support for search and rescue and humanitarian assistance: some 3,000 troops were deployed to respond to the problems caused by the passage of tropical storm "Franklin"; this deployment is in response to activities envisaged under the Lightning Plan.



Prevention and assistance during the Franklin storm, activation of the Lightning Plan. Photo: Ministry of Defence.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official website of the Ministry of Defence and *Memoria Institucional 2023*.

Specialized Corps of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, IN ADDITION TO THE ARMED FORCES, HAS SIX SPECIALIZED CORPS:

Specialized Port Security Corps (CESEP)

Responsible for the safety and security of the national port system. Its mission is to provide the Dominican Port Authority with the highest level of security in the country's port facilities, whether state, concessionary or private. It is also the implementer of the Code for the Security of Ships and Port Facilities.

Specialized Body for Land Border Security (CESFRONT)

Its mission is to establish a permanent security and control system at the formal points of entry and exit, as well as in the areas assigned to it along the Dominican land border. Conducts patrols and establishes checkpoints, observation posts and check-points in coordination with the various agencies deployed along the Dominican-Haitian border.

Specialized Body for Airport and Civil Aviation Security (CESAC)

Responsible for ensuring security services at national and international airports, through the application of rules, methods and procedures established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, for the protection of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.

Specialized Metro Security Corps (CESMET)

Its mission is to establish a permanent safety and control system throughout the metro transport system and the national railway system, in order to provide the highest level of safety, ensuring its proper functioning. It is composed of a Joint Force, composed of members of the National Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and military assimilates required for the protection of its facilities.

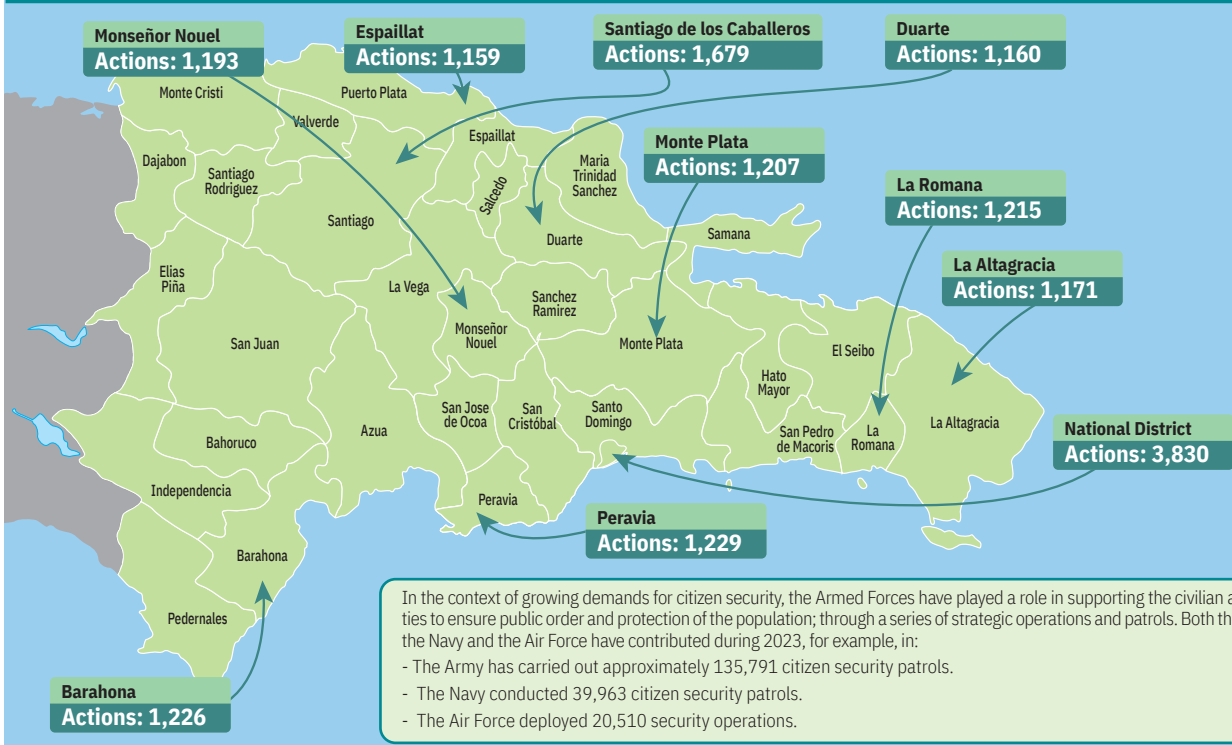
Specialized Body on Tourist Safety (CESTUR)

Created in 2014, based on an agreement between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Tourism to replace the previously called Tourist Police, its mission is to ensure integral security in the Dominican tourism sector through preventive actions, protection and orientation towards tourists, ensuring sustainable development consistent with compliance with the laws.

Specialized Fuel Control Corps (CECCOM)

Its mission is to implement safety and control policies in the process of distribution and marketing of fuels.

Internal Order



Source: Compilation based on information from the official website of the Ministry of Defence; *Memoria Institucional*; *Libro Blanco de la Defensa 2022*; and the above-mentioned regulations.



ECUADOR



Population 18,190,500 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 256,370 km²

GDP (US\$) 121,592,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 6,684

Armed Forces Personnel 40,519

Defence Budget (US\$) 1,632,679,062

The Ministry of National Defence was established in 1935.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

Organic Law on national defence (N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last Amendment: N° 35 - 2009/09/28).

Law on public and State security (N° 35 - 2009/09/28. Last Amendment: N° 263 - 2014/06/09).

Organic Reform Law to various legal bodies for the strengthening of institutional capacities and comprehensive security (RO Supplement N° 279 - 2023/03/29).

Organic Law on transparency and access to public information (N° 245 - 2023/02/07).

Military Organization

Law on military pensions (Codification N° 30 - 1961/11/06. Last Amendment: RO N° 399 - 2011/03/09).

Law on personnel of the Armed Forces (N° 118 - 1991/04/10. Last Amendment: RO N° 441 - 2015/02/20).

Law on social security for the Armed Forces (N° 169 - 1992/08/07. Last Amendment: RO N° 399 - 2011/03/09).

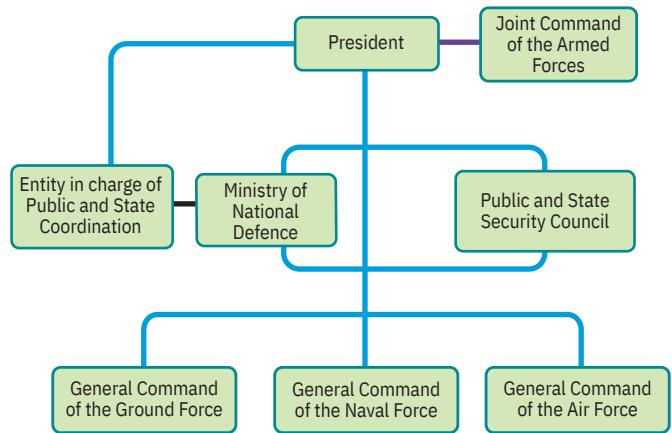
Law on recognition of armed combatants in conflict (N° 83 - 1995/03/31. Last Amendment: 2007/07/18).

Law amending the Penal Code to classify crimes committed in the military and police service (RO N° 196 - 2010/05/19).

Law on the recognition of national heroes and heroines (RO N° 399 - 2011/03/09).

Organic Law on personnel and discipline of the Armed Forces (RO N° 236 - 2023/01/24).

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The President may request the advice of the Public and State Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Presidents of the National Assembly and the National Court of Justice, the Ministers of Coordination for Security, Defence, Government, Police and Religion, Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the General Commander of the Police. The entity in charge of public and state Coordination is responsible for the global planning and coordination of the bodies that make up the Public and State Security System. The Ministry of Defence is the political, strategic and administrative organ of national defence. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is the highest organ of planning, preparation and strategic conduction of military operations. The Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committee.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 - 2007/19/01. Last Amendment: N° 35 - 2009/28/09); *Ley de seguridad pública y del Estado* (N° 35 - 2009/28/09. Last Amendment: N° 263 - 2014/09/06); and the *Ley Orgánica reformativa a varios cuerpos legales para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales y la seguridad integral* (R.O. N° 279 - 2023/03/29).

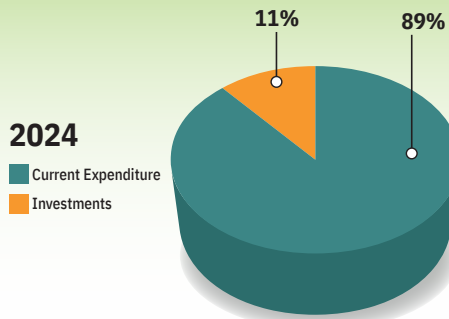
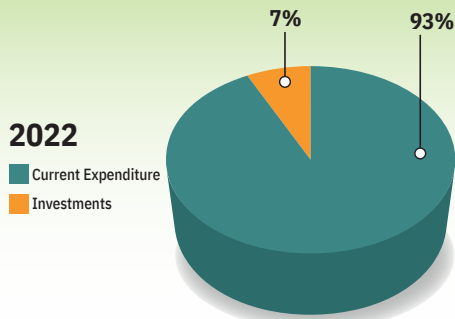
The Budget

Defence budget, 2024 (in USD)

Entity	Personnel Expenditure	Goods and Services	Other Current Expenses	Other*	Total
Ministry of National Defence	1,215,212,463.16	114,929,700.00	35,714,020.22	176,063,902.26	1,541,920,085.64
Military Geographic Institute	8,397,760.85	13,935,492.63	202,793.90	1,668,505.61	24,204,552.99
National Ecuador Section of the Pan American Inst. of Geography and History	159,080.77	11,882.81	1,858.73	132,593.00	305,415.31
Presidential Military House	402,736.26	8,668,056.97	760,851.62	1,164,042.89	10,995,687.74
Puerto Bolivar Port Authority	886,803.15	213,275.83	26,005.27	3,576,363.79	4,702,448.04
Puerto Esmeraldas Port Authority	3,247,657.96	1,107,057.02	282,287.93	209,110.13	4,846,113.04
Guayaquil Port Authority	1,843,165.14	3,079,316.84	529,108.96	670,969.32	6,122,560.26
Manta Port Authority	1,932,469.40	606,737.46	424,318.34	170,352.54	3,133,877.74
Centre for Strategic Intelligence	3,478,278.31	18,126,097.28	31,534.12	12,823.38	21,648,733.09
Navy Institute for Oceanography and Antarctic	2,391,190.91	5,745,296.77	27,000.00	6,636,100.63	14,799,588.31
Total	1,237,951,605.91	166,422,913.61	37,999,779.09	190,304,763.55	1,632,679,062.16

* Includes current transfers or grants, expenditure on investment personnel, investment goods and services, public works, other investment expenditure, long-term assets (plant and equipment), public debt repayment and other liabilities.

Current and Capital Expenditure



% OF GDP

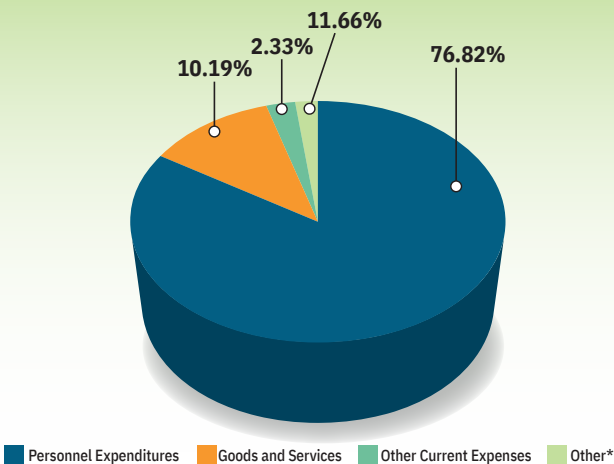
1.34%

% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

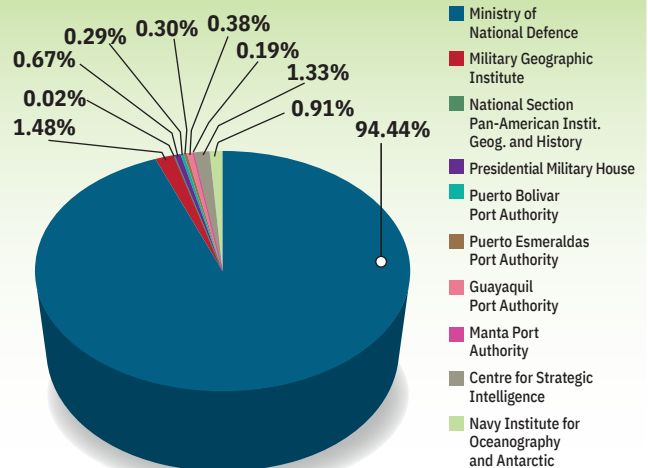
4.59%

Budget 2024

Distribution by Expenditure Item

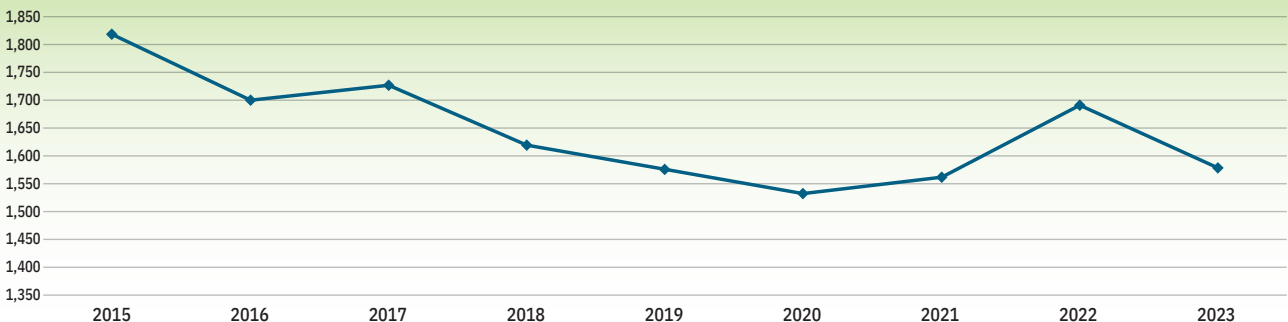


Distribution, by Unit



* Includes current transfers or grants, expenditure on investment personnel, investment goods and services, public works, other investment expenditure, long-term assets (plant and equipment), amortisation of government debt and other liabilities.

Sector Expenditure. Evolution 2015-2023, in millions of US\$



Source: Compilation based on the *Proforma del Presupuesto General del Estado para el período fiscal 2024 y para período fiscal 2022*. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 1 US\$.

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1935

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
2 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS

MISSION

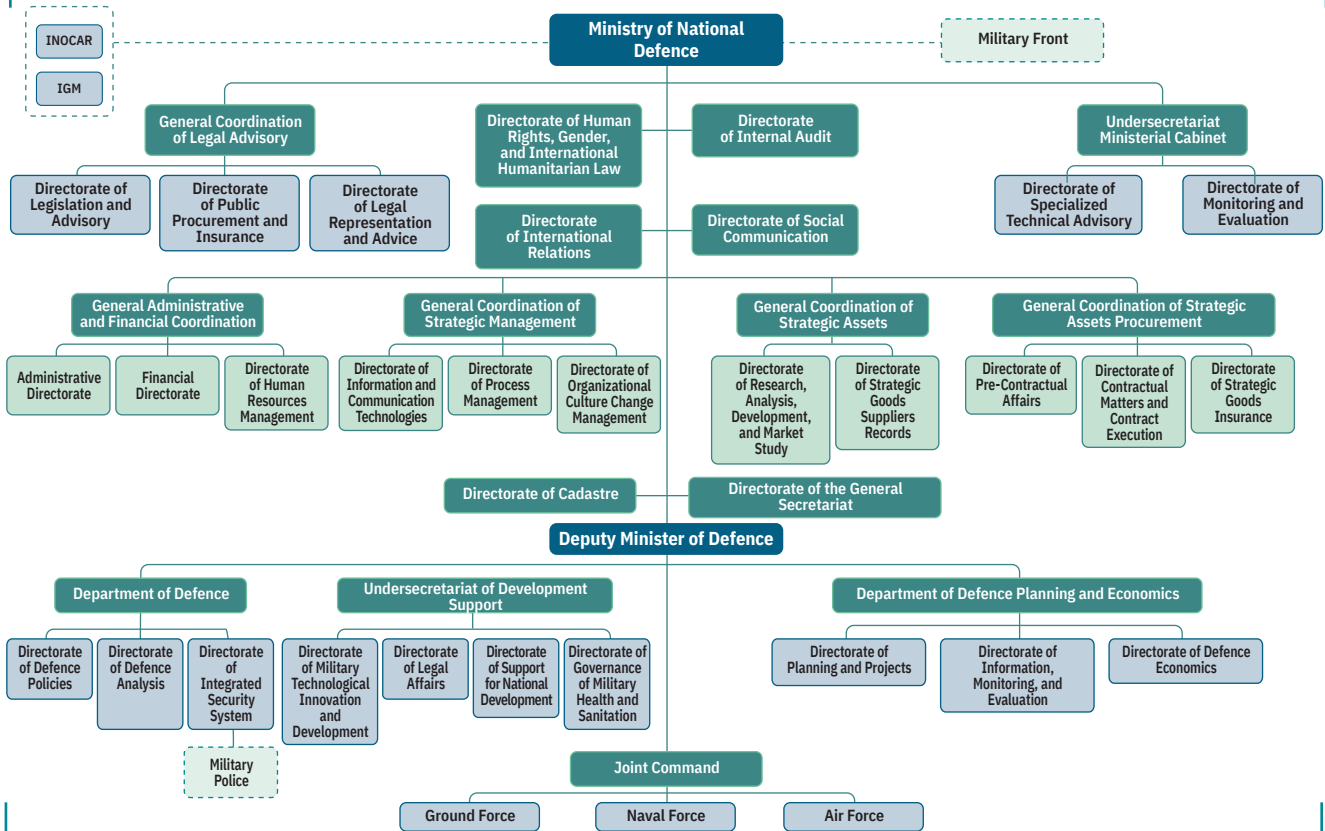
It is the political, strategic and administrative body of national defence. As the lead agency, issues policies for the defence and administration of the Armed Forces and affiliated agencies, through guidelines and directives, in order to ensure and maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as support internal security and national development with its contingent.

MANDATES

- Administer the Armed Forces in accordance with policies and directives issued by the President of the Republic.
- Act as legal representative of the Ministry of National Defence and the branches of the Armed Forces.
- Direct the national defence policy.
- Issue policies for strategic corporate planning.
- Coordinate and support the State security policy.
- Develop the Military Defence Directive.
- Issue the rules, agreements and internal management regulations of general application in the three branches of the Armed Forces as well as the internal management regulations of each Force.
- Prepare and submit for consideration by the President of the Republic draft conventions, resolutions, agreements, decrees and laws designed to enable the Armed Forces to better fulfil their constitutional mission.
- Plan and coordinate with the relevant State agencies the participation of the Armed Forces in the social and economic development of the country.
- Consider and decide on the budget proposals submitted by the Ministry of National Defence, the Joint Command, the Land Forces, the Navy and the Air Force and their affiliated or dependent entities, applicable to the general budget of the State; and to give them the corresponding procedure.
- Exercise the functions of Vice-chair of the National Defence Board, in accordance with the law.
- Submit the Organic Regulations of the Armed Forces to the Presidency of the Republic for approval.
- Delegate their legal representation to the Deputy Secretary, the Chief of the Joint Command, Force Commanders, and other authorities, in accordance with the Administrative Legal Status of the Executive Function, for signing agreements.
- Hear and resolve disputes or claims concerning the resolutions of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces.
- Submit to the President and other competent authorities the technical reports issued by the various bodies of the Armed Forces.
- To ensure that members of the Armed Forces respect human rights in the performance of their duties.
- Those contained in the Constitution, relevant laws and regulations.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution (The name "Ministry of Defence" arises from the Executive Decree on 26 September 1935, previously called "Ministry of War, Navy and Aviation" created in 1930; the previous name was "Ministry of War and Navy", created in 1843).

Organizational Chart



Strategic Institutional Objectives



Source: Ley Orgánica de la Defensa Nacional, R.O. N° 4 – 2007/19/01. Last Amendment 2023/29/03; Estatuto Orgánico de Gestión Organizacional Ministerio de Defensa, R.O. 209 – 2014/19/11. Last Amendment 2017/ 20/04; the official website of the Ministry of National Defence; and Plan Estratégico Institucional de Defensa 2024-2025.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces is to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity. (Constitution, Art. 158).

The Armed Forces, as part of the public security forces, have the following missions: to preserve national sovereignty; to defend the integrity, unity and independence of the State; and to guarantee the legal and democratic order of the social rule of law. They additionally contribute to the social and economic development of the country; may participate in economic activities related exclusively to national defence; and intervene in other aspects concerning national security, according to the law.

(Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional, N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last Amendment: N° 35 - 2009/09/28, Art. 2).

The **Joint Command of the Armed Forces** is the highest organ for planning, preparation and strategic conduct of military operations and for advising on military policies, war and national defence.

Specific Missions

Land Force

Develop the ground power to attain the institutional objectives while ensuring defence and contributing to the security and development of the Nation, in order to achieve the objectives derived from strategic military planning.

Naval Force

Achieve and maintain the highest degree of readiness of the Naval Power and promote the development of maritime interests, in order to contribute to the defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to the country's socio-economic progress.

Air Force

Develop military air power to achieve institutional objectives that guarantee defence and contribute to the security and development of the Nation.

Armed Forces Personnel

ARMY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Army General	0	0
Major General	0	1
Brigadier General	0	19
Colonel	1	245
Lieutenant Colonel	30	483
Major	74	625
Captain	127	718
Lieutenant	107	708
Second Lieutenant	40	440
Cadet	53	538
Total	432	3,779

4,211

TROOPS

Senior Sergeant Major	0	0
Sergeant Major	0	385
Master Sergeant	0	414
First Sergeant	0	2,037
Second Sergeant	0	4,407
First Corporal	171	4,948
Second Corporal	93	4,197
Soldier	163	3,815
Total	427	20,203

20,630

Total by Service

24,841

AIR FORCE

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Air Force General	0	0
Lieutenant General	0	0
Brigadier General	0	7
Colonel	0	57
Lieutenant Colonel	19	178
Major	18	176
Captain	24	218
Lieutenant	33	179
Second Lieutenant	14	184
Cadet	24	174
Total	132	1,173

1,305

TROOPS

Senior Sergeant Major	0	13
Sergeant Major	0	266
Master Sergeant	0	474
First Sergeant	0	546
Second Sergeant	0	961
First Corporal	191	840
Second Corporal	114	816
Soldier	95	576
Total	400	4,492

4,892

Total by Service

6,197

NAVY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Admiral	0	0
Vice Admiral	0	2
Rear Admiral	0	7
Captain	5	123
Commander	22	190
Lieutenant Commander	23	305
Lieutenant	40	271
Lieutenant Senior Grade	45	265
Ensign	48	165
Midshipman	41	213
Total	224	1,541

1,765

TROOPS

Senior Sergeant Major	0	12
Sergeant Major	0	170
Master Sergeant	10	321
First Sergeant	0	730
Second Sergeant	62	1,429
First Corporal	208	2,663
Second Corporal	82	1,130
Seaman	60	839
Total	422	7,294

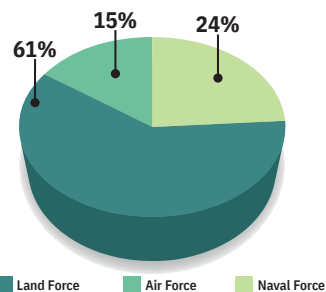
7,716

Total by Service

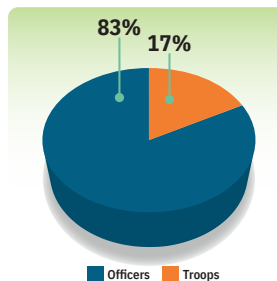
9,481

40,519
Total Armed Forces

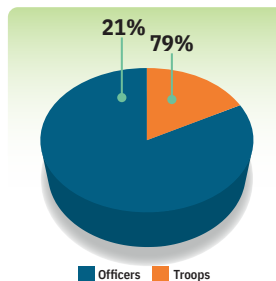
Distribution of the Armed Forces Personnel



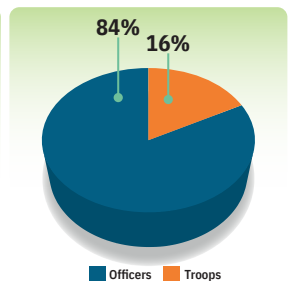
LAND FORCE



AIR FORCE



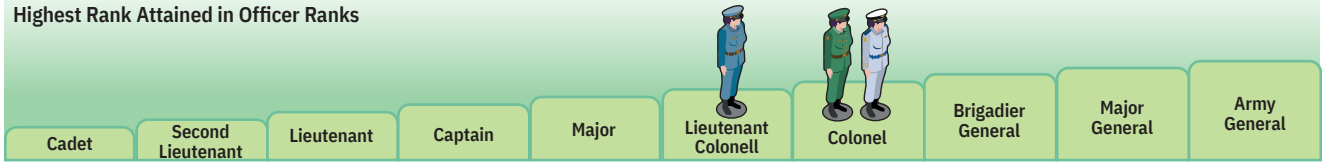
NAVAL FORCE



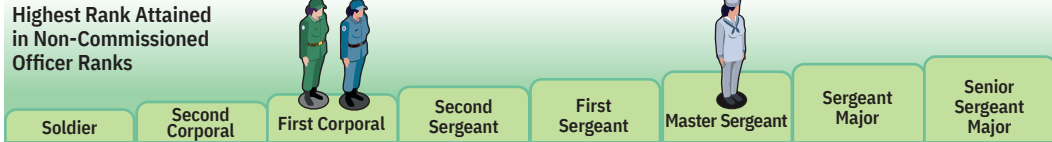
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional; and the official website of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks

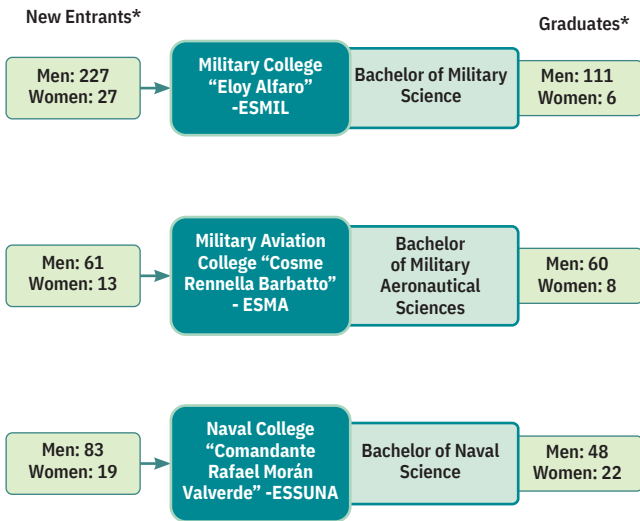


Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **4.9%** are women.

Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Colonel is equivalent to Captain. In the Air Force, the designation is the same. For troop personnel, it applies the same designation to all three forces

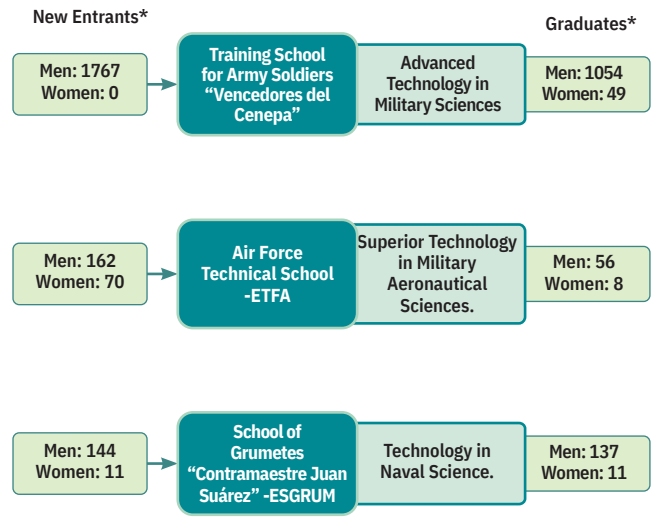
Military Education

Career Path for Officers



* Year 2023.

Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



* Year 2023.

Army

OFFICERS

- Army War Academy**
 - Advanced Officer weapons course
 - Basic Officer course on weapons and services
 - Master's degree in Security and Defence

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

- Iwias School "Coronel Gonzalo Barragán"**
 - Superior technology in military operations of Iwias jungle

Air Force

OFFICERS

- Air War Academy**
 - Promotion course
 - Basic Officer course
 - Officer's advanced course
 - Master's Degree in Defence and Security, Aerospace Strategic Planning

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

- Advanced School of Aereotechnicians - FAE**
 - Continuing training courses for promotion to the immediate grade.
 - Air Infantry School
 - Aerial Infantry

Naval Force

OFFICERS

- Naval War Academy**
 - Common phase course
 - Naval weapons administration course
 - Command course

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

- Naval Infantry School "Rear-Admiral Napoleon Cabezas Montalvo" - ESDEIM**
 - Superior Technology in the Marine Infantry
 - Crew Training
 - Naval Aviation School
 - Specialized courses in aviation
- School of Specialties and Training "Almirante Renán Olmedo González"**

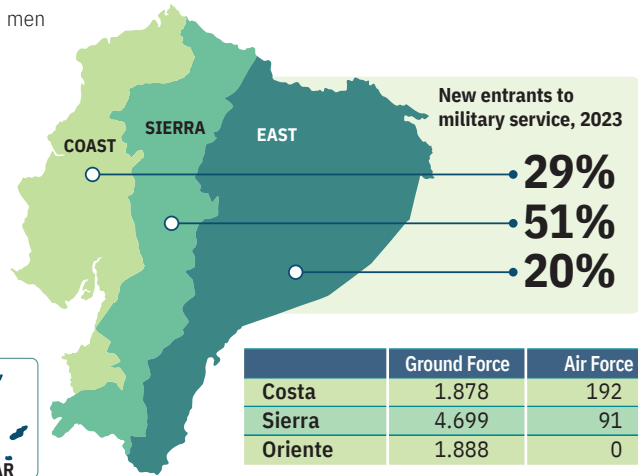
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and websites of the above-mentioned institutions.

Military Service

According to the 2008 Constitution, it is voluntary for both men and women, and lasts for one year.

Process:

- Registration: process by which citizens update their data.
- Classification: medical examinations determining suitability for military service.
- Quartering (three calls: February, May and August): those assessed as suitable are incorporated into the military installations where they will perform their service.



Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted various exercises on national territory during 2022 and 2023, including:

- National Exercise for Preparation and Response to the 'El Niño' Phenomenon (ENOS-2023): carried out with the support of the Risk Management Secretariat, involving prevention and preparation actions to mitigate the consequences of 'El Niño.'
- The Armed Forces conducted war games to assess their capacity and preparedness for military operations related to internal security support, maritime space surveillance, and territorial control.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighboring countries in the region. Among them:

ANDES III: binational exercise with the Colombian Air Force.



Multinational:
Multinational Combined Exercise Cooperation IX: multinational with the participating forces of SICOFAA..
Resolute Sentinel 2023: multinational driven annually.
Multinacional PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

UNITED: binational exercise with the Peruvian Air Force.

Participation in Peace Operations

MINUSCA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Women
2 SO

MINURSO
WESTERN SAHARA
Men
2 EM
Women
1 EM

UNISFA
ABYEI
Men
1 EM
1 SO

UNMISS
SOUTH SUDAN
Men
1 EM
2 SO

EM: Experts on Mission.
SO: Staff Officers.



Ecuador has the **Ecuadorian Missions of Peace School (UEMPE)**, created in 2003. All trained personnel at UEMPE are able to perform security or humanitarian assistance tasks in the area of peace operations.

45 officers and **20** non-commissioned officers were trained in 2022 and 2023.
20% of the staff trained at UEMPE in 2022 and 2023 were women.



Ecuador contributes **10** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **0.5%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; Memoria Anual 2023 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional; and statistics from the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to the UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various presentations. Data as of April 2024.

Community Support

The Armed Forces, in support of other State institutions, executed a total of 23,252 security operations in 2022 and 2023, including support to the Ministry of Public Health regarding distribution centers, vaccination points, and Transportation and security for health personnel, especially to reach difficult-to-access areas.



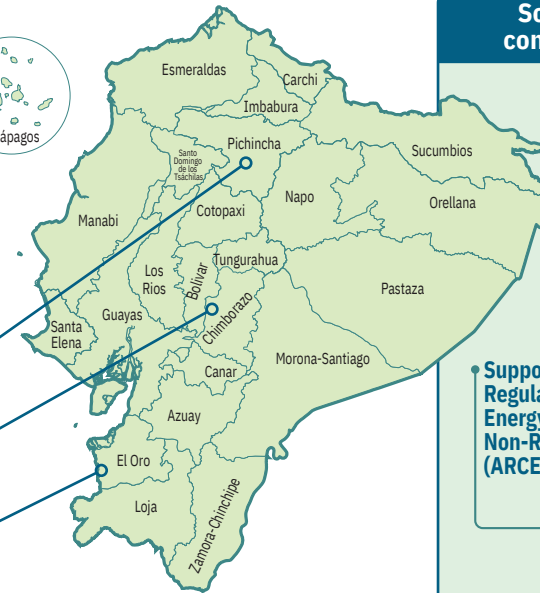
Humanitarian support to residents of the Galapagos islands

Use of Hualcopo and Calicuchima ships and Naval Force aircraft for the transport of food, medicine and other supplies.

Safety and rescue operations in the mudslide in Gasca, Pichincha Province (January 2022)

Landslide in Alausi, Chimborazo Province (March 2023)

The Undertow in Zaruma, Gold Province (December 2022)



Some operations conducted in 2023:

Support to Petroecuador EP for the protection of the National Hydrocarbon System (SHN)

1,221
OPERATIONS

Support to the Agency for Regulation and Control of Energy and Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources (ARCERNR)

576
OPERATIONS

Risk and Emergency Management

Protocol for Emergency Response



Operations in support of the Risk Management Secretariat

Operations	2022	2023
Security	3,345	1,269
Air support (missions)	22	129
Flight hours SGR support	32:21	129:56
Results		
Rescued persons	97	433
Ordinary capsules, detonators (units)	318	6
Explosives	267	-
Fuel (gallons)	46	-
Ammonium nitrate reinforced blocks (units)	2,150	-
Persons apprehended	11	-
Load carried (kg)	-	3,494
Medical evacuation	-	2
Kits delivered	-	206,454
Humanitarian logistics (kits delivered)	-	20,645
Removal of debris (tonnes)	-	928

Protocols and plans

Activation of the Armed Forces and the National Police in response to natural and anthropogenic disasters.

Armed Forces Military Plan for Internal Defence "ESCUADO", Annex K "Plan of Support of the Armed Forces to the National Secretariat for Risk Management in the event of natural or anthropogenic disasters"

The General Directorate of Multidomain Operations of the Armed Forces is responsible for arranging the activation of the Operational Commands (CO) once an emergency or crisis situation occurs.

10,327

military personnel were trained to strengthen the integration of international humanitarian law into the Armed Forces between 2022 and 2023, under the Agreement on International Cooperation between the Ministry of National Defence; the Ecuadorian Red Cross Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; Emergency Operations Committee Manual 2017; and Ministry of National Defence, Management Report 2023.

Risk and Emergency Management

Once the emergency or crisis situation is presented, depending on whether it is local, regional or national, the different Technical Working Tables (MTT) and Working Groups (GT) are activated at each level (cantonal, provincial or national). Military delegates in each jurisdiction attend the plenary to coordinate activities supporting the Risk Management Secretariat under the Zeus Plan, contingency plans in each Operational Command and subordinate units, and the National Plan to Address the Child Phenomenon (ENOS).

Photo: Ecuadorian Army. Assisting in evacuation, search and rescue.



Training and Education

The Special Forces Brigade No. 9 PATRIA (9BFE), through its special units, has training and certification in search, rescue and evacuation of wounded, dead, lost persons, etc., to carry out activities in support of the Secretariat for Risk Management. It was renamed in 1986; previously called Special Forces Brigade No.1 Patria, created in 1975 by Decree published in R.O. 246-5.

Internal Order

CAMEX Operations

These are weapons, ammunition and explosives control operations (CAMEX), which contribute to the control of illegal activities related to illegal mining, drug trafficking, smuggling, illegal logging, etc.

In 2023, the following were decommissioned:

417 firearms

33,872 ammunitions

2,260 explosives

76,190 detonating cords

1,165 pieces of dynamite

2,468 kilograms of scheduled substances

35,897 gallons of fuel

Some operations carried out in support of the National Police:

Support to the National Police in accordance with Executive Decrees No. 681, 706 and 824 which declared states of emergency for serious internal disturbances in some of the provinces of the country:

5,954
OPERATIONS

Support to the National Police for security of the outer perimeter area of prisons in accordance with Executive Decree N° 823 of 2023:

3,311
OPERATIONS

Executive Decree No. 110 of January 2024 provided for the mobilization and intervention of the National Police and the Armed Forces throughout the national territory, and all the detention centres that form part of the National Social Rehabilitation System, determining that this action shall be temporary, subsidiary, extraordinary, conditional, and regulated. The Commission is responsible for monitoring and reporting serious disturbances. The mobilization of the Armed Forces and their involvement in public order are complementary to the actions of the National Police, in compliance with the legal framework in force for public security and the State.

Until the end of July 2024 have been executed:

Employment of nearly 31,000 members of the Armed Forces

186,000 military operations

Seizure of 2,700 lethal weapons and 63,000 explosives

Seizure of 64 tons of drugs

Destruction of 33 clandestine runways

JANUARY
2004

Executive Decree No. 110, which provides for mobilization and intervention throughout the national territory and within private detention centres.

APRIL
2024

Executive Decree No. 218, declares the Detention Centres as security zones under the joint leadership and responsibility of the Armed Forces and the Police.

JULY
2024

Executive Decree No. 318, declares a state of emergency for 60 days due to serious internal disturbances and internal armed conflict in the provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi, Orellana, Santa Elena, El Oro and the canton of Camilo Ponce Enriquez of the province of Azuay.

EL SALVADOR

Population 6,364,900 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 21,040 km²

GDP (US\$) 35,333,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 5,525

Armed Forces Personnel 24,023

Defence Budget (US\$) 261,429,393

The Ministry of National Defence was created in 1939.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Organic Law of the Armed Force of El Salvador (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/30).
 Law on the State Intelligence Agency (DL N° 554 - 2001/09/21).
 National Defence Act (DL N° 948 - 2002/10/03).
 Transitional law to declare the presumed death of members of the Armed Forces of El Salvador as a result of disappearance (DL N° 744 - 2020/10/14).

Military Organization

Military Justice Code (DL N° 562 - 1964/05/29. Last Amendment: DL N° 368 - 1992/11/27).
 Military Decorations Act (DL N° 520 - 1969/10/24).
 Law on the Institute of Social Security of the Armed Force (DL N° 500-1980/12/03. Last Amendment: DL N° 1027 - 2002/11/20).
 Law on the establishment of the Armed Force pharmaceutical centre (DL N° 278 - 1985/01/22. Last Amendment: DL N° 259 - 2019/03/21).
 Law on military service and reserve of the Armed Force (DL N° 298 - 1992/10/08. Last Amendment: DL N° 664 - 2011/05/11).
 Law on military career (DL N° 476 - 1995/11/30. Last Amendment: DL N° 247 - 2016/02/10).
 Law on the control and regulation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and similar articles (DL N° 665 - 1999/07/26. Last Amendment: DL N° 319 - 2019/05/23).
 Special law against terrorist acts (DL N° 108 - 2006/10/17. Last Amendment: DL N° 341 - 2022/03/30).
 Special law for the regulation and control of pyrotechnics (DL N° 810 - 2014/10/24. Last Amendment: DL N° 401 - 2019/10/30).
 Law regulating the continuity of benefits and social benefits for military veterans of the Armed Force and ex-combatants of the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation who participated in the internal armed conflict (DL N° 210 - 2019/01/23. Last Amendment: DL N° 816 - 2023/08/10).

The Defence System

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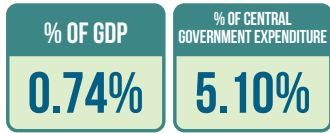
    graph TD
      President --> NSC[National Security Council]
      President --> MND[Ministry of National Defence]
      President --> JCS[Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Force]
      JCS --> JSAF[Joint Staff of the Armed Force]
      JSAF --> GSArmy[General Staff of the Army]
      JSAF --> GSAAF[General Staff of the Air Force]
      JSAF --> GSANF[General Staff of the Naval Force]
      JSAF --> ISU[Institutional Support Units]
      NSC -.-> JCS
      MND -.-> JCS
      MND -.-> JSAF
      JCS -.-> GSArmy
      JCS -.-> GSAAF
      JCS -.-> GSANF
      JCS -.-> ISU
  
```

Advisory and assistance functional relationship
 Command reporting line

The President is advised by the National Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Government, Economy and Defence, the General Director of the National Civil Police, the Executive Director of the State Intelligence Agency and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Force. The Minister of Defence is the communication line for all the orders issued by the President to the Armed Force, through the Joint Staff, responsible for the conduction of the branches and the support units, and advisory body for everything related to the employment and administration of the institution. The Joint Chiefs of Staff advice the Minister on aspects related to military policy and the employment of the military power in national defence. The Legislative Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the Defence Committee.

Source: Compilation based the Constitution of El Salvador, *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada* (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/09) and *Ley de defensa nacional* (DL N° 948 - 2002/10/03).

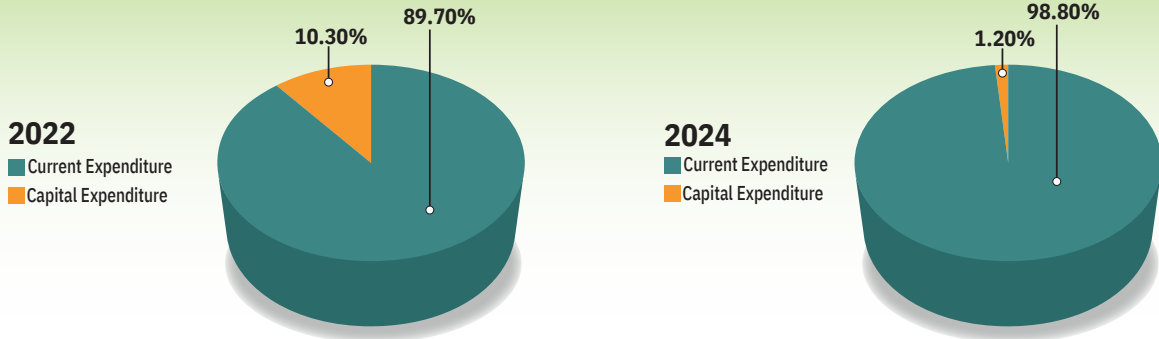
The Budget



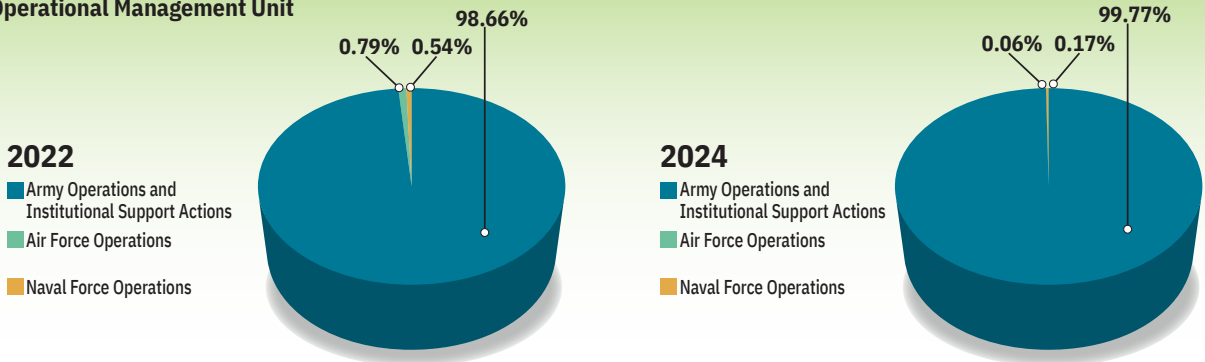
Budget Defence Branch, 2024 (USD)

	Remunerations	Procurement of Goods and Services	Financial and Other Expenses	Current Transfers	Investment in Fixed Assets	Current Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	TOTAL
Institutional Management and Administration	3,964,675	2,338,325	156,645	222,000	-	6,681,645	-	6,681,645
Senior Management	3,441,255	2,338,325	156,645	222,000	-	6,158,225	-	6,158,225
Institutional Financial Management	523,420	-	-	-	-	523,420	-	523,420
Institutional Operational Management	214,454,314	33,550,680	1,601,175	2,200	-	249,608,369	-	249,608,369
Army Operations and Institutional Support Actions	214,454,314	33,296,680	1,288,660	-	-	249,039,654	-	498,079,308
Air Force Operations	-	-	152,200	2,200	-	154,400	-	154,400
Naval Force Operations	-	254,000	160,315	-	-	414,315	-	414,315
Support to Other Entities	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Armed Forces Pharmaceutical Centre	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Other Public Interventions	-	600,000	-	-	2,539,379	-	3,139,379	3,139,379
Institutional Equipment	-	-	-	-	1,139,379	-	1,139,379	1,139,379
Strategic Communications	-	600,000	-	-	1,400,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL	218,418,989	36,489,005	1,757,820	2,224,200	2,539,379	258,290,014	3,139,379	261,429,393

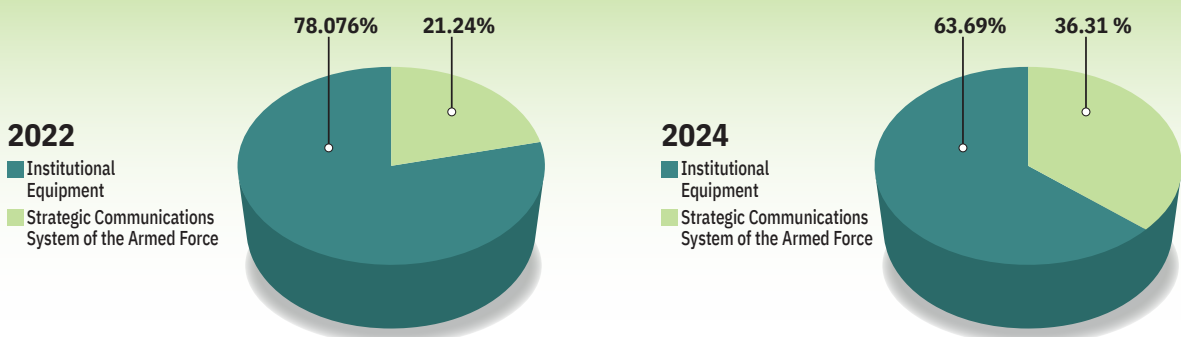
Current and Capital Expenditure



Operational Management Unit



Other Public Interventions



Source: Compilation based on *Ley de Presupuesto, Portal de Transparencia Fiscal*, ejercicios 2022 y 2024. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 1 US\$.

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1939

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
2 YEARS AND 4 MONTHS

MISSION

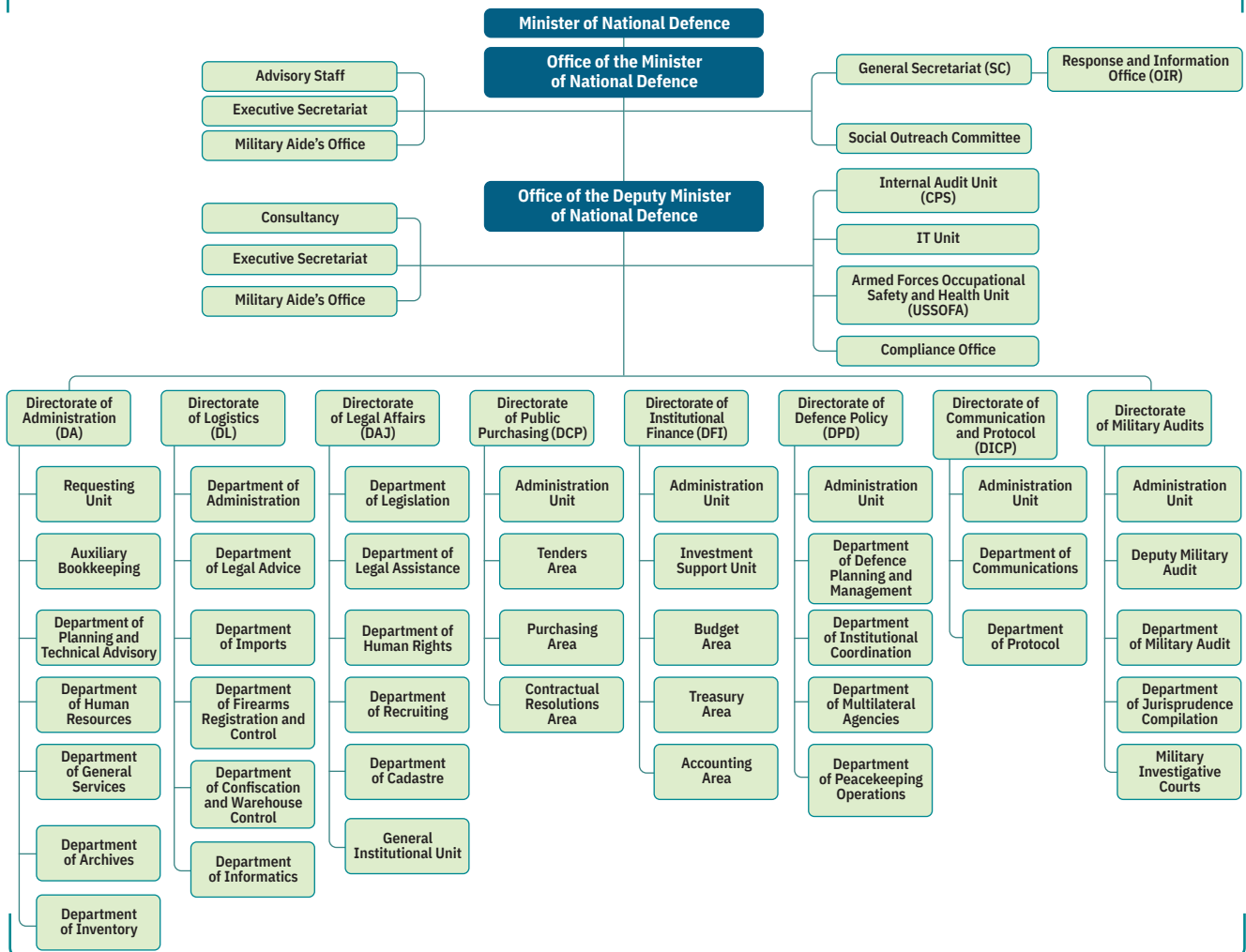
It is the body responsible for advising the President of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Force on matters relating to national defence policy. It is the senior leader of the Secretariat of State and the conduit for all orders and instructions emanating from the General Command to the various levels of command of the Armed Force, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

MANDATES

- Endorse and communicate the general orders, decrees, agreements, provisions and orders of the President concerning the Secretariat under its responsibility.
- Attend the Legislative Assembly to respond to any inquiries.
- Submit to the Legislative body a report on the work of the National Defence Branch, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- Propose the preliminary draft budget for the National Defence Branch.
- Propose draft laws related to the National Defence Branch.
- Represent before the Executive body the views and interests of the Armed Force in the discussion and analysis of national problems with regard to their constitutional function, and before the Legislative body, where necessary.
- Promote by all means the operational and administrative efficiency of the Armed Force.
- Ensure the improvement of the economic and social situation of the Armed Forces personnel, submitting to the President's consideration any necessary draft laws and regulations.
- Supervise the actions and decisions of the authorities of the Armed Force, so that they comply with the constitutional provisions, laws, regulations and doctrine in force, as well as with the national defence policy formulated by the Presidency.
- Propose to the President of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Force promotions, appointments, removals, assignments, resignations and licensing of members of the military, based on the proposal of the Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Force.
- Serve on the National Security Council.
- Attend meetings of the Council of Ministers.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution

Organizational Chart



Ministry of National Defence Budget Priorities

- Support public security tasks to prevent the expansion of criminal structures in the country.
- Continue the progressive equipping of military units in order to ensure that they function optimally within their missions.
- Strengthen activities related to registration, issuance of documents, control and regulation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and similar items.
- Strengthen and modernize the branches of the Armed Force to ensure effective border surveillance.
- Improve the equipment, financial resources and facilities of soldiers to enable them to carry out their work effectively.
- Maintain and strengthen the presence of the Armed Force abroad.
- Provide medical assistance to members of the Armed Force and their family group.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador* (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/30) and the General Budget of the Nation 2024.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The mission of the Armed Force is to defend the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the territory. The President of the Republic shall exceptionally order the Armed Force to maintain internal peace, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Armed Force cooperates in actions for public benefit as assigned by the Executive and assist the population in cases of national disaster. (Constitution of the Republic, Art. 212).

In 2016, the **Institutional Gender Unit** was created to promote non-discrimination, equality and equity; provide legal advice; carry out awareness activities; and promote gender equity.

Specific Missions



Army

Its mission is to defend the country's sovereignty and land, in coordination with and support of the other branches of the Armed Force; provide assistance to the population in cases of national disasters; collaborate in works of public benefit and exceptionally contribute to the maintenance of internal peace.



Navy

Its mission is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State in territorial waters and in a combined form in the Gulf of Fonseca and the island territory in coordination with the other branches of the Armed Force; to protect maritime wealth, the national subsoil and seabed; to provide assistance to the population in cases of national disasters, to collaborate on works for the benefit of the public and exceptionally to contribute to the maintenance of internal peace, as well as performing the tasks of maritime jurisdiction for the enforcement of shipping laws; and collaborating with the respective authorities in the enforcement of tax and immigration laws.



Air Force

Defending the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of national airspace; to support ground forces in the performance of their respective missions; to provide assistance to the population in cases of national disaster; to collaborate in works of public benefit; and exceptionally to contribute to the maintenance of internal peace.

Armed Forces Personnel

Number of Personnel

OFFICERS

3,976

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (NCOs)

1,477

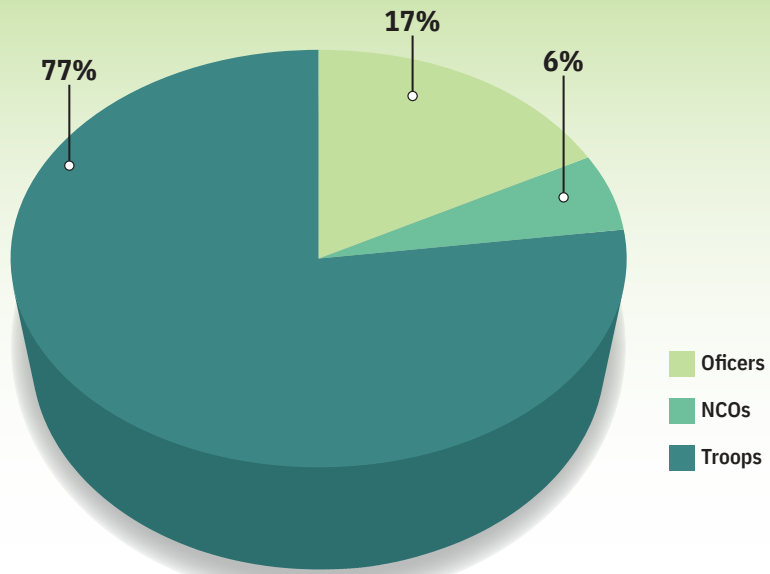
TROOPS

18,570

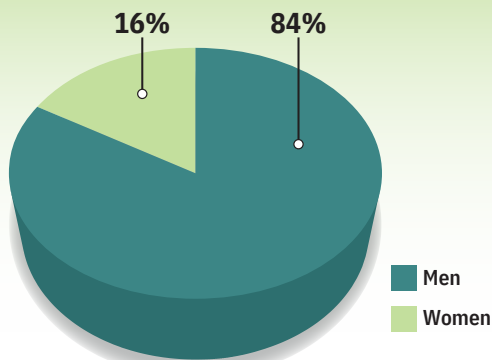
TOTAL:

24,023

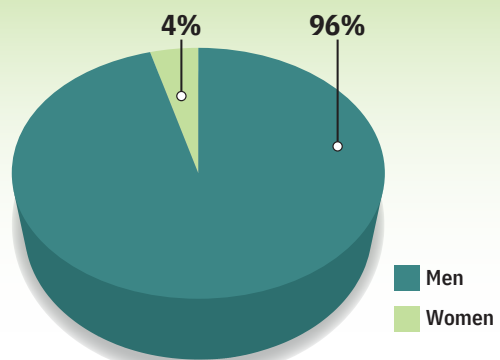
Personnel. Distribution by Rank.



Officers. Distribution by Sex



Troops. Distribution by Sex



Source: Compilation based on *Ley Orgánica de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador* (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/30). Personnel: most recent reliable data 2016.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained



Of the total Armed Force, **11.7%** are women

Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant is Lieutenant in the Air Force and Lieutenant Senior Grade in Navy. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

Military Education

MILITARY ACADEMY
Men and women
aged 17 - 22



Graduate as:
• Second Lieutenant of the Armed Force
• Bachelor in Military Administration

Military Service

Compulsory for all men. Women can voluntarily enter. In March 2011, Art. 5 of the Military Service and Reserve Act was reformed, providing that military service shall be for a period of 18 months.

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted various exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023, including tasks of border protection, territorial control, public security and community support.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighbouring countries of the region. These include:



Multinational exercises:

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational, conducted annually.

Multinational PANAMAX: Among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

UNITAS: multinational, conducted annually.

Guardian of Central America 2023: annual multinational exercise with Honduras, Guatemala and the United States, to improve cooperation in military matters.

Participation in Peace Operations

MINUSMA
MALI

Men
4 Troops

MINURSO
WESTERN SAHARA

Men
1 EM

UNISFA
ABYEI

Men
1 EM

UNIFIL
LEBANON

Men
47 Troops
Women
5 Troops

UNMISS
SOUTH SUDAN

Men
1 EM
Women
1 SO

EM: Experts on Mission
SO: Military Staff Officers.

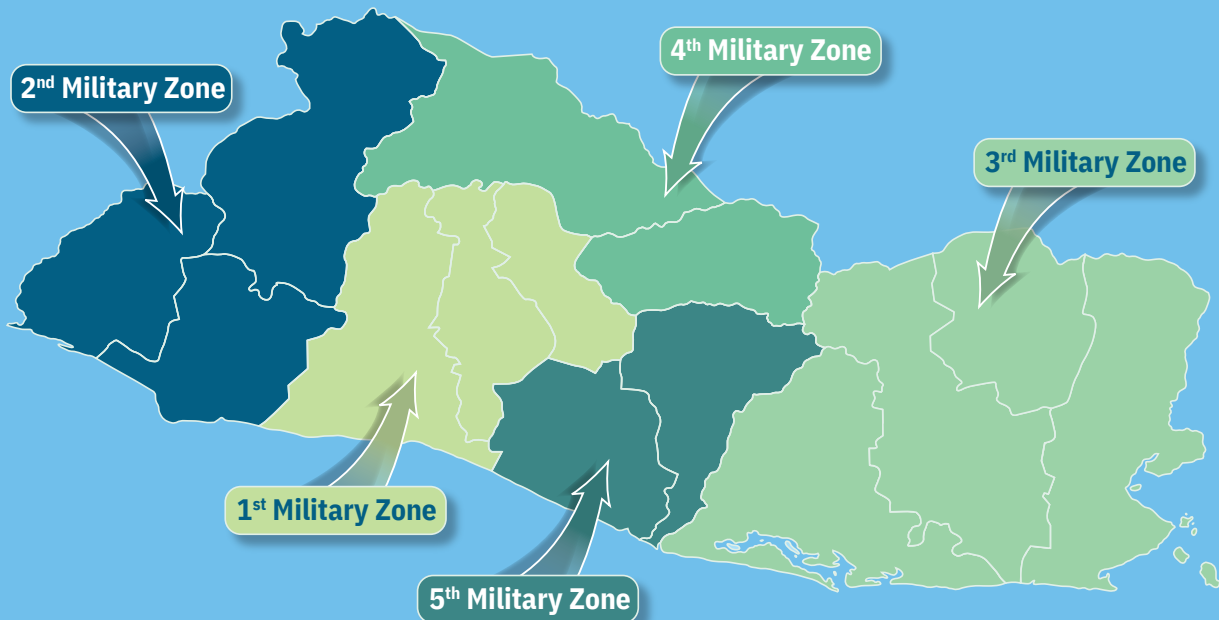


El Salvador has the **Peace Operations Training Centre (CEOPAZ)**.



El Salvador contributes **60** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **3%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

Community Support



Dengue Fumigation Campaigns

Eradication days are held to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and prevent the spread of dengue in all areas of the country.

Permanent Patrols in Rural and Urban Areas

Elements are deployed in commercial and tourist areas.

Territorial Control Plan

It is the government strategy to reduce crime rates and strengthen public security with the participation of the Armed Force, which, in coordination with the National Police, carry out security operations throughout the territory.

Deployment in Public Transport

Elements of the Armed Force maintain their deployment at stops and boarding points for public transport, providing a preventive presence.

Internal Order

The San Carlos Command provided support to the General Directorate of Penal Centres, with the deployment of Task Groups and Penal Support Groups. External security, deterrent patrols and vehicle checks were carried out in 9 high-risk penal centres.

Perimeter security operations were also carried out in 4 less-risk penal centres to strengthen security.

In 2022, 310 Joint Community Support Groups, together with the National Police, were deployed to 565 schools at risk. Foot patrols, vehicle checks and patrols, and search of persons and vehicles were carried out.

The Zeus Command carried out preventive patrols in 22 municipalities in 14 departments, supporting the public security tasks of the National Police. Foot patrols, vehicle checks and patrols, searches of persons and vehicles, and seizure of drugs, firearms and money.

Sumpul Task Force

Responsible for permanently guarding the border crossings not enabled, combating transnational crime networks, and supporting the General Directorate of Immigration and General Directorate of Customs. Carries out constant patrols in the area, and preventive ground and air duties to prevent drug trafficking, human trafficking, tax evasion and smuggling.

The Sumpul Task Force performed in 2022:

- 110,572 foot patrols.
- 35,880 vehicle checks and patrols.
- 90,000 records of people.
- 1,388 apprehensions.
- Seizure of 149.61 pounds of drugs and 84 marijuana plants.
- Seizure of 33 firearms.
- 241 interventions during attempted migration to the United States.

Trident Naval Task Force

Responsible for conducting operations to maintain control of the country's maritime interests and combat threats from drug trafficking, illegal fishing, immigration, piracy, and smuggling. It coordinates with local and national authorities, and maintains constant patrols in the territorial sea.

Naval Task Force Trident also performs community support and emergency response tasks at sea.

Vulcano Task Force

Responsible for public security tasks in the capital, in support of the National Police. It seeks to minimize criminal actions in order to ensure security, starting with the conduct of patrols, searches and controls. The Vulcano Task Force also performs community support tasks, delivering food parcels to vulnerable populations in the capital.



GUATEMALA



Population 18,092,000 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 108,890 km²

GDP (US\$) 110,035,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 6,081

Armed Forces Personnel 19,276

Defence Budget (US\$): 411,683,024

The Ministry of National Defence was established in 1945.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Constitutive Law of the Guatemalan Army (DL N° 72-90 – 1990/12/13. Last Amendment: DL N° 14-2022 – 2022/03/18).

Law of the Executive Body (DL N° 114-97 – 1997/12/12. Last Amendment: DL N° 1 - 2012 – 2012/02/07).

Civil Security Forces Support Act (DL N° 40-2000 – 2000/06/16).

Law on the General Directorate for Civil Intelligence (DL N° 71-2005 – 2005/10/12).

Framework Law on the National Security System (DL N° 18-2008 – 2008/04/15).

Military Organization

Military Code (Decree N° 214 – 1878/09/15. Last Amendment: Decree N° 41-96 – 1996/07/10).

Organic Law of the Military Social Security Institute (DL N° 75-84 – 1984/07/20. Last Amendment: DL N° 52-2022 – 2022/11/07).

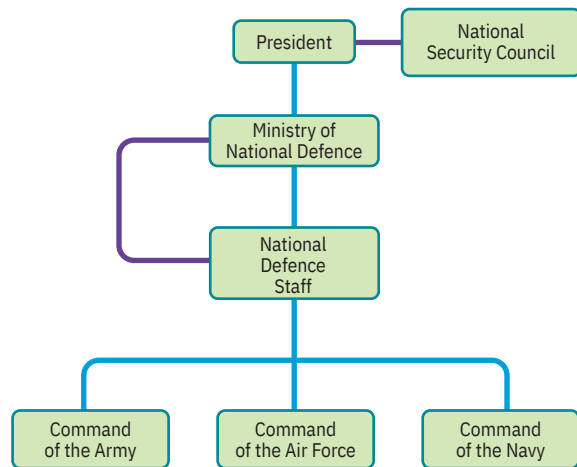
Law on civic service (Decree N° 20-03 – 2003/05/12).

Law on weapons and ammunition (Decree N° 15-09 – 2009/04/21. Last Amendment: Decree N° 6-2017 – 2017/04/03).

The **Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council** is the permanent, professional and specialized body that ensures the functioning of the Council through technical and administrative support. Its duties include:

- Carry out the technical and administrative tasks required for the functioning of the Council.
- Formulate the draft national security policy.
- Follow up policies, plans and directives as determined by the Council.
- Keep communication mechanisms active between members of the system.

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The President is advised by the National Security Council, composed of the Vice-President, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Interior and Defence, the Secretary for Strategic Intelligence and the Attorney-General. The President issues the orders through a General or Senior Officer who holds the position of Minister of Defence, who has the General Staff of the National Defence Staff as technical and consulting body, responsible for the command of the Army.

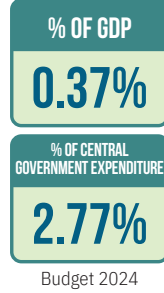
The Congress exercises the powers conferred by the Constitution and monitors defence matters on a permanent basis through the National Defence Committee.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco del sistema nacional de seguridad* (DL N° 18-2008 – 2008/04/15); and *Ley Constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala* (DL N° 72-90 – 1990/12/13).

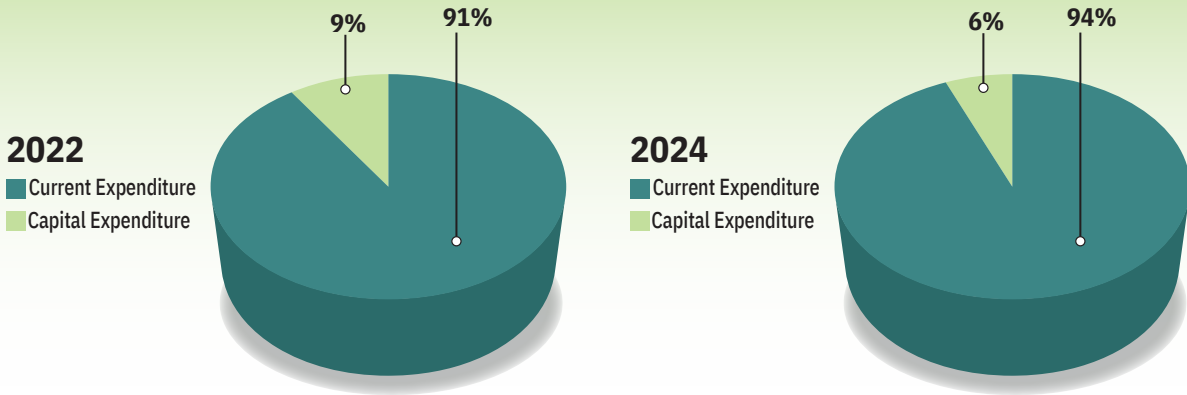
The Budget

Defence Budget, 2024 (in Quetzales).

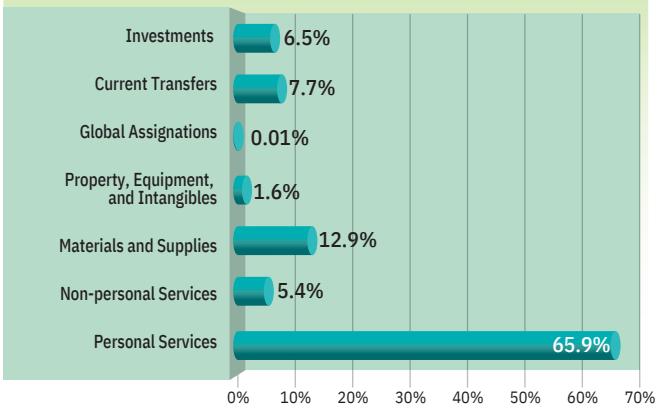
Description	Total
Central Activities	848,425,626
Activities common to Education, Health and Shipyard Services Programmes	401,234,491
Defence of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity	1,356,400,896
Risk Management and Environmental Protection	205,366,316
Protection of Aquatic Areas	9,727,950
Internal and External Security	202,452,391
Non-programme Items	198,643,590
TOTAL	3,222,251,260



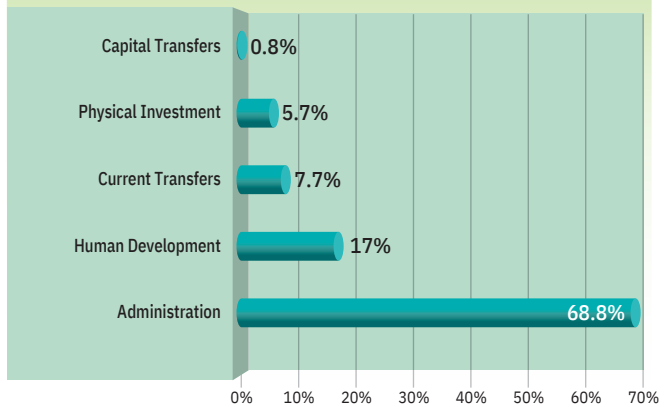
Current and Capital Expenditure



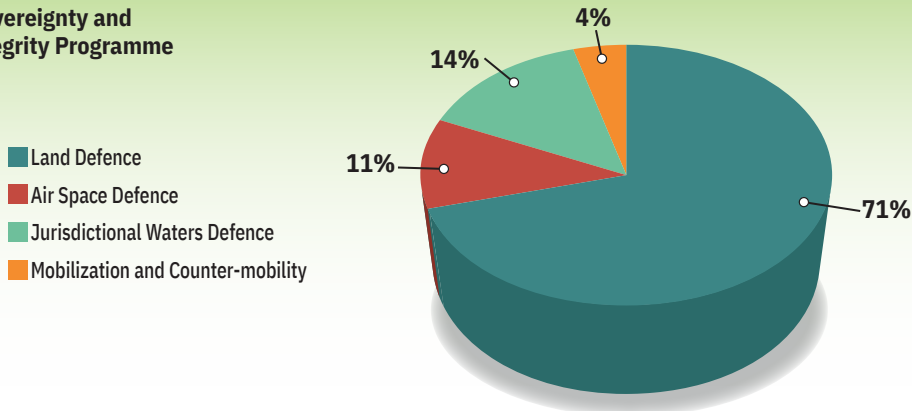
Budget by Object of Expenditure, 2024



Distribution by Subgroup



Defence of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity Programme



Source: Compilation based on the Ministry of Public Finances, *Acuerdo Gubernativo 1-2024*; General Budget of the State Revenues and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2023 and Multi-annual 2023-2027. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Bank of Guatemala (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 7.82702 Quetzales, January 2024).

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1945

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 5 MONTHS

MISSION

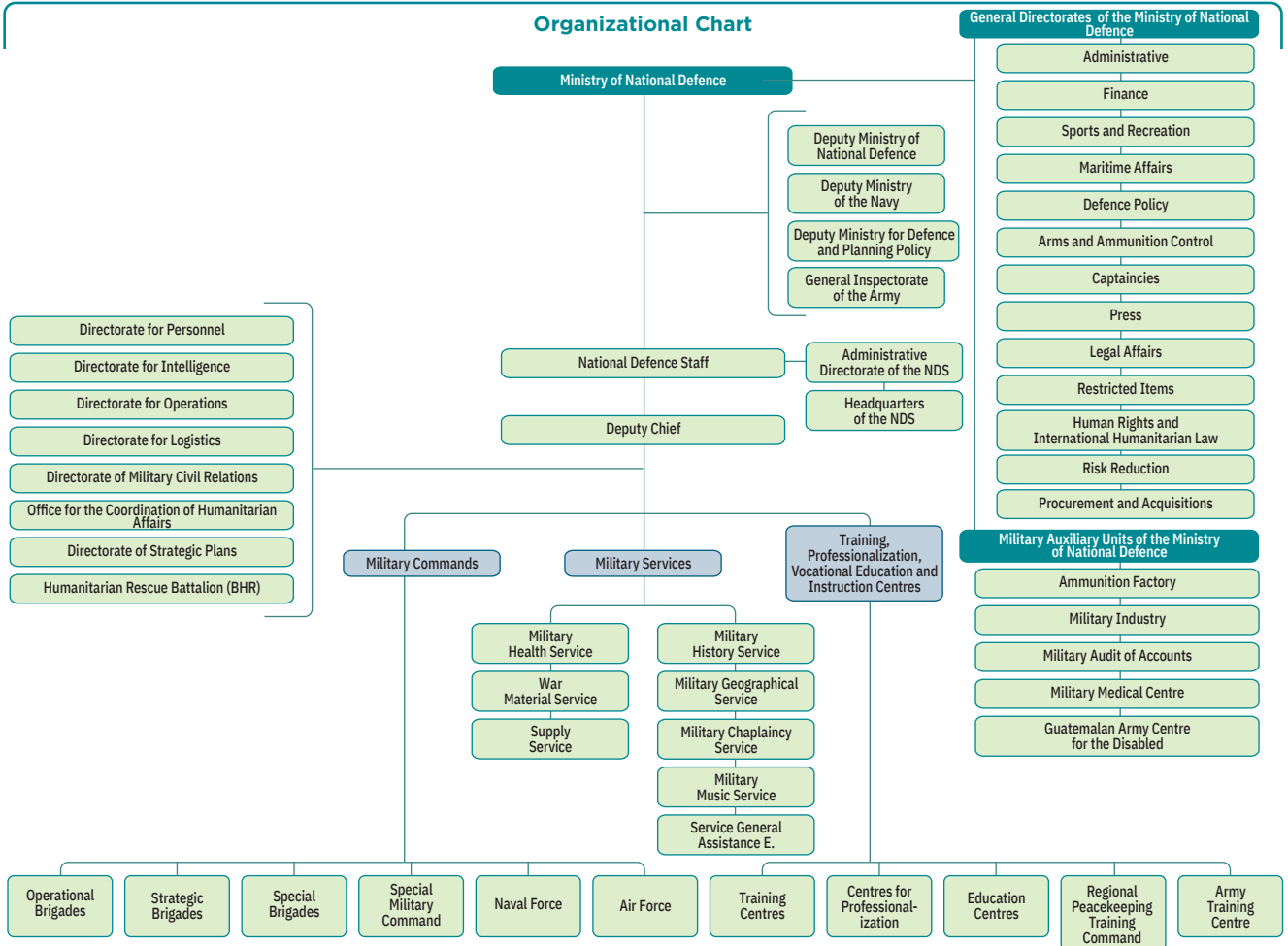
Maintain the independence, sovereignty and honour of Guatemala; the integrity of the territory, peace and internal and external security.
Exercise, under the orders of the President, command and administration of the Guatemalan Army
It serves as the communication body between the Guatemalan Army and other State agencies.

MANDATES

- Issue the necessary measures to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory and to protect and guard the borders.
- Act as the communication conduit between the Presidency and the Army, and constitute the general administrative, organizational and managerial centre for the Army.
- Oversee everything related to the regime, mobilization and doctrine of the Army, in accordance with its Constitutive Law.
- Manage the acquisition, production, maintenance and improvement of war equipment.
- Address matters related to the hierarchy, discipline, instruction and health of troops and quartering places.
- Administer matters related to military promotions, withdrawals and exceptions in accordance with the law, and act in accordance with the Political Constitution and other laws concerning the administration of justice to members of the Army.
- Organize and administer the military services established by law and military logistics; controlling, in accordance with the law, production, import, export, consumption, storage, transfer, loan, transformation, transport, acquisition, possession, disposal, conservation of military-type weapons intended for military use, ammunition, explosives and all kinds of flammable substances for military use.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure that, in the event of a restriction on constitutional rights, the military authorities assume their respective powers and issue appropriate orders for the provision of their cooperation in cases of emergency or public calamity, in accordance with the Law of Public Order.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



National Defence Policy

Presented in 2022 in the framework of the bicentennial of national Independence, sets out the following substantive pillars:

Defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Environmental protection and management for disaster risk reduction.

Governance, security and prosperity.

Regulation of aquatic spaces.

Eight transformation axes are established:

- 1) socio-human;
- 2) political-economic;
- 3) environmental;
- 4) energy;
- 5) technology;
- 6) nutrition;
- 7) geostrategic;
- 8) intelligence.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley del Organismo Ejecutivo* (DL N° 114-97 – 1997/12/12); *Política Nacional de Defensa* 2021-2032; and Ministry of National Defence, *Operative Multi-annual Plan 2024-2028*.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Guatemalan Army is an institution designed to maintain the independence, sovereignty and honor of Guatemala, territorial integrity, peace and internal and external security. It is composed of forces of land, air and maritime forces. Its organization is hierarchical and based on the principles of discipline and obedience. The Army will cooperate in public emergency or calamity situations. (Political Constitution, Arts. 244 and 249).

TOTAL ARMED FORCES
19,276

Special Missions



Army

Its fundamental mission is the preservation of territorial integrity, ground deterrence and the organization for the military defence of the Nation, as well as structuring the human, territorial, economic and material resources assigned to it by the State. In peacetime, its principal efforts will be devoted to education, training, strategic readiness, peacekeeping operations and humanitarian support missions, both domestically and abroad. Its mission also includes organizing, training and equipping the forces necessary to react effectively and conduct military operations of any nature (territorial integrity, deterrence and ground military defence) as ordered by the senior leadership.



Naval Force

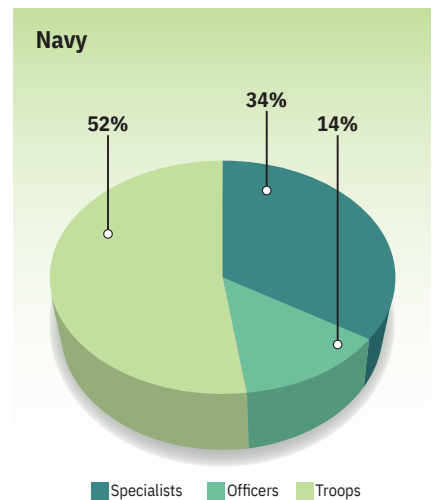
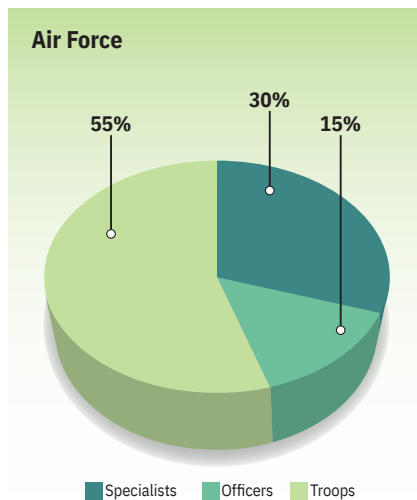
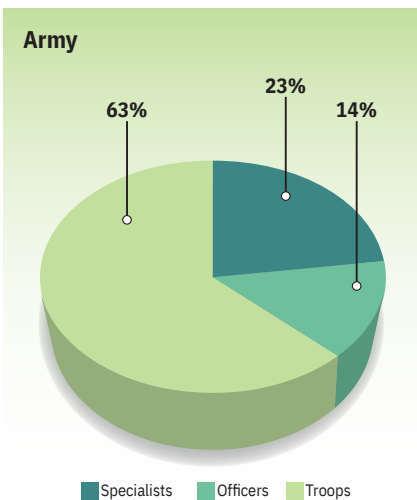
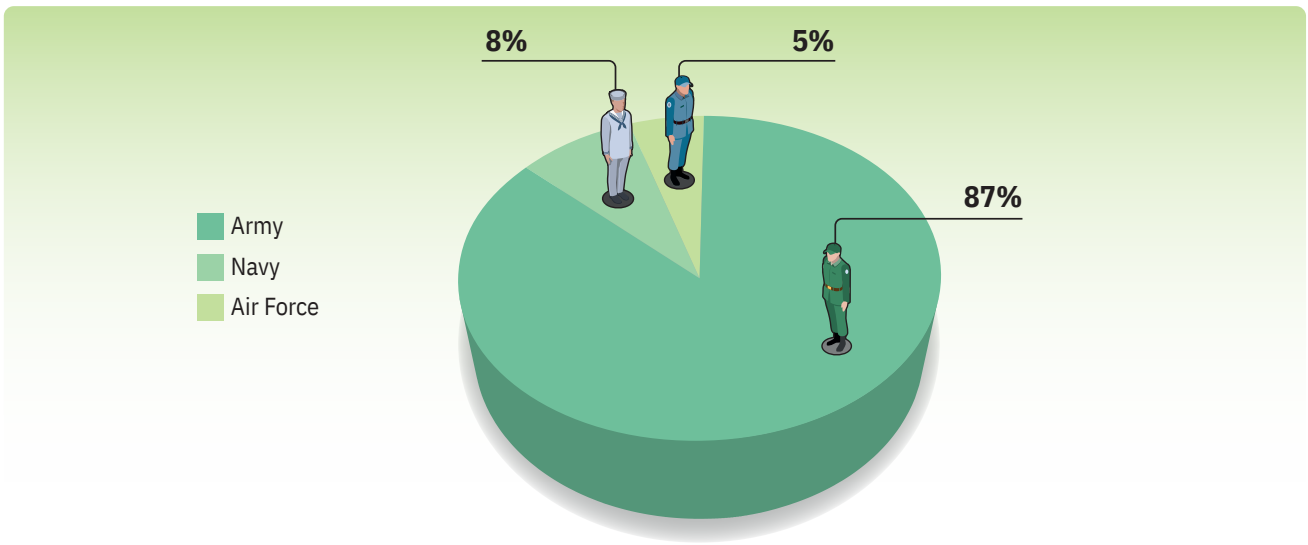
Guarantee national sovereignty in the maritime territory, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and inland waters, lakes and rivers of the Republic, exerting control over maritime borders in order to contribute, together with the Army and the Air Force, to ensure national defence.



Air Force

Conduct air operations to maintain and guarantee the sovereignty of national airspace, including through aerial warfare and dissuasion, as well as support land and maritime units, with the purpose of neutralizing any threat against national objectives. It shall also cooperate with other State institutions in national efforts.

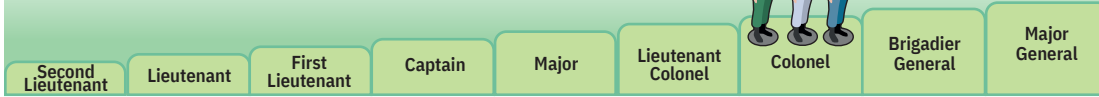
Distribution of Personnel



Source: Compilation based on the General Budget of the State Revenues and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2023, the official website of the Ministry of National Defence and Constitutive Law of the Guatemalan Army (DL N° 72-90 - 1990/12/13. Last Amendment: DL N° 14-2022 - 2022/03/18); percentages according to last reliable data 2016.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



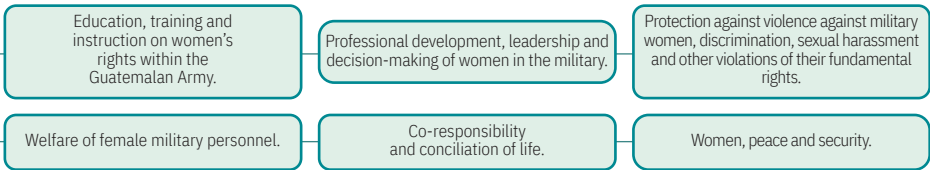
Of the total number of Armed Forces **15.7%** are women.

Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Navy, Colonel is equivalent to Captain. In the Air Force, the name of the rank is the same.

Policy on Military Women in the Guatemalan Army

Launched in 2024, its objective is to strengthen the observance and enforcement of the rights of women serving in the military so that their development is integral and meritocratic in all areas of the Guatemalan Army.

The Policy addresses the issue of women in the Armed Forces, based on six strategic axes:



Military Education

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL
Men and women aged 17/22 years old



Graduate as:
Second Lieutenant and Bachelor's degree in Resource and Technology Management

Since 2011, degrees are awarded based on specialization:
- Bachelor's Degree in Military Sciences – Aeronautical Engineer
- Bachelor's Degree in Aeronautical Sciences

Military Aviation School / 1913

Military Pilot training course.

Military Aviation Technical School / 1983

Training in: Air Reserve Assistants; Aircraft Mechanic Expert; Bachelor of Science and Humanities.

Naval School of Guatemala / 1960

Training of Naval Officers.

School of Communications and Electronics/ 1981

Training of personnel in the areas of telecommunications and electricity.

Military School of Music / 1872

Bachelor of Science and Arts with a specialization in music.

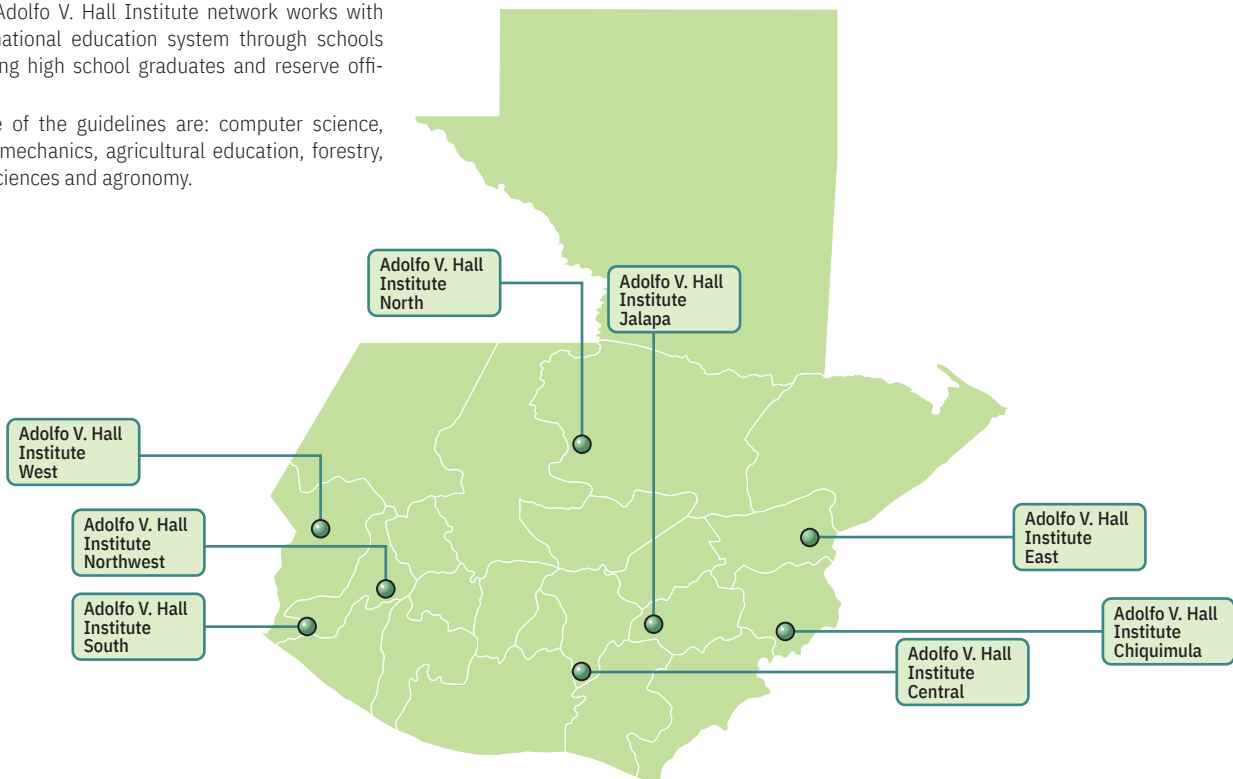
Military School of Nursing Assistants

Training of Nursing Assistants.

Adolfo V. Hall Institutes

The Adolfo V. Hall Institute network works with the national education system through schools training high school graduates and reserve officers.

Some of the guidelines are: computer science, auto mechanics, agricultural education, forestry, life sciences and agronomy.



Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Ministry of National Defence and *Política de la Mujer Militar del Ejército de Guatemala*.

Civic Military Service

In November 2010, by Government Agreement No. 345-2010, the Regulations of the Law on Civic Service were approved. These regulations define the modality of civic service, its organization, principles, forms of participation, exceptions and modalities for providing the service. The purpose of this training is to train Guatemalans for armed defence.

Civic service is aimed at young people between 18 and 24 years of age, through the completion of 728 hours of service. Young people aged 16 and under 18 may perform civic service in the social sphere. Methods of providing civic service:

Military service:
Performed in the different military commands, services and units.

Social Service:
Civil in nature, it focuses on the implementation of programs, projects and services for collective benefit and community assistance.

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted several exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023. They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighbouring countries of the region. These include:



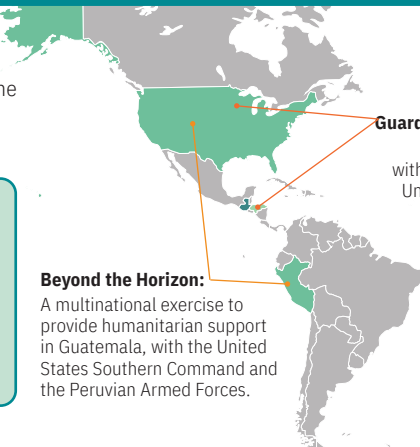
Multinational:

Multinational Combined Exercise Cooperation IX: multinational with Forces members of SICOFAA.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL: multinational conducted annually.

UNITAS: multinational conducted annually.

PANAMAX: Among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise

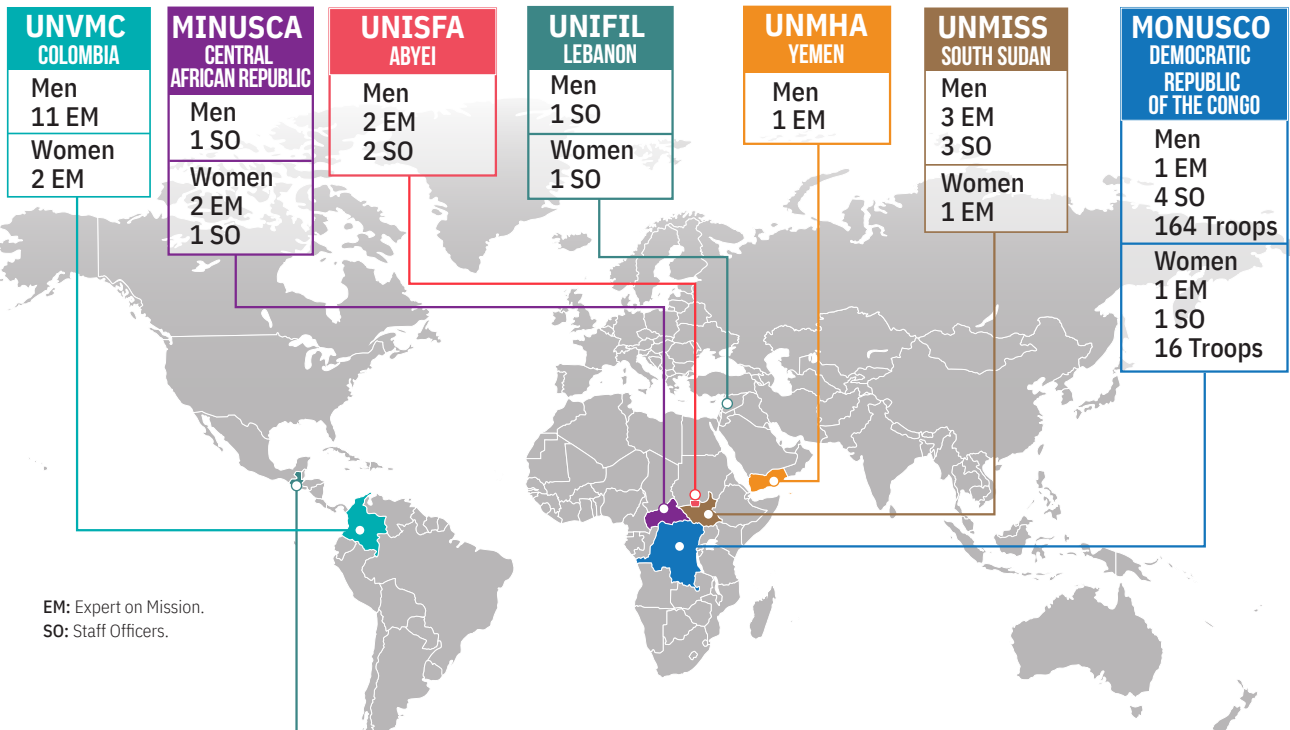


Guardian of Central America 2023: annual multinational exercise, with Honduras, Guatemala and the United States, to improve military cooperation.

Beyond the Horizon:

A multinational exercise to provide humanitarian support in Guatemala, with the United States Southern Command and the Peruvian Armed Forces.

Participation in Peace Operations



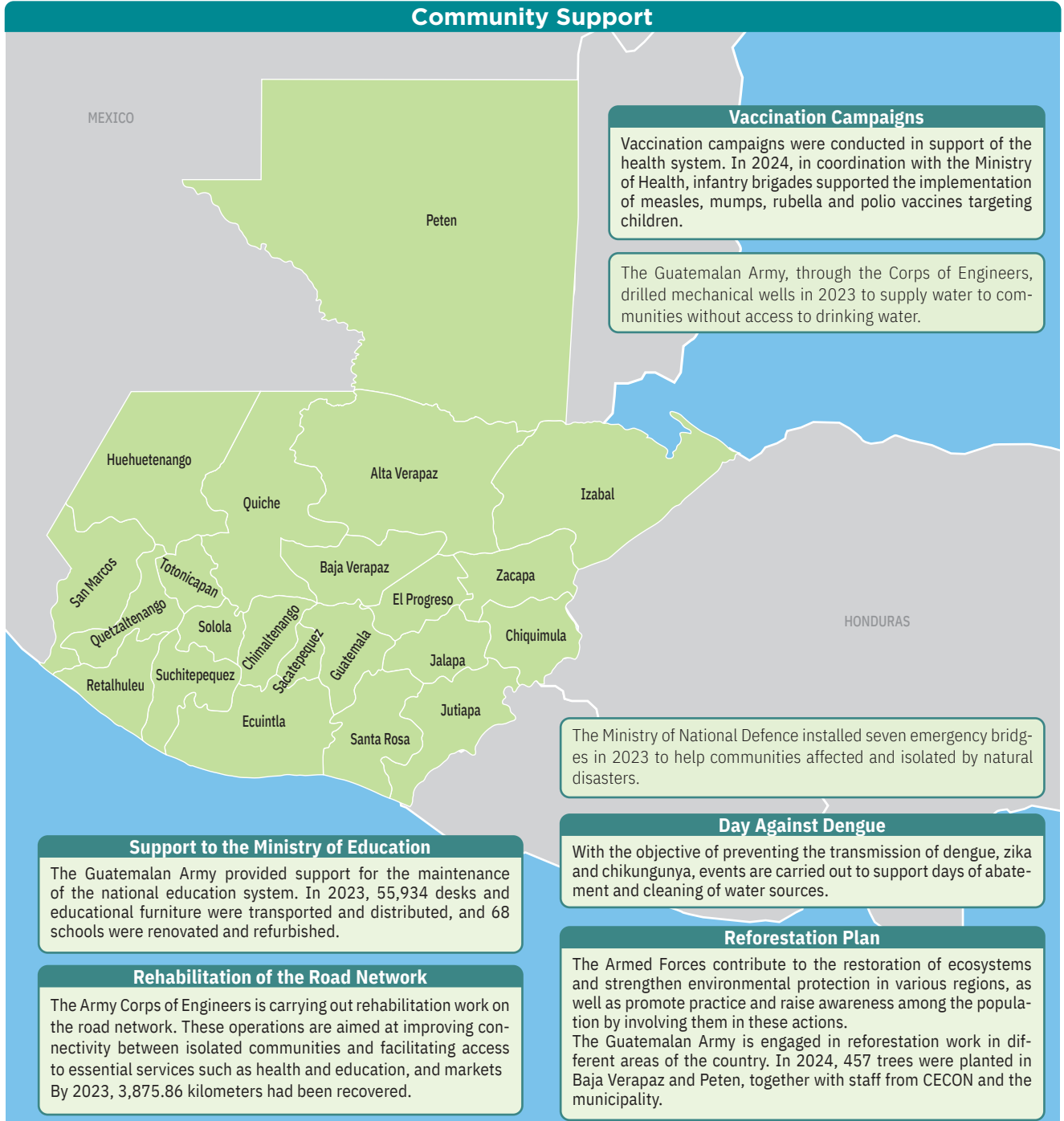
EM: Expert on Mission.
SO: Staff Officers.

Guatemala has the **Regional Peacekeeping Operations Training Centre (CREOMPAZ)**, established in 2005.

Guatemala contributes **218** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **10.82%** per cent of the total contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley del Servicio Cívico* (Decreto N° 20-2003); *Reglamento del Servicio Cívico* (AG 345-2010); and statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Community Support



Vaccination Campaigns

Vaccination campaigns were conducted in support of the health system. In 2024, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, infantry brigades supported the implementation of measles, mumps, rubella and polio vaccines targeting children.

The Guatemalan Army, through the Corps of Engineers, drilled mechanical wells in 2023 to supply water to communities without access to drinking water.

Support to the Ministry of Education

The Guatemalan Army provided support for the maintenance of the national education system. In 2023, 55,934 desks and educational furniture were transported and distributed, and 68 schools were renovated and refurbished.

Rehabilitation of the Road Network

The Army Corps of Engineers is carrying out rehabilitation work on the road network. These operations are aimed at improving connectivity between isolated communities and facilitating access to essential services such as health and education, and markets. By 2023, 3,875.86 kilometers had been recovered.

Day Against Dengue

With the objective of preventing the transmission of dengue, zika and chikungunya, events are carried out to support days of abatement and cleaning of water sources.

Reforestation Plan

The Armed Forces contribute to the restoration of ecosystems and strengthen environmental protection in various regions, as well as promote practice and raise awareness among the population by involving them in these actions. The Guatemalan Army is engaged in reforestation work in different areas of the country. In 2024, 457 trees were planted in Baja Verapaz and Peten, together with staff from CECON and the municipality.

The Ministry of National Defence installed seven emergency bridges in 2023 to help communities affected and isolated by natural disasters.

Risk and Emergency Management

National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED)

It is a decentralized entity created to prevent disasters or reduce their impact on society. It consists of:

- Public and private sector units and entities.
- The Minister of National Defence is the coordinator of the National Council, or in his absence, its deputy.
- The Executive Board for Disaster Reduction is the body responsible for taking decisions on immediate and urgent implementation, and consists of the Coordination of the National Council, the Executive Secretariat of CONRED, and any member of the National Council who is not a State official.

To manage disaster and emergency response, CONRED works with:

Center for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid and Assistance

Responsible for coordinating the process of administering international humanitarian aid and assistance, it is activated when national response capacities are exceeded. It is a temporary mechanism whose validity depends on the magnitude of the disaster or emergency.

Incident Command System

It seeks to bring all response groups (such as Fire departments, Police, Emergency Committees, Armed Forces, etc.) under the same system in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the response, as well as a rapid, coordinated and effective deployment.

Source: Compilation based on the *Memoria de Labores 2023-2024 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional*; the official X account of the Guatemalan Army; the official website of the CONRED; and the *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional 2023*.

Risk and Emergency Management

Guatemalan Army Humanitarian and Rescue Brigade

It is responsible, within the Guatemalan Army, for carrying out humanitarian and rescue operations, under orders from the National Defence Headquarters. As part of the CONRED National Response Plan, it aims to assist in the event of disasters or emergencies caused by natural or human-induced events and in humanitarian assistance at the national and international levels, at the request of any State.

It has the **Training, Humanitarian Assistance and Rescue School**, and conducts drills to improve preparedness and response to a disaster or emergency.



Flood Relief Support

The Guatemalan Army carries out flood support operations. In the first months of 2024, 231 support operations were carried out in the departments of Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, Solola, Escuintla and Sacatepequez. Employed 2,318 personnel and benefited approximately 6,337.

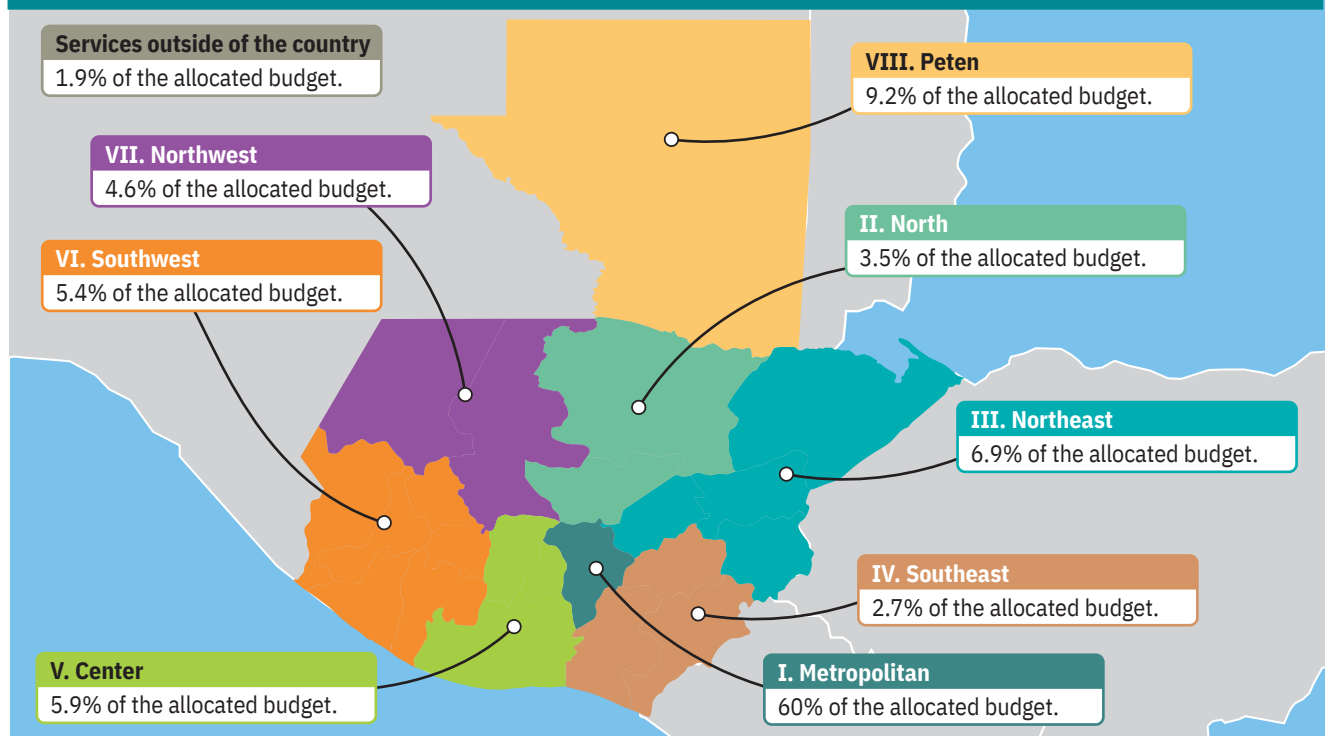
Assistance with Wildfire Management

In support of the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) and the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), the Guatemalan Army, with its specialized units, carries out forest fire mitigation operations. In 2023, operations were carried out that allowed to mitigate 3,889 hectares of fire.

Protection of Aquatic Areas

In 2023, 33,851 operations were carried out for the regulation of boats and ships in aquatic spaces. Patrols, visits and inspections were carried out to protect life and the aquatic environment.

Internal Order



Inter-institutional Operations

The Guatemalan Army, in conjunction with the National Civil Police, the Inter-Agency Council for the Prevention of Tax Fraud and Smuggling and the National Council for Protected Areas, carried out 251,162 military operations in 2023 to ensure the security of the population.

In 2023, the Army disabled and destroyed 13 clandestine landing strips in the departments of Peten, Retalhuleu, Escuintla, and Alta Verapaz.

Military Operations Against Transnational Organized Crime

In 2023, based on the operations conducted by the Guatemalan Army, the following was achieved:

- Seizure of 3,621 packages of cocaine.
- Seizure of 3 aircrafts.
- Eradication of 539,248 marijuana plants; 7,976,525 coca shrubs; and 321,983 opium poppy plants.

Territorial Control Plan in Border Areas

It aims to strengthen security in the border areas of the country and combat any transnational threat. It is led by the Ministries of Interior and National Defence, unifying efforts for the development of joint operations at the borders.

In 2023, the Guatemalan Army conducted 900 operations on the border between Guatemala and Mexico. Checkpoints were also established along various border routes to ensure the safety of the population.

In 2023, the Guatemalan Army, together with El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, conducted 31,364 bi-national patrols to control vehicular and fluvial crossings at borders.

Source: Compilation based on the Multi-annual Operative Plan 2024-2028 of the Ministry of National Defence; official website of the Ministry of National Defence; and the official X account of the Army of Guatemala.



HAITI



Population 11,724,800 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 27,750 km²

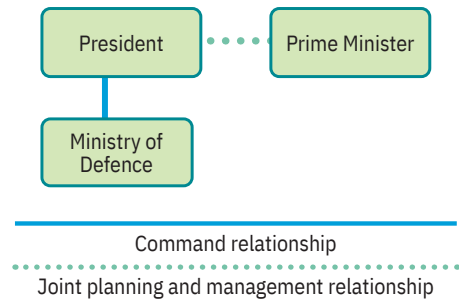
GDP (US\$) 24,046,000.000

GDP per capita (US\$) 2,050

Armed Forces Personnel 512

Defence Budget (US\$): 25,132,573

The Defence System



Standing Committee on National Defence

The Standing Committee on National Defence is a structure that reports directly to the Minister. Its mission is to help determine the broad outlines of national defence policy and identify the various threats to security. It is multisectoral, multidisciplinary and includes political scientists, military personnel, university professors, historians, jurists, sociologists, economists and other experts in the relevant fields.

Legal Framework

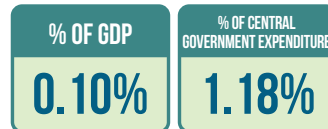
National Legislation

- Law on the control and repression of illicit drug trafficking (2001/09/24).
- Law on the establishment of a National Commission for the Fight against Drugs (2002/05/31).
- Law on the establishment, organization and operation of the National Police (1994/11/29).
- Decree on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Defence (2015/10/26).
- Decree on the creation, organization and operation of the Intelligence Agency (2020/11/26).

The Budget

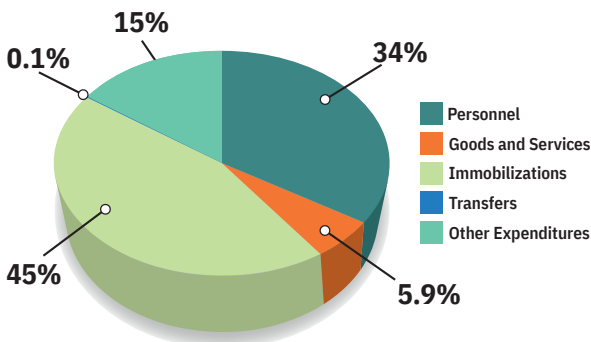
Ministry of Defence Budget, Fiscal Year 2023-2024 (in Gourdes)

Office of the Minister	141,357,966
General Directorate for Internal Services	2,222,720,311
Armed Forces	1,295,716,957
TOTAL	3,659,797,258

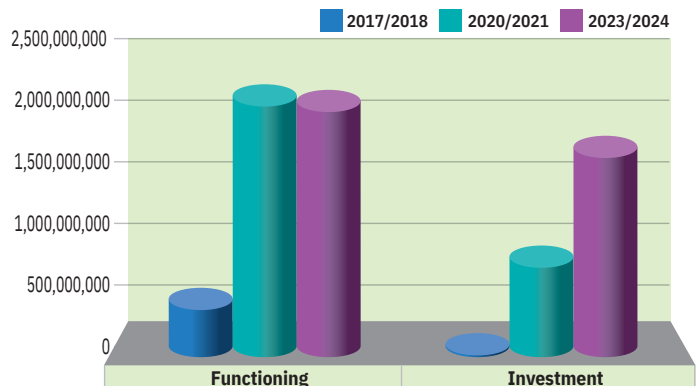


Budget 2024

Budget for Fiscal Year 2023-2024, by Expenditure Item



Budget, Defence Function



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; Decree on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Defence (2015/10/26); Documents annexes au budget général de l'exercice fiscal 2023-2024; and Exposé des motifs du budget général, exercice fiscal 2023-2024.

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

2015

MISSION

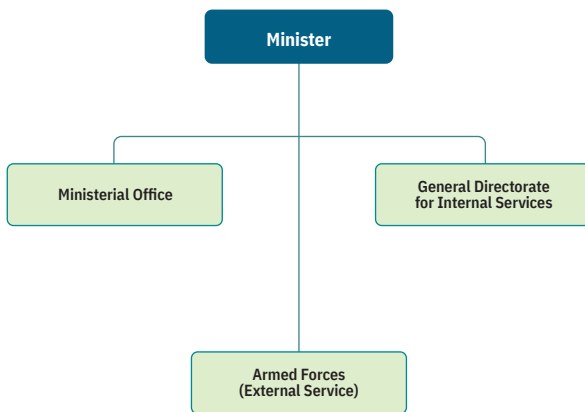
Formulate the Government’s policy in the field of defence in all its dimensions within the framework of the general policy defined by the Head of Government.

MANDATES

- Ensuring the defence of the land, border, sea, river and air territory of the Republic.
- Ensuring the security and physical integrity of the territory, population, and contributing to national security in all its dimensions.
- Participate in the maintenance of peace throughout the territory of the Republic in cases of force majeure.
- Participate in the development and coordination of measures to be taken in the event of war, civil unrest or natural disasters.
- Ensuring the development, modernization and maintenance of military infrastructure.
- Ensure compliance with laws, measures, alliances, conventions, agreements, treaties and other legal instruments relating to defence.
- Ensure the control of the manufacture, purchase, sale and distribution of weapons of war, munitions, equipment and explosives on national territory in accordance with international and national legislation.
- Establish the military maps of the Republic.
- Develop and supervise the training and education policy for members of the defence forces with a view to ensuring their versatility and integration.
- Participate in the development and implementation of national plans to combat illicit trafficking in goods, drugs, weapons and persons, piracy and terrorism, within the framework of agreements, treaties and conventions relating to transnational organized crime.
- Issue, if applicable, building permits in the vicinity of a military construction.
- Control the acquisition, import, export and use of military equipment and materials.
- Collect and manage all information related to national defence.
- Coordinate the participation of defence forces in development tasks.
- Participate in the organization and supervision of the activities of the military service.
- Manage military decorations.
- Participate in the fight against cybercrime.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term “Defence” becomes part of the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



Risk Analysis

The authorities raised the following risks that may affect forecasts and planning during the current year:

- Intensification of socio-political instability.
- Uncertainties remain as to the restoration of a security climate.
- Unexpected crises in the shortage of petroleum products or resulting from the crisis between the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- Major natural disasters.

Targets 2023-2024

Review the laws governing the Ministry of Defence and related structures, and submit them to the Council of Ministers.

Ensure the security and integrity of the territory, population and contribute to national security in all its dimensions.

Assisting the civilian population in the event of disasters or emergency situations, including by strengthening the means for civil defence of the territory.

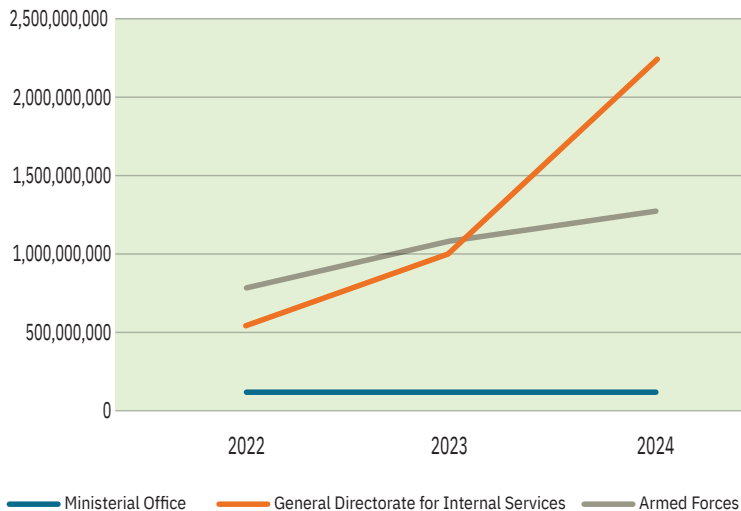
Actively participate, together with the Haitian National Police (HNP), in the fight against the proliferation of armed gangs, the fight against trafficking in weapons and narcotics, and the fight against cyber-crime.

Strengthen control of land, sea, river and air borders. Recruit new types of military personnel to be deployed in the protection of strategic public sites.

Actively participate in the management of natural risks, disasters and catastrophes.

Involve the Armed Forces in the cleaning and security operations of certain districts of the metropolitan area.

Budget, by Service



Source: Decree on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Defence (2015/10/26); Documents annexes au budget général de l'exercice fiscal 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024; and Exposé des motifs du budget général, exercice fiscal 2023-2024.

The Armed Forces

Mission:

The Haitian Armed Forces are responsible for the defence and integrity of the territory of the Republic.



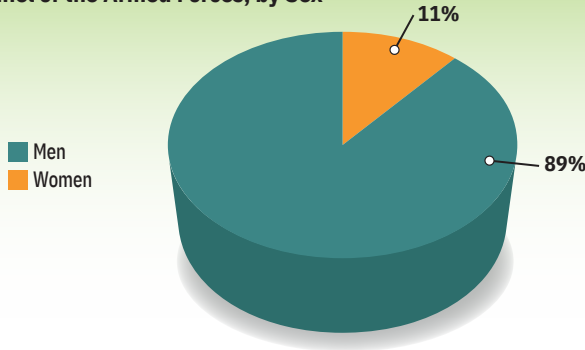
MEN 458

Military personnel, 2023-2024

54 WOMEN



Personnel of the Armed Forces, by Sex

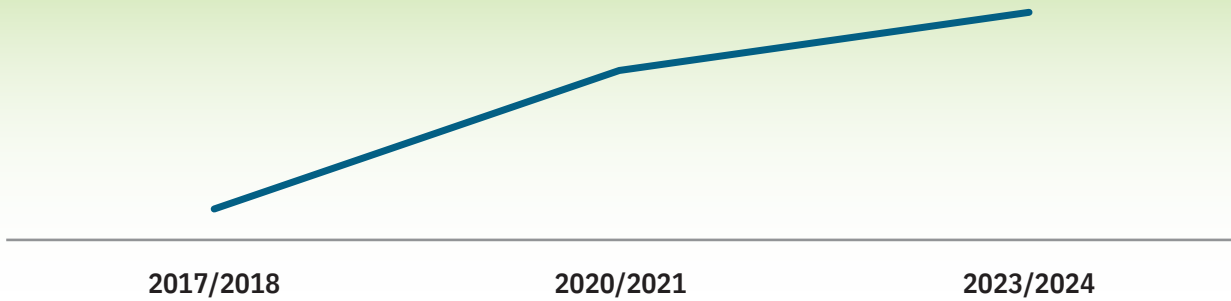


Starting from the period 2019-2020, budgetary resources for the Armed Forces of Haiti are presented.

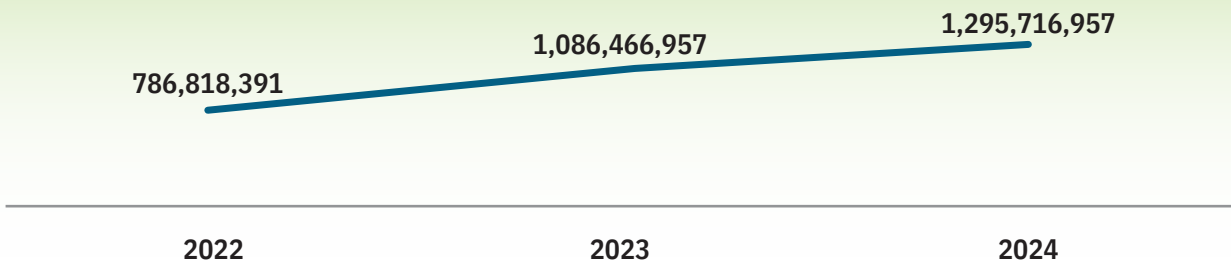
Recruitment Commission

3,960 APPLICANTS
to join the Forces were invited to submit their documentation in August 2024.

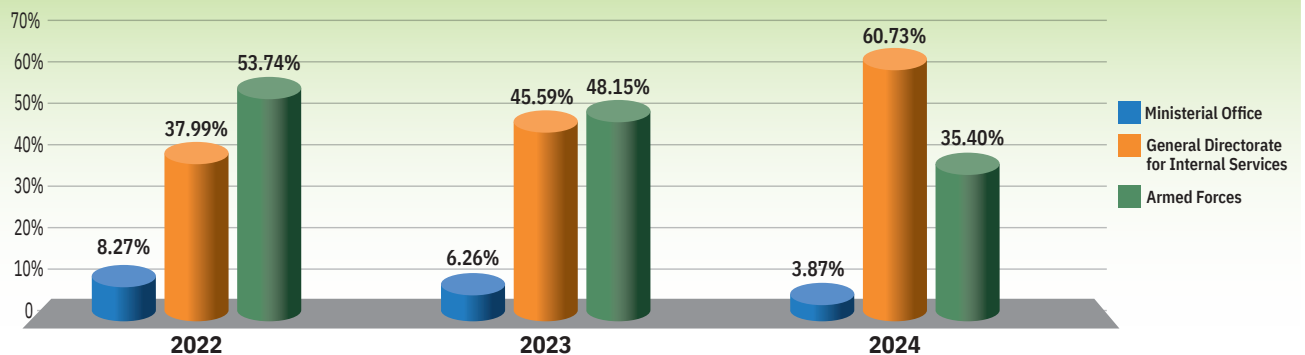
Defence Function, Evolution



Budgetary Resources - Armed Forces (in Gourdes)



Resource Development, by Service



Source: Compilation based on the information found on the official website of the Ministry of Defence; Documents annexes au budget général de l'exercice fiscal 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024; and Exposé des motifs du budget général, exercice fiscal 2023-2024.

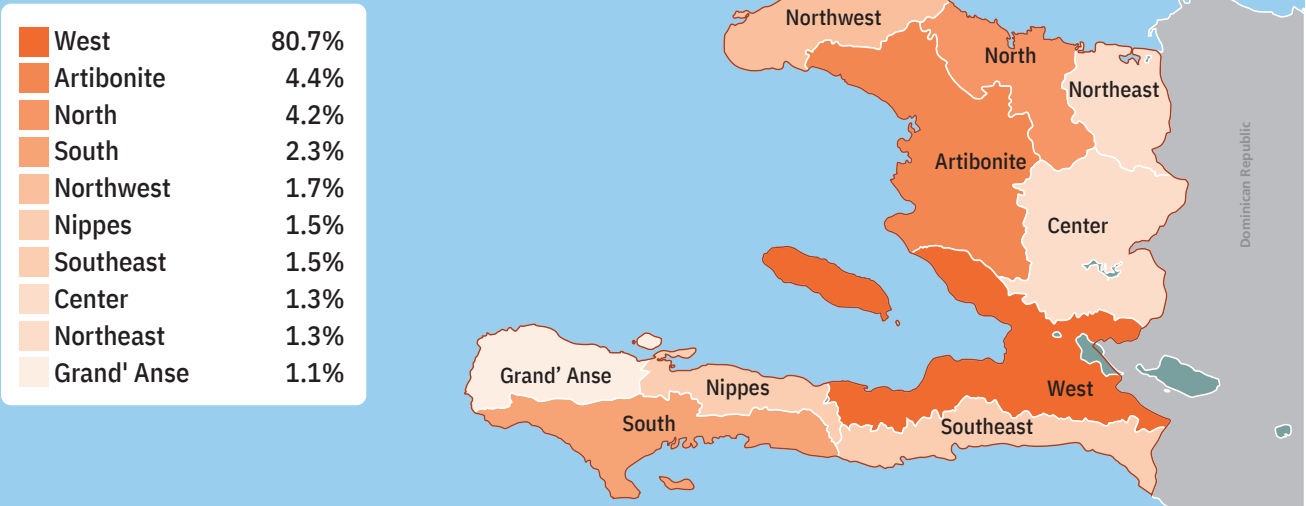
Internal Order

After fifteen years of peace operations, in 2019 MINUJUSTH was closed down, establishing the United Nations BINUH, whose mandate includes advising the Government on political stability, governance, strengthening the rule of law, and the protection and promotion of human rights.

The security situation has deteriorated in recent years, especially as a result of criminal gangs. The Haitian National Police, which was reconstituted during the MINUSTAH mandate, has faced enormous challenges.



Homicides by Department. 2021-2022



Multinational Security Support Mission (MSS)

Negotiations were initiated in 2023 to establish a multinational mission to support the situation in Haiti. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2699 states, inter alia:

Reaffirming that, in order to ensure the maintenance of public security, respect for human rights, the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of the Haitian justice system, it is important that the Haitian National Police be professional, self-sufficient and fully operational, has an adequate size, structure and equipment and is capable of carrying out the full range of police functions.

Condemning the increase in violence, criminal activities and human rights abuses and violations that undermine peace, stability and security in Haiti and the region, including kidnapping, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and migrants, homicides, extrajudicial killings and arms smuggling.

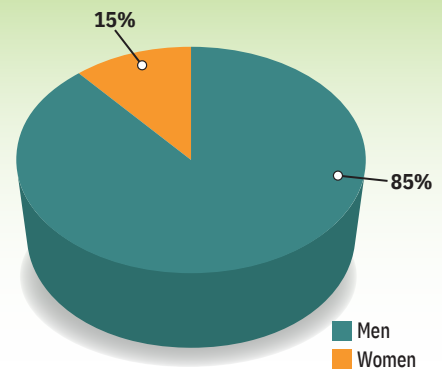
Authorizes Member States that have notified the Secretary-General of their participation to form and deploy a multinational security support mission, with one country taking the lead, in close cooperation and coordination with the Government of Haiti, for an initial period of 12 months.

This mission, according to the Resolution, will provide operational support to the Haitian National Police, including through the enhancement of its capacity through the planning and conduct of joint security support operations, in its work to counter gangs and improve security conditions in Haiti, which is characterised by kidnapping, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and weapons, homicides, extrajudicial killing and recruitment of children by armed groups and criminal networks. It will also provide support to ensure the safety of critical infrastructure sites and transit locations, such as airports, ports, schools, hospitals and major intersections.

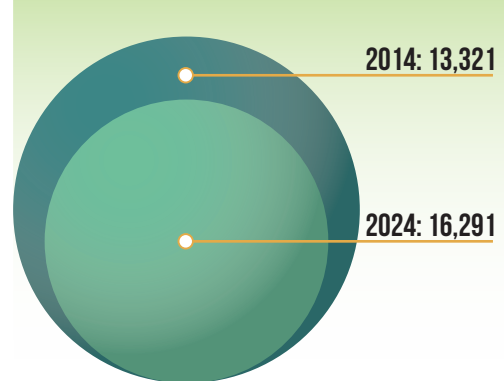
Kenya has committed 1,000 police personnel and will lead the campaign.

Other countries that have pledged assistance include: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Canada, Chad, France, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and the United States.

Police Personnel, by Sex



National Police of Haiti, Total Personnel



Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report Criminal Violence extends beyond Port-au-Prince. The situation in Lower Artibonite from January 2022 to October 2023. Interim report of the Panel of Experts on Haiti submitted pursuant to resolution 2700 (2023), S/2024/253. OCHA, Advocacy Note for the immediate mobilisation of resources. UNODC, Haiti's criminal markets: mapping trends in firearms and drug trafficking. United Nations, Security Council, Resolution 2699 – S/RES/2699 (2023).



HONDURAS



Population 10,593,800 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 112,490 km²

GDP (US\$) 37,355,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 3,526

Armed Forces Personnel 19,786

Defence Budget (US\$) 461,868,166

The Secretariat of National Defence was created in 1954.

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

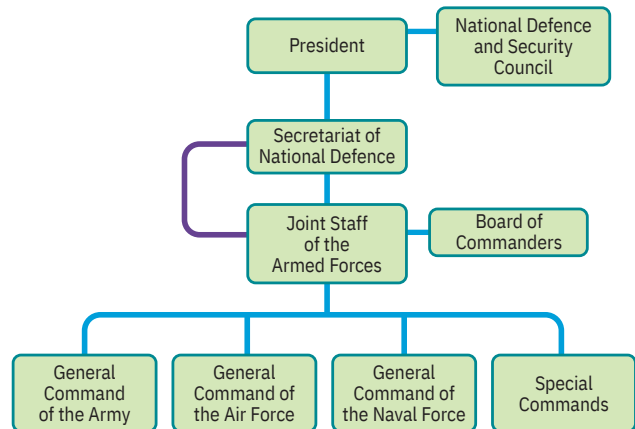
Systems and concepts

Law on Military Social Security (Decree N° 905 – 1980/04/29).
 Constitutional Law of the Armed Forces (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29. Last Amendment: Decree N° 230 - 2013/02/27).
 Special Law on the National Defence and Security Council (Decree N° 239 - 2011/12/12).
 National Intelligence Act (Decree N° 211- 2013/04/15).
 Inter-institutional Security Strategy Law and Comprehensive Government Security Response (TIGRES) (Decree N° 103 - 2013/06/27).
 Law on the protection of airspace sovereignty (Decree N° 347 - 2014/03/03).
 Firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials control Act (Decree N° 101 – 2019/02/08. Last Amendment: Decree N° 146 – 2023/04/03).
 Law on transparency and access to public information and its rules of procedure (Decree N° 170 – 2006/12/30. Last Amendment: Decree N° 60 – 2022/07/02).
 Law for the classification of public documents related to national security and defence (Decree N° 418 –2014/03/07. Last Amendment: Decree N° 12 – 2022/03/15).

Military Organization

Military Penal Code (Decree N° 76 - 1906/03/01. Last Amendment: Decree N° 47 - 1937/01/22).
 Law on military service (Decree N° 98 - 1985/08/22).
 Personnel Act for members of the Armed Forces (Decree N° 231 - 2005/10/11).
 Law on the Military Social Security Institute (Decree N° 167 - 2006/11/27).
 Law on the Military Police of Public Order (Decree N° 168 - 2013/08/24. Last Amendment: Decree N° 286 - 2014/02/14).

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

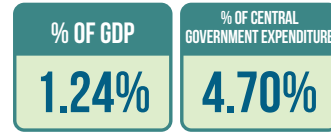
The President may receive the advice of the National Defence and Security Council. They exercise command of the Armed Forces, either directly or through the Secretary of Defence, who in turn has the Joint Staff as the highest military technical body for advice, planning, coordination and supervision. The Board of Commanders is the consultative body, composed of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Inspector General of the Armed Forces and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. The Congress exercises the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the National Defence Committee.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley Constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Decree N° 39 – 2001/29/10. Last Amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27, and *Ley Especial del Consejo Nacional de Defensa y Seguridad* (Decree N° 239 – 2011/12/12).

The Budget

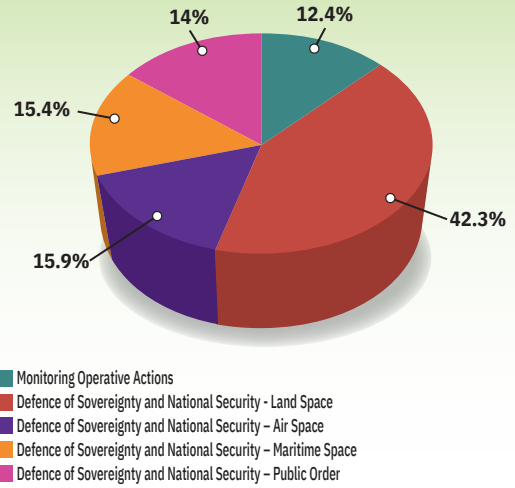
Defence Budget, 2024 (in Lempiras)

Programs	Amount
Central Activities	781,562,814
National Defence Strategic System	855,654,775
Defence of National Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity	8,184,445,616
National Security Operational Systems	729,983,869
Military Health System	161,783,178
Support Operations to Ecosystem and Environmental Sustainability	67,231,141
Industrial Production of the Honduran Armed Forces	208,618,108
Institutional Support Operations Command	197,231,335
Training and University Promotion	64,926,265
Transfers	134,213,623
TOTAL	11,385,650,724

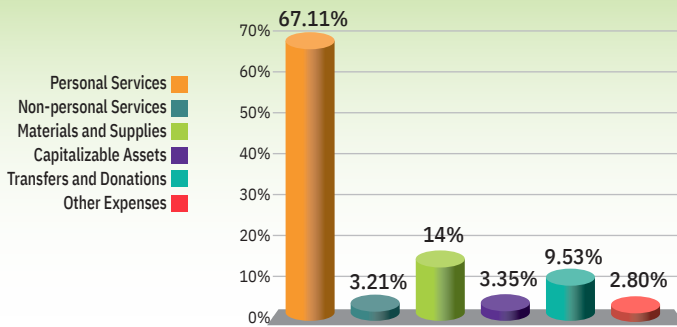


Budget 2024

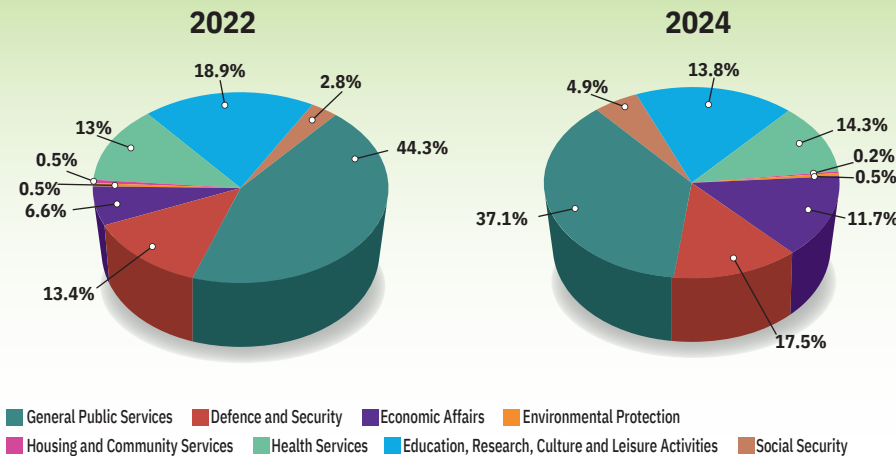
Defence of National Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity Programme



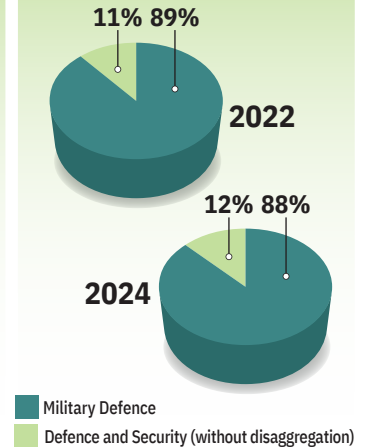
Budget by Expenditure Item



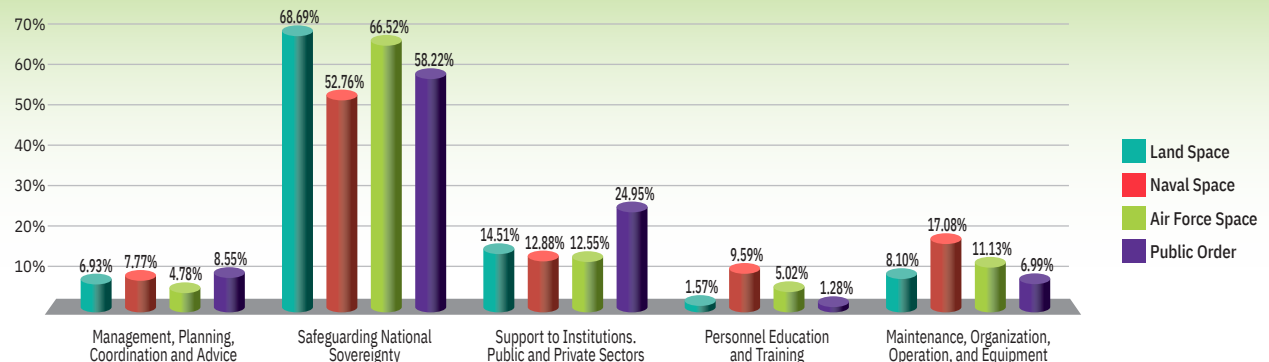
General Budget by Function



Distribution, Defence and Security Function



Sovereignty Defence Programme, by Spaces



Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica del presupuesto*, Decreto Legislativo 62/2023, and information available on the Secretariat of Finances, SEFIN. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Honduras (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 24.6513 Lempiras, January 2024).

The Secretariat of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1954

**Average Tenure in Office for Secretaries:
2 YEARS 6 MONTHS**

MISSION

The Secretariat of National Defence is the State institution responsible for advising the President of the Republic on the formulation, coordination, implementation and evaluation of national defence policies; as well as managing the resources necessary to ensure the effective performance of the missions assigned to the Armed Forces.

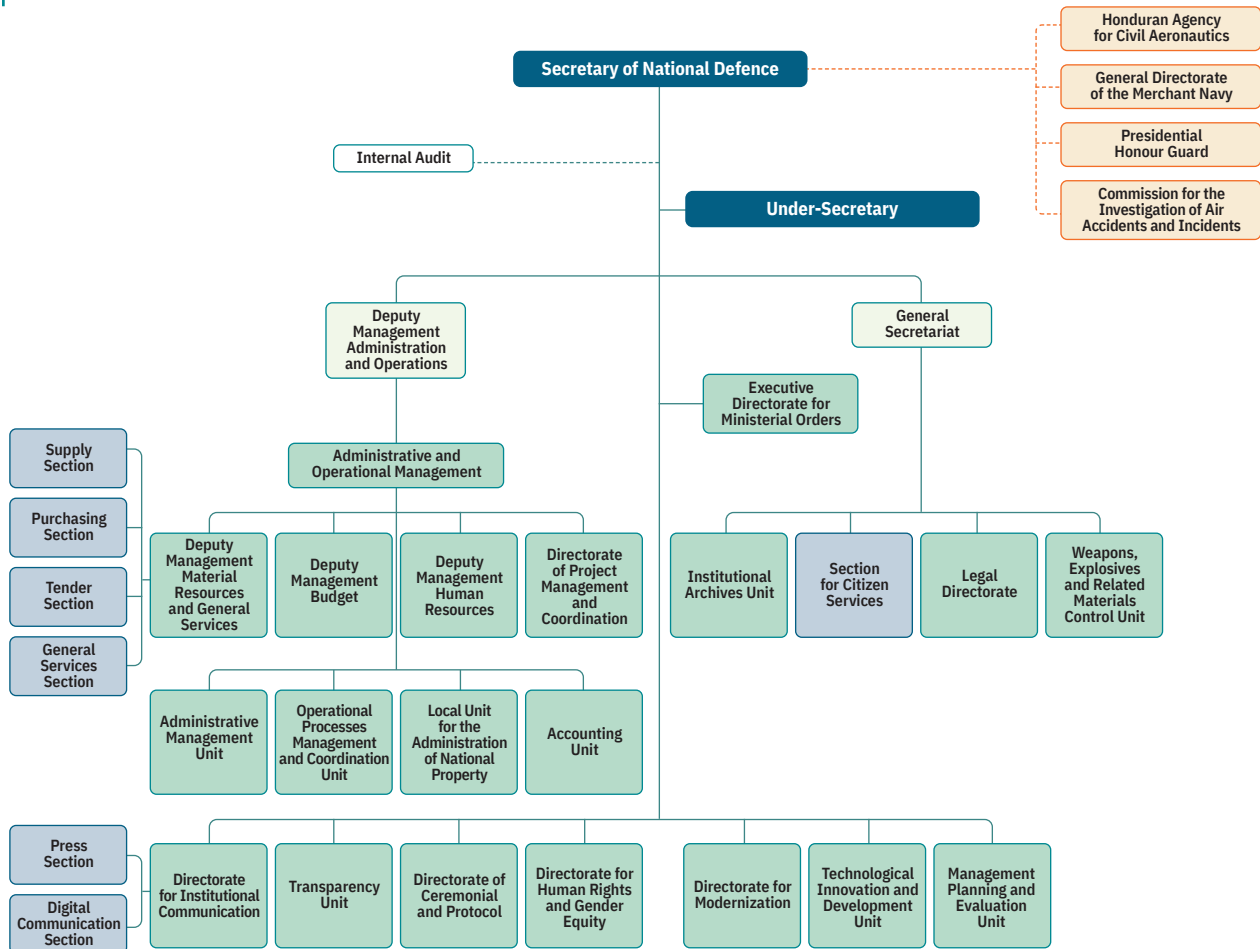
It is responsible for protecting national interests and objectives, thus contributing to the well-being and development of the Honduran population in ensuring its democratic processes and respecting its sovereign will.

MANDATES

- Ensure that the national defence policy is properly implemented.
- Represent Honduras in international defence agencies.
- Authorize, regulate and control the production, import, export, storage, lending, transport, purchase and sale of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other similar implements in accordance with the law.
- In relation to matters of concern to the Armed Forces:
 - The functions of the administrative body of the said bodies.
 - The endorsement of decrees, agreements, orders and ordinances issued by the General Commander of the Armed Forces.
- The endorsement of agreements and administrative orders and instructions issued by the Armed Forces Command.
- Conducting matters relating to the performance of voluntary military service in accordance with the law.
- Ensure that the operational and development programmes of the Armed Forces are implemented.
- Order the preparation or updating of national defence plans.
- Supervise, inspect and control the organization and operation of the Armed Forces.

*The year of establishment is the date on which the term "Defence" becomes part of the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



Strategic Objectives of the Secretariat of National Defence

1. Ensure the defence of territorial integrity and national sovereignty.
2. Improve the support services required by public and private sector institutions.
3. Improve the training and education of military personnel in military training centres and units.
4. Improve medical care for members of the Armed Forces and their families.
5. Conserve and protect ecosystems and the environment, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change for the benefit of the Honduran population.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley Constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29); Secretariat of Finances, *Informe de seguimiento y evaluación de la ejecución presupuestaria física y financiera al segundo trimestre 2024*; and the official website of the Secretariat of National Defence.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces are constituted to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic, maintain peace, public order and the rule of the Constitution, the principles of free suffrage and alternance in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic. Cooperate with the National Police in maintaining public order.

They cooperate with the Secretariats of State and other institutions, at their request, in literacy, education, agriculture, environmental protection, transport, communications, health and agrarian reform. Participate in international peace missions, on the basis of international treaties, provide logistical support, technical advice, communications and transport, fight against drug trafficking, and collaborate with staff and facilities to deal with natural disasters and emergency situations, as well as in programmes for the protection and conservation of the ecosystem, academic education and technical training of their members and others of national interest.

They also cooperate with public security institutions, at the request of the Secretary of State in the Security Office, to combat terrorism, arms trafficking and organized crime, as well as in the protection of the powers of the State and the Electoral Tribunal, at the request of the latter, in their installation and operation.

(Constitution, Arts. 272 y 274)

Specific Missions



Army

The Army is the force responsible for defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic in the land space.



Naval Force

The Naval Force contributes to the fulfillment of the constitutional mission assigned to the Armed Forces, mainly in maritime, fluvial, lacustrine and island areas, maintaining the security and control of coasts and maritime borders and preserving marine resources in territorial waters, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.



Air Force

The Air Force contributes to defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic, especially in respect of airspace.

Joint Staff

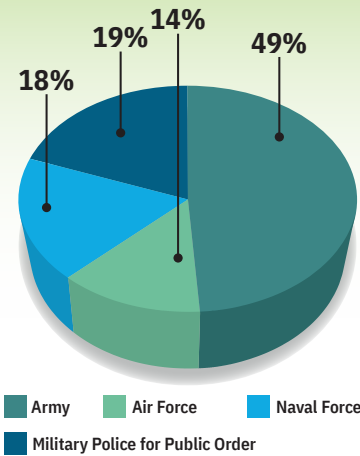
It is a senior military technical advisory, planning, coordinating and oversight body under the Secretary of Defence.

Armed Forces Personnel

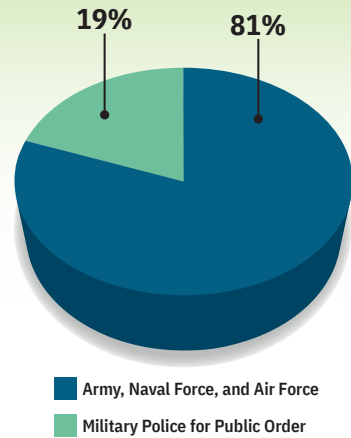
Number of Personnel, by Force and PMOP

ARMY	9,638
AIR FORCE	2,763
NAVAL FORCE	3,573
MILITARY POLICE FOR PUBLIC ORDER (PMOP)	3,812
TOTAL OF FORCES:	19,786

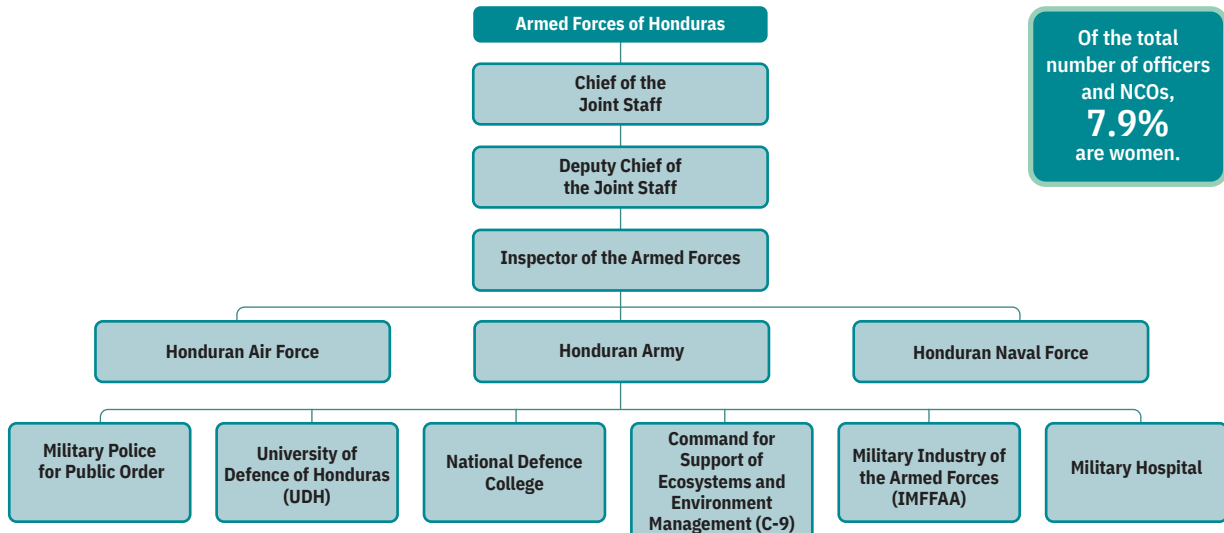
Personnel, by Force and PMOP



Distribution, Forces and PMOP



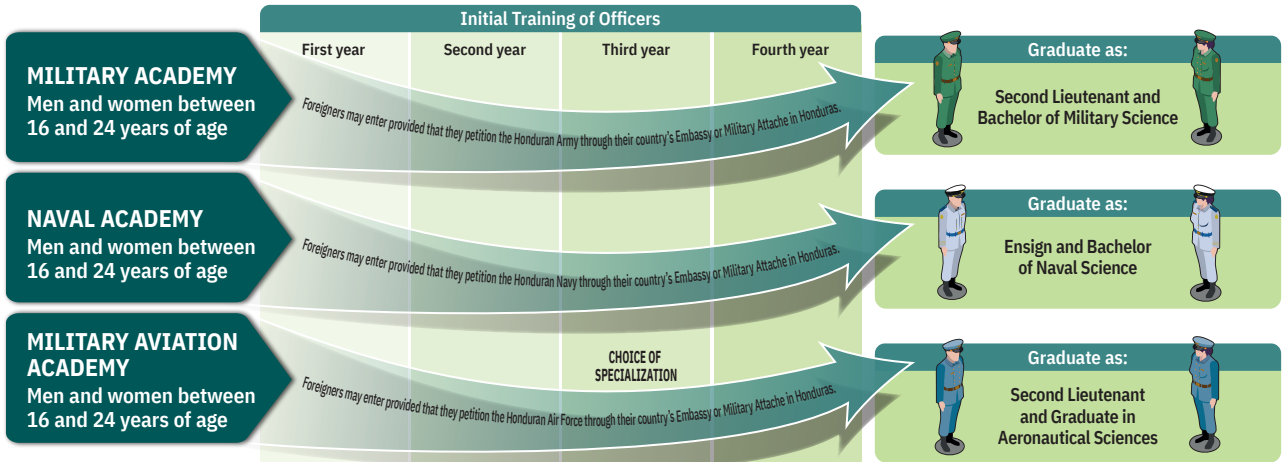
Armed Forces of Honduras - Organizational Chart



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **7.9%** are women.

Source: Compilation based on the political Constitution; *Ley Constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29); and Budget Law.

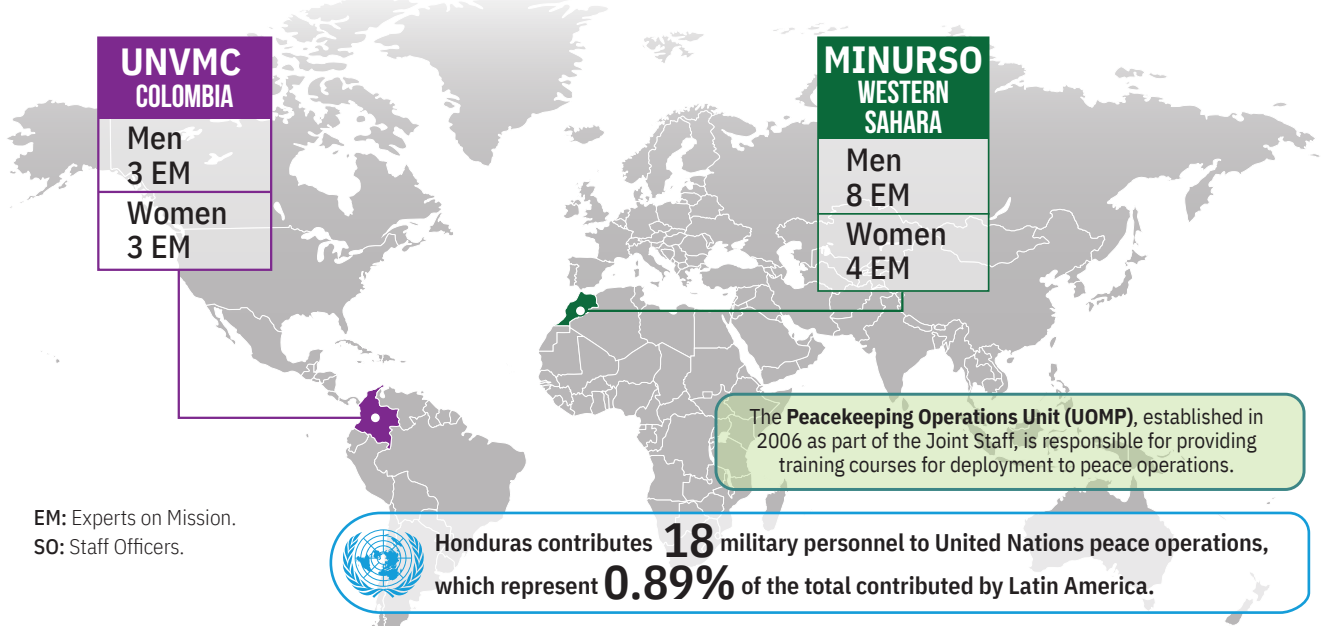
Military Education



Military Service

In constitutional terms it is voluntary in peacetime for all citizens between the ages of 18 and 28. In the event of an international war, all Hondurans capable of defending and serving their country are soldiers.

Participation in Peace Operations



Community Support



Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Secretariat of National Defence. Statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to the UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Internal Order

According to the Constitution, the Armed Forces cooperate with public security institutions at the request of the Secretariat for Security in order to combat terrorism, arms trafficking and organized crime. The current mechanism of this cooperation is developed on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary for Security, after which an order or plan of operations is drawn up between the Armed Forces and the National Police to establish the details of the operation. They are mainly engaged in urban patrolling and anti-drug-trafficking patrols and operations.



Military Police for Public Order

Legal Framework

Law on the Military Police of Public Order (Decree N° 168 - 2013/08/24. Last Amendment: Decree N° 286 - 2014/02/14).

Character

It is constituted as a Special Command of the Armed Forces. The members of the Military Police must undergo the same tests of confidence as those applied to the National Police.

Functions

- Act quickly in circumstances of insecurity affecting public order and constituting emergency situations, and/or affecting persons or property.
- Cooperate in the recovery of areas where organized crime is present.
- Carry out research and intelligence tasks.
- Make arrests and hand over to the authorities those they detain.
- Combat the offences of smuggling and tax fraud, as well as in those other functions or actions that are ordered by the President of the Republic.

National Security Plan “Solution against Crime” (SCC)

It is a strategy developed by the Secretariat, and approved by the National Council for Defence and Security, for the intervention and control of crime in the country, especially in areas with high incidence of serious crimes such as drug trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, and others related to organized crime

PHASES

With the implementation of Phase II of the National Plan, the Armed Forces are collaborating with the National Penitentiary Institute and will enable the battalions to serve as emergency detention centers, in compliance with international standards.

PHASE I

Focused on identifying and capturing leaders of criminal organizations, as well as intervening in the areas most affected by crime. Included actions such as the transfer of dangerous prisoners to specialized detention centres and the intensification of criminal investigations.

PHASE II

Adopted in March 2023, continues the actions of the first phase.

PHASE III

2024. Includes the urgent construction of an Emergency Detention Centre for 20,000 detainees in the eastern zone, the intensification of the capture of criminal leaders and the classification of these criminals as terrorists. In addition, legal reforms are ordered to increase the severity of sentences, block communications in prisons and other measures that strengthen the country's security and justice system.

National Defence and Security Council

Created by article 287 of the Constitution of the Republic, it is the highest permanent body responsible for directing, designing and supervising general policies in the field of security, national defence and intelligence. It is composed of:

- The President of the Republic, acting as President of the Council.
- The President of the National Congress.
- The Chief Justice.
- The Attorney General.
- The Secretary of State in the Security Office.
- The Secretary of State in the Office of National Defence.

Action by the Armed Forces and the Military Police for Public Order



During the phases of the National Security Plan, both the Armed Forces and the Military Police for Public Order carry out actions and activities.

- Armed Forces
- Military Police for Public Order

Source: Compilation based on the National Security Plan Solution to Crime (SCC); Presidential Communiqués; official site of the Secretariat of National Defence; official Facebook account of the Armed Forces, and the official X account of the Secretariat of National Defence.

MEXICO

Population	128,455,600 inhabitants
Territorial Extension	1,946,380 km²
GDP (US\$)	2,017,025,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	15,702
Armed Forces Personnel	259,813
Defence Budget (US\$)	19,612,396,324

The Secretariat of National Defence was created in 1937.

The Secretariat of the Navy was created in 1940.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Act to preserve the Country's neutrality (DOF 1939/11/10. Last Amendment: DOF 2018/06/21).

Organic Law for Federal Public Administration (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01).

National Security Act (DOF 2005/01/31. DOF 2022/11/25).

General Act on National Public Security System (DOF 2009/01/02. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/04/25).

General Civil Protection Act 2012/06/06. Last Amendment: DOF 2021/05/20).

Military Organization

Navy General Ordinance (DOF 1912/01/01. Last Amendment: DOF 2000/10/19).

Discipline Act of the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 1926/03/15. Last Amendment: DOF 2004/12/10).

Military Justice Code (DOF 1933/08/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/05).

Military Service Act (DOF 1940/09/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/09/18).

Firearms and Explosives Law (DOF 1972/01/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/12/06).

Act creating the Army and Air Force University (DOF 1975/12/29).

Rewards Act of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 1985/01/14. Last Amendment: 2021/11/22).

Organic Law of the National Bank of the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOF 1986/01/13. Last Amendment: DOF 2014/01/10).

Organic Law of the Army and Air Force (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/20).

Law of ports (DOF 1993/07/19. Last Amendment: 2020/12/07).

Civil aviation Act (DOF 1995/05/12. Last Amendment: 2023/05/03).

Discipline Act for the personnel of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2002/12/13).

Organic Law of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2021/10/14. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01).

Act on promotions and rewards in the Army and Air Force (DOF 2003/10/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/20).

Act for the Armed Forces Social Security Institute (DOF 2003/07/09. Last Amendment: DOF 2019/05/07).

Act for verification, adjustment and calculation of services of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2004/06/14. Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).

Promotions Act for the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2004/06/25. Last Amendment: DOF 2011/06/01).

Military education Act for the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2005/12/23. Last Amendment: 2022/01/17).

Act for verification, adjustment and calculation of services in the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2006/02/09. Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).

Military Code of Criminal Procedure (DOF 2016/06/15. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/05/09).

Law of naval education (DOF 12/03/2019. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/03/24).

Mexican airspace protection Act (DOF 2023/03/01).

The Defence System

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graph TD
    President --> NSC[National Security Council]
    President --> ND[National Defence Secretariat]
    President --> SN[Secretariat of the Navy]
    ND --> JCS[Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Defence]
    SN --> GS[General Staff of the Navy]
    
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Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The President convenes the National Security Council, composed of the Secretaries of Government, Defence, Navy, Public Security, Economy and Public Credit, Public Service, Foreign Affairs and Communications and Transportation, the Attorney General of the Republic and the General Director of the National Research and Security Center, as a deliberative body to establish and articulate relevant policies. The Secretary of Defence holds the High Command of the Army and the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy that of the Navy of Mexico. Each Secretariat has a General Staff to fulfill its functions technically and operationally. The Congress holds Constitutionally granted powers and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the defence committees in both chambers.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03); and *Ley de Seguridad Nacional* (DOF 2005/01/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2021/05/20).

% OF GDP

0.97%

% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

6.79%

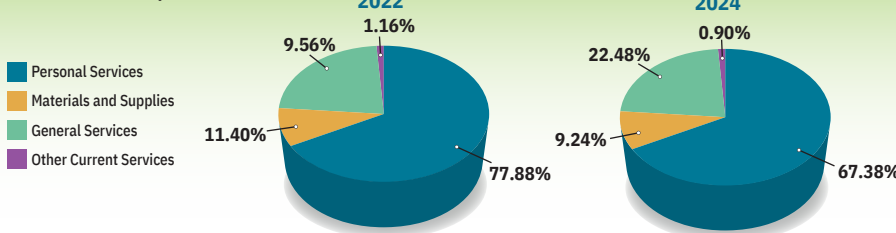
The Budget

Secretariat of National Defence (SEDENA). Budget 2024 (in Mexican Pesos)

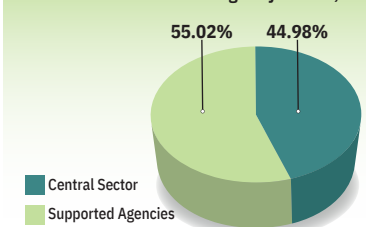
Budget 2024

Responsible Unit	Current Expenditure				Investment Expenditure	Total
	Personal Services	Operating Cost	Subsidies	Other Current	Physical Investment	
Central Sector	86,675,471,742	21,172,121,147	56,186,570	1,191,302,837	7,609,032,326	116,704,114,622
General Directorate of Administration	9,464,174,740	849,603,748	-	-	-	10,313,778,488
General Staff of National Defence	7,807,459,851	929,829,707	-	1,042,070,970	-	9,779,360,528
General Directorate of Military Industry	1,513,345,186	345,100,108	-	-	-	1,858,445,294
General Directorate of Clothing and Equipment Manufacturing	697,184,538	409,610,551	-	-	-	1,106,795,089
General Directorate of Military Justice	776,078,110	10,781,319	-	-	-	786,859,429
General Directorate of Military Education and Rector's Office University of the Army and Air Force	2,117,549,704	635,314,295	-	59,207,353	-	2,812,071,352
General Directorate of Health	5,199,550,249	2,864,795,599	56,186,570	2,247,220	-	8,122,779,638
General Directorate of Engineers	3,616,464,547	307,548,663	-	-	4,409,087,059	8,333,100,269
Command of Military Regions 1 to 11	33,662,483,623	4,392,298,853	-	87,777,294	-	38,142,559,770
Command of the Mexican Air Force	3,804,934,140	2,763,802,664	-	-	3,199,945,267	9,768,682,071
Superior Military Court	153,852,094	6,230,281	-	-	-	160,082,375
General Prosecutor's Office of Military Justice	193,844,763	24,103,145	-	-	-	217,947,908
General Directorate of Social Communication	46,996,947	231,557,589	-	-	-	278,554,536
General Directorate of Human Rights	74,788,823	70,791,552	-	-	-	145,580,375
General Directorate of Information Technology	533,161,253	243,959,830	-	-	-	777,121,083
General Directorate of Intendancy	-	368,341,401	-	-	-	368,341,401
General Directorate of Transmissions	-	446,929,195	-	-	-	446,929,195
General Directorate of War Material	-	619,499,722	-	-	-	619,499,722
General Directorate of Military Transportation	-	1,437,908,621	-	-	-	1,437,908,621
Military Police Corps	17,013,603,174	4,127,909,341	-	-	-	21,141,512,515
Mexican Army Command	-	86,204,963	-	-	-	86,204,963
Agencies Supported	2,146,826,668	20,575,462,322	-	7,401,155	119,999,999,999	142,729,690,144
Airport, Railroad, Auxiliary and Related Services, Grupo Olmeca-Maya-Mexica, S.A. de C.V.	625,339,573	14,540,013,886	-	7,401,155	-	15,172,754,614
Tren Maya, S.A. de C.V. (Maya Train)	937,262,358	5,000,000,000	-	-	119,999,999,999	125,937,262,357
International Airport Felipe Angeles, S.A. de C.V.	464,551,565	1,035,448,436	-	-	-	1,500,000,001
Aerolinea del Estado Mexicano, S.A. de C.V. (Airline)	119,673,172	-	-	-	-	119,673,172
TOTAL	88,822,298,410	41,747,583,469	56,186,570	1,198,703,992	127,609,032,325	259,433,804,766

SEDENA. Current Expenditure 2022-2024



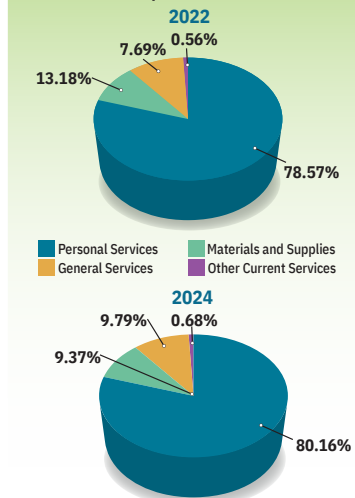
SEDENA. Distribution of Budgetary Credits, 2024



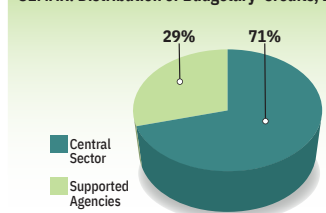
Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR). Budget 2024 (in Mexican Pesos)

Responsible Unit	Current Expenditure			Investment Expenditure	Total
	Personal Services	Operating Cost	Other Current	Physical Investment	
Central Sector	33,895,902,720	8,161,731,361	296,687,340	8,340,478,932	50,694,800,353
Secretariat	1,084,585,467	7,134,414	-	-	1,091,719,881
Inspector General and Comptroller of the Navy	119,439,263	3,271,426	-	-	122,710,689
Board of Admirals	19,888,729	406,300	-	-	20,295,029
Naval Board	14,800,451	423,606	-	-	15,224,057
General Staff of the Navy	976,611,668	503,471,006	-	-	1,480,082,674
Human Rights Promotion and Protection Unit	26,885,468	7,858,640	-	-	34,744,108
Naval Forces, Regions, Zones and Sectors	12,304,917,623	896,712,929	-	-	13,201,630,552
High Command Headquarters	1,532,579,940	82,771,349	-	-	1,615,351,289
Legal Unit	57,058,345	2,134,998	-	-	59,193,343
Naval Intelligence Unit	490,004,857	162,371,568	-	-	652,376,425
Special Operations Unit	600,957,489	36,258,549	-	-	637,216,038
Naval Police Unit	6,882,496,467	2,052,401,775	-	-	8,934,898,242
Research and Technological Development Unit	80,435,526	109,190,424	-	-	189,625,950
Naval Civil Protection Unit	14,130,696	471,300	-	-	14,601,996
Undersecretariat	38,958,615	3,357,255	-	-	42,315,870
General Directorate of Naval Constructions	1,288,463,847	380,070,810	-	1,591,431,897	3,259,966,554
General Directorate of General and Hydrographic Services	314,200,357	465,294,055	1,184,000	5,278,108,972	6,058,787,384
Islas Marias Archipelago Government Unit	107,133,341	3,934,500	74,000,000	332,900,000	517,967,841
Port Captaincy and Maritime Affairs Unit	968,979,326	109,488,648	3,059,126	-	1,081,527,100
General Directorate of Works and Dredging	592,354,663	97,505,787	-	-	689,860,450
Oficialia Mayor (Chief Clerk)	56,719,743	3,788,514	-	-	60,508,257
General Directorate of Human Resources	3,276,912,437	824,663,332	136,587,214	-	4,238,162,983
General Directorate of Administration and Finance	1,017,705,023	2,200,457,269	8,127,920	1,138,038,063	4,364,328,275
Naval University	1,843,070,642	195,544,261	73,579,080	-	2,112,193,983
General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Marine	34,598,616	6,608,223	-	-	41,206,839
General Directorate of Ports	46,424,788	862,830	150,000	-	47,437,618
General Directorate of Merchant Marine	44,663,097	4,602,511	-	-	49,265,608
General Directorate of Port Development and Administration	60,926,236	675,082	-	-	61,601,318
Agencies Supported	334,188,400	14,115,779	6,713	20,845,101,290	21,193,412,182
Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec	75,548,225	-	-	17,058,394,260	17,133,942,485
Administration of the National Port System at Port Chiapas, S.A. C.V.	17,037,707	14,115,779	6,713	-	31,160,199
Isthmus of Tehuantepec Railway S.A. C.V.	138,697,717	-	-	3,786,707,030	3,925,404,747
Maritime and Port University of Mexico	102,904,751	-	-	-	102,904,751
TOTAL	34,230,091,120	8,175,847,140	296,694,053	29,185,580,222	71,888,212,535

SEMAR. Current Expenditure 2022-2024



SEMAR. Distribution of Budgetary Credits, 2024



Source: Compilation based on Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación (Federal Expenditure Budget) 2024 and 2022. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Banco de México (Exchange Rate: US\$1.00= 16.8935 Mexican Pesos, January 2024).

The Secretariat of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION

1937

Average Tenure in Office for Secretaries: 5 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS

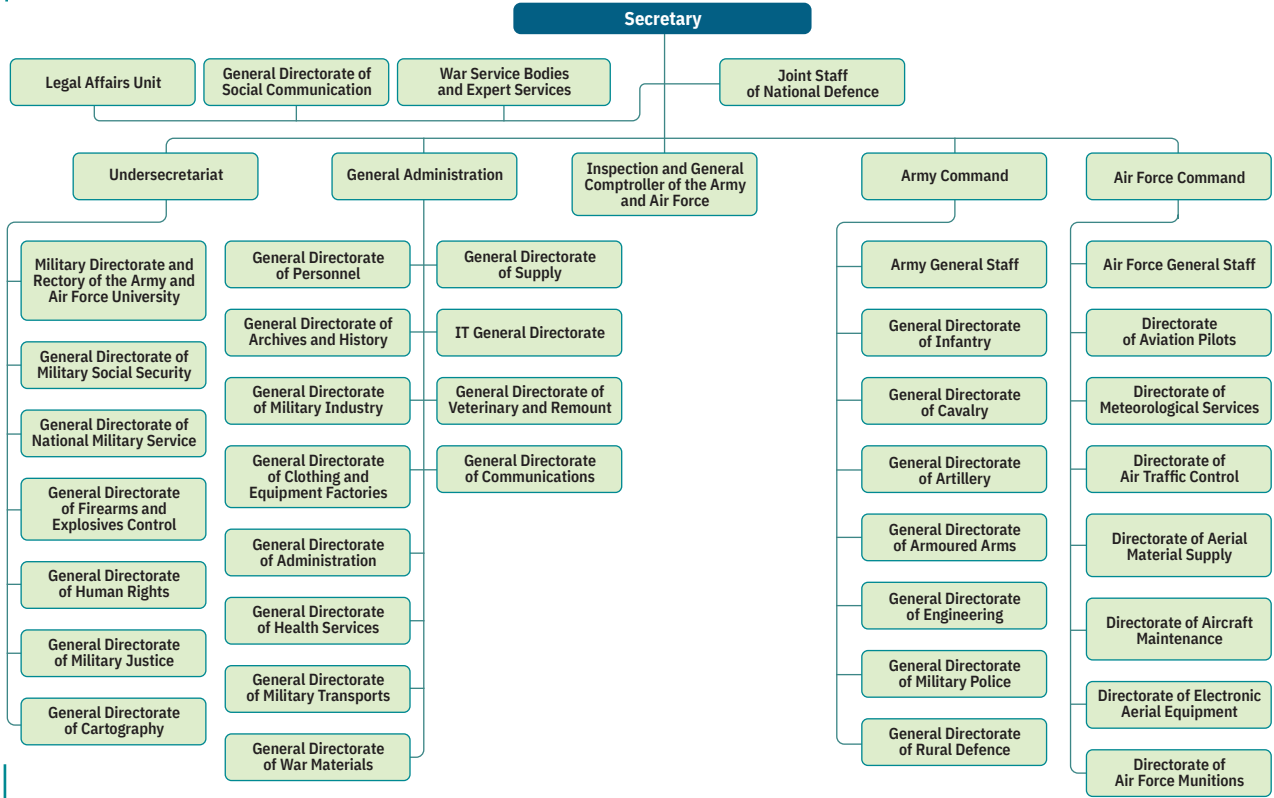
MISSION

High Command of the Army and the Air Force. Responsible for organizing, equipping, educating, training, building capacity, and administering the Armed Forces on land and in air, as instructed by the President of the Republic.

MANDATES

- Organize, administer and prepare the Army and the Air Force.
- Organize and prepare the national military service.
- Organize the Army and Air Force reserves, and provide them with military technical instruction.
- Manage the assets of the Army and the Air Force, and operational and administrative oversight of the National Guard, in accordance with the National Public Security Strategy defined by the Secretariat of Citizen Security and Protection.
- Plan, direct and manage the mobilization of the country in case of war; as needed, formulate and execute plans and directives for the defence of the country, as well as oversee and advise civil defence.
- Build and prepare fortifications, fortresses and all kinds of military enclosures for Army and the Air Force use, as well as the administration and conservation of barracks and hospitals and other military establishments.
- Provide military expertise regarding the construction of land and air routes.
- Safeguard the sovereignty and defend the integrity of the national territory, including its air space; coordinate with the Secretariat of the Navy regarding the protection of the airspace over territorial waters.
- Establish actions to ensure air operations over national territory are not carried out for illicit purposes or in violation of national security.
- Participate in aerial search and rescue operations with the Secretariat of Infrastructure, Communications and Transportation.
- Establish zones for surveillance and protection of airspace in coordination with the Secretariat of Infrastructure, Communications and Transportation.
- Administer military justice.
- Intervene in pardons for military crimes.
- Organize and provide military health services.
- Direct the professional education of the members of the Army and the Air Force, and coordinate the military instruction of the civilian population where applicable.
- Acquire and manufacture armament, ammunition, clothing and all materials and elements for the Army and the Air Force.
- Inspect the services of the Army and the Air Force.
- Issuance of licenses for bearing firearms, as well as oversee and issue permits for the trade, transportation and storage of firearms, ammunition, explosives, aggressive chemicals, artifices and strategic material.
- Import and export of all kinds of firearms, ammunition, explosives, aggressive chemicals, artifices and strategic matériel.
- Grant permits for foreign or international scientific expeditions or explorations on national territory.
- Provide auxiliary services required by the Army and the Air Force, as well as the civilian services, as instructed by the Federal Executive.
- Establish agreements with environmental institutions in order to collaborate on the training of military service members to execute environmental protection activities.

Organizational Chart



Priority Objectives



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/05/03); *Manual de Organización General de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional* (DOF 2019/10/04. Last Amendment: 2024/02/28); *Programa Sectorial de Defensa Nacional* (DOF 2020/06/25); and the official website of the National Defence Secretariat.

The Secretariat of the Navy

YEAR OF CREATION

1940

Average Tenure in Office for Secretaries: 4 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS

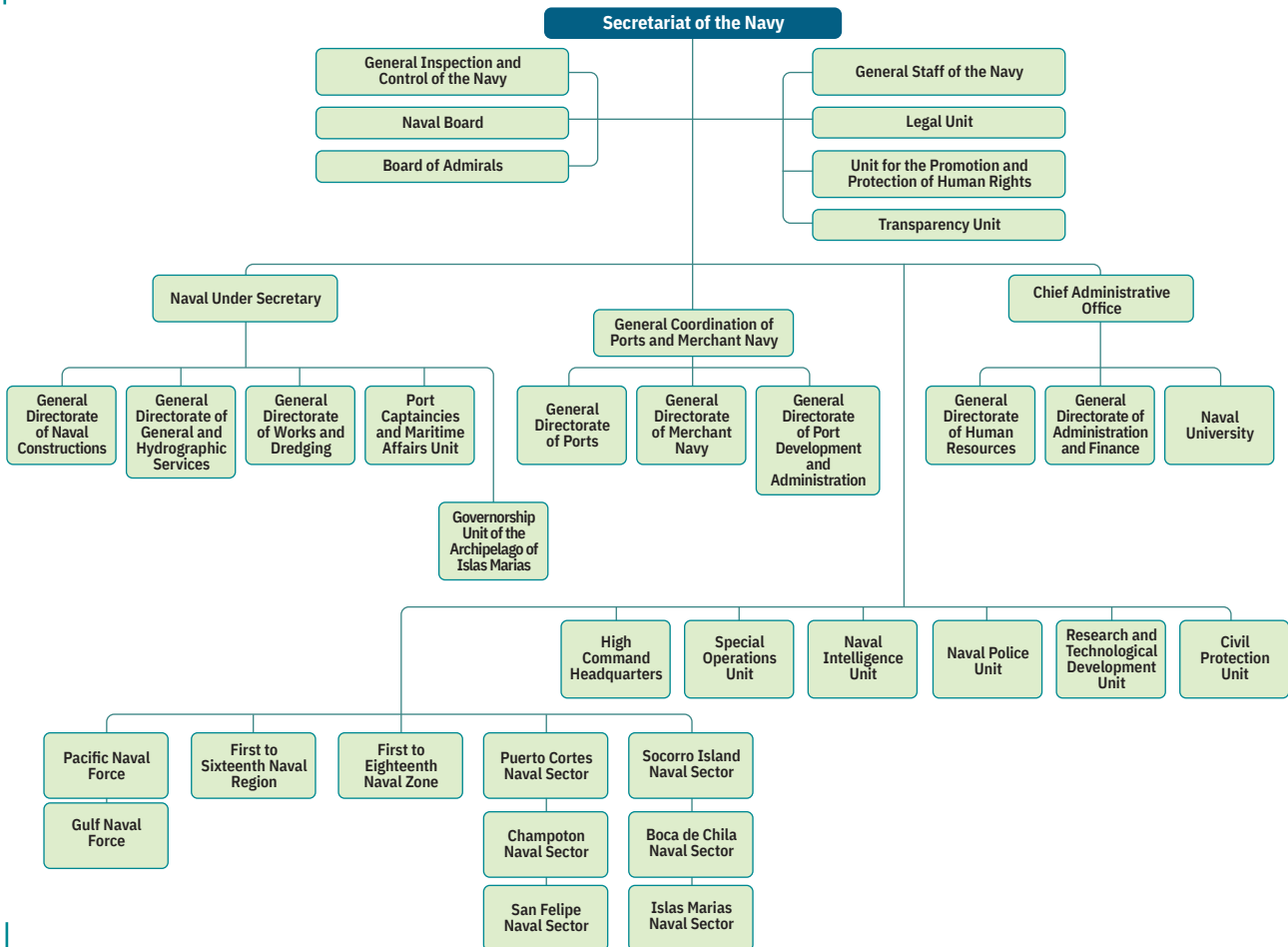
MISSION

Exercise national maritime power, protect maritime interests, maintain the rule of law in Mexican maritime zones, coasts, rivers, lake areas and port enclosures, and apply the National Maritime Authority, to ensure the country's sovereignty and promote its development, as established in the United Mexican States Political Constitution, the laws derived there from and international treaties.

MANDATES

- Organize, manage and prepare the Navy.
- Manage all aspects of Navy assets and reserves.
- Exercise sovereignty in the country's territorial sea, its airspace and coasts.
- Exercise the National Maritime Authority in the Mexican maritime zones, coasts, ports, harbors, port enclosures, terminals, marinas and national port facilities.
- Regulate communications and transportation by water, developing them by formulating and implementing policies and programs according to the needs of the country.
- Direct military naval education and Merchant Navy education.
- Regulate, promote and organize the Merchant Navy, set the standards technical personnel and grant the corresponding licenses and authorizations.
- Maintain the rule of law in Mexican maritime zones, coasts and port enclosures, exercising coast guard functions through the Navy.
- Establish and direct the Search and Rescue Service, safeguarding human life at sea.
- Inspect Navy services.
- Construct, reconstruct and conserve port works as required by the Navy and the Secretariat of the Navy.
- Execute hydrographic works on the coasts, islands, ports and navigable waterways, and organize the archive of nautical charts and related statistics.
- Issue permits for foreign or international scientific expeditions or explorations in national waters.
- Award and issue contracts, concessions and permits for the establishment and operation of services related to the use of vessels or watercraft for water-based communications and transportation.
- Coordinate with the other agencies of the Federal Public Administration to implement actions for the fulfillment of the national and international dispositions in maritime matters, within its purview.
- Administer military justice.
- Organize and provide naval health services.
- Acquire, design and manufacture armament, ammunition, clothing, and naval resources and material assets.
- Within its purview, protect and conserve the marine environment without prejudice to the attributions of other agencies.

Organizational Chart



Priority Objectives

- Preserve national security and contribute to the country's domestic security.
- Maintain the rule of law in maritime zones and national coasts.
- Strengthen the National Maritime Authority.
- Promote the shipbuilding industry.
- Promote scientific research and technological development in the naval sector.
- Improve the wellbeing of Navy personnel.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01); Navy Sector Program 2020-2024 (DOF 2024/07/03); and official website of the Secretariat of the Navy.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Nation, ensuring its domestic security and external defence. Assist the civilian population in case of public need; carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country; in case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas. Use the Federation's naval power for external defence and to assist in the country's internal security.

Ley orgánica de la Armada de México (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03).

Specific Missions

Ground Force

Defend the Nation's integrity, independence and sovereignty. Guarantee domestic security. Assist the civilian population in case of public needs. Carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country. In case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas.

Naval Force

Its mission is to use the Federation's naval power for external defence and to assist in the country's domestic security.

Air Force

Defend the Nation's integrity, independence and sovereignty. Guarantee domestic security. Assist the civilian population in case of public needs. Carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country. In case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas.

Armed Forces Personnel

SEDENA

ARMY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Major General	0	39
Brigadier General	0	155
Brigadier General	6	292
Colonel	29	711
Lieutenant Colonel	170	1,235
Major	420	2,872
First Captain	264	3,460
Second Captain	329	2,807
Lieutenant	1,665	11,688
Second Lieutenant	1,567	5,848
Total	4,450	29,107

33,557

TROOPS

Sergeant 1st Class	1,573	13,945
Sergeant 2nd Class	2,611	29,366
Corporal	2,679	35,818
Private	5,000	54,573
Total	11,863	133,702

145,565

Total Force

179,122

AIR FORCE

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Major General	0	6
Wing General	0	16
Group General	0	12
Colonel	0	116
Lieutenant Colonel	0	227
Major	1	256
First Captain	6	327
Second Captain	22	555
Lieutenant	98	981
Second Lieutenant	56	1,769
Total	183	4,265

4,448

TROOPS

Sergeant 1st Class	20	876
Sergeant 2nd Class	171	1,434
Corporal	16	938
Private	27	1,196
Total	234	4,444

4,678

Total Force

9,126

SEMAR

NAVY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Admiral	0	20
Vice Admiral	0	73
Rear Admiral	1	233
Captain	18	636
Commander	104	758
Lieutenant Commander	250	926
Lieutenant	721	1,462
Lieutenant (senior grade)	965	1,908
Lieutenant (junior grade)	2,657	3,518
Midshipman	24	136
Petty Officer	634	1,251
Total	5,374	10,921

16,295

TROOPS

2nd Petty Officer	822	5,102
3rd Petty Officer	1,270	7,498
Corporal	1,943	8,931
Seaman	7,576	22,128
Total	11,611	43,659

55,270

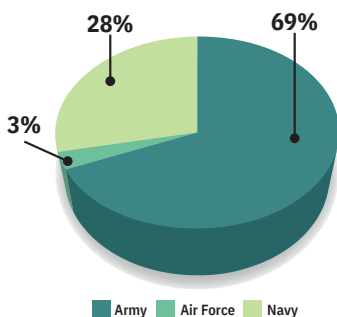
Total Force

71,565

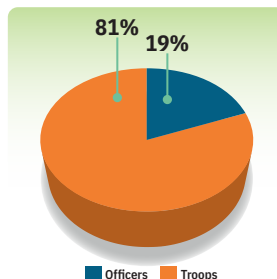
259,813

Total Armed Forces

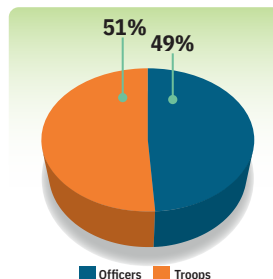
Breakdown by Service



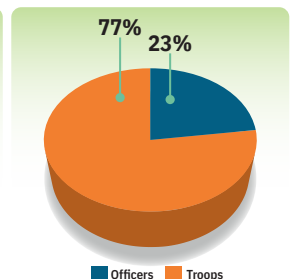
ARMY



AIR FORCE



ARMY



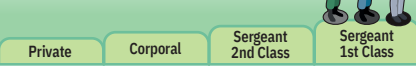
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy. *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01) and *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03).

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



The participation of women increases to 18.43% in the Officer Corps, indicating ongoing institutional changes.

Note: Hierarchical Scale of the Land Force, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Brigadier General is equivalent to Rear Admiral, which is equivalent to Ship Captain. In the case of the Air Force, the rank of Major is the same. For enlisted personnel, the Air Force uses the same designation, while in the Naval Force, it is equivalent to Second Master.

Of the total number of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Armed Forces, **12.47%** are women

The Secretariat of the Navy has the **Unit for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights**, which, through the Gender Equality and Inclusion Directorate, is responsible for issues related to labor equality, equal opportunities, and non-discrimination.

The Secretariat of National Defence has an **Observatory for Gender Equality between Women and Men in the Mexican Army and Air Force**, created in 2011. It monitors the legal framework and the situation of women within the Army and Air Force.

Zero Tolerance Pronouncements

SEDENA and SEMAR have made public pronouncements of zero tolerance towards harassment and sexual misconduct, as well as any form of violence or discrimination against women, or any act that threatens the dignity and integrity of individuals.

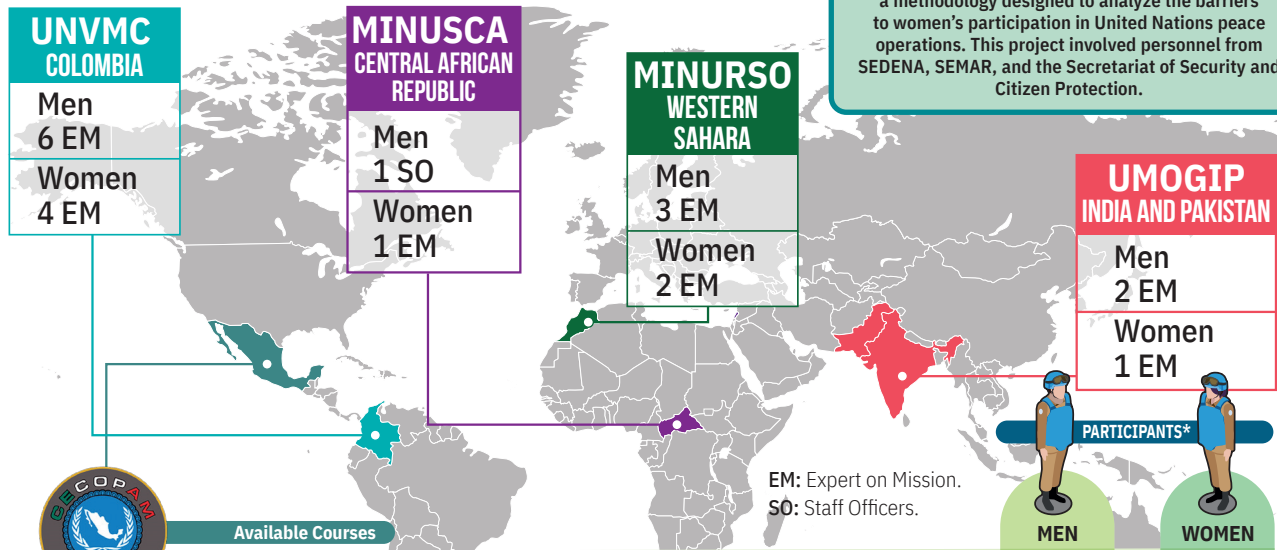
Codes of Conduct

Both Secretariats have developed Codes of Conduct that address issues of respect for human rights, equality and non-discrimination, gender equality, and zero tolerance.

Both the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy operate under the "Protocol for the Prevention, Attention, and Sanction of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault" of the Federal Government.

Participation in Peace Operations

In 2021, Mexico implemented the MOWIP project, a methodology designed to analyze the barriers to women's participation in United Nations peace operations. This project involved personnel from SEDENA, SEMAR, and the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection.



Mexico has the **Joint Peace Operations Training Centre (CECOPAM)**, established in 2018.



Available Courses

Course	MEN	WOMEN
United Nations Staff Officers Course (COEM)	71	28
United Nations Military Observers Course (COM)	75	50
United Nations Police Course (UNPOL)	70	41
Technical French for Peace Operations Course (CFTOP)	80	44
United Nations Civilian Protection Course (CPOC)	33	23
Civil-Military Coordination Course (CIMIC)	28	17
Essential Pre-Deployment Gender-Focused Course of the United Nations (CEPEGNU)	29	38
Regional United Nations Staff Officers Course (UNSOC)	55	9
United Nations Logistics Officer Course (UNLOG)	25	7
National Investigator Course (UNNIO)	4	2
Command Training, Command Group, and Section Commanders of CICOMPAZ and Specialized D.P.O Training for CICOMPAZ	204	78
United Nations Peace Operations Instructor Course	6	4

* Participants from the years 2022 and 2023.



Mexico contributes **20** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **1%** of the total provided by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy; Code of Conduct for Public Servants of the Secretary of National Defence; Code of Conduct of the Secretary of the Navy; Zero Tolerance Pronouncement on Sexual Harassment and Assault at SEDENA; Zero Tolerance Pronouncement on Sexual Harassment and Assault at SEMAR; Protocol for the Prevention, Attention, and Sanction of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault (DOF 03/01/2020); and statistics from the official website of the United Nations Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various presentations. Data as of April 2024.

Military Education

Secretariat of National Defence

CAREER PATH FOR OFFICERS

1822
HEROIC MILITARY COLLEGE

Bachelor's degrees in: Military Administration and Public Security.

1959

MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL

Bachelor's degrees in: Pilot Aviator, Military Administration, and Public Security.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE | 1917

Military Surgeon.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSIONS | 1925

Training course for Second Lieutenants in transmissions and Bachelor's degree in Information and Communication Technologies.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF NURSING | 1938

Bachelor's degree in Military Nursing.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF HEALTH OFFICERS | 1940

Bachelor's degrees in: Public Health and Medical Emergencies; Prehospital Medical Care; and Military Nursing.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF AIR FORCE SPECIALISTS | 1959

Training course for Air Force Officers; Flight Controllers; Master's degree in Meteorological Sciences; Bachelor's degrees in Military Meteorology and Military Aeronautics.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF WAR MATERIALS | 1959

Training course for ordnance officers; industrial maintenance and logistics of ordnance.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY | 1959

Training course for: air supply officers; aerial armament, and Bachelor's degrees in: Military Aeronautics; Aeronautical Engineering; and Aviation Electronics.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING | 1960

Military Engineering in: construction; computing and informatics; chemistry; industrial; mechanical; electrical; postgraduate degrees in: telematics; costs; automotive; quality systems; cybersecurity and cyber defence; project management and evaluation; and information technologies.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY | 1976

Military Dental Surgeon.

CAREER PATH FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1948
MILITARY SCHOOL OF WAR MATERIALS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in: ordnance and industrial mechanics.

1981
MILITARY SCHOOL OF AIR FORCE SPECIALIST TROOPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in: air supply, aviation maintenance, aviation electronics, and aerial armament.

1953 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSION SERGEANTS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in transmissions.

1998 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in driving, mechanics, and electricians.

2008 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARCHIVIST AND HISTORIAN CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in archiving and librarianship.

2008 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in photogrammetry.

2009 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSION SERGEANTS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in masonry, boiler making, painting, plumbing, blacksmithing, operating, gardening, locksmithing, electrical work, and carpentry.

2021 | MEXICAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE COLLEGE OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES ABROAD

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in military justice and criminalistics.

2021 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in physical education and sports.

Secretariat of the Navy

CAREER PATH FOR OFFICERS

1897
HEROIC NAVAL SCHOOL

Engineering in: Naval Systems (General Corps); Hydrographer (Marine Corps); Naval Electronics and Communications; Naval Mechanics; Aeronaval (Pilot); and Logistics.

NAVAL MACHINERY SCHOOL | 1997

Degrees in naval machinery, refrigeration, and electricity.

PACIFIC NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING CENTER | 2005

Degrees in interceptor patrols, sea survival, and maritime traffic control.

GULF NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2005

Degrees in sea survival for surface units, naval traffic control, and ship inspection.

FLIGHT CREW TRAINING CENTER | 2006

Degrees in: air safety, helicopter flight, pilots, firefighting, night vision, mechanics, electronics, and aircraft command.

MARINE INFANTRY SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2007

Degrees in: parachute maintenance, static line jumping, basic swimming, combat in water, special command operations, rappelling and fast rope, basic and combat shooting, expert marksman, and infantry military instructors..

SAILING TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2013

Degrees in sailing ship navigation and maneuvering, and sailing level II.

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2014

Degrees in: mission coordinator and internal pilot, unmanned aerial systems maintenance, cyber intelligence, image analyst, remote submarines, remotely piloted aircraft, signals intelligence, geospatial intelligence, and digital forensic tools.

SEARCH, RESCUE, AND DIVING SCHOOL | 2015

Degrees in: search and rescue operations planning, defender boat skipper, search and rescue communications, swimming, and boat operation and maintenance.

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING CENTER, MEXICAN NAVY | 2017

Degrees in: maintenance of the Navy's data link system, and command and control systems operation

COMPREHENSIVE SEA SURVIVAL TRAINING CENTER | 2018

Degree in sea survival instructor.

DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING CENTERS (PACIFIC AND GULF) | 2019

Degrees in damage control and firefighting.

CAREER PATH FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1997
NAVAL MACHINERY SCHOOL

Degrees in: naval machinery, refrigeration, and electricity.

1998
NAVAL AVIATION MECHANICS SCHOOL

Degrees in: NCOs and Seamen, mechanics, electronics, armament, and air operations.

2000 | OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Degrees in maritime signaling and maritime meteorology.

2013 | SAILING TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER

Degrees in sailing ship maneuvering I and II.

2015 | SEA SCALE SCHOOL

Degrees in: telecommunications, armorers, boatswains, quartermasters, catering, clerks, maintenance, maritime security, port and airport security, health, social work, boilermaker, mechanic, turner, carpenter, naval painter, turbine operator, and dockyard driver.

2015 | SEARCH, RESCUE, AND DIVING SCHOOL

Degrees in: search and rescue operations planning, search and rescue operations coordinator, basic diving, swimming, boat maintenance, and boat operations.

2017 | COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING CENTER, MEXICAN NAVY

Degrees in: maintenance of the data link system and command and control systems operation.

2018 | COMPREHENSIVE SEA SURVIVAL TRAINING CENTER

Degree in Sea Survival Instructor.

2019 | DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING CENTERS (PACIFIC AND GULF)

Degrees in damage control and firefighting.

2023 | REGIONAL SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER

Degrees in: combat in water, field artillery, tactical communications, integrated reaction force, and use of mortars and hand grenades.

ADVANCED TRAINING CENTER | OFFICERS (2007) | NCOs (2018)

Basic training course for NCOs and Navy recruits (CCRAM). Courses in: disaster first response, urban search and rescue, canine handling, counterterrorism, parachuting, detection of clandestine laboratories, explosive device neutralization, special forces, breaching, protection of officials, air and maritime interdiction, information security, naval communications, and cyber security, and paratrooper.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy.

Military Service

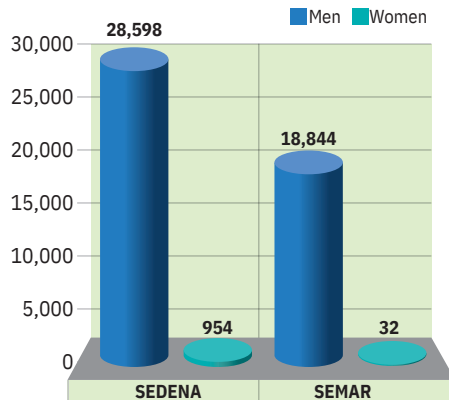
The National Military Service is mandatory for all male citizens of military age. The length of service is one year.

It is performed in the National Military Service Training Centers of the Mexican Army, Air Force and Navy. The Secretariat of the Navy has Navy Training Centers in coastal states and Mexico City.

There are three types of service:

- Enlisted personnel go through the General Military Training Program, attending 44 training sessions, 5 hours each on Saturdays, without salary.
- Reserve personnel are on the authorities' roster, but are only under administrative monitoring and are available through the recruiting offices in each military zone for one year.
- Voluntary contracts determine the duration, which may never exceed three years at arms or service, or five years in the auxiliary class.

National Military Service, 2023



Secretariat of National Defence National Military Service

In 2023, there were 230,860 soldiers in the reserves, organized by military zones.

Enlisted soldiers are trained in such tasks as combat, target practice and social work. They also receive training in crafts and skilled trades.

Women over the age of 18 are invited by special call to participate in the national military service on a voluntary basis.

Military Exercises

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises. These include the following:



Multinational exercises:

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: multilateral exercise involving Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

UNITAS: multinational exercise conducted annually.

SOLIDAREX: humanitarian assistance exercise with Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Mexico, Peru and the United States.

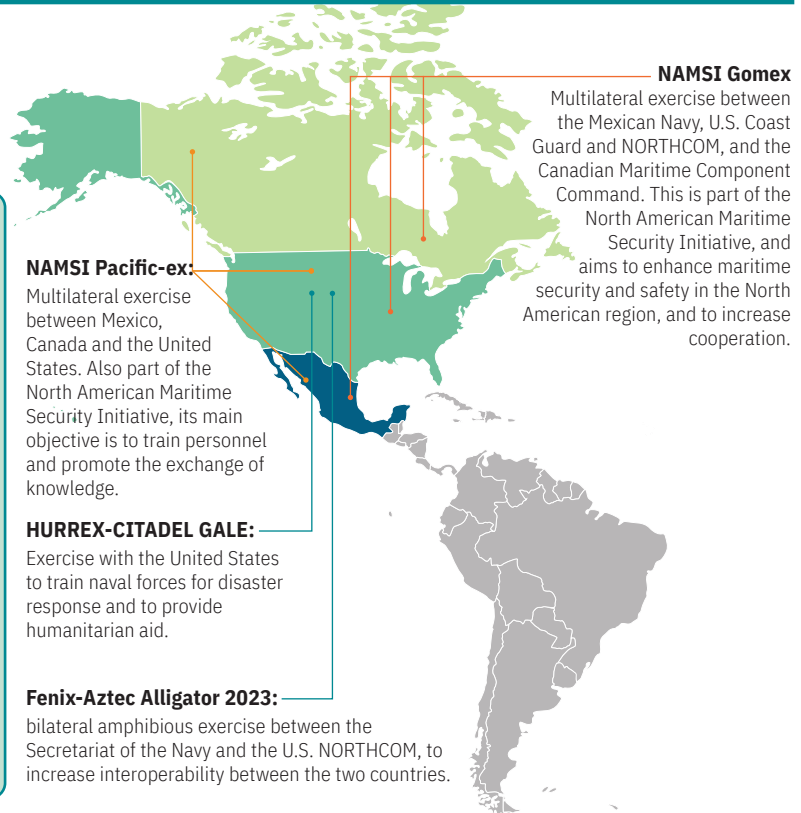
TRANSAMERICA XI: multinational exercise to secure maritime traffic. Participants: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Colombia (observer).

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational exercise conducted annually.

RIMPAC 2022: this is both a multinational maritime training exercise and a means to enhance cooperation between countries.

Tradewinds: multinational exercise organized by the U.S. Southern Command in the Caribbean.

PARANA III: multinational field exercise, organized by the Conference of American Armies.

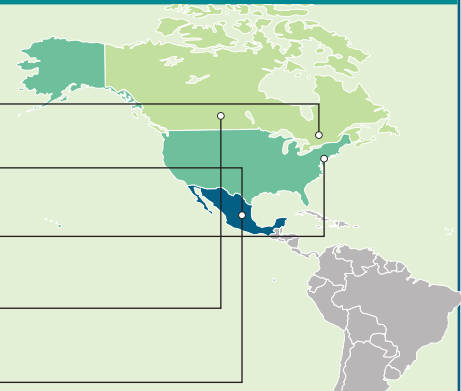


North American Defence Ministers Conference

Held biannually between the United States, Canada and Mexico to enhance the defence collaboration capacity of North American countries, increasing understanding and establishing strategic guidelines for regional defence cooperation.

In February 2024, the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy hosted the meeting. Issues included continental threat analysis, secure communications, cyber defence cooperation, hemispheric defence forums, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian aid and disaster response, as well as defence cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

- 2012:** I North American Defence Ministerial Conference, in Ottawa, Canada, under the initiative of the Department of National Defence of Canada.
- 2014:** II Conference, in Mexico City, Mexico.
- 2021:** III Conference, in Washington D.C., United States.
- 2021:** IV Conference, in Canada.
- 2024:** V Conference, in Mexico City, Mexico.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy; *Ley de servicio Militar* (DOF 1940/09/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/05/18); and official websites of the aforementioned institutions.

Community Support



Operation Lifesaver
 This operation takes place during holiday seasons, providing security and surveillance to national and international visitors at the main tourist destinations and the busiest beaches. Land, air and maritime surveillance patrols are carried out; rescues are performed; and lifeguard, medical and first aid posts are set up.

Support includes doing social work with vulnerable populations in coordination with other state institutions. In 2023, the Secretariat of National Defence carried out 588 activities of this kind, engaging 12,226 soldiers and 1,085 vehicles. A total of 226,161 people benefited and the activities included cleaning areas, painting, providing medical care, haircuts, delivering medicines, removing debris, gardening, repairing household appliances, doing maintenance and masonry. Food was also delivered. SEMAR, for instance, deployed officers in response to water contamination in the Benito Juarez municipality in Mexico City. Two water treatment plants were set up and 500 units of bottled water were delivered to the affected population.

Infrastructure
 Both Secretariats carry out works, doing their part for development. SEDENA sends its corps of engineers to assist in works such as building airports, irrigation infrastructure, aqueducts and roads. It is in charge of one of the most important infrastructure projects: the Maya Train. SEMAR collaborates with the development poles of the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, among others.

Support to the Tourist Sector
 Work on strengthening security for national and international tourism in land and maritime areas, as well as on Mexican beaches.

Fumigation
 Both the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy undertake fumigation drives against the dengue mosquito to prevent the disease from spreading.

Protection of Strategic Installations
 This protection involves permanent surveillance and patrolling of 130 facilities of state-owned productive companies, in the case of SEMAR, and 60 in the case of SEDENA. The latter has agreements with PEMEX to combat oil theft.

Support to the Health System
 The Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy assist the health system by sending specialized corps to offer medical and dental care, distribute medicines, carry out interventions and administer vaccinations throughout the country.



Photo: Secretariat of the Navy. Search and rescue operations.

Risk and Emergency Management

National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC)
 Provides assistance in preparing, executing and implementing relief plans, collaborating in the care of the civilian population affected by a disaster. It comprises all federal public administration agencies and entities, the systems of the federal entities, municipalities and territorial districts of Mexico City, voluntary and neighborhood groups, Fire Departments, and representatives of various sectors.

This system is headed by the National Civil Protection Council, a consultation and coordination body led by the President of Mexico.

The Secretariat of National Defence and Secretariat of the Navy implement their respective disaster response and support plans. In the event of an emergency, they coordinate with other organizations and authorities through SINAPROC, enabling them to act quickly and efficiently.

Source: Compilation based on *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional*; *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Marina*; *Ley General de Protección Civil* (DOF 2012/06/06), and official websites of the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy.

Risk and Emergency Management



DN-III-E - Civilian Disaster Relief Plan.

- This dates back to 1965 when version three of the National Plan was expanded to include Annex E on assistance to the civilian population, giving rise to the plan's name.
- It was applied for the first time in 1966 on the advent of Category four Hurricane Inez.
- In 2000, the Disaster Support Force was organized. It is activated by order of the High Command. Its personnel ranges from 750 to 3,200.
- In 2023, the Emergency Action Battalion was added to conduct search and rescue operations in emergency situations. It is capable of nationwide deployment within six hours or less, up to ten hours in the case of international deployments, and has operational autonomy of up to ten days.

It is organized in three phases:

- 1** Prevention in coordination with other institutions, drills, monitoring, and other activities.
- 2** Assistance is provided from the coordination centers that are activated in the Joint General Staff for Defence and in command centers in the affected territories.
- 3** Recovery by distributing supplies to the affected population, and supporting the recovery of roadways and overall reconstruction.

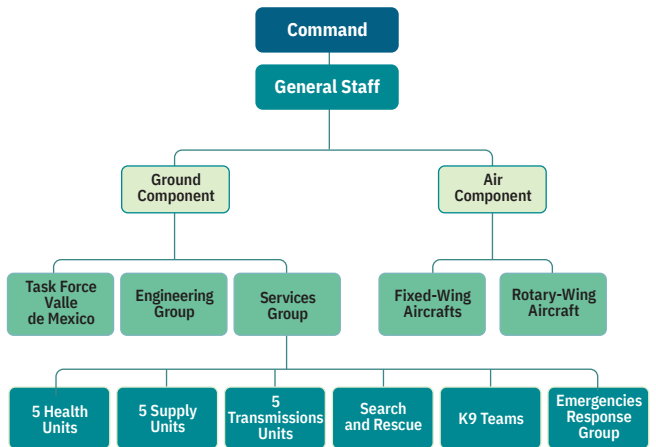


Photo: Secretariat of National Defence. Plan DN-III-E in action.

It has been applied **10,746** times during the current presidential term, engaging **437,241** Mexican Army and Air Force members. In 2023, **159,753** troops responded to **2,640** emergencies.

In terms of international humanitarian aid, it has provided assistance in 95 events in 30 different countries to date. In 2024, it collaborated with Chile during the Viña del Mar and Valparaíso fires.

Disaster Relief Support Force



The Marina Plan

The mission in the Marine Plan (Plan Marina) is to execute naval operations to support the population, based on the purview of the Secretariat of the Navy - Navy of Mexico, as established in the national legislation, norms, inter-institutional agreements and international agreements subscribed by the Mexican State within the scope of its competence.

The action protocol consists of four phases:

- 1** Preparation
- 2** Prevention
- 3** Assistance
- 4** Recovery

Each phase is informed by comprehensive risk management, before, during and after the impact of disruptive natural or man-made events, in order to protect the lives and physical integrity of people, their property, productive infrastructure, livelihoods, access to basic services, assets and the environment.

The Secretariat participates on an ongoing basis with personnel that is ready to respond to any emergency 365 days a year.

34 Naval Search, Rescue and Maritime Surveillance Stations are located on both coasts across the country. **1,695** personnel were engaged during 2023.



The Naval Civil Protection Unit liaises with government agencies.

Tsunami Warning Center

Operations center of the National Tsunami Warning System (SINAT); it monitors seismic activity and sea level on an ongoing basis. Disseminates preventive bulletins to members of the National Civil Protection System.

Internal Order

The Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy coordinate with the National Guard, the General Prosecutor's Office and state and municipal governments to carry out public security operations, setting up specialized units and delivering training courses. Among the main activities are weapons and narcotics seizures, detaining persons and fumigating plantations.

In 2023, the operations achieved the following results:

- Seized 26,869 kilograms of marijuana and 4,654 kilograms of cocaine.
- Disrupted production of 10.3 million doses of cocaine.
- Seized 698 weapons and 359 vehicles.
- Detained 1,657 individuals.

In September 2022, the National Guard Law was amended (2019/05/27), transferring the National Guard from the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection to the Secretariat of National Defence. The legal process was reviewed. New legislation is being addressed in Congress.

Source: Compilation based on *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional*; *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Marina*; SEDENA YouTube channel; *Ley de la Guardia Nacional (2019/05/27)*. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/09/09; *Directiva EMGA 018/21 - DIROPS 015/21*, Plan Marina; as well as information provided by the Secretariat of the Navy.

NICARAGUA

Population	7,046,300 inhabitants
Territorial Extension	130,370 km²
GDP (US\$)	18,830,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,672
Armed Forces Personnel	14,496
Defence Budget (US\$):	105,733,270

The Ministry of Defence was established in 1979.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Act on the organization, competence and procedures of the Executive Power (N° 290 - 1998/06/03. Last Amendment: N° 1131 - 2022/02/06).

Special Law for the control and regulation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials (N° 510 - 2004/18/11. Last Amendment: N° 591 - 2006/07/13).

Special environmental offences Act (N° 559 - 2005/10/26).

Law establishing the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (N° 337 - 2000/04/07. Last Amendment: N° 863 - 2014/05/19).

National Defence Act (N° 748 - 2010/22/12).

Democratic Security Act of the Republic of Nicaragua (N° 750 - 2010/12/03).

Law on the legal regime of borders (N° 749 - 2010/12/22).

Law on private security services (N° 903 - 2015/06/11).

Law of sovereign security of the Republic of Nicaragua (N° 919 - 2015/12/18).

Cybercrimes Act (N° 1042 - 2020/10/30).

Military Organization

Code of Organization, Jurisdiction and Military Social Benefits (N° 181 - 1994/08/23. Last Amendment: N° 855 - 2014/02/11).

Organic Act of Military Tribunals (N° 523 - 2005/05/04. Last Amendment: N° 567 - 2005/11/25).

Military Penal Code (N° 566 - 2006/01/05).

Code of Military Penal Procedures (N° 617 - 2007/08/29).

Law on the General Fire Department of Nicaragua (N° 837 - 2013/04/18).

General Civil Aeronautics Law (N° 595 - 08/03/2006. Last Amendment: N° 988 - 2019/03/08).

The Defence System

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graph TD
    NSSS[National System of Sovereign Security] -.-> P[President]
    P --- CM[Council of Ministers]
    P --- PS[Presidential Staff]
    P --- MD[Ministry of Defence]
    P --- GCA[General Command of the Army]
    GCA --- PU[Permanent units]
    GCA --- RU[Reserve units]
    
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Advisory and assistance functional relationship (dotted line)

Command reporting line (solid line)

Joint planning and management relationship (dashed line)

National Defence is conducted through the higher military and political bodies. The President is the Supreme Chief of the Army of Nicaragua. The Council of Ministers is the main advisory body on defence and security matters. The Presidential Cabinet is a consultative body for national defence matters available to the President of the Republic. The Ministry of Defence is the consultative body in matters relating to the creation and implementation of national defence plans and policies, and manages the elaboration of defence policies throughout the national territory on behalf of the President. The High Command structure is under the leadership of the General Command of the Army and is made up of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Chief of Staff and the Inspector General.

The Commander-in-Chief is the senior military advisor to the President with regard to their role as Supreme Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, including the elaboration of national security and defence plans and policies.

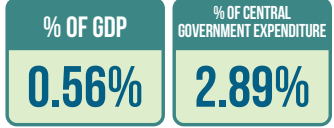
The Assembly exercises the powers granted to it by the Constitution and continuously monitors defence-related matters through the Committee of Peace, Defence, Interior and Human Rights.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización, competencia y procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo* (N° 290 - 1998/06/03. Last Amendment: N° 1131 - 2022/02/06); *Ley de la Defensa Nacional* (N° 748 - 2010/12/22) and *Ley de seguridad soberana de la República de Nicaragua* (N° 919 - 2015/12/18).

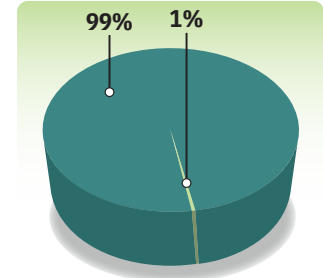
The Budget

Defence Budget, 2024 Budget Appropriations (in Cordobas)

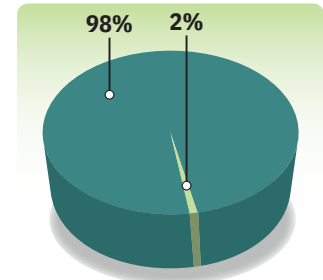
	Ministry of Defence	Nicaraguan Army
Personal Services	28,051,470	2,372,388,795
Non-Personal Services	4,120,930	486,543,372
Materials and Supplies	2,709,600	942,364,985
Current Transfers, Grants and Donations	165,000	6,778,848
Non-Financial Assets	700,000	28,584,000
Total	35,747,000	3,836,660,000



Nicaraguan Army, Economic Classification, 2024

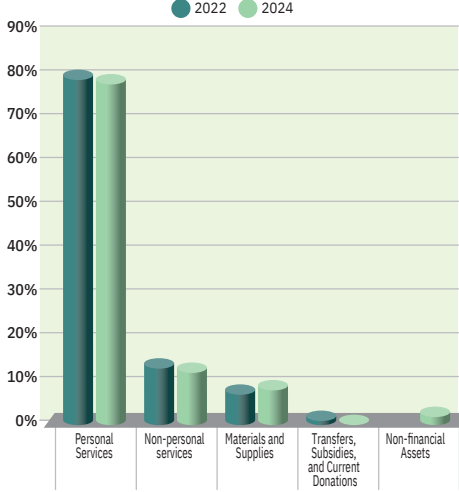


Ministry of Defence, Economic Classification, 2024

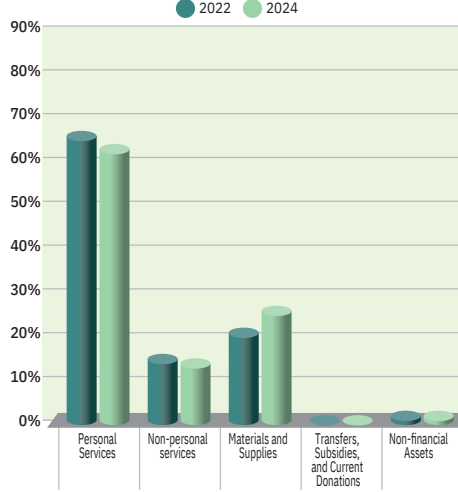


■ Current Expenditure ■ Capital Expenditure

Ministry of Defence, Trend by Expenditure Item



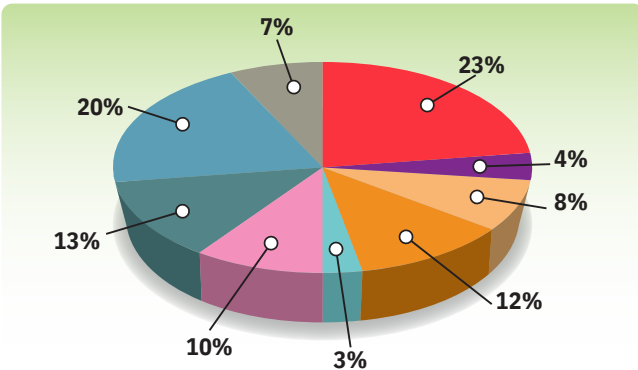
Nicaraguan Army, Trend by Expenditure Item



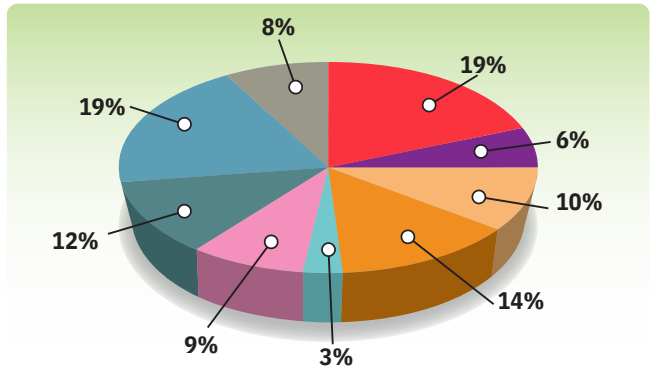
Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023. Execution

Description	Ministry of Defence		Nicaraguan Army	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Current Expenditure				
Remunerations	25,194,594.00	27,546,336.00	1,960,508,545.07	2,232,722,243.51
Goods and Services	6,622,086.17	6,369,650.79	1,384,363,707.80	1,302,871,920.92
Interest	-	-	-	-
Current Transfers and Grants	212,871.76	158,973.74	6,148,512.00	6,456,192.00
Other Current Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	32,029,551.93	34,074,960.53	3,351,020,764.87	3,542,050,356.43
Capital Expenditure				
Construction	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	-	-	45,723,412.00	27,584,000.00
Non-produced Assets	-	-	-	-
Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-
Financial Investment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	45,723,412.00	27,584,000.00
Total	32,029,551.93	34,074,960.53	3,396,744,176.87	3,569,634,356.43

Expenditure by State Functions. Execution 2020



Expenditure by State Functions. Execution 2023



■ Education ■ Social Security ■ Housing and Communal Services ■ General Public Services ■ Defence ■ Public Order and Security ■ Transport and Communication ■ Health ■ Other

Source: Compilation based on the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, General Budget of the Republic 2024 and 2022, and Reports on the Liquidation of the General Budget of the Republic 2022 and 2023. FMI, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Nicaragua (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 36.6243 Córdoba, January 2024).

The Armed Forces

The Army of Nicaragua is the armed institution responsible for defending the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Only in exceptional cases, when stability of the Republic is threatened by severe internal disorders, calamity or natural disasters, shall the President, acting within a session of the Council of Ministers, be entitled to order the intervention of the Army of Nicaragua in support of the National Police.

(Constitution, Art. 92)

The missions, their composition and structure are defined in accordance with the scenarios, threats and risks identified by the Nicaraguan State, that shall have the means and public resources necessary to provide the Nicaraguan Army with the capability and readiness required for the accomplishment of its missions and tasks from peacetime, with the aim of preventing and deterring any kind of international armed conflict.

The Army of Nicaragua shall plan, organize, prepare, manage and execute the national armed defence of the Homeland and defend the territorial integrity, the independence and sovereignty of the Nation. In turn, it shall intervene -in exceptional cases- to support the National Police, under the order of the President of the Republic within the Council of Ministers, where the stability of the Republic is threatened by large internal disorders, calamities or natural disasters and assist in the execution of work that contribute with the country's development. It shall co-assist in case of extreme need, in maintaining peace and order in the Nation, as well as in the fight against drug trafficking, arms trafficking and human trafficking and transnational organized crime. It shall contribute to strengthening the risk management policy, based on preventing, mitigating and managing natural disasters, safeguarding the life and property of the population. It shall participate in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance missions, in accordance to the UN Charter, approved by Resolution No. 84 of Nicaragua's Congress, international treaties or agreements signed and ratified by the State of Nicaragua based on regulations and principles of International Law.

(Ley de la defensa nacional N° 748, Art. 16 and 17).

Specific Missions



Army

The Land Force is the Army's main instrument to perform missions in defence of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, acting in coordination with the Air Force, the Navy and common bodies.



Navy

The Navy carries out missions to support the Army, and independent missions directed by the High Command of the Army. Ground force units that carry out security and safeguarding missions of units and facilities form part of the Navy.



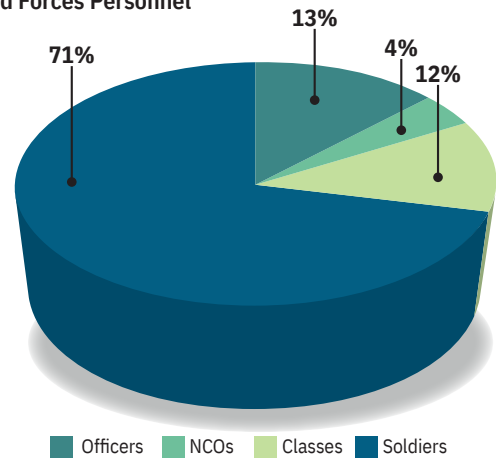
Air Force

The Air Force carries out missions to support the Army and Navy as well as independent missions directed by the High Command of the Army. The land force units, which carry out missions of air, defence, security and maintenance of the units and facilities form part of the Air Force.

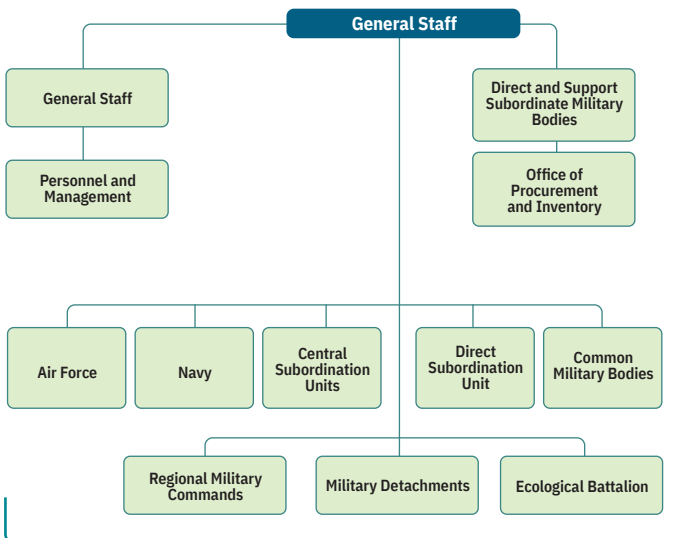
Personnel	
Officers	1,885
NCOs	605
Classes	1,792
Soldiers	10,214
Total Armed Forces Personnel: 14,496	

8% of defence personnel are civilians and civil servants.

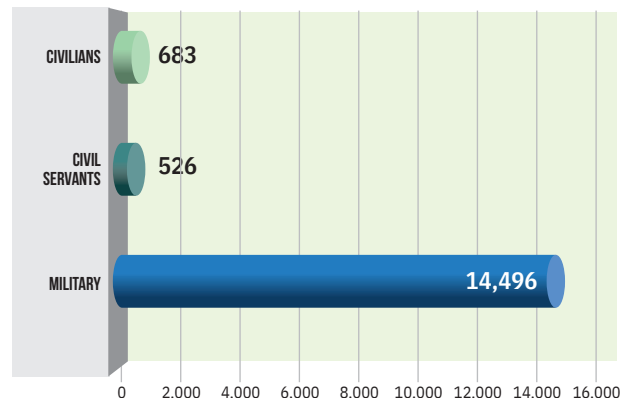
Armed Forces Personnel



Army of Nicaragua. Organizational Chart



Defence Sector Personnel



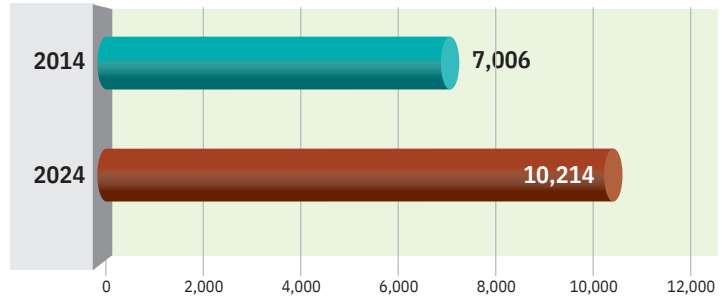
Source: Ley de la defensa nacional (N° 748 – 2010/12/22) y Código de organización, jurisdicción y previsión social militar (N° 181 - 1994/09/02. Last Amendment: N° 855 – 2014/02/11) (missions) and Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2024 (personnel).

Military Service

It is voluntary for all men and women for one year, with the possibility of renewal. Forced recruitment is constitutionally prohibited.

Since 1998, the new soldiers of the Nicaraguan Army have been trained for three months at the “Soldado Ramón Montoya” (ENABI) National Infantry Basic Training School. Those who graduate from this School are temporary military personnel and may be hired for a period of 3 to 5 years, after which they can continue with their active service for 5 additional years or access military courses that enable them to become career military personnel.

Number of Soldiers in the Nicaraguan Army



Military Education

CENTRE FOR HIGHER MILITARY STUDIES (CSEM)
Men and Women aged 18-20

Initial Training of Officers			
First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year

Graduates in:

- Bachelor of Military Science with a mention in tactical command of: general troops, naval, air, combat engineering, ground artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, small tank units, communications or logistics.
- Business Administration
- Civil Engineering • Military Engineering
- Medicine and Surgery • Nursing

The Centre for Higher Military Studies (CSEM) has educational exchanges with Russia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and the United States.

CAOMPAZ
The Peace Operations Training Centre was established in 2007

Officers

Higher School of the General Command (ESEM) “General Benjamín Zeledón Rodríguez”

- Weapons and Services Improvement
- General Staff Diploma
- National Defence and Security Course
- Military Intelligence
- Medical Services
- International Law of Armed Conflicts

NCOs

National Infantry Basic Training School (ENABI) “Soldado Ramón Montoya”

Infantry Soldier Training

National School of Sergeants (ENSAC) “Sargento Andrés Castro”

- Course for NCOs.
- Company Sergeant Major Course.
- Platoon Sergeant Course.
- Third Sergeant (Squad Leader) Course.
- Radio Operator Course.
- Specialist Third Sergeant’s Course (Ground and Anti-aircraft Artillery, Transmissions, Health, Logistics, Naval and Air).
- Specialist Second Sergeant’s Course (Ground and Anti-aircraft Artillery, Transmissions, Health, Logistics, Naval and Air).
- Military Vehicles Driver Course.

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1979

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
2 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS

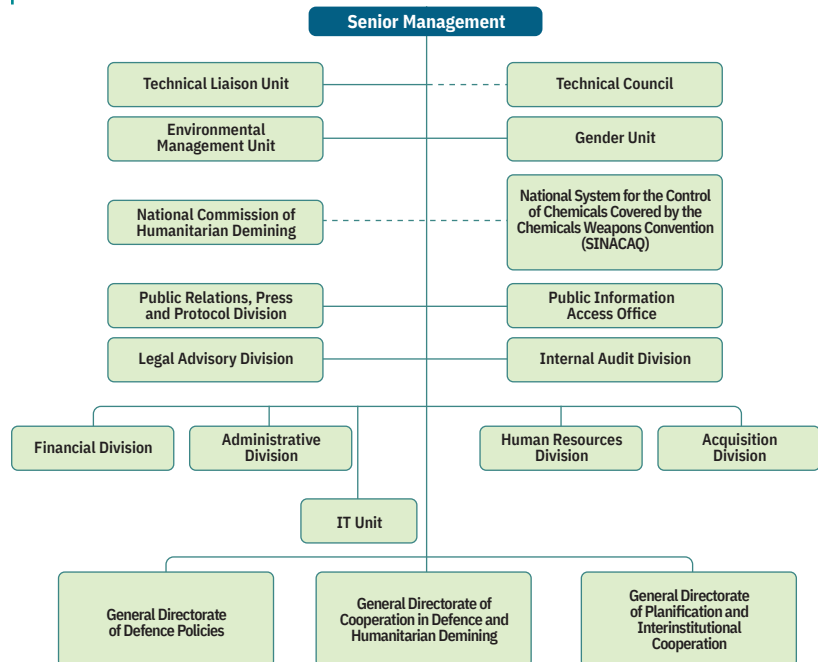
MISSION

It is the advisory body of the President of the Republic, in respect of the formulation and implementation of plans and policies of the National Defence.

MANDATES

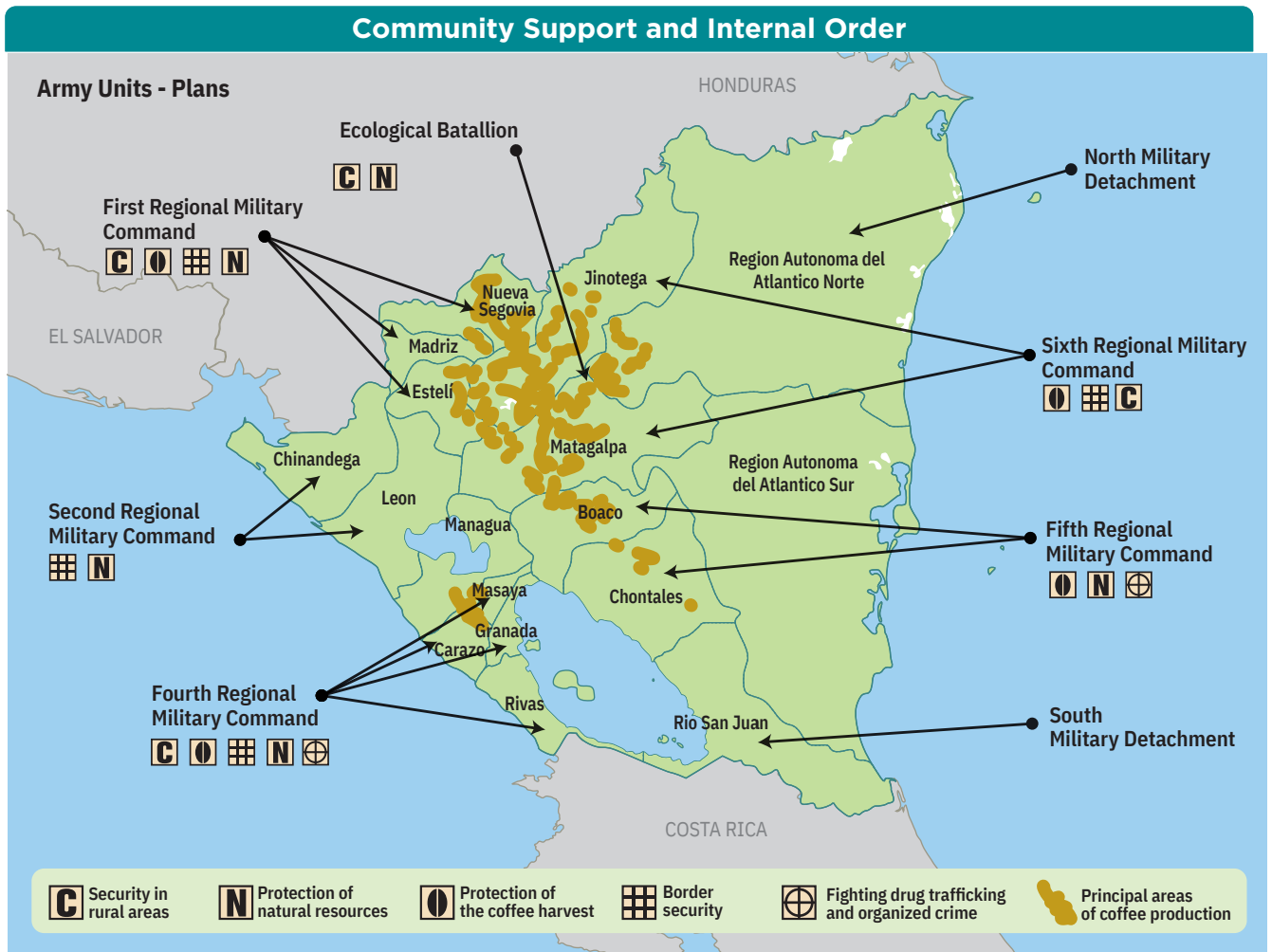
- Support the President of the Republic in providing conditions, resources and mechanisms for carrying out the missions assigned to the Nicaraguan army.
- Assist the President of the Republic in the Council of Ministers in arranging for the intervention of the Nicaraguan Army in support of the National Police, when so arranged by the President of the Republic in the Council of Ministers.
- Ensure interagency coordination, and represent the government in relevant bodies and agencies.
- Participate in the formulation of air and water navigation policies and regulations.
- Participate in the coordination and implementation of plans and programmes related to humanitarian demining and comprehensive mine action on national territory.
- Support actions for arms limitation and control in accordance with relevant provisions and standards.
- Promote, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic, plans and policies relating to civil and military relations.

Organizational Chart



*The year of establishment is the date on which the term “Defence” becomes part of the name of the institution.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización, competencia y procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo* (Nº 290 - 1998/06/03. Last Amendment: Nº 1131 - 2022/02/06); *Ley de la Defensa Nacional* (Nº 748 - 2010/12/22); the official website of the Nicaraguan Army; and *Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2024*.



Cooperation of the Armed Forces in Public Security

The participation of the Army in public security has its basis in the Constitution itself, which establishes that the President, in exceptional cases, may order the military to intervene in support of the National Police when the country's stability is threatened by great internal disorders, calamities or natural disasters. Other legal bases include the 1994 law regulating military organization and the National Defence Law of 2010. The cooperation of the Army, in addition to activities against drug trafficking and organized crime, primarily implements plans to ensure the security in rural areas, fighting rural crime and the protection of the country's coffee production.

All Army units engage in activities related to public security (listed below are the main activities within the framework of the Army's plans):

Plan for the Protection and Security of the Coffee Harvest

It is one of the most important programs in military cooperation to security. In support of the country's coffee industry, the Nicaraguan Army provides protection with its personnel and means to the collection of coffee quintals and the transfer of valuables. This campaign is conducted every year.

Coordination meetings are held with the National Coffee Council, the National Police, producers and departmental and municipal authorities, and patrols, roadblocks, independent and combined with the National Police.

2022-2023 Campaign

More than 3,000 military personnel deployed.

5,135 farms were protected, and 7 million Córdoba and more than USD\$2 million were secured.

Plan for Protection of Border Areas

In coordination with the Immigration Service, Customs and the National Police, the Army carries out activities to ensure the protection of natural resources, fight against smuggling, and illegal migratory crossing

2022

303,300 operational services provided.

Permanent Plan for Security in Rural Areas

The Nicaraguan Army coordinates and develops this plan at the national level, which includes the coffee harvest. It seeks to provide security for the country's productive areas; motley, common crime and the transfer of illegal weapons are some of the issues on which activities operate.

September 2022 to August 2023:

More than 1,000 operations were carried out.

Source: Compilation based on *Memorias anuales 2018, 2019, 2020 y 2021*, and *Nota de Prensa 032/2023 del Ejército de Nicaragua*; press conference of the Fifth Military Command on August 19, 2023.

Community Support and Risk and Emergency Management

Key Areas of Action:

ARMY OF NICARAGUA

Population Support Tasks

- Health Day
- Abatement
- Vaccination
- Road Construction and Repair
- Transport of Products and Materials

Natural Disaster Plan

- Population Prevention and Preparedness Plan
- Earthquake Preparedness
- Tsunami Response Plan
- Winter Plan
- Summer Plan
- Forest Fire Plan
- Search and Rescue
- Humanitarian Rescue Unit (UHR)

Care and Protection of Natural Resources

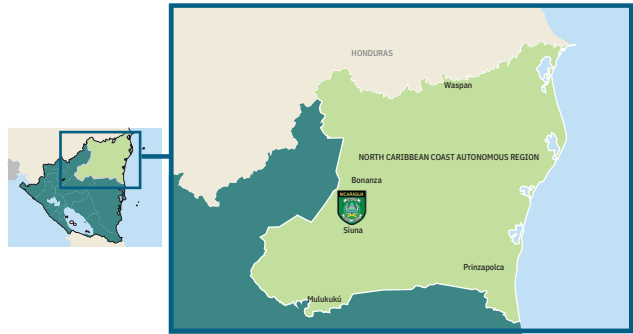
- Protection of Stocks
- Compliance with Closures
- Ecological Days
- Reforestation
- Bosawas Ecological Battalion

Bosawas Ecological Battalion

This battalion was created in 2011. It particularly looks after the protected areas and particularly Bosawas and the Indio Maiz Reserve.

Its main missions are:

- Support interagency efforts to prevent and punish environmental crimes, restrict the access and settlement of settlers, land traffickers and predators in protected areas, particularly in the core areas of BOSAWAS.
- Support the articulation and development of environmental protection and conservation programs, management plans and environmental management in protected areas.
- Carry out actions in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and other institutions for the restoration of protected areas.



The **Army's General Command of Civil Defence** has 6 contingency plans for providing humanitarian assistance to civilian populations affected by natural or man-made disasters.

1. Earthquake Plan - Pacific Region
2. Winter Plan (heavy rains and hurricanes)
3. Volcanic Eruption Plan
4. Plan for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires
5. Plan for Tsunamis on the Coastal Zone of the Greater Pacific Region
6. Security Plan in case of Massive Concentrations of Persons



Earthquake Contingency Plan

Seismic hazards in Nicaragua are common. The high seismic zone corresponds to the strip that runs parallel to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, where they occur at depths greater than 40 km, in the friction zone between the Cocos and Caribbean lithospheric plates. The Plan has the fundamental strategic objective of establishing guidelines and courses of action to be implemented from the moment of impact, clarification of the situation by relevant authorities, the disposition of forces and means by state institutions, municipal governments, relief agencies and local volunteers for the management and development of humanitarian assistance operations to assist the affected population in an effective and timely manner, facilitating the following actions:

- Search, locate and rescue.
- First aid medical assistance.
- Firefighting.
- Evacuation and protection of evacuees.

Plan for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires

For the implementation of this plan, coordination is established between troops of the Nicaraguan Army, the National Police, the Fire Department, Fire Brigades and the structures of the Committees for Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to Disasters, and departmental, municipal and local authorities.

Winter Plan

The causes of these weather-related events, such as heavy rainfall, are associated with the flooding of rivers, creeks, streams, increases in the level of lakes and landslides lead to heavy damages to persons and property, transport and production infrastructure, and the environment.

The plan's main objective is to articulate courses of action to be developed in order to provide the forces, vehicles and equipment and State institutions in humanitarian assistance to the civilian population.

The 2024 edition of the Winter Plan was launched in May 2024.

National Life Protection Preparedness Exercise in Situations of Multiple Threats

More than ten thousand military personnel participated in this exercise, which took place in June 2024, with land, naval and air assets, field hospitals and security units throughout the country. The exercise activated search and rescue components, in coordination with local authorities and brigades, for actions to protect the population, opening obstructed roads, fighting structural fires; rescue in collapsed structures and rubble; search, localization and evacuation of injured patients for hospital care.

Source: Compilation based on *Memorias anuales 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 del Ejército de Nicaragua*; *Revista Defensa Nacional* N° 88; *Informe a la Patria. Metas y Logros Institucionales 2015-2020*; and *Notas informativas* N° 154/2011, 042/2024 and 135/2024.

PANAMA

Population	4,528,000 inhabitants
Territorial Extension	75,320 km²
GDP (in US\$)	87,350,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	19,291
Security Forces Personnel*	27,721
Security Budget (US\$)	946,109,041

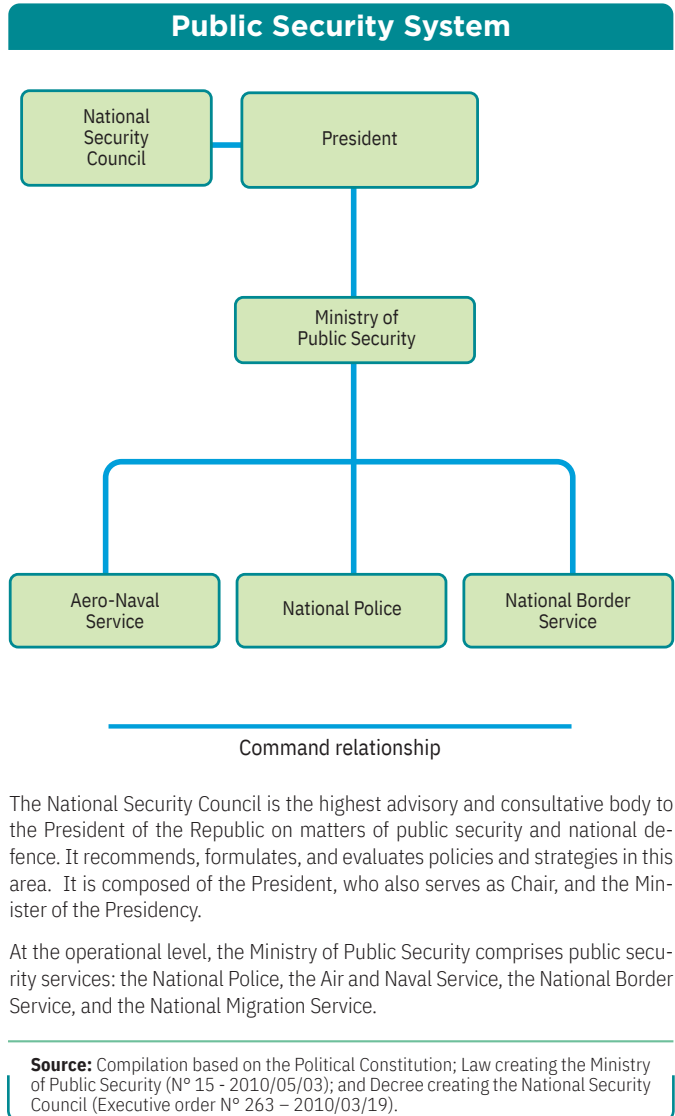
* Dependents of the Ministry of Public Security.

The Ministry of Public Security was created in 2010.

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

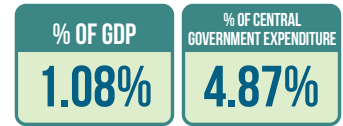
Law on drug-related issues (N° 23 - 1986/12/30).
 Organic law of the National Police (N° 18 - 1997/03/06. Last amendment: N° 74 - 2010/10/29).
 Protection of victims of crime law (N° 31 - 1998/05/28).
 Equal opportunities for women law (N° 4 - 1999/01/29).
 Special criminal liability for adolescents law (N° 40 - 1999/08/28).
 Organic law of the Institutional Protection Service (N° 2 - 1999/07/10. Last amendment: Executive order N° 6 - 2008/08/18).
 Law that adopts the Judicial Code (N° 1 - 2001/09/10).
 Law reorganizing the penitentiary system (N° 55 - 2003/08/01).
 Law covering crimes against sexual liberty and integrity, and amends and adds sections to the Criminal and Judicial codes (N° 16 - 2004/03/31).
 Law that defines crimes of pandillerismo (gangs) and the possession and trade of prohibited weapons, and that adopts measures for protecting the identity of witnesses (N° 48 - 2004/08/31).
 Law that reorganizes the National Civil Protection System (N° 7 - 2005/02/14).
 Law adopting the Criminal Code (N° 14 - 2007/05/22).
 Law on the Emergency Management System (N° 44 - 2007/11/01).
 Law creating the Directorate of Judicial Investigation within the National Police and that ascribes Forensic Services to the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (N° 69 - 2007/12/28).
 Decree-Law creating the National Immigration Service (N° 3 - 2008/02/26).
 Decree-Law creating the National Border Service (N° 8 - 2008/08/22).
 Law adopting the Criminal Procedure Law (N° 63 - 2008/08/29).
 Law repealing the law that reorganizes the Public Security Council and National Defence and creates the National Intelligence and Security Service (N° 11 - 2010/03/18).
 Decree creating the National Security Council (Executive order N°. 263 - 2010/03/19).
 Law creating the Ministry of Public Security (N° 15 - 2010/04/14).
 Law reorganizing the Ministry of Public Security (N° 19 - 2010/05/03).
 Law on human trafficking and related activities (N° 79 - 2011/11/09).
 Law regulating private security services (N° 56 - 2011/05/30).
 General law on firearms, ammunition and related materials (N° 57 - 2011/05/30).
 Law that reorganizes the National Aero-Naval Service (N° 93 - 2013/11/07).
 Law that creates the regional humanitarian logistics assistance center (N° 80 - 2017/12/15).



The Budget

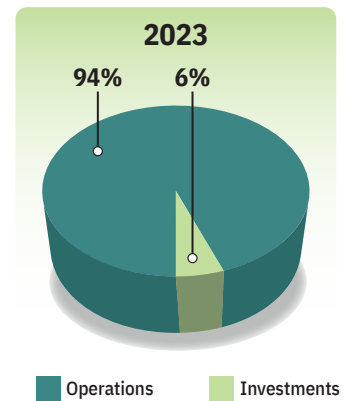
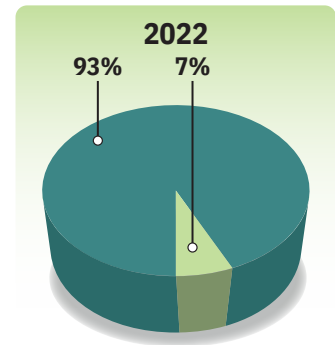
Budget of the Ministry of Public Security (US\$)

Program and Subprogram	2022		2023	
	Modified Budget	%	Modified Budget	%
OPERATIONS	826,459,859	-	865,642,805	-
General Management and Administration	42,421,864	-	43,037,228	-
Senior Management	38,592,619	4.32%	39,349,534	4.26%
Administrative and Financial Services	3,829,245	0.43%	3,687,694	0.40%
National Public Security	689,821,334	-	712,764,378	-
National Police Service	442,276,810	49.53%	451,525,422	48.84%
National Border Service	100,120,907	11.21%	103,967,246	11.25%
Aero-Naval Service	102,325,398	11.46%	100,469,712	10.87%
National Migration Service	45,098,219	5.05%	56,801,998	6.14%
Miscellaneous Transfers	94,216,661	-	109,841,199	-
Pensions and Retirement	85,317,861	9.55%	97,841,199	10.58%
Private Institutions	8,898,800	1.00%	12,000,000	1.30%
INVESTMENTS	66,560,339	-	58,880,114	-
Construction, Repair and Extension of Infrastructure	51,097,616	-	50,240,766	-
National Aero-Naval Service	14,274,294	1.60%	27,745,891	3.00%
Aero-Naval Service	11,921,324	1.33%	8,054,921	0.87%
National Border Service	3,102,562	0.35%	2,252,074	0.24%
General Management and Administration - HQ	21,799,436	2.44%	12,187,880	1.32%
Equipment and Development	1,615,189	-	2,304,056	-
General Management and Administration - HQ	108,246	0.01%	598,814	0.06%
National Police	553,913	0.06%	317,883	0.03%
National Border Service	910,103	0.10%	1,127,047	0.12%
National Aero-Naval Service	42,927	0.00%	260,312	0.03%
Logistical Support	10,717,784	-	6,335,292	-
Strengthening Logistical Support	4,174,328	0.47%	1,847,389	0.20%
National Aero-Naval Service	3,163,025	0.35%	1,041,950	0.11%
National Border Service	3,380,431	0.38%	3,246,953	0.35%
General Management and Administration - HQ	-	-	199,000	0.02%
Strengthening the Integrated System	3,129,750	-	-	-
Integral System of Public Security - COR-Colon	3,129,750	0.35%	-	-
Total Ministry of Public Security	893,020,198	-	924,522,919	-



Budget 2024

Modified Budget 2022 and 2023, Operations and Investments

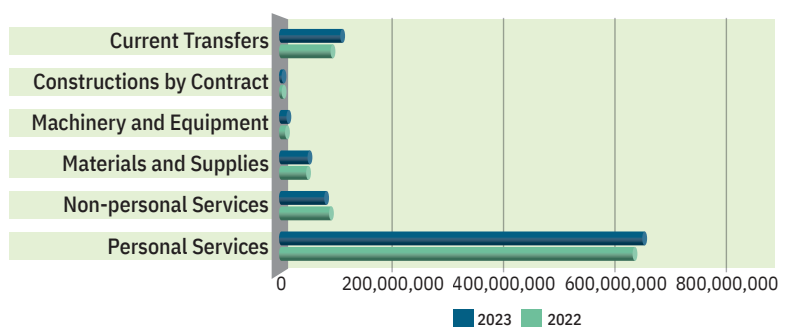


Legend: Operations (Dark Blue), Investments (Light Green)

Budget by Expenditure Item, US\$

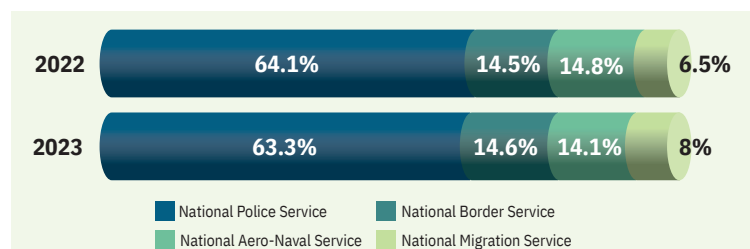
Expenditure Item	2022	2023
	Annual modified budget	Annual modified budget
Personal Services	634,526,509	652,965,611
Non-personal Services	93,114,907	84,404,190
Materials and Supplies	50,184,605	52,643,757
Machinery and Equipment	12,252,703	14,653,107
Constructions by Contract	7,085,228	7,873,695
Current Transfers	95,399,609	111,542,559
Global Allocations	456,637	440,000
Total Ministry of Public Security	893,020,198	924,522,919

Budget by Expenditure Item



Distribution by Public Security Services, US\$

Services	2022	2023
TOTAL	689,821,334	712,764,378
National Police Service	442,276,810	451,525,422
National Border Service	100,120,907	103,967,246
National Aero-Naval Service	102,325,398	100,469,712
National Migration Service	45,098,219	56,801,998

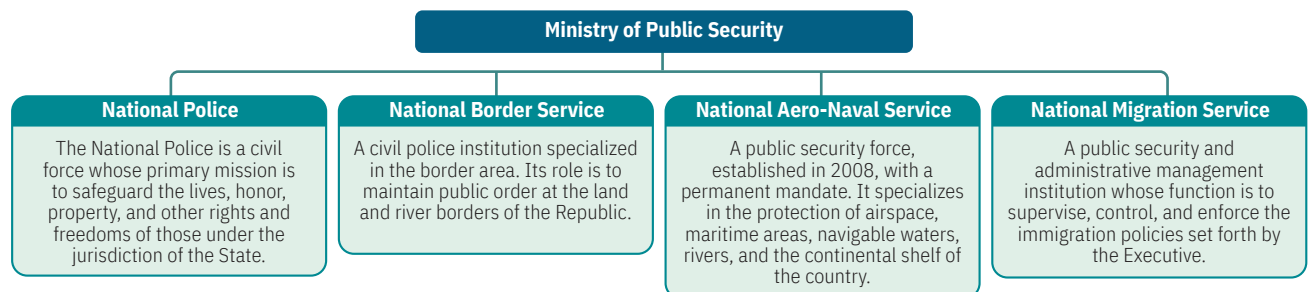
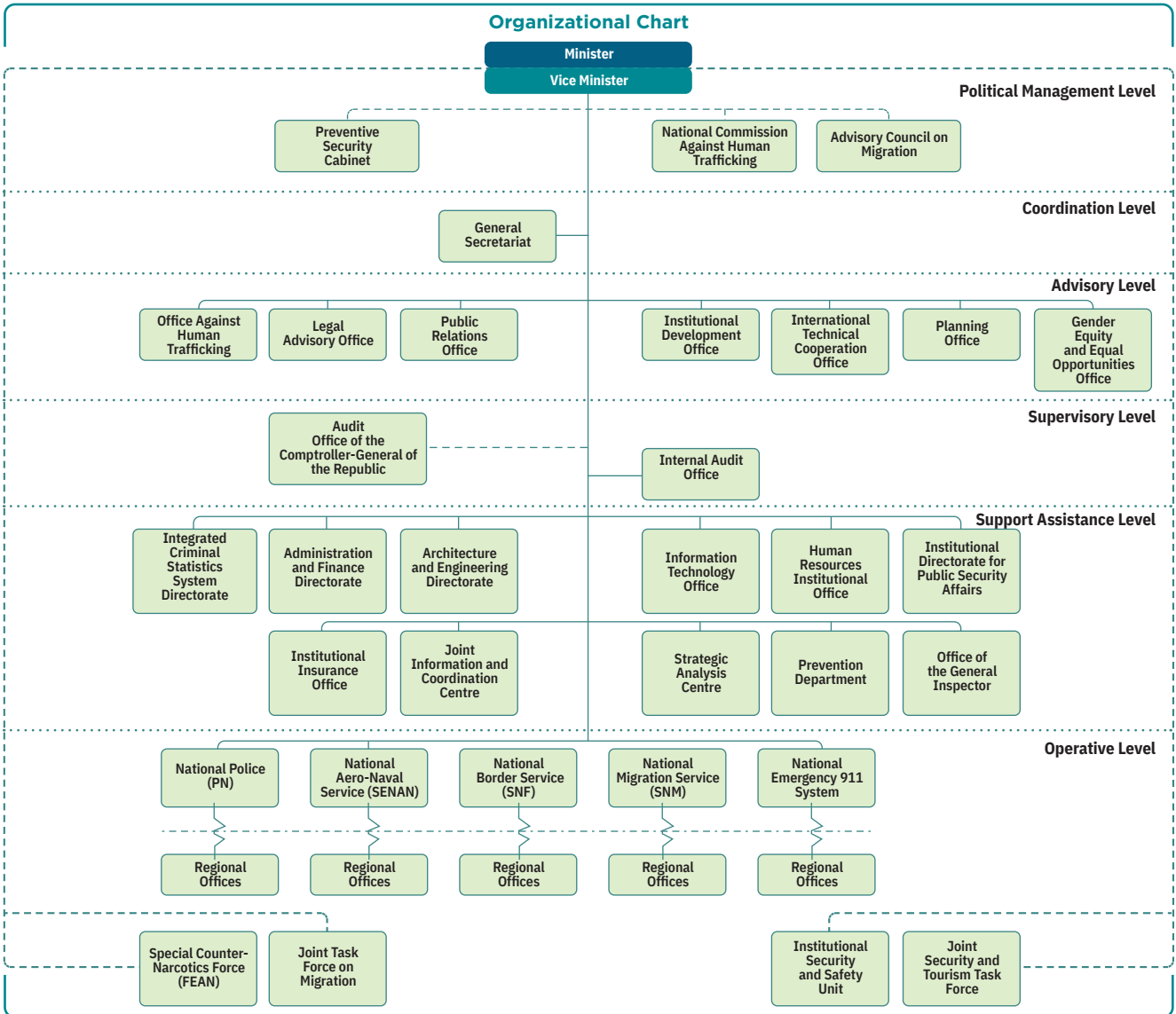


Source: Compilation based on the *Ley 418 que dicta el Presupuesto General del Estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2024* (2023/12/29); Ministry of Public Security, Administration and Finance Directorate, Budget Implementation (reports considered: December 2022 and 2023); GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1 Balboa.

The Ministry of Public Security

YEAR OF CREATION*	MISSION	MANDATES
2010	The Ministry of Public Security has the mission of determining the country's security policies as well as planning, coordinating, controlling, and supporting the efforts of the security and intelligence agencies falling under its control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and defending national sovereignty. • Coordinating public security services, as well as information and intelligence agencies within its entities, in ongoing coordination with the National Security Council. • Ensuring security, peace, and public order in the country. • Promoting policies and actions for crime prevention. • Establishing policies and actions for the protection and security of those within the national territory.
Average tenure in office for Ministers: 2 YEARS AND 4 MONTHS		

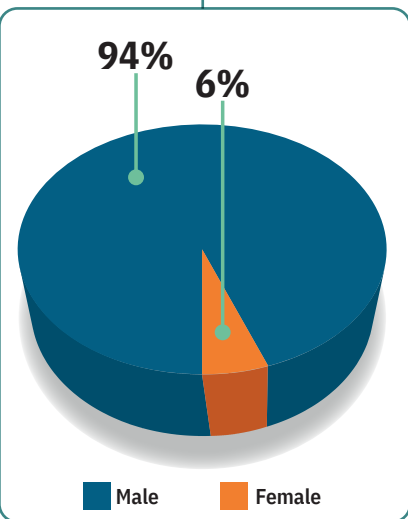
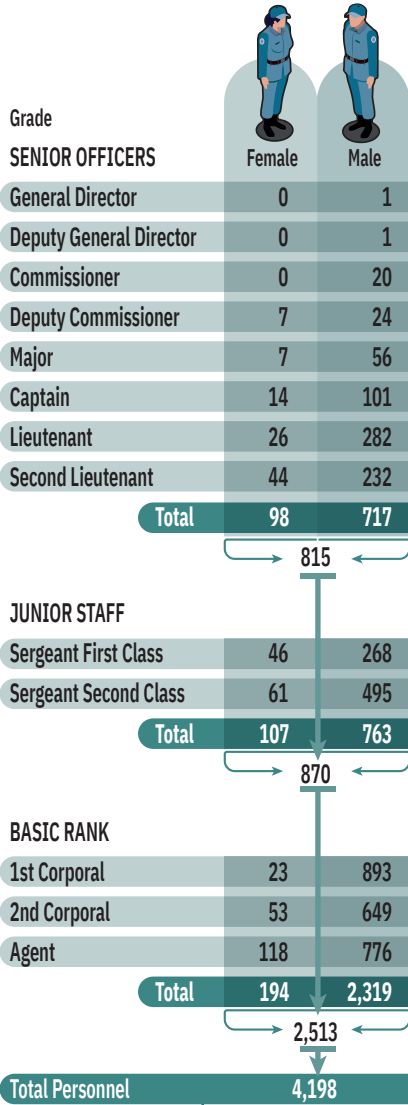
*The year of creation corresponds to the date when it was designated as the Ministry of Public Security.



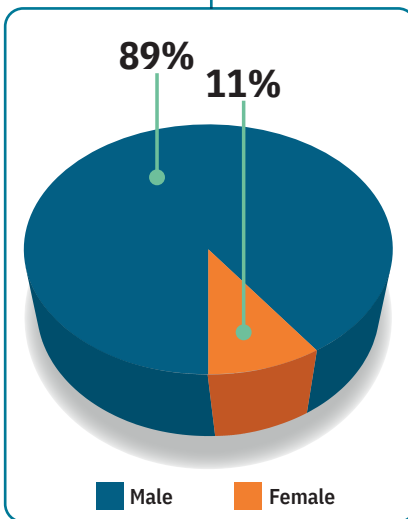
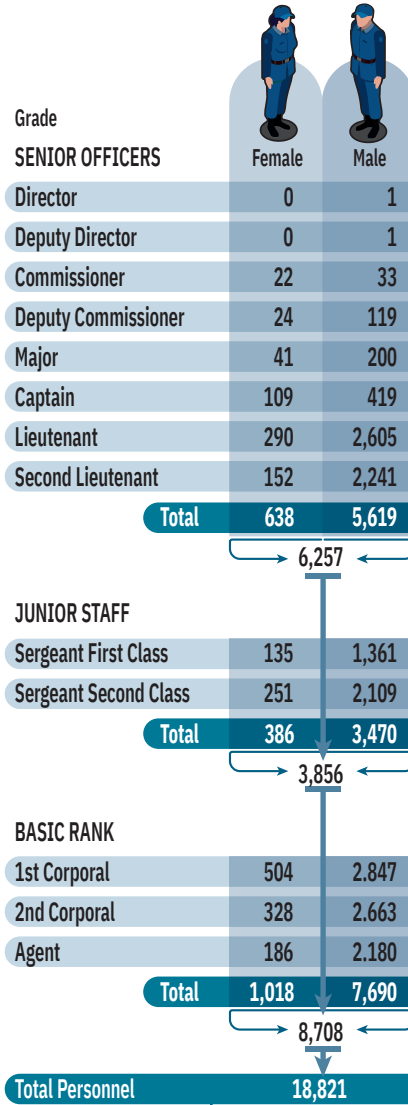
Source: Compilation based on information gathered from the official website of the Ministry of Public Security; *Ley que crea el Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 15 – 2010/04/14); *Ley Orgánica de la Policía Nacional* (N° 18 – 1997/03/06); *Decreto Ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Migración* (N° 3 – 2008/02/26); *Decreto Ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Fronteras* (N° 8 – 2008/08/22); *Ley que reorganiza el Servicio Nacional Aeronaval* (N° 93 – 2013/11/07).

Public Security Forces

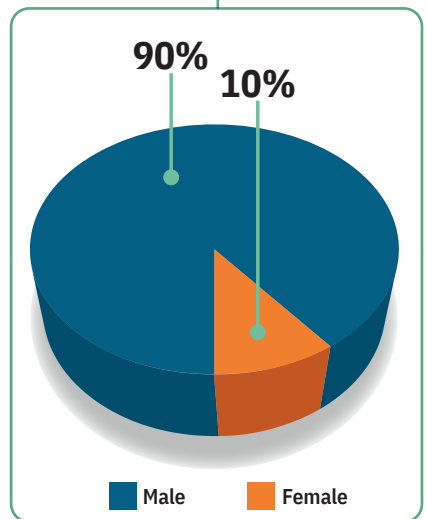
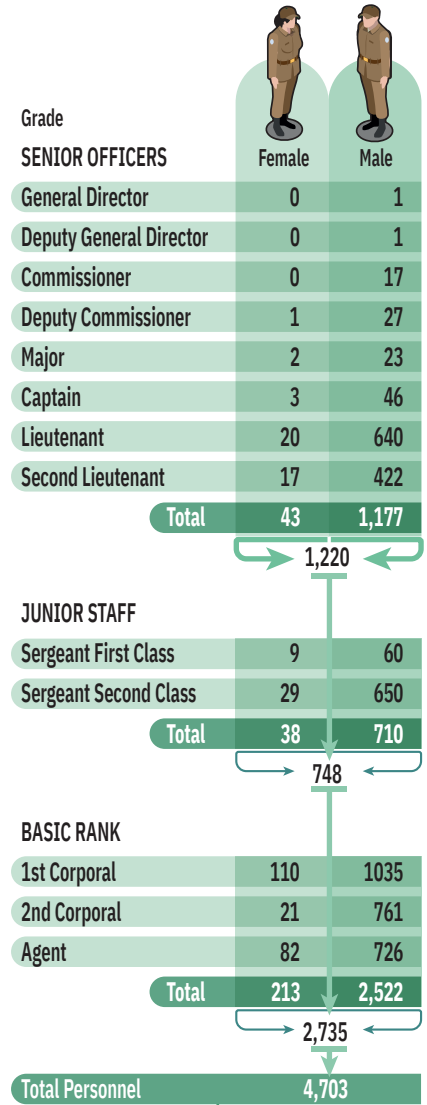
NATIONAL AERO-NAVAL SERVICE (SENAN)



NATIONAL POLICE (PN)



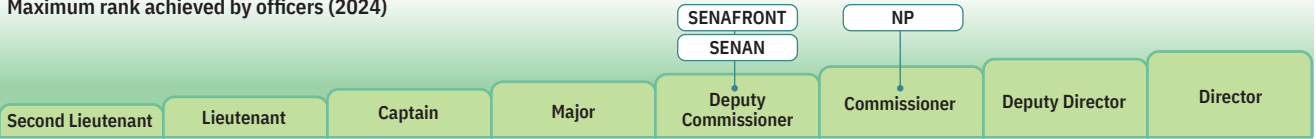
NATIONAL BORDER SERVICE (SENAFRONT)



Source: Compilation based on information gathered from the Transparency Monitoring Platform of the Republic of Panama. Number of personnel as of May 2024.

Women in Public Security Forces

Maximum rank achieved by officers (2024)



Maximum rank achieved in the non-commissioned officers and basic scale rank (2024)



OUT OF THE TOTAL AGENTS

11% of the total National Police are women.
 6% of the total National Border Service are women.
 10% of the total National Aero-Naval Service are women.

Education

The Aero-Naval Service (SENAN)

Training School

- COD-001 Special Boats and Small Vessels Operator Course.
- Course for Patrol Boat Crew and Commanders.
- Basic Seamanship Courses. COD-007 Naval Induction Course.
- Basic Maritime Firefighting Course.
- Equipment and Boarding Officer Course.
- Ship and Port Facility Security Course.

Superior Aero-Naval Institute

The National Border Service (SENAFRONT)

The School for Training Agents

Cadets pass through a 6-month basic course. They then complete two months of specialization and afterwards they are placed on a two-year trial period.

The School of Special Forces

National Police (PN)

Dr. Justo Aerosemena School of Police Officers

Superior Police Institute

The program lasts 12 months: 8 months of basic training, 2 months of specialized training, and 2 months of professional practice.

Police Training and Specialization Center

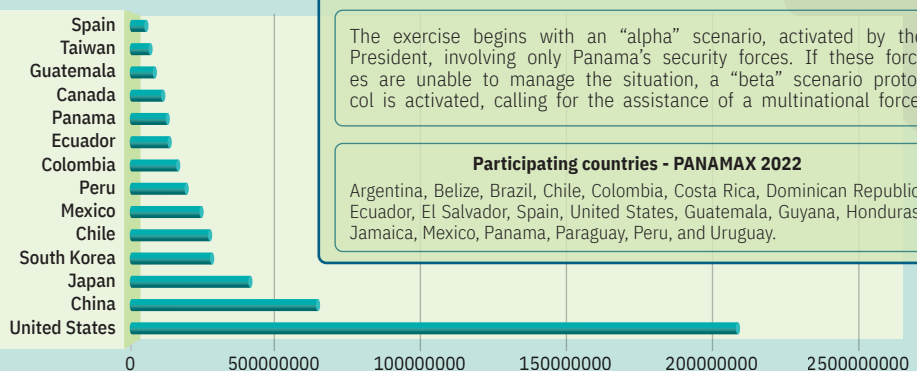
The Panama Canal as a strategic point



The Panama Canal, inaugurated in 1914, is an inter-oceanic canal with an 8-kilometer exclusive zone on each side. It is managed by the Panama Canal Authority, an autonomous entity of the Panamanian state with its own security. In 2016, the Expanded Canal was inaugurated, which has allowed for increased ship traffic and reduced environmental impact.

Main Canal Users, by cargo flow (in long tons) - 2023

Country	Total
United States	208,799,369
China	643,562,57
Japan	41,264,733
South Korea	27,875,420
Chile	27,477,861
Mexico	24,396,782
Peru	19,731,883
Colombia	16,859,238
Ecuador	13,958,353
Panama	12,730,778
Canada	11,559,921
Guatemala	8,828,360
Taiwan	6,783,013
Spain	5,294,735



PANAMAX Exercise

PANAMAX is a multinational exercise involving the Armed Forces of the region, sponsored by the United States Southern Command. It focuses on training to ensure the defence and continuous neutrality of the Panama Canal, as well as strengthening multinational defence ties.

The exercise begins with an "alpha" scenario, activated by the President, involving only Panama's security forces. If these forces are unable to manage the situation, a "beta" scenario protocol is activated, calling for the assistance of a multinational force.

Participating countries - PANAMAX 2022

Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Source: Compilation based on the information gathered from the official websites of the Panama Canal Authority, SENAFRONT, SENAN, and the National Police.

The National Aero-Naval Service (SENAN)

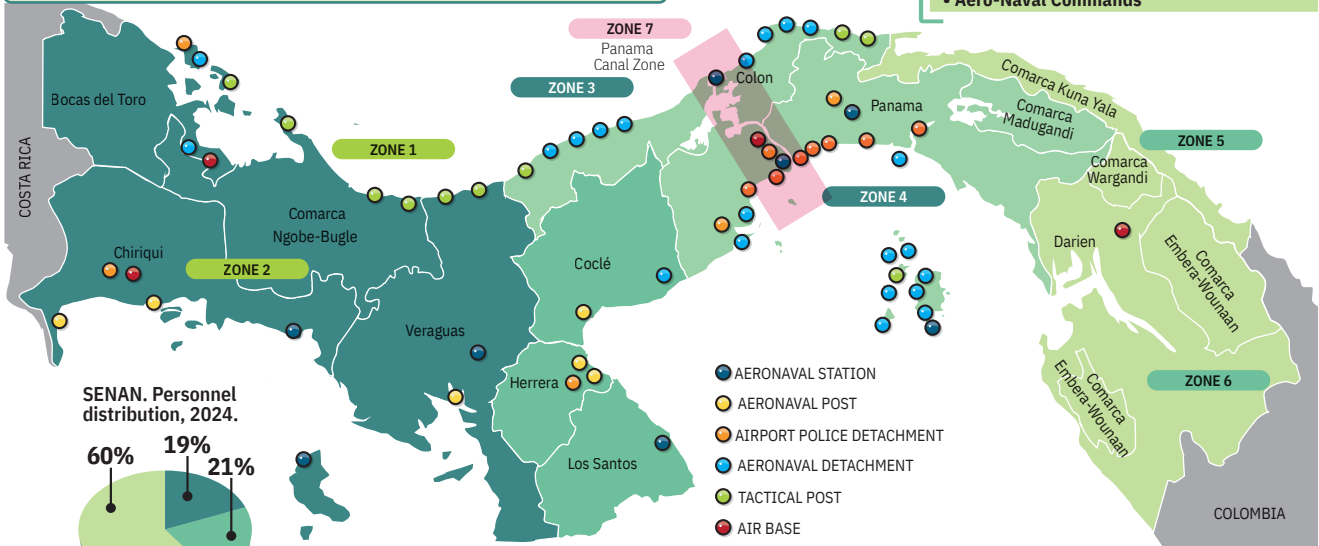
The National Aero-Naval Service (SENAN, Spanish acronym) performs maritime, aviation, port and airport police functions. It is part of the Public Force and has both a permanent and civilian nature

It was created in 2008, when the existing National Air and National Maritime Services were unified.

The staff is divided between personnel under oath and not under oath. Personnel under oath carry out the National Aero-Naval Service Career, while those not under oath perform purely administrative and technical functions (non-uniformed, carrying no weapons or institutional badges).

It has different Operation Groups:

- Air Command
 - Fixed Wing Aircraft Squadron
 - Helicopter Squadron
 - Air Training Squadron
- Navy Command
- Aero-Naval Infantry
- Aero-Naval Commands



Coordination with other bodies

The National Aero-Naval Service assists the SENAFRONT by providing transportation along borders or offshore islands, while also engaging in joint operations. The National Police works in conjunction with the anti-drug operations unit and the Directorate of Judicial Investigation Police in operations, raids and arrests.

The National Border Service (SENAFRONT)

The National Border Service is a police force specialized in the border area activities. It is part of the Public Force and reports to the Ministry of Public Security. It is a permanent institution of a civilian nature.

It was created in 2008 through Decree Law N° 8, 2008/08/22.

It is composed of both personnel under oath and not under oath. Those members under oath are part of the National Border Service Career and those who are not, fulfill administrative and technical roles.

First Brigade - Eastern

Pinogana District, Sub-district of Metetí, Punuloso community, Darién Province.

The 1st Eastern Brigade is dedicated to carrying out operations for the protection and control of the Darién province, addressing issues such as common crime, narco-terrorist groups, and transnational organized crime.

Second Brigade - Caribbean

Puerto Obaldía community, Special Sub-district of the Guna Yala region.

Protection and defence of the Caribbean bordering area.

Third Brigade - East Panama

Flor de Laguna, east of Panama Province, approximately 57 kilometers from Panama City.

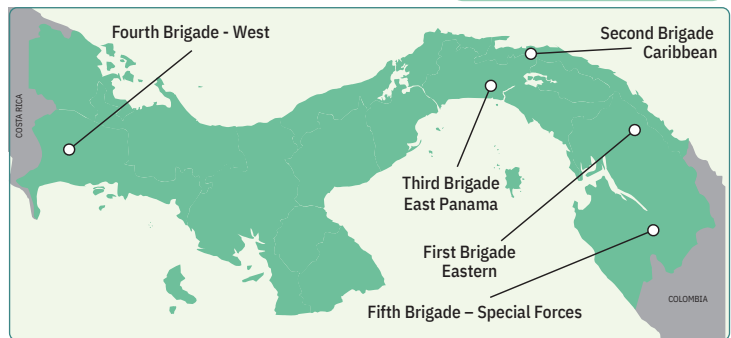
Responsible for the control, restoration of order, and security of the area extending from Tanara to the PSII-CN of Agua Fria.

Fourth Brigade - West

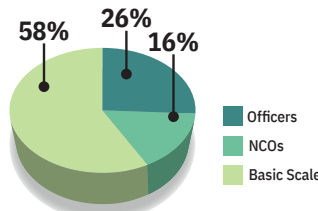
Control, order and security of the strip along the border with Costa Rica.

Fifth Brigade - Special Forces

Its mission is to mitigate the threat posed by armed groups, FARC dissidents, and other criminal gangs operating in Darién and the Guna Yala region.



SENAFRONT. Personnel distribution, 2024



SENAFRONT provides an Environmental and Ecological Protection Unit.

Source: Decreto Ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Fronteras (N° 8 – 2008/08/22); Ley que reorganiza el Servicio Nacional Aeronaval (N° 93 – 2013/07/11), and websites of the National Border Service and the National Aero-Naval Service. Personnel data as of May 2024.

Community Support and Public Security

The so-called Darien Gap is located on the border between Panama and Colombia and is a crucial passage into Central America. It is estimated that in 2023, half a million people from countries including Venezuela, Colombia, Haiti, Ecuador, Chile, Brazil, and China crossed this region, representing a continuous migratory flow.

In 2023, women accounted for 26% and children for 22% of the total irregular migration across the Darien border.

Darien is not a route, it is a jungle.

The Ministry of Public Security, the National Border Service, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched an international campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of Darien as a migration route, as a result of its perilous nature. At the same time, the campaign aims to mitigate environmental impact by ensuring the protection and integrity of natural resources in the territory.

Cañas Blancas

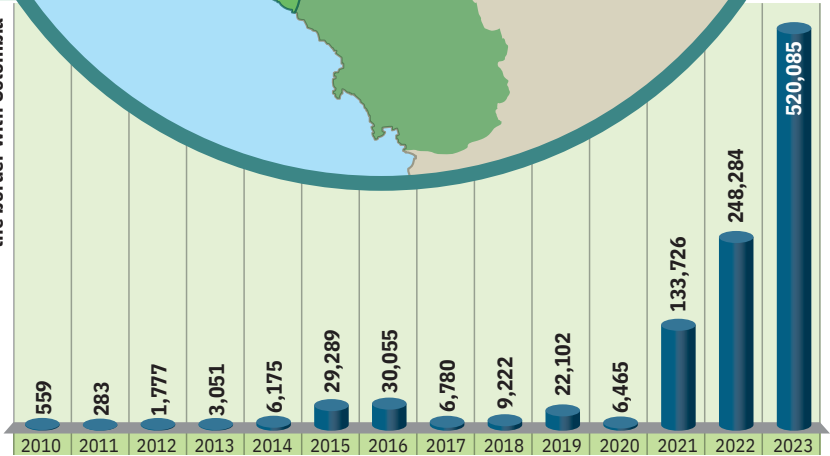
Cañas Blancas is an area located 3 km away from the border between Colombia and Panama. The Ministry of Public Security conducts daily visits to this inhospitable area to support and assist those who travel across the Darien.



An Environmental and Ecological Protection Unit was created within SENAFRONT.

The **5th Special Forces Brigade of SENAFRONT** conducts constant surveillance of the Darien area, particularly the regions near the border with Colombia and Costa Rica. In 2023, efforts continued to close irregular border crossings, ensure the safety and security of individuals, and enhance patrolling effectiveness.

Irregular transit of foreigners across the border with Colombia



The Joint Migratory Task Force

The Joint Migratory Task Force, established by Executive Order N° 193 of June 5, 2018, and composed of units from SENAFRONT, SENAN, the National Police, and the National Migration Service, aims to coordinate and cooperate on migratory flow issues in the border area with Colombia and Costa Rica. In 2023, 16 operations were conducted in the provinces of Panama, Colón, Darién, and Coclé.

Campaña Escudo | Operation Choco

This is an annual campaign conducted jointly by SENAFRONT, SENAN, and the National Migration Service, aiming to increase territorial control of the borders, curb transnational crime, and protect the environment. Operation Chocó is executed as part of this campaign. Some results from Operation I in 2023 were:

- 585 criminals arrested
- 730 migrants rescued
- Seizure of:
 - 2,633 drug packages
 - 147 weapons
 - 5,480 rounds of ammunition
 - 85 vehicles and vessels

Mercurio Humanitarian Exercises

This exercise was conducted by the Ministry of Public Security with the cooperation of the Ministry of Government and the Joint Task Force-Bravo of the U.S. Southern Command, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Government.

These efforts aim to provide health-care, medical supplies, and construction materials to the hard-to-reach areas of the Darien province and the Ngãbe Buglé *Comarca*.



Exercise Mercurio VI provided:

- Humanitarian assistance to 23 communities.
- 519,733 pounds of construction materials.
- 27 modular structures for classrooms to be deployed in the communities.
- 8 health rounds, including primary care, vaccination, and nutritional services.

Source: Compilation based on *Memoria 2023*, Ministry of Public Security; Migration Movement Reports from the National Migration Service and the official website of the Ministry of Public Security.

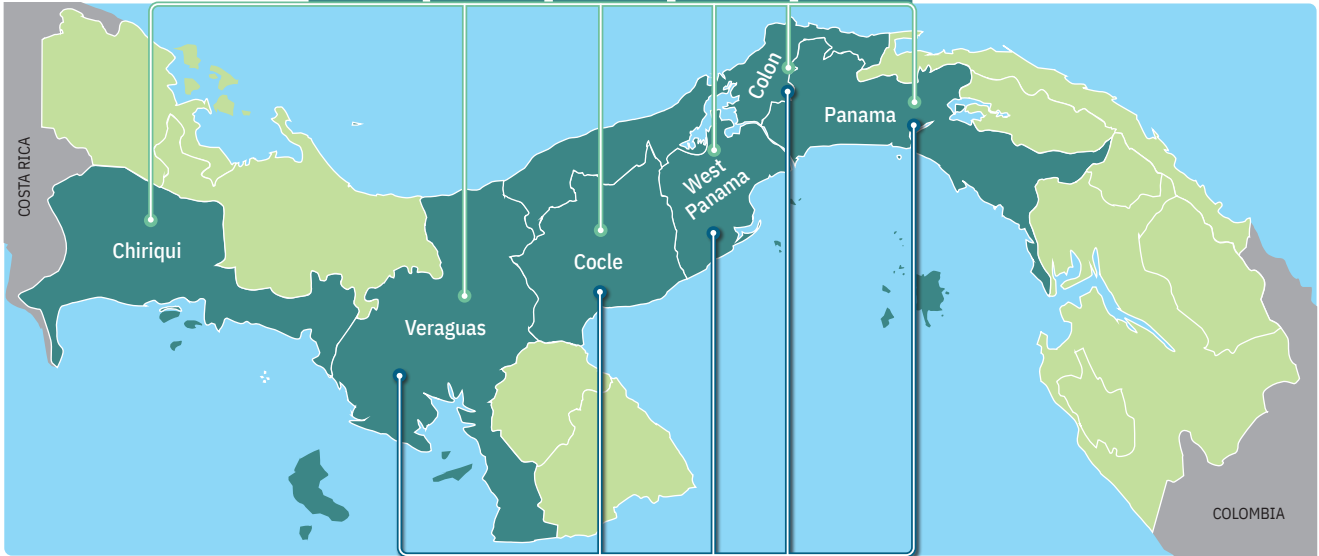
Security Operations

Pacifying My Neighborhood, Building the Future Program

This is an inter-agency cooperation and technical assistance agreement between the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Government, aimed at recovering and removing firearms, ammunition, and explosive devices from the streets to prevent crimes, by exchanging them for vouchers and coupons redeemable for food in local stores.

The Program is being implemented in the provinces of Panamá, Panamá Oeste, Colón, Coclé, Veraguas, and Chiriquí, in cooperation with local authorities. The achievements of the Program include:

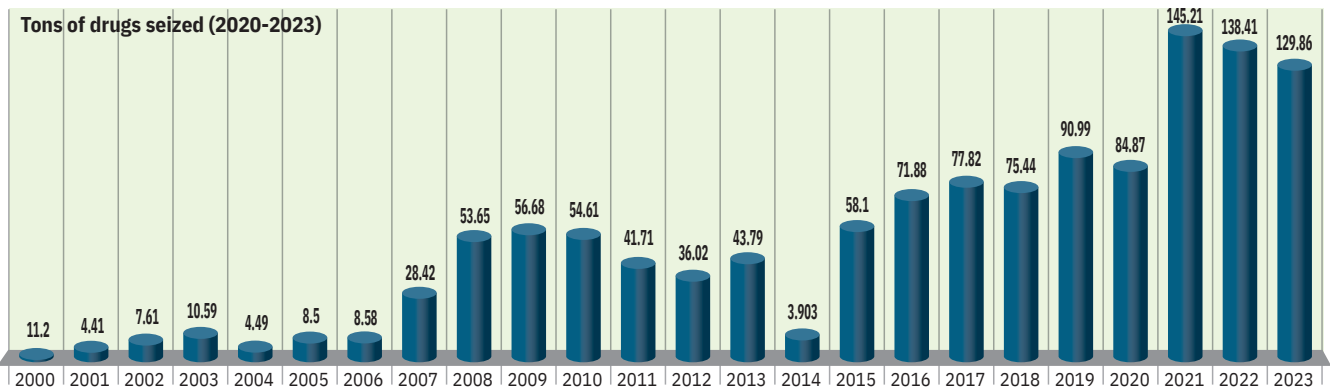
1,504 firearms recovered
 91,748 ammunitions recovered
 1,132 suppliers identified
 413 accessories recovered
 929 explosive devices and others, recovered



Joining Forces against Crime Program

It is a community-based social prevention program by the National Police, targeting at-risk communities in the provinces of Panamá, Colón, Panamá Oeste, Coclé, and Veraguas. The Program aims to intervene in community, school, and family socialization processes to reduce risk factors. In 2023, approximately 68,000 people participated in the Program, which included the following activities:

2,570 training sessions in useful-for-life skills
 464 cultural activities
 891 social actions
 908 school visits



Rescue Missions

The National Aero-Naval Service (SENAN) carries out rescue missions in cases of drifting vessels, aviation incidents, shipwrecks, and body recovery.

In 2023, 336 missions were carried out, rescuing 124 people. Together with the Ministry of Health, 286 people were evacuated.

Support Tasks

The National Police carried out support tasks following the fire in the Wala Indigenous Community, in the Wargandí region. During this, they distributed food, water, and food kits.


It has a **National Directorate of Environmental, Rural, and Tourist Police**, which conducts operations against illegal mining to protect rivers and natural resources.

“Panamá Solidario” Program

This Program was developed in response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, aiming to mitigate the rise in poverty and inequality among the population. Through the Ministry of Public Security, in 2023, some 751 custody vehicles were provided to transport 826,257 food bags and ensure security at the Atlapa Distribution Center.

Source: Compilation based on data published by the Ministry of Public Security, *Memoria 2023*; *Informe de Estadísticas de Incautaciones de Drogas* (January 2024); and the official website of the Ministry of Public Security.

PARAGUAY



Population	6,861,500 inhabitants
Territorial Extension	406,750 km²
GDP (US\$):	45,820,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	6,595
Armed Forces Personnel	17,267
Defence Budget (US\$)	316,676,584

The Ministry of National Defence was established in 1943.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

National Defence and Internal Security Act (N° 1337 - 1999/04/14. Last Amendment: N° 5349 - 2014/06/11).

Act that establishes the Border Security Zone (N° 2532 - 2005/02/17. Last Amendment: N° 2647 - 2005/08/18).

Act that creates the National Emergency Secretariat (N° 2615 - 2005/06/10).

Act that creates the National Intelligence System (N° 5241 - 2014/08/20).

Act on the Surveillance and Protection of Airspace (N° 6980 - 2022/10/06).

Military Organization

Obligatory Military Service Act (N° 569 - 1975/12/24. Last Amendment: N° 3360 - 2007/11/02).

Organic Act of Military Courts (N° 840 - 1980/19/12. Last Amendment: N° 6825 - 2021/10/13).

Military Penal Code (N° 843 - 1980/12/19).

Code of Military Penal Procedures in War and Peace Times (N° 844 - 1980/12/19).

General Organization of the National Armed Forces Act (N° 216 - 1993/07/09. Last Amendment: N° 4067 - 2010/11/08).

Act on Measures to protect Natural Resources (N° 816 - 1996/08/20).

Military Personnel Status Act (N° 1115 - 1997/08/26. Last Amendment: N° 2879 - 2006/04/25).

Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Act (N° 1910 - 2002/06/19).

Act on the Right to Conscientious Objection (N° 4013 - 2010/06/17).

Act that creates the Rank of Professional Soldiers within the Troop Category of the Armed Forces (N° 4733 - 2012/10/04. Last Amendment: N° 6599 - 2020/09/15).

The Defence System



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graph TD
    President[President] --- NDC[National Defence Council]
    President --- JS[Joint Staff]
    President --- CMF[Command of the Military Forces]
    CMF --- MND[Ministry of National Defence]
    CMF --- CA[Command of the Army]
    CMF --- CN[Command of the Navy]
    CMF --- CAA[Command of the Air Force]
    
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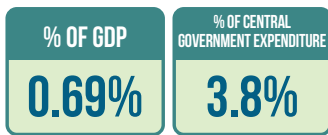
Advisory and Assistance Functional Relationship

Command Reporting Line

The President's advisory and consultative body is the National Defence Council, composed of the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Interior, the highest-ranking General Officer, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the official in charge of the State Intelligence Agency and its Permanent Secretary. The Ministry of Defence performs the administrative functions of the Armed Forces. The Commander of the Armed Forces holds the effective command of the Armed Forces as delegated by the President. They have the Joint Staff as the planning, advisory and coordinating body. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

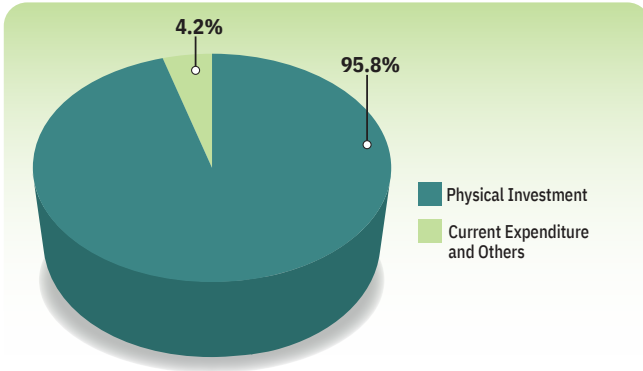
Source: Compilation based on the Constitution; *Ley de defensa nacional y de seguridad interna* (N° 1337 - 1999/04/14. Last Amendment: N° 5349 - 2014/11/06); and *Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N° 216 - 1993/07/09. Last Amendment: N° 4067 - 2010/11/08).

The Budget

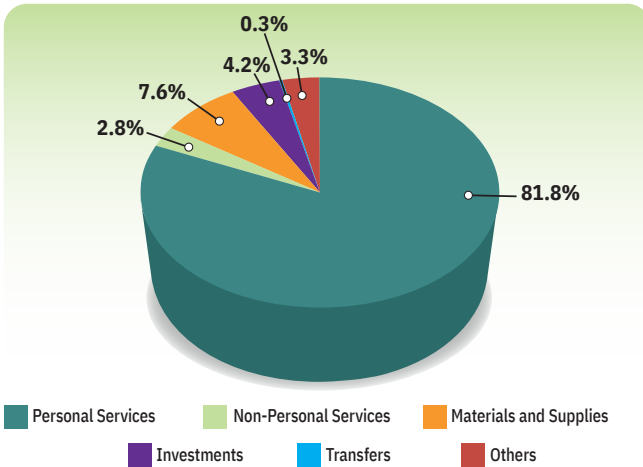


Budget 2024

Investment Budget and Current Expenditure, 2024

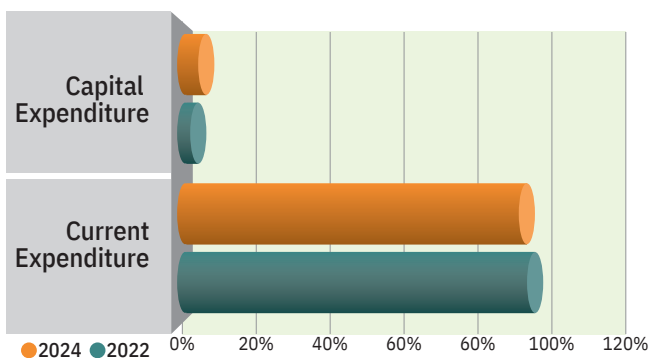


Budget by Expenditure Item, 2024



Note: "Other" includes: Preservation of the Environment; Training and services of Military Bands; Agricultural Science Training and Education; Cartography, Georeferencing and National Geography; Military Training Courses for Students; Physical Education Teacher Training Courses; Military Bishopric; IT services; and Evangelical Military Assistance.

National Security Function, 2022 and 2024



Ministry of National Defence Budget, by Activities, 2024 (in Guaraníes)

Activities	Total
Administration and Finance - High Command	17,213,422,606
Training Course Officers and NCOs - Special Forces	1,156,079,440
Evangelical Military Assistance	381,808,113
Internal Defence Operations	54,547,795,644
Social Communication of the Military Forces	830,607,733
Recruitment Service - Military Service	919,556,079
IT Services	215,006,221
Military Supply and Registration Service	74,576,489,935
Competitiveness and Innovation - Command-in-Chief	21,791,118,313
Superior Operational Management Military Forces	12,527,939,358
Military Bishopric	648,137,521
Presidential Security Service	7,058,776,485
Military Justice	1,994,146,372
Financial Administration - Army	1,027,915,434,283
Operational Leadership - Army	47,387,383,858
Artillery Service - Army	2,358,871,710
Communications Service - Army	598,478,697
Military Intelligence - Army	1,759,600,778
Medical Services - Army	358,449,871
Safeguarding Land Borders	7,459,648,695
Engineering Work	26,116,664,357
Planning and Controlling Educational Institutes	1,014,643,969
Senior Officers Specialization Courses - Army	684,377,597
Refresher Course for NCOs	533,185,668
Officer Career Training Courses	4,216,013,413
Course in Social Sciences	3,208,355,531
Training Courses for Career NCOs in the Army	1,107,350,351
Physical Education Teacher Training Courses	465,576,305
Courses for Infantry Officers and NCOs	725,935,660
Military Training Courses for Students	118,330,000
Courses for Cavalry Officers and NCOs	1,907,259,721
Foreign Language Courses for Officers and NCOs	274,000,300
Military Intelligence Courses for Officers and NCOs	502,578,356
Peace Operations Courses for Officers and NCOs	338,236,745
Special Operations Courses for Officers and NCOs	574,192,820
Financial Administration - Navy	356,991,676,978
Operational Leadership - Navy	6,964,628,895
Safeguarding River Borders	548,043,919
Naval Operations with Trained Navy Personnel	462,270,238
Naval Operations in Areas of Navy Influence	595,431,335
Naval Equipment Support Service	9,364,583,053
Logistical Support of Navy Operations	7,698,813,789
River Police Service	10,949,098,400
Communication and Navigability of Rivers	876,481,246
Training and Education Military / Merchant Navy	3,394,889,126
Administration and Finance - Air Force	256,236,541,337
Operational Command - Air Force	2,225,145,020
Military Air Transport Service	2,699,762,205
Air Operations	13,833,652,074
Monitoring and Controlling Air Bases	604,361,000
Air Bases Operational Support	2,057,601,289
Control and Surveillance of National Airspace	202,749,920
Logistical Support - Air Force	9,616,223,864
Personnel Training and Development - Air Force	1,107,266,939
Financial Administration - Logistics Command	30,394,847,483
Management - Logistics Command	5,342,233,751
Army Vehicles Fleet Service	1,631,904,627
Cartography, Georeferencing, National Geography	1,067,476,188
Agricultural Science Training and Education	1,129,926,521
Training and Services - Military Bands	498,222,330
Comprehensive Health Care for the Armed Forces	14,278,710,866
Logistical Support for Army Personnel	148,728,374,694
Preservation of the environment	242,591,472
Financial Administration - Armed Forces	32,233,220,373
Operational Management - Ministry of Defence	55,185,773,142
Training in High Strategic Studies	5,036,924,172
Audit - MOD and Armed Forces	50,000,000
TOTAL	2,305,734,878,751

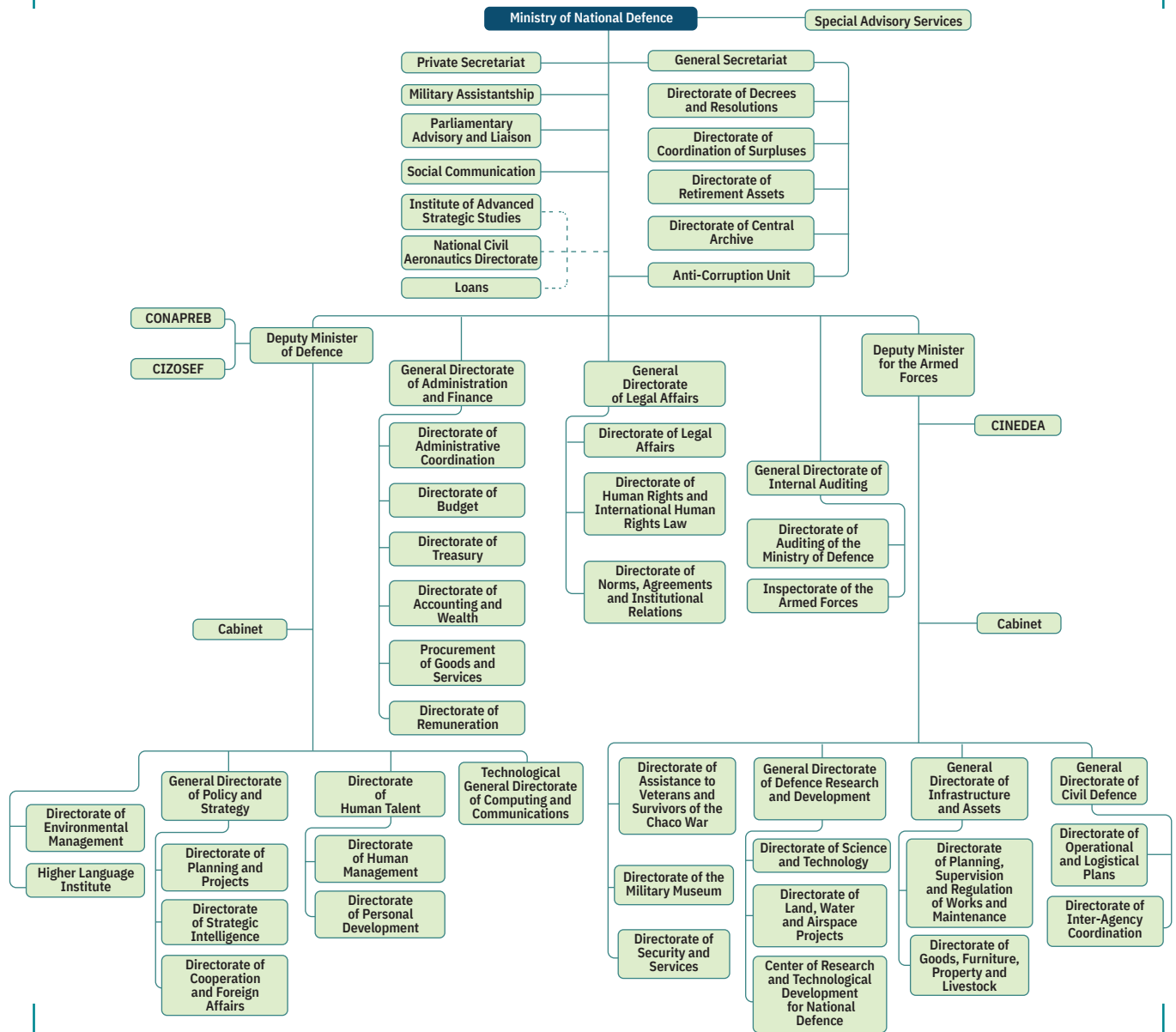
Source: Compilation based on Ley N° 6773 que aprueba el Presupuesto General de la Nación para el ejercicio fiscal 2022; Ley N° 7228 que aprueba el Presupuesto General de la Nación para el ejercicio fiscal 2024; GDP: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Central Bank of Paraguay (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 7,281.04 Guaraníes, January 2024).

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*	MISSION	MANDATES
1943 Average Tenure in Office for Ministers: 2 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS	The Ministry of National Defence is the Executive Branch agency responsible for the conduct, management and execution of the National Defence Policy, and for the performance of administrative functions by the Armed Forces of the Nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the Military Policy. • Conduct, coordinate and oversee budgetary, financial and property policies of the defence sector, and control their appropriate administrative procedures. • Create and support research centers, associated with other areas of knowledge, whether technological, economic or social, in partnership with national and international organizations and universities for application in Intelligence, Technology and Defence Industry activities. • Update the strategic planning of the Armed Forces Projection, according to current and emerging threats, and plan for the sustainability of capabilities. • Planning and coordination of infrastructure works of national strategic interest.

*The year of creation is the date in which the term "Defence" became part of the institution's name (The denomination "Ministry of Defence" was used as from Decree Law N° 19392 adopted on August 13, 1943; the previously called "Ministry of War and Navy" was created on November 4, 1884).

Organizational Chart



The Ministry of National Defence chairs, and acts as the secretariat of, CONAPREB - National Commission for Prevention and Response to Biological Emergencies.

Its **Strategic Pillars** are:

- Training: to advise senior government leadership on matters related to security policies, programs, plans and criteria to be implemented.
- Institutional strengthening: through strategic partnerships with international organizations, government institutions and non-governmental organizations.
- Public policies for national defence: to design and update policies to respond to emergencies caused by CBRN agents or other weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and compilation based on CONAPREB Report.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The mission of the Armed Forces is to protect the country's territorial integrity and defend the legally constituted government authorities (National Constitution, Art. 173).

In order to fulfill their mission, the Armed Forces of the Nation must protect the inviolability of its borders, including land, river and air spaces; organize, equip and train forces to face any type of aggression; organize, assemble and manage reserves; cooperate with civil defence; and cooperate to restore internal order, as mandated by the President of the Republic, according to an appropriate executive order.

(Ley de Organización General de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación, N° 216 – 1993/07/09. Last amendment: N° 4067 - 2010/11/08, Art. 7).

Command of the Military Forces: It coordinates the actions of the Higher Commands of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force to ensure full compliance with the constitutional mission of the military. It assists the Commander in Chief in the conduct of the Military Forces.

Specific Missions



Land Force

The Army is the land force that carries out strategic and tactical operations; plans, prepares and conducts operations of large units, organic units and others under its control; and supports them in the performance of their specific missions.



Naval Force

The Navy is the service that carries out strategic and tactical naval operations. It is responsible to plan, prepare and conduct operations of its large units, organic units and others under its control, which it supports in the fulfilment of their specific missions.



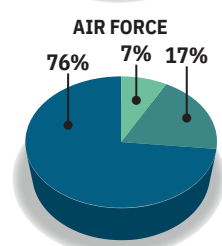
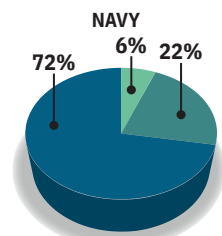
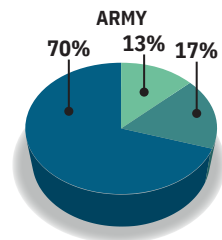
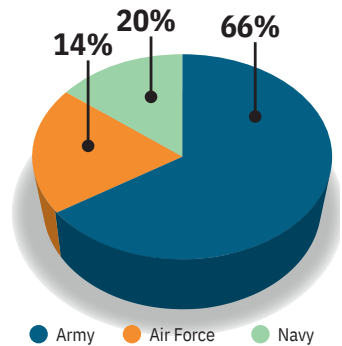
Air Force

The Air Force is the service that conducts strategic and tactical operations; plans, prepares and carries out operations of its large units, organic units and others under its control; and supports them to fulfil their specific missions.

Armed Forces Personnel

GRADE	ARMY		AIR FORCE		NAVY	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
SENIOR STAFF						
Army General/Air Force General/Admiral	0	2	0	1	0	1
Major General/Air Force Major General/Vice Admiral	0	12	0	3	0	1
Brigadier General/Air Brigadier General/Rear Admiral	0	23	0	4	0	6
Colonel/Captain	24	284	3	40	7	42
Lieutenant Colonel/Commander	5	177	3	46	14	38
Major/Lt. Commander	43	239	18	54	16	52
Captain/Lieutenant	112	268	34	49	40	68
1st Lieutenant/ Lieutenant Senior G	89	205	24	68	27	73
Lieutenant/ Lieutenant Junior G	57	185	22	80	40	74
Second Lieutenant/Ensign	22	192	23	60	23	60
Total	352	1,587	127	405	167	415
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						
Sergeant Major	30	724	0	116	0	90
First Sergeant	12	304	0	91	3	92
Master Sergeant	49	788	8	224	9	304
Sergeant First Class	150	1,665	120	393	80	654
Staff Sergeant	43	2,400	106	355	46	727
Sergeant	91	1,705	60	264	29	593
Total	375	7,586	294	1,443	167	2,460
TROOPS						
Specialist	0	0	0	79	0	51
1st Corporal	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd Corporal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private/Airman /Seaman 1st Class	0	1,508	0	68	0	152
Private / Airman /Seaman	0	0	0	0	0	31
Total	0	1508	0	147	0	234
Total by Service	11,408		2,416		3,443	
Total Armed Forces	17,267					

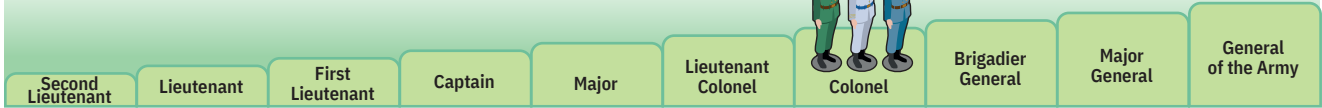
Armed Forces Personnel - Breakdown



Source: Compilation based on Constitution of the Republic, Ley de Organización General de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación, N° 216 – 1993/07/09; and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



Out of the Total Number of Officers and NCOs, **9.64%** are women

Note: The hierarchical scale of the Army is used for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Colonel is equivalent to Captain; in the Air Force, Colonel has the same designation. In the case of Sergeant Major, it has the same designation in the three services.

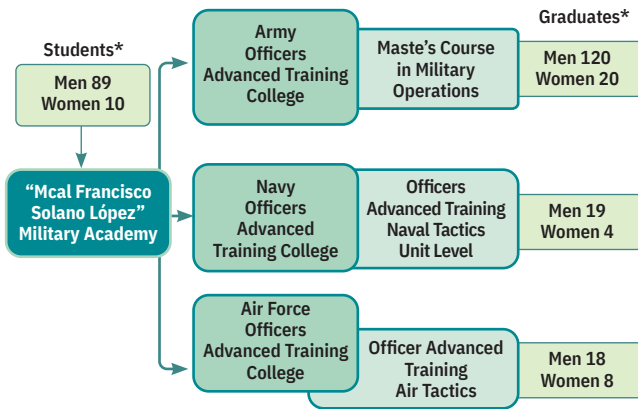
The Human Rights Directorate of the Army Command is responsible for gender matters. Its responsibility includes managing personnel complaints.

The Air Force has a Gender Department under the Directorate for Civilian Affairs. The Legal Affairs Directorate and the legal counseling offices in large units are responsible, in first instance, to issue an opinion on complaints filed.

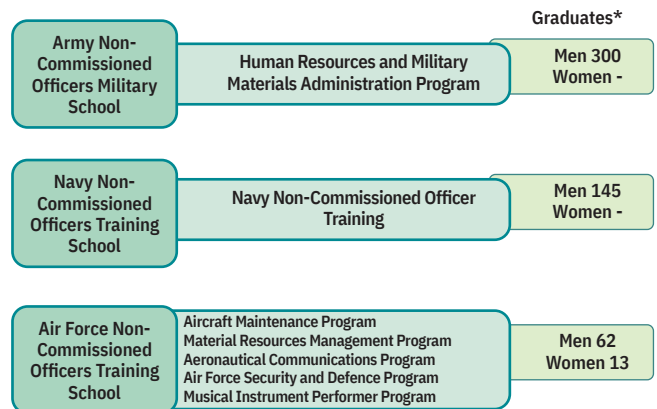
The Navy has complaint filing offices in each unit, through the Legal Counseling Offices.

Military Education

Career Path for Officers



Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



*Data on students and graduates of the Military Academy in 2023, according to official information provided by the Ministry of Defence of Paraguay.

Army Officers

Army Military Intelligence School

- Military Intelligence Course for Officers
- Military Geointelligence Course for Officers
- Military Intelligence Analysis Program

Army Command and General Staff College

- Master’s Degree in Military Sciences

Non-Commissioned Officers

Technical Higher Institute of Health

- Nursing Program

School for Mechanics and Automobile Drivers

- Training in Automotive Mechanics

Higher Technical Institute of Geographic Sciences

- Program in Geographic Sciences

Higher Technical Institute of Agricultural Studies

- Program in Agricultural Sciences

School of Military Musicians

- Program in Military Bands

Training of Military Nurses at the Directorate of the Health Service of the Armed Forces (DISERSANFA).

Navy Officers

Navy Command and Staff College

- Command and Staff Course Operational Strategy

Non-Commissioned Officers

Non-Commissioned Officers Advanced Training School

- Non-Commissioned Officers Advanced Training Course

Air Force Officers

FAP Command and General Staff College

- Career in Aerospace Policy and Strategy
- Command and Staff Course
- National History of Paraguay

Non-Commissioned Officers

Center for Specialized Training

- Command NCO Course
- Advanced Training Course for G Non-Commissioned Officers

Training as Senior Geodesy Technician at the Directorate of the Military Geographic Service (DISERGEMIL).

Training of Transport Drivers at the General Directorate of Railway Services (DIGETREN).



Training as a Higher Technician in Agricultural Service at the General Directorate of the Agricultural Service (DISERAGRO).

Military Service

All male citizens are required to perform military service for one year. However, the National Constitution recognizes the objection based on conscience due to ethical or religious beliefs. People who assert their objection based on conscience shall provide services to the civil population by working in assistance centres.

New Recruits to Military Service, 2023




Western Region:

-  Army 199
-  Navy 14
-  Air Force 23

Women may be called in the event of international war, to perform logistic and administrative activities, as well as to provide other services according to the requirements arising from the war.



Eastern Region:

-  Army 1,336
-  Navy 145
-  Air Force 120

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted various exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023, including:

- Joint Training for Jumping in Large Masses of Water: conducted in 2023, this joint training with personnel of the Marine Command meant a new step in the adaptation of parachute technique and specific training.
- Joint Exercise “TAGUATO OCCIDENTAL I” at the Mariscal Estigarribia Airport (SGME): with the objective of training military personnel in air and ground combat operations in the Western Region.

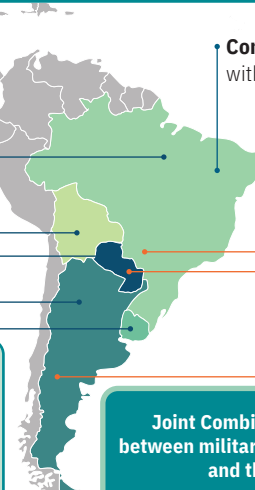
They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighboring countries of the region. These includes:



ACRUX Combined: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.



Multinational:
UNITAS: multinational conducted annually.
Multinational PANAMAX. Among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.



Combined NINFA: with the Brazilian Navy.

International SAR Simulator Exercise - SAREX 2023, organized between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

Joint Combined Exchange Training, between military personnel from Paraguay and the United States.

Participation in Peace Operations

UNVMC
COLOMBIA

Men	15 EM
Women	3 EM

MINUSCA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Men	1 EM	2 SO
Women	1 EM	

UNMISS
SOUTH SUDAN

Men	3 EM
-----	------

MONUSCO
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Men	3 EM	1 SO
Women	2 SO	

EM: Expert on Mission.
SO: Staff Officers.



Paraguay has the **Joint Peace Operations Centre of Paraguay (CECOPAZ)**, created in 2001. All trained personnel can perform security or humanitarian assistance tasks in the area of peace operations

68% of the personnel trained at CECOPAZ in 2022 and 2023 were women:
Officers: 2 out of 4 trained.
Non-Commissioned Officers: 3 out of 4.

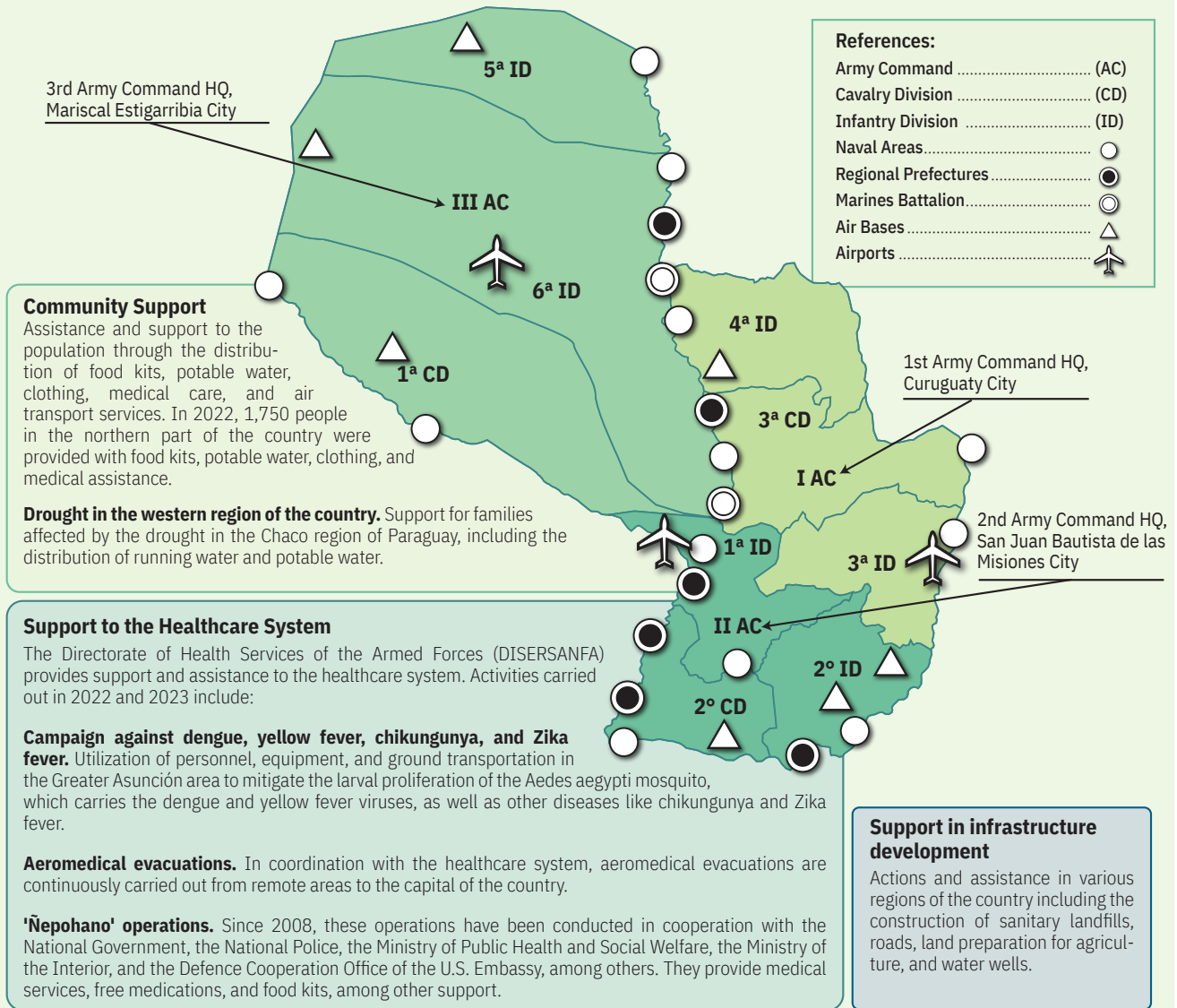
In 2022 and 2023, **4 officers and 24 non-commissioned officers** were trained.



Paraguay contributes **18** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **2%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley del Servicio Militar obligatorio* (N° 569 - 1975/12/24. Last Amendment: N° 3360 - 2007/11/02); information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; *Informe de Gestión del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional 2022*; and statistics from the United Nations Department of Peace Operations website, 'Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to the UN by Mission and Personnel Type' in its various presentations. Data as of April 2024.

Community Support



Risk and Emergency Management



The contingency plan is activated through the Directorate of Civil Affairs of the Army Command, according to the type of emergency declared. The Air Force provides support with personnel, equipment, air and ground resources, according to the needs and decisions adopted.

In the Paraguayan Navy, the Directorate of Civil Affairs is responsible for activating the protocols for action by the Service in emergency situations.

The relevant protocols are updated annually and are forwarded to the units.



Paraguayan Army providing support to families after severe storms and floods.
 Photo: Official Facebook page of the Paraguayan Army.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Justice; *Informe de Gestión 2022*, Ministry of National Defence; Facebook account of the CODI-FTC and the Military Forces Command; and the above-mentioned regulations.



Risk and Emergency Management

Green Helmet

Defence Directorate of Environmental Defence Service

In 2003, the Environmental Defence Battalion (Green Helmet) was created by Decree No. 20601, under the jurisdiction of the Military Forces Command. In 2018, by Decree No. 8784 and General Order No. 117, it changed to become the Directorate of the Environmental Defence Service, and since then, it has reported both organizationally and administratively to the Logistics Command.

During 2024, among other activities, its Forest Fire Brigade has provided support to the Rapid Deployment Forestry Unit of the Volunteer Fire Brigade to mitigate the fire in Lambare, and for spraying mosquitoes that transmit dengue and chikungunya.

Specialized Units include:

- Army Environmental Directorate.
- Civil Affairs Directorates of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Contingency Department, under the General Aeronautical Prefecture.
- Air Force Environmental Firefighter Corps, activated in case of forest fires.

Ñangareko Plan

The Ministry of Defence participates in the plan, managed by the National Emergency Secretariat, by providing food assistance to vulnerable people.

Mechanisms for managing Military Deployments

Decided by the National Defence Council (CODENA), in coordination with other government agencies.

The Military Environmental Council (COMIAM) of the Ministry of National Defence (MDN) has the mission to serve as liaison and coordinator between the institutions involved in the implementation of the environmental policy.

The Army's Civil Affairs Directorate is in charge of conducting permanent coordination with government entities.

Inter-agency cooperation agreements establish specific coordination channels to implement support with personnel, equipment, air and ground resources, as needed.

Risk and Emergency Management Activities during 2022 and 2023 included:

- Forest fire mitigation in Alto Paraguay area.
- Support to the National Emergency Secretariat, by providing personnel, air and land resources, in flooding events across various sectors of the country.
- Creation of new protected areas (by the Environmental Management Directorate) and training of 417 people on protected area management.
- CONAPREB: training for military members and public servants on prevention, disinfection and biosafety procedures at facilities.
- Distribution of humanitarian assistance to populations in need.

Internal Order

Decree N° 103/13, by which it provides for the use of combat elements of the Nation's Armed Forces in internal defence operations in the Departments of Concepción, San Pedro and Amambay; states in its Art. 1 the use of combat elements of the Armed Forces of the Nation in Internal Defence Operations, in the Departments of Concepción, San Pedro and Amambay, in order to guarantee internal security, within the legal framework established in Act 5036/13, which amended Law No. 1337/99 on National Defence and Internal Security. Article 3 establishes that the members of the National Police and SEÑAD deployed in said departments shall be under the operational control of the Commander, while Art. 4 establishes that agencies under the Executive Branch shall provide unrestricted support to the commander of internal defence operations.

Operation Basalto

Combined operation carried out with Brazil in border areas, involving the Armed Forces joint participation and several government agencies. As an example, some of the results from the operation carried out in 2024 were:

- Seizure of 412,374 kilos of marijuana
- Destruction of 137 camps
- Loss of revenues equivalent to USD 26,502,000

The Agate exercise, also a combined exercise carried out with said country, usually involves a larger deployment in the Tri-Border area.

Operation Norte Soberano

Under the jurisdiction of the Internal Defence Command, this operation deploys resources and troops in Pedro Juan Caballero for vehicle checks with the support of anti-drug dogs; motorized and foot patrols; aerial surveillance using drones; and day and night controls.

Exceptional Penitentiary Security Plan

Approved by **Decree N° 842** dated December 2023, the plan was designed within the scope of the CODENA and comprises the Ministries of Justice, Interior and National Defence. Since its adoption, National Defence has provided support to the Justice sector for perimeter security at the Tacumbu and Emboscada penitentiaries. It contributes with personnel, equipment, air and land resources, and employs 162 military personnel and 15 tactical vehicles.

Other activities 2022-2023

- Support to the Internal Defence Operations Command and the Joint Task Force, by providing personnel, equipment, and air and ground resources.
- VIP Security on occasion of official visits of foreign Heads of State and senior authorities (support to the Security Command of the Presidential Escort Regiment).
- Support to the *Banco Nacional de Fomento*, with security coverage, employing 316 military personnel.



PERU



Population 34,352,700 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 1,285,220 km²

GDP (in US\$) 282,458,000,000

GDP per capita (in US\$) 8,222

Armed Forces Personnel 78,296

Defence Budget (in US\$) 2,307,434,970

The Ministry of Defence was created in 1987.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Law establishing the rules for the exceptional situations in which the Armed Forces take over control of the internal order (N° 24150 – 1985/06/07. Last Amendment: Legislative Decree N° 749 – 1991/11/08).

Legislative Decree acknowledging self-defence committees as population organizations aimed at developing community self-defence activities (N° 741 – 1991/11/12).

Legislative Decree establishing rules which the Armed Forces must adhere to when operating in zones not declared to be in a State of Emergency (N° 738 – 1992/03/10. Last Amendment: N° 28222 – 2004/05/17).

Law on the requirements for the authorization and consent for the entry of foreign troops into the territory (N° 27856 – 2002/10/30. Last Amendment: N° 28899 – 2006/11/04).

National Mobilization Law (N° 28101 – 2003/11/13. Last Amendment: N° 30415 – 2016/02/13).

Law on the National Security and Defence System (N° 28478 – 2005/03/23).

Organic Law of the Executive Branch (N° 29158 – 2007/12/20).

Legislative Decree establishing the rules for the employment and use of force by the Armed Forces in the national territory (N° 1095 – 2010/09/01. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree 003-2020 – 2020/03/15).

Law on the Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Defence (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22).

Law creating the National Disaster Management System (SINAGERD) (N° 29664 – 2011/02/19. Last Amendment: N° 1200 – 2015/09/23).

Delegation of power to legislate in the interior and national defence sector (N° 29915 – 2012/09/11).

Legislative Decree regulating the National Defence System (N° 1129 – 2012/12/07).

Legislative Decree creating the National Security and Defence Secretariat (N° 131 – 2012/12/07).

Strengthening and modernization of the National Intelligence System (SINA) and the National Intelligence Directorate (DINI) (Legislative Decree N° 1141 – 2012/12/11).

Law on the control, surveillance, and defence of the national airspace (N° 30339 – 2015/08/29).

Military Organization

Military Justice Code (N° 23214 – 1980/07/24).

Law on the military status of the Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 28359 – 2004/10/13. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 011-2020 – 2020/10/21).

Law creating the Fund for the Armed Forces and National Police (N° 28455 – 2004/12/31. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 005-2022 – 2022/04/08).

Law on the promotion of Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 29108 – 2007/10/30. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 009-2022 – 2022/12/30).

Law on the Disciplinary Regime of the Armed Forces (N° 29131 – 2007/11/09. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 14 – 2009/05/23).

Law on the organization and functions of the Military and Police Court (N° 29182 – 2008/01/11. Last Amendment: N° 29955 – 2012/12/06).

Military Service Law (N° 29248 – 2008/06/28).

Law on the Joint Command of the Armed Forces (Legislative Decree N° 1136 – 2012/12/09).

Law on the Army of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1137 – 2012/12/13).

Law on the Navy of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1138 – 2012/12/13).

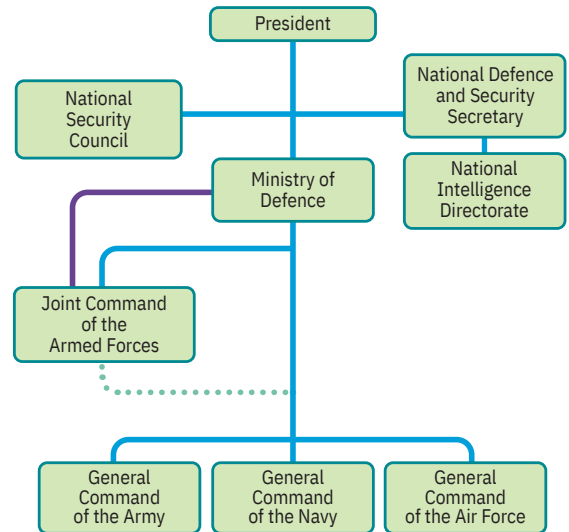
Law creating the maintenance service of Peru (N° 30469 – 2016/06/22).

Military and Police Criminal Code (Legislative Decree N° 1094 – 2010/09/01).

Law of the Air Force of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1139 – 2012/12/13).

Law establishing the military status of Reserve Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 30415 – 2016/02/13).

The Defence System



Advisory and Assistance Functional Relationship

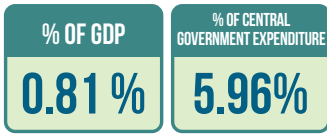
Command Reporting Line

Joint Planning and Management Relationship

The President convenes the National Security and Defence Council, the governing body of the system, also composed of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Economy and Finance, and Justice and Human Rights, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police and the National Director of Intelligence. The Ministry of Defence is the main executive body of the system, and has the support of a staff of advisors for the strategic implementation of policies under its scope of responsibility and coordination with the Executive Branch. The Joint Command is the body responsible for joint military planning and employment. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and regularly oversees defence-related issues through the specific committees.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22); Legislative Decree N° 1134; and *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 – 2005/03/23).

The Budget

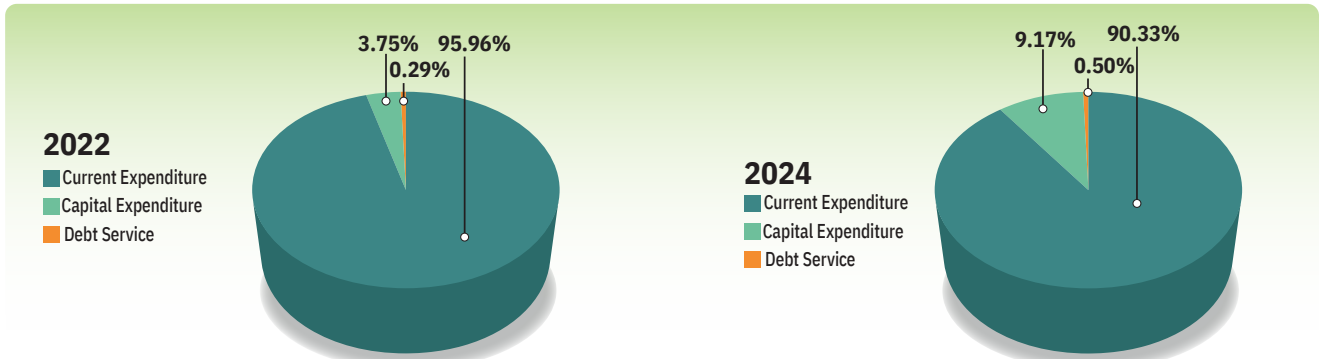


Budget 2024

Defence Sector Budget, 2024 (in Soles)

	Budget Programs	Central Actions	Budget Allocations Not Resulting in Products	Total
Ministry of Defence	6,374,637,473	128,175,244	1,466,739,335	7,969,552,052
National Civil Defence Institute	584,339,794	25,811,701	621,099	610,772,594
National Center for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention and Reduction	12,250,413	3,712,659	14,158,432	30,121,504
National Geographic Institute	-	2,572,451	7,251,736	9,824,187
Armed Forces Procurement Agency	-	9,536,453	-	9,536,453
Total	6,971,227,680	169,808,508	1,488,770,602	8,629,806,790

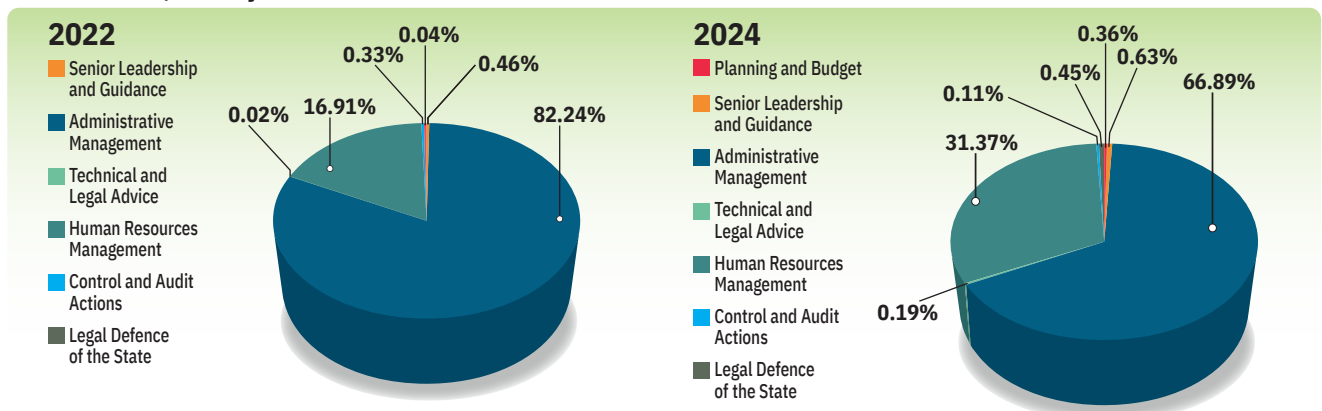
Current, Capital and Debt Expenditures, Defence Sector



Ministry of Defence, Budget Product Programs

Products	2022	2024
Essential Actions	12.09%	13.34%
Interdiction Operations Against Drug Trafficking	0.00%	0.06%
Law Enforcement Forces with Adequate Operational Capabilities	1.34%	1.15%
Military and Police Operations and Actions	2.10%	2.41%
Eradication and Sanction of Illegal Mining	0.16%	0.06%
Capability for National Defence Operations	71.94%	68.23%
Monitored Territorial Border	0.09%	0.10%
Monitored and Controlled Aquatic Area	0.34%	0.28%
Monitored and Controlled Air Space	0.02%	0.02%
Military Technology Development and Innovation by the Armed Forces	0.002%	0.002%
State Support Services	2.23%	4.14%
Armed Forces' Military Intelligence Systems	0.12%	0.11%
Armed Forces' Telematic Capability	0.36%	0.32%
Healthcare	6.74%	7.06%
Military Education and Training	2.44%	2.65%
Installed Capacity for Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response	0.003%	0.002%
Studies for Disaster Risk Estimation	0.01%	0.01%
Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer Development and Facilities	0.02%	0.06%

Central Actions, Ministry of Defence



Source: Compilation based on the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Public Sector Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 2024 and Public Sector Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 2022. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Reserve Bank of Peru (Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 3.740 Soles, January 2024).

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1987

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 1 MONTH

MISSION

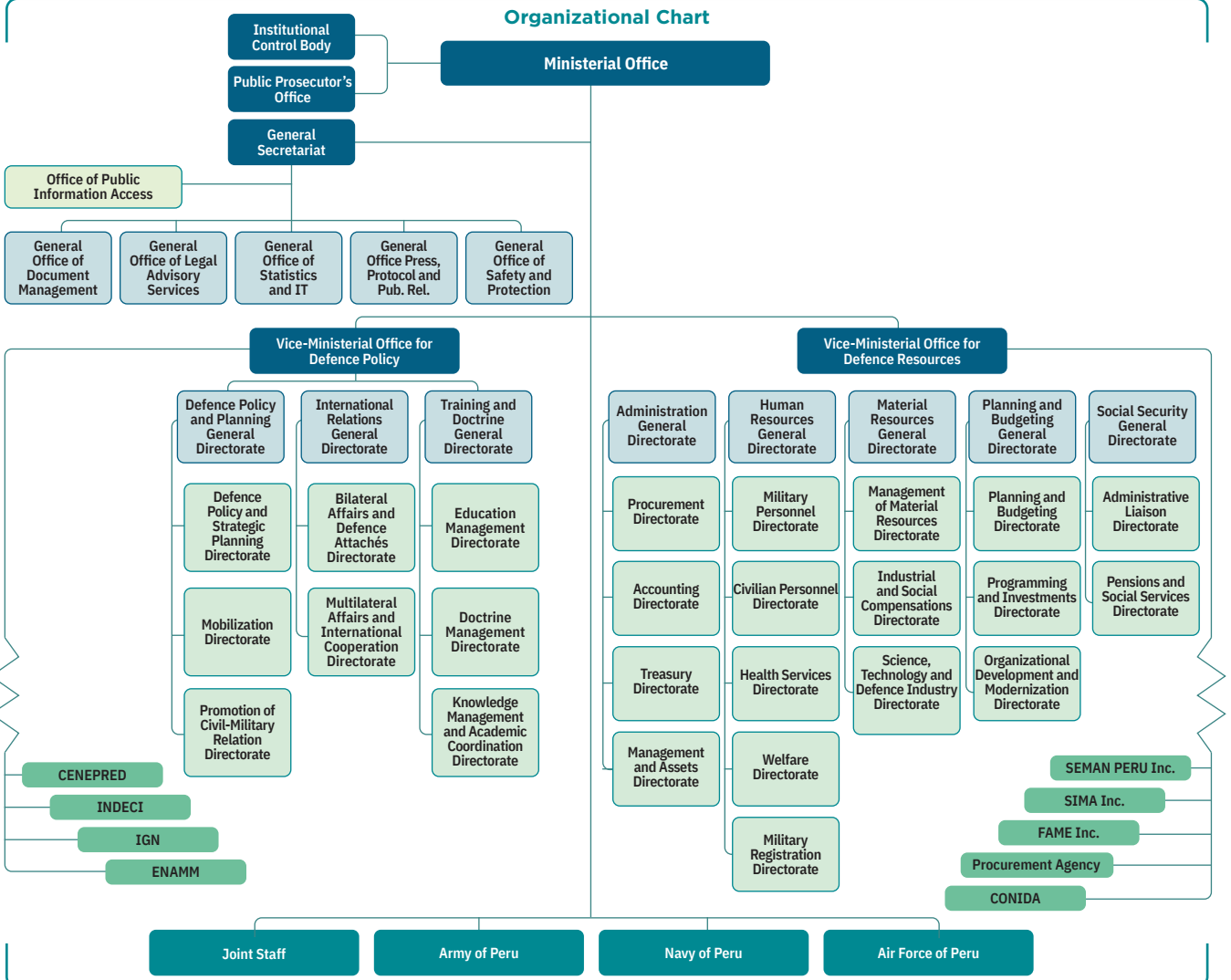
The Ministry of Defence is the main body in charge of implementing the national security and defence system, responsible for formulating, coordinating, implementing, executing and supervising the national defence policy in the military field, as well as for designing, planning and coordinating said policy in non-military fields, in accordance with laws in force. It is responsible for the National Defence Policy in the military field, enabling the Armed Forces to permanently guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

MANDATES

- Formulate national security and defence policies, strengthening and ensuring the maintenance of the operational capabilities and the efficiency of the Armed Forces.
- Prioritize the convergence and interoperability of the Armed Forces.
- Regulate, promote and guide the participation of the defence sector in activities related to the socio-economic development of the country.
- Promote the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations in matters of national security and defence, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Establish the educational guidelines of the executive bodies and the public agencies under the Ministry of Defence.
- Devise special pacification plans and contribute to the development of emergency and border zones, as well as critical areas.
- Encourage technological research and development in the defence sector.
- Oversee the welfare programs for military and civilian personnel of the Ministry of Defence.
- Participate in the National Civil Defence System.
- Cooperate with the implementation of the State policy in Antarctica.
- Promote initiatives and multi-sector participation for the projection and development of the Peruvian aerospace system.
- Comply and enforce compliance with the regulatory framework in matters of national defence, exercising the pertinent sanctioning and coercive powers.
- Contribute to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace.
- Participate in the functional systems of which it is part, in accordance with space regulations.

*The year of creation corresponds to the date on which the term "Defence" became part of the name of the Institution (The name "Ministry of Defence" was used as of the enactment of Law No. 24654, as it was previously called "Ministry of War, Navy and Aeronautics").

Organizational Chart



National Multi-Sector Security and Defence Policy for 2030

It establishes 3 priority objectives

- Priority Objective 1** Ensure the defence of national efforts aimed at international peace and security.
- Priority Objective 2** Guarantee the normal performance of the country's political, legal and social institutions.
- Priority Objective 3** Achieve the necessary conditions contributing to national security.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 2005/03/23); *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22); the Executive Summary of the National Multi-Sector Security and Defence Policy for 2030; and the official website of the Ministry of Defence of Peru.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic. In a state of emergency, the Armed Forces take control of the internal order if so decreed by the President of the Republic. They also participate in matters related to economic and social development as well as civil defence, in accordance with the law.

(Constitution, Sections 137, subsection 1, 165 and 171)

Joint Command of the Armed Forces

It implements the planning, coordination, preparation and management of high-level military operations in the internal and external fronts, and advises the Minister of Defence in matters related to the military field, especially to national defence.

Specific Missions

Army

The primary mission of the Army is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, within its scope of competence. It intervenes in states of exception, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, and participates in matters related to the country's economic and social development as well as in civil defence actions, in accordance with the law.

Navy

The primary mission of the Navy is to guarantee the defence of the Nation and to protect maritime, riverine and lacustrine assets, as well as the activities conducted in these areas. It participates in the strategic planning of national defence, in matters related to the country's economic and social development and in civil defence actions, in accordance with the law.

Air Force

The Air Force is the branch of the Armed Forces whose primary mission is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, within its scope of competence. It intervenes in states of exception, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, and participates in matters related to the country's economic and social development as well as in civil defence actions.

Armed Forces Personnel

RANK: OFFICERS

	Men	Women
Major General/Lieutenant General/Vice Admiral	100%	0%
Brigadier General/Major General/Rear Admiral	100%	0%
Colonel/Captain	95.20%	4.80%
Lieutenant Colonel/Commander/Commander	89.60%	10.40%
Major/Lieutenant Commander	83.70%	16.30%
Captain/First Lieutenant	83.40%	16.60%
Lieutenant/Second Lieutenant	84.90%	15.10%
Second Lieutenant/Ensign/Second Lieutenant	88.90%	11.10%
Total Average	90.70%	9.30%

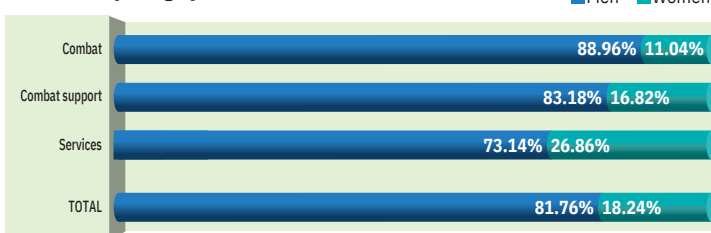
RANK: ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Senior Chief / Chief Technician/Supervisor Technician/First Supervisor Technician	100%	0%
Chief Technician/Inspector Technician/Second Supervisor Technician	99.70%	0.30%
First Technician	99.00%	1.00%
Second Technician	88.20%	11.80%
Third Technician	79.80%	20.20%
Chief Warrant Officer/Master Chief Petty Officer	79.70%	20.30%
Sergeant Major/Senior Chief Petty Officer	80.90%	19.10%
Master Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer	78.80%	21.20%
Total Average	88.30%	11.70%

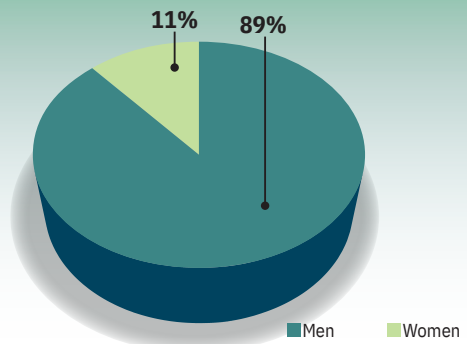
RANK: TROOPS

First Sergeant/First Corporal	83.30%	16.70%
Second Sergeant/Second Corporal	91.90%	8.10%
Corporal/Seaman	91.90%	8.10%
Private/Airman/Seaman Clerk	92.10%	7.90%
Total Average	89.80%	10.20%

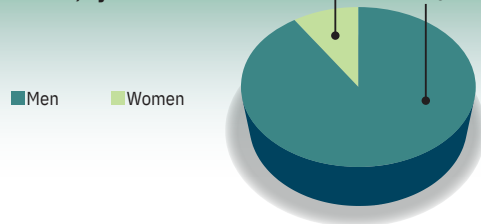
Distribution by Category and Sex



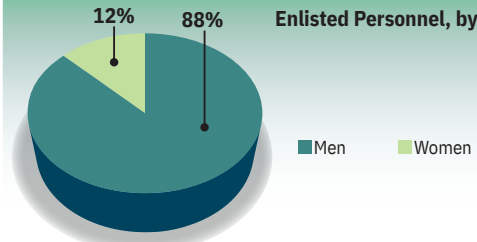
Personnel Distribution, by Sex



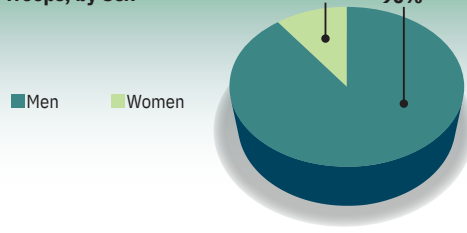
Officers, by Sex



Enlisted Personnel, by Sex



Troops, by Sex



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence; *Ley de la Fuerza Aérea del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1139 – 2012/12/10); *Ley del Ejército del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1137 – 2012/12/13); *Ley de la Marina de Guerra del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1138 – 2012/12/13); and *Ley del Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Legislative Decree N° 440 – 2012/09/27). Personnel mentioned on the country's first page: 2013 Defence Sector Statistical Yearbook.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-commissioned Officer Ranks



Note: Army ranks, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Colonel is equivalent to Captain. In the Air Force, the designation is the same. In the case of troop personnel, in the Air Force Chief Technician is equivalent to Inspector Technician, and in the Army to Second Supervisor Technician.

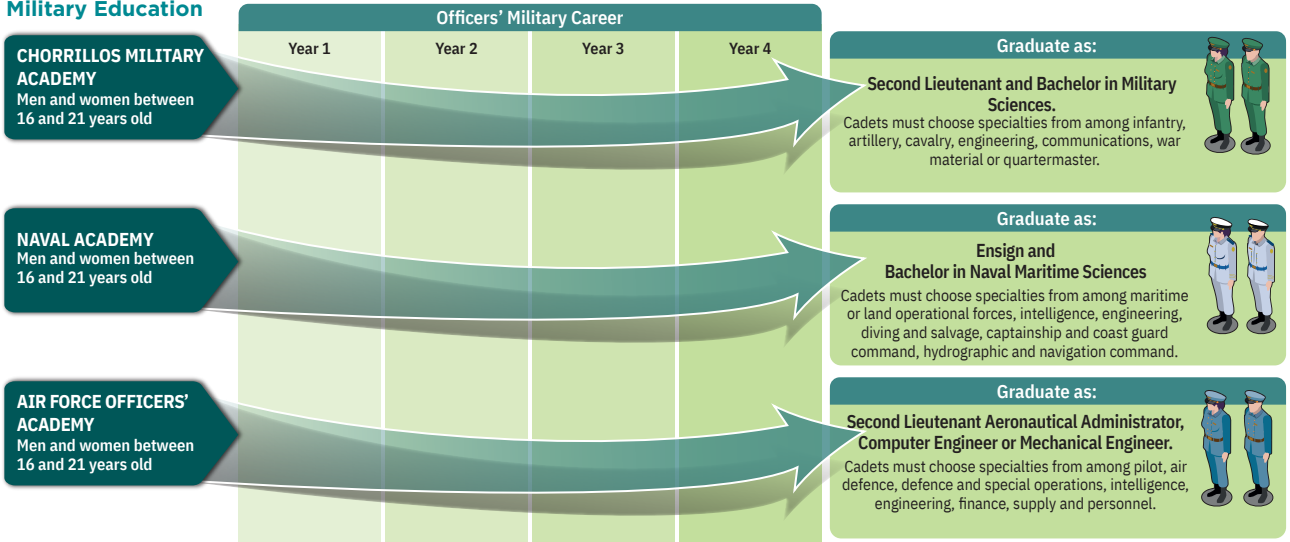
The Ministry of Defence has a **Committee for Gender Equality of the Ministry of Defence**, which is composed of:

- A representative of the Ministry, as Chairman.
- A representative of the General Directorate of Planning and Budget, as Technical Secretary.
- A representative of each of the following organizations: General Directorate of Human Resources; General Directorate of International Relations; General Directorate of Education and Doctrine; General Directorate of Policies and Strategies, and the Head of the General Office of Press, Public Relations and Protocol.

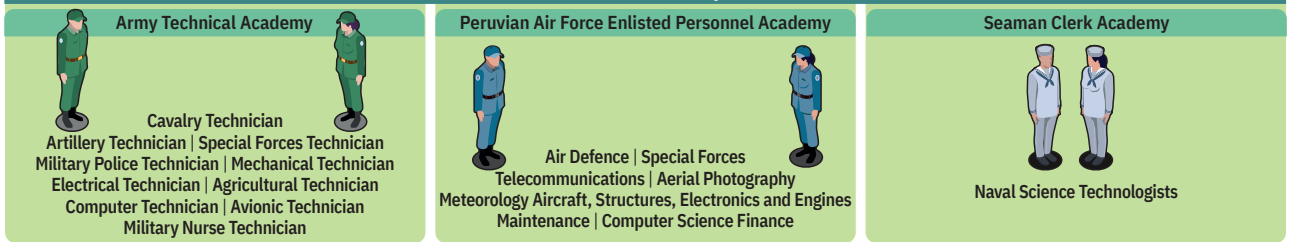
OUT OF THE TOTAL ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL:

9.3% of officer personnel are women.
11.7% of enlisted personnel are women.
10.2% of troops are women.

Military Education



Enlisted Personnel Military Career



Army: Officers

Army War College

- Master's Degree in Military Sciences.
- Master's Degree in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Master's Degree in Strategy and Geopolitics.
- Diploma in Leadership and Strategic Planning.
- Diploma in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Diploma in Military History and Strategic Thinking.
- Course on Natural Disaster Risk Assessment.
- Refresher Course for Pursuing a Master's Degree in Military Sciences.

Air Force: Officers

Air War College

- High Command Program.
- Command and General Staff Program.
- General Staff Program for Duty Officers.
- Tactical Program.
- Refresher Program.
- Military Teacher.
- Space Systems.
- Aeronautical Medicine.
- Air Defence.
- Weapons Systems Engineering.
- Aeronautical Search and Rescue System Management.
- Safety and Security.
- Finance.
- Internal Control.
- Meteorology.
- Procurement.
- Photogrammetric Engineering.

Navy: Officers

Professional Specialization College for Navy Officers

- Specializations in:
- Naval Aviation.
 - Surface Warfare.
 - Submarines.
 - Marine Infantry.
 - Special Operations.
 - Intelligence.
 - Hydrography.
 - Coast Guard.
 - Diving and Salvage.
 - Engineering.
 - Weapons Systems and Operations.
 - Air Tactical Coordinator.
 - Amphibious Command, Artillery and Engineering.

Naval Public Technological Higher Education Institute (CITEN)

- Entrants may choose from courses in the areas of:
- Armament and Maneuvers.
 - Engineering Academy.
 - Operations Academy.
 - Naval Security Academy.
 - Administration and Logistics

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the academies mentioned above.

Military Service

It is voluntary for both sexes and lasts a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months. Entry requirements are as follows:

- To be between 18 and 30 years old.
- To be single.
- To have completed primary school.
- To have no criminal record.
- To pass a physical and psychological examination.

The Ministry of Defence has several agreements aimed at providing basic and technical education to young people who are part of the military service. Some of these programs are the following:

“Beca 18” Scholarship

Aimed at young people between 18 and 25 years old so that they can access and complete their technical and/or professional academic education in recognized universities and institutes. The scholarship finances academic costs, food, transportation, study materials, leveling courses, tutoring, health services and languages, among others.

Technological Training Program

This program provides free training to young graduates from the Voluntary Military Service in technical courses with a high demand in the labor market. The training is provided by the National Service for Industrial Work Training (SENATI) and the National Service for Construction Industry Training (SENCICO).

The specialties offered are: structural welding, automotive mechanics, automotive electronics, maintenance mechanics, industrial electronics, textile manufacturing, gas and electrical installations and infrastructure maintenance, among others.

Military Exercises

In 2022 and 2023, the Armed Forces conducted various exercises within the national territory, including the following:

- The Armed Forces participated in the National Multi-Hazard Drills conducted throughout the year to strengthen preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies and/or disasters.
- The Armed Forces carried out prevention and preparedness tasks before the arrival of the “El Niño” phenomenon. Simulated exploratory exercises were conducted in the Command Posts to verify the effectiveness of first response and prevention actions during a phenomenon of such magnitude.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighboring countries in the region. The following are among them:



Multinational:

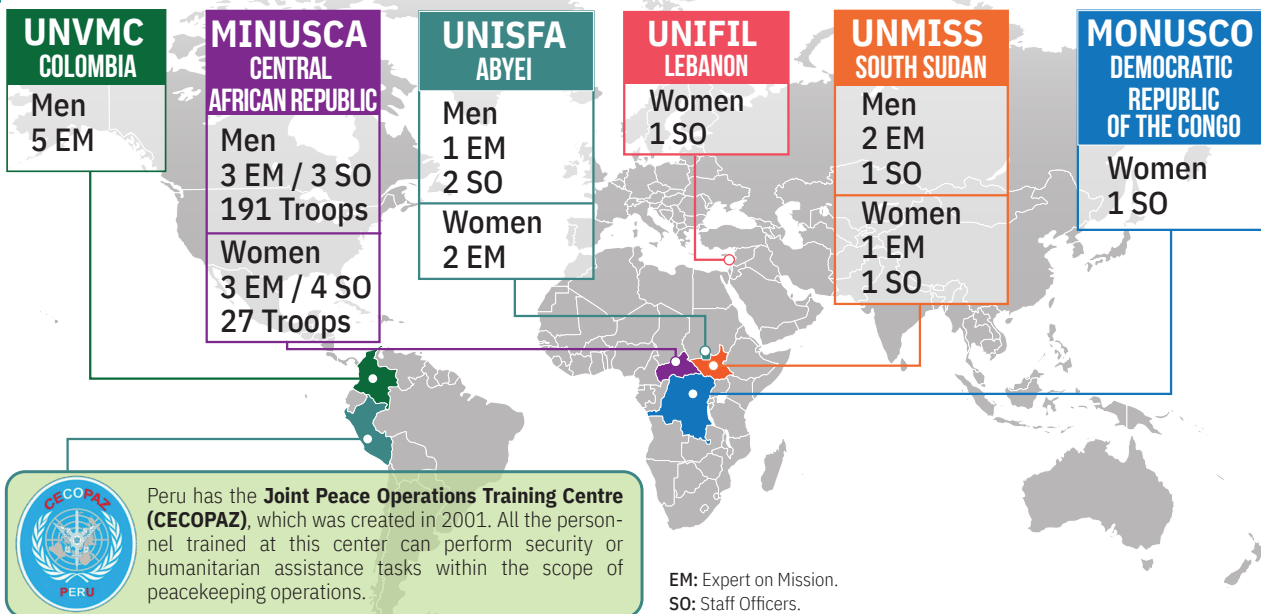
- Cooperacion IX Combined Multinational Exercise:** Multinational exercise with the member forces of SICOFAA.
- RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2024:** multinational exercise conducted annually. The country hosted it in 2024.
- Multinacional PANAMAX:** Among other activities, it includes the final exercise planning and execution conference.
- UNITAS:** multinational exercise conducted annually.



TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

UNITOS: Binational exercise with the Ecuadorian Air Force.

Participation in Peace Operations



Peru contributes **248** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, accounting for **12.3%** of the total personnel contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Ministry of Defence and statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various formats. Data closed as of April 2024.

Community Support

Humanitarian Aid due to Rains

The Army provided humanitarian aid to the population that was isolated due to heavy rains in Lambayeque. An air bridge was established and 1.3 tons of food, drinking water, mattresses and blankets were delivered to the affected families.

The Armed Forces conduct humanitarian flights to assist people in remote locations who need healthcare.

“Perú se abriga. Frío cero” Campaign

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces participate in the program launched by the Government of Peru, which seeks to protect vulnerable populations from low temperatures in the metropolitan region of Lima. In this context, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces also set up soup kitchens and distributed donations to families.

Multisectoral Civic Campaign

The Armed Forces, together with the National Police, EsSalud, and the Ministries of the Interior, Production, Labor and Employment Promotion, Women and Vulnerable Population, Development and Social Inclusion, and Health, provided healthcare in the provinces of Huancavelica, Puno, Manitea and Yunguyo. Medical, surgical and rehabilitation care was provided to more than 30 thousand people across the 3 states.

PIAS Terrestres Pilot Project

In 2024, the pilot project was launched in Piura, as an initiative of the Peruvian Army and the national PAIS program to bring State services closer to rural areas. It will involve the use of specially adapted and equipped military vehicles. Modules were built to provide services in areas such as health, education, justice, development and violence prevention, among others.

Costa Solidaria 2024-II Campaign

The Navy, with the support of the Ministry of Health, provided healthcare to the vulnerable population of the province of Nazca. During the 4-day campaign, specialties such as general medicine, pediatrics, geriatrics and gynecology were offered, reaching over 10,000 people.



Machu Picchu Antarctic Scientific Station

Established in 1989, Peru's first expedition to the continent was in 1988, a year before the station was installed.

Risk and Emergency Management

Emergency Response Protocol

The entities that are part of the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) activate their response plans. Human, logistical and material resources are mobilized to respond to an emergency.

A crisis room is established in order to coordinate actions among the institutions involved, such as the Armed Forces, INDECI, local governments and the National Government.

Protocols are designed for Level 1, 2 and 3 situations, considering the severity and complexity of a given emergency.



Photo: Ministry of Defence.

2022-2023 National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD)

It establishes strategies and actions for disaster risk management in the country, and includes preventive and recovery measures in case of an emergency. The 2022-2023 PLANAGERD is aimed at addressing the vulnerability of the population and their livelihoods in the event of disaster risk in the Peruvian territory.

Risk and Emergency Management

National Multi-Hazard Exercises

These are practical exercises aimed at strengthening the response capabilities of the entities within the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) and the preparedness of the population, based on a potential disaster or emergency scenario. Since 2022, three drills have been conducted every year. INDECI, under the Ministry of Defence, leads the necessary deployment.

Specialized Units and Institutions:

- 1st Multipurpose Brigade
- INDECI
- Joint Command of the Armed Forces
- Operational Commands
- The eleven Engineering Battalions of the Army

1st Multipurpose Army Brigade

Created in 2018, this brigade is responsible for executing first-response actions in emergency or disaster situations. Its tasks include search, rescue, evacuation of people, support in fire suppression, handling of hazardous materials and humanitarian aid work. The brigade is trained to provide a quick and efficient response to various emergency situations anywhere in the country.



Involvement of the Armed Forces in the VRAEM - Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers

The VRAEM is a geographic region in central Peru, covering the areas of Ayacucho, Cusco, Huancavelica and Junin, which is a priority focus for the Government of Peru. The ultimate goal of the State in the region is to advance its development and pacification.

The following are some of the strategic objectives of the defence sector in the region:

To ensure and guarantee the security conditions to achieve the normal functioning of the political, legal and social institutions of the State in the VRAEM.

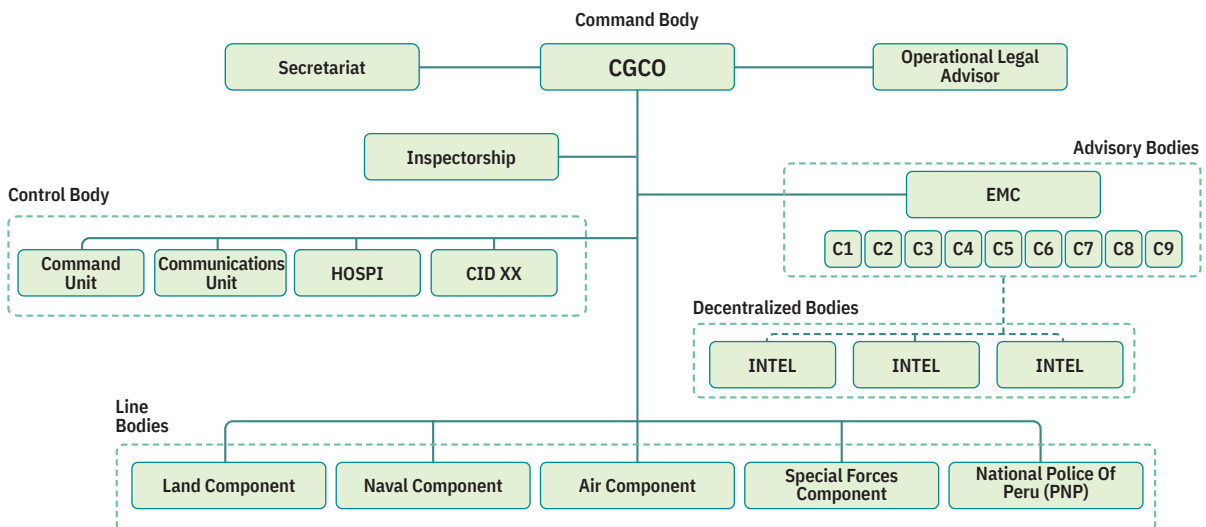
To support sustainable development actions carried out by the State in the VRAEM with a view to increasing the population's adherence to them.



The Multisectoral Civic Campaign is also being carried out in the VRAEM, bringing various specialties of healthcare to more than 15,000 people in 2024.

The VRAEM Special Command carries out humanitarian support activities for the vulnerable population, including aeromedical evacuations in case of emergency.

Organizational Chart of the VRAEM Special Command



Source: Compilation based on information from the official website of the Ministry of Defence; the official Facebook account of the VRAEM Special Command; the National Institute of Statistics; *Mi guerra*, Doctrine Magazine, edition N° 01 - 2023; Official Document N° 593 -2022-2023-AFR-CEMNAEM/CR-1 and the Guidelines for the Deployment of the Armed Forces in the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantano Rivers (VRAEM).



URUGUAY



Population 3,423,100 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 176,220 km²

GDP (US\$) 82,605,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 24,131

Armed Forces Personnel 22,822

Defence Budget (US\$) 599,470,431

The Ministry of National Defence was established in 1935.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Law on State Security and Internal Order (N° 14068 - 1972/07/12. Last Amendment: N° 15737 - 1985/03/08).

Armed Forces Organic Law (DL N° 14157 - 1974/03/05. Last Amendment: N° 19775 - 2019/07/26).

National Defence Framework Law (N° 18650 - 2010/03/08. Last Amendment: N° 19889 - 2020/07/09).

Military Organization

Law on the establishment of the military retirement service (N° 3739 - 1911/02/24. Last Amendment: N° 16320-1992/11/01).

Military Codes (DL N° 10326 - 1943/01/28. Last Amendment: N° 20075 - 2022/10/20).

Navy Organic Law (N° 10.808 - 1946/11/08).

Air Force Organic Law (N° 14747 - 1977/12/30).

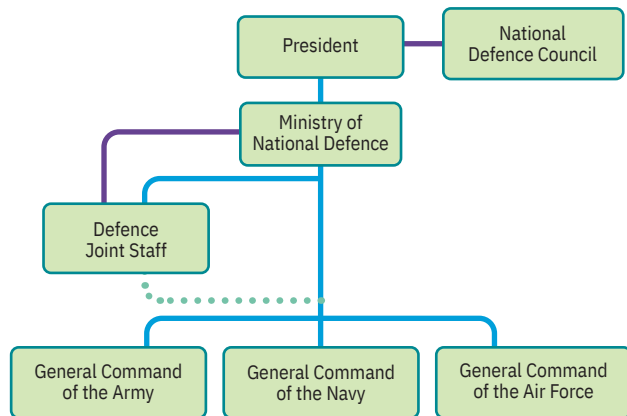
Organic Law of the National Army (N° 15688 - 1985/01/17. Last Amendment: N° 17920 - 2005/11/28).

Law empowering the Executive to entrust military personnel under the Ministry of National Defence with the transitional functions of perimeter guard (N° 18717 - 2011/01/03. Last Amendment: N° 19326 - 2015/07/08).

Law on the re-establishment of offences committed in pursuance of State terrorism until 1 March 1985 (N° 18831 - 2011/10/27).

Law on police and military education (N° 19188 - 2014/01/20).

The Defence System



Advisory and Assistance Functional Relationship

Command Reporting Line

Joint Planning and Management Relationship

The President may receive the advice of the National Defence Council, composed of the Ministers of Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs and of Economy and Finance. The Minister of Defence leads the defence policy and exercises the higher management and administration of the Armed Forces. The Joint Defence Staff is the military ministerial advisory body, responsible for joint military planning and employment. The General Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the defence committees in both Houses.

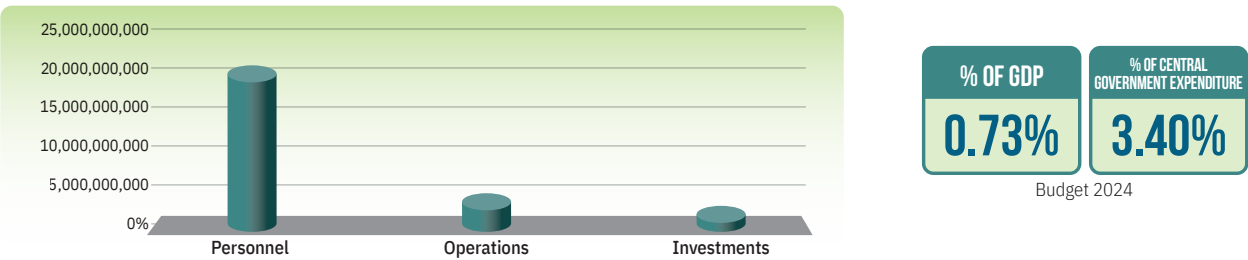
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 - 2010/03/08. Last Amendment: N° 19889 - 2020/09/07).

The Budget

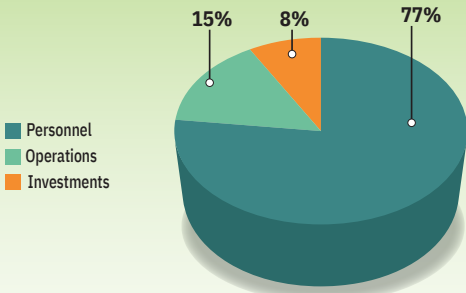
Defence Budget, 2024 (in Uruguayan Pesos)

	Personnel	Operations	Investments	Total
General Directorate of the Secretariat	3,496,562,944	373,468,184	11,490,000	3,881,521,128
General Command of the Navy	2,970,433,064	559,921,021	326,028,294	3,856,382,379
General Command of the Air Force	1,610,964,850	430,912,055	382,734,002	2,424,610,907
General Command of the Army	7,531,700,080	1,084,731,236	60,305,000	8,676,736,316
General Defence Staff	102,090,317	9,552,747	23,143,129	134,786,193
National Directorate of Civil Aviation	944,036,688	132,277,437	129,000,000	1,205,314,125
General Directorate of Services and the Armed Forces	67,907,432	14,642,930	1,509,000	84,059,362
National Directorate of Health and the Armed Forces	2,792,020,317	263,952,048	216,000	3,056,188,365
Retirement and Pensions of the Armed Forces	103,845,522	8,559,992	2,493,796	114,899,310
TOTAL	19,619,561,214	2,878,017,650	936,919,221	23,434,498,085

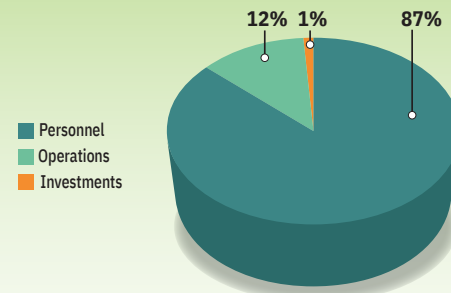
Distribution by Expenditure Item



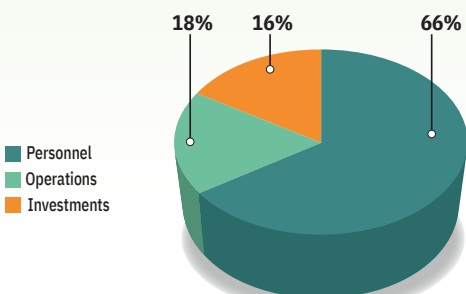
Navy General Command



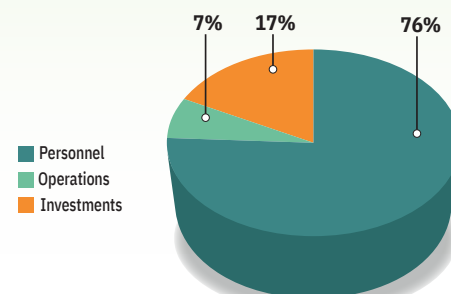
Army General Command



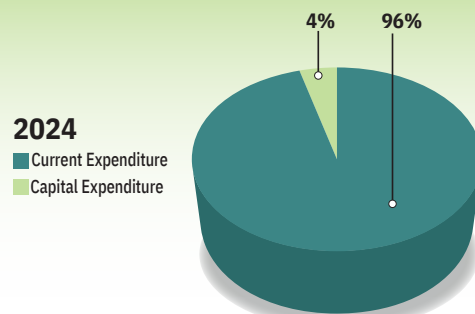
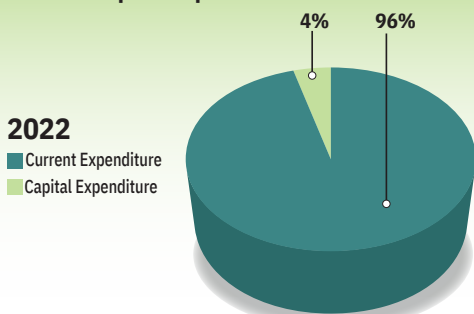
Air Force General Command



General Defence Staff



Current and Capital Expenditure



Source: Compilation based on information from the Planning and Budget Office website and *Ley de Presupuesto 2020-2024*. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Uruguay (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 39.092 Uruguayan Pesos, January 2024).

The Ministry of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION

1935

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers: 2 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS

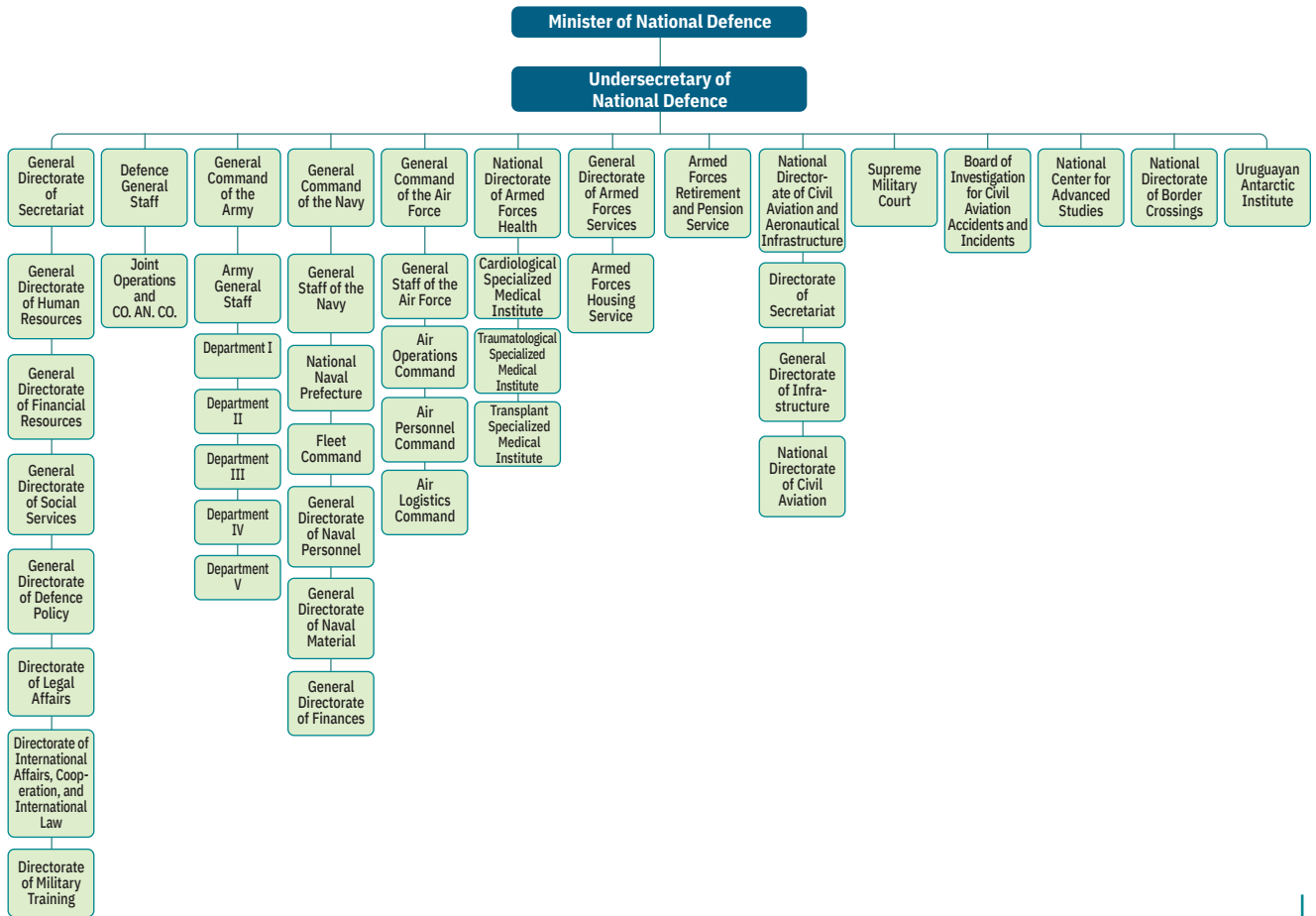
MISSION

Its basic responsibility and competence is to conduct the political affairs in those areas of national defence which are determined by the laws and the Executive Branch within the framework of its powers, particularly everything relating to the Armed Forces.

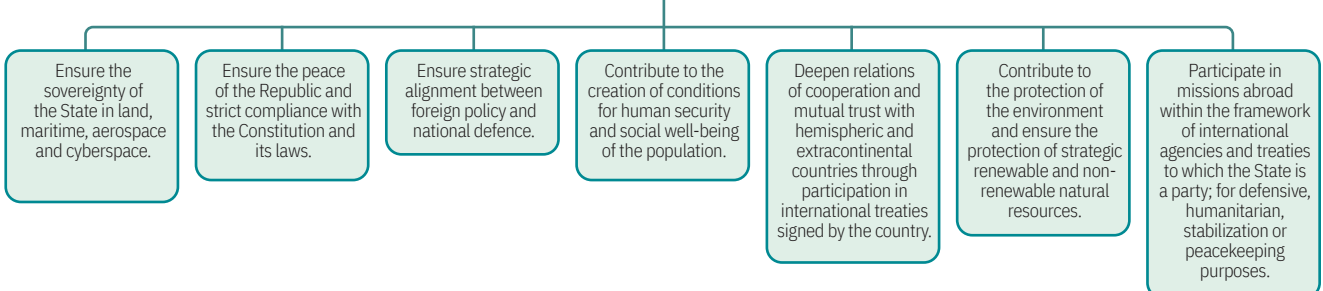
MANDATES

- Act with the President of the Republic in all matters relating to national defence.
- The preparation, direction, organization and implementation of national defence policy; the acquisition and management of human and material resources for this purpose.
- The highest leadership and administration of the Armed Forces, in matters not directly reserved to the executive branch.
- Be a permanent member of the National Defence Council.
- Exercise administrative, financial and legal management and establish the criteria for managing human resources, both civilian and military, in all units and departments that make up the unit. For this purpose, it may employ personnel of civil or military origin without distinction, on the basis of suitability and convenience for the service to be performed.
- Exercise direction and supervision over all activities carried out by the Armed Forces, in accordance with guidelines established by the higher command.
- Determine the orientation and outline of the training of the Armed Forces, aimed at the maximum development of their values, skills and duties necessary for the fulfillment of the fundamental tasks set forth by this law.
- The basic areas of competence are: defence policy, general administration, the Defence Staff, the National Navy, the National Army and the Uruguayan Air Force.

Organizational Chart



National Defence Policy, Directives 2020-2025



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 - 2010/03/08) and the official website of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

They are composed of the National Navy, the National Army and the Uruguayan Air Force. They are constituted as the organized branch, equipped, instructed and trained to execute military acts imposed by national defence. Its fundamental task is to defend the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the country, safeguard the strategic resources of the country as determined by the executive power and contribute to preserving the peace of the Republic within the framework of the Constitution and laws.

(Ley marco de defensa nacional N° 18650 – 2010/03/08, Art. 18).

The **Defence Joint Staff** is the military ministerial advisory body responsible for planning and coordinating joint activities of the Armed Forces. The Chief of the Defence Joint Staff reports directly to the Ministry of National Defence.

It is responsible for the following

- Plan and coordinate with the General Commands of the Armed Forces the implementation of the military defence strategy.
- Advise on military design planning.
- Advise, upon request of the Ministry, on joint training of military personnel from officer training schools.
- Develop training and other areas as required.
- Receive, analyze and report the reports of the Republic's defence attachés accredited to foreign governments.

Specific Missions

Army

The main mission is to contribute to national security, within the framework of the Armed Forces mission, by developing their capabilities in accordance with the requirements foreseen. Without prejudice to its fundamental mission, the National Army may support and take over development plans assigned to it by carrying out public works.

Navy

Their essential mission is to defend the Constitution and the laws of the State, territorial integrity and maritime police of the Republic, in order to help defend the honour, independence and peace of the Republic.

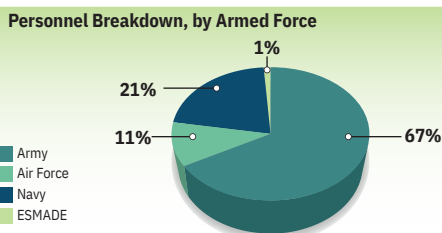
Air Force

The fundamental mission is to provide external and internal national security, in cooperation with the other components of the Armed Forces. Without prejudice to its fundamental mission, it shall: support or take over the development plans assigned to it, carrying out public works; develop its potential in accordance with the requirements or expectations of the fulfilment of its fundamental mission and those assigned to it; constitute the Executive's independent advisory body for aerospace policy; and to be the executive body for measures to guide, integrate and develop national aerospace potential.

Armed Forces Personnel

OFFICER RANKS	ARMY		AIR FORCE		NAVY		EDEFENCE JOINT STAFF (ESMADE)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Lieutenant General	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Brigadier General	0	13	0	5	0	6	0	0
Colonel	1	148	2	39	0	75	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel	13	217	5	28	4	58	0	0
Major	18	191	6	43	11	57	0	0
Captain	32	175	17	55	20	67	1	1
First Lieutenant	52	190	17	54	11	45	3	0
Second Lieutenant	47	158	19	40	12	31	5	1
Ensign	30	106	5	17	19	43	7	1
Total	193	1,199	71	282	77	383	16	4
Total by Service	1,392		353		460		20	

NCOs	ARMY		AIR FORCE		NAVY		EDEFENCE JOINT STAFF (ESMADE)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Highest ranking NCO	25	141	4	22	13	47	5	2
First Sergeant	37	238	9	68	28	93	13	3
Sergeant	205	1,278	30	124	55	163	16	13
First Corporal	348	1,351	49	175	91	286	23	13
Second Corporal	321	1,484	185	313	205	443	22	16
First Soldier	1,081	6,914	521	662	1,178	1,547	22	12
Apprentice	117	347	28	102	21	88	0	0
Total	2,134	11,753	826	1,466	1,591	2,667	101	59
Total by Service	15,279		2,645		4,718		180	

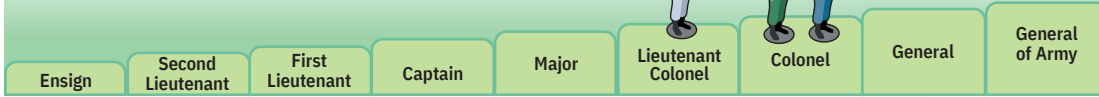


Total Armed Forces
22,822

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (DL N° 14157 - 1974/05/03); Ley marco de defensa nacional (N° 18650 - 2010/03/08); Ley orgánica de la Marina (N° 10.808 - 1946/11/08); Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Aérea (N° 14747 - 1977/12/30); and Ley orgánica del Ejército Nacional (N° 15688 - 1985/01/17).

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **21.6 %** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



The Ministry of National Defence has a Gender Commission, created in 2012, which seeks to promote equal rights and opportunities between men and women.

Note: Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Navy, Lieutenant Colonel is equivalent to Commander. In the Air Force, the name is the same. For troop personnel, the same designation applies to the Air Force and for the Navy is equivalent to Master Chief Petty Officer.

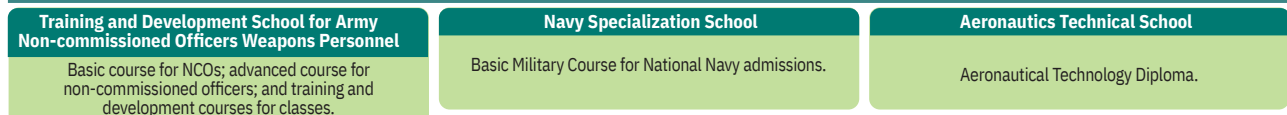
The Defence General Staff has a Gender Commission, established in 2020, to promote the development of gender equity policies and the advancement of women's rights,

The Centre for National Studies (CALEN) has implemented the Women, Peace and Security Observatory.

Military Education



Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



Army

Training and Development School for Senior Army Personnel | 1918

Courses of: professional training and upgrades for combat corps captains and combat service support ranks; and training and development for combat corps officers and combat service support ranks.

Army Intelligence School | 1979

Courses on: intelligence for officers; intelligence for NCOs; intelligence techniques; and handling of classified documentation

Army Musicians School | 1930

Courses of: bandmaster; Sergeant of military bands; Apprentice of military musician; and Soldier military musician.

Military Administration School | 1996

Training and development of support, technical and reserve officers; and training of support, technical and Reserve officers.

Army Equestrian School | 1918

Diploma in Equestrian Rehabilitation.

Physical Education and Shooting Army School | 1943

Courses of: Shooting Instructor; Shooting Monitor; Military Physical Education Instructor (EFM); EFM Monitor; and EFM for cadets.

Military Institute of Higher Studies | 1948

Bachelor of Military Science; Specialization in Military History; and Master of Military Land Strategy.

Navy

Naval War School | 1961

Courses of passage for degrees in: Ensign of Ship, Lieutenant of Ship and Commander of Frigate. Courses of: information for Senior Officers, negotiation, mediation, management and economic viability of projects and Naval General Staff. Master's degree in Maritime Affairs.

Diving School | 1975

Courses of: diving.

Marine Infantry Corps School | 1972

Courses of: Marine Officer; Company Chief Officer; infantry tactical communications; rapid self-defence shot; classical grenadier; Shooting Instructor; personnel management; and cartography.

Naval Aviation School | 1944

Courses of: Naval Air Pilot; Operations Officer; Naval Aviator Officer; Aerospace Specialist Officer; Casualty Response Team Officers; Naval Security Officer; Helicopter Control Officer; SAR operations; naval military basic; naval basic; and, basic, intermediate and advanced training in aeronaval maintenance.

Navy Training Centre | 1940

Courses of: Commander; STCW basic and advanced; naval armament and fire; war fundamentals and anti-submarine warfare; and mine warfare fundamentals.

Center for Advanced National Studies

Master's degree in National Strategy; Specialization in Strategic Intelligence; and postgraduate Degree in National Strategy.

Courses of: foresight oriented strategic planning; cyber defence and cyber security; terrorism geopolitics; basic intelligence analysis; foreign policy and international security; security and defence; defence workshop for youth; and green hydrogen.

Air Force

Air Command and Joint Defence Staff School (ECEMA) | 1957

Regular courses in: national defence; command superior; command basic; command elementary; and, Air Staff. Special courses for: Flight Safety Officer; Air Intercept Controller; Mission Commander; large force deployment; Safety Officer; Human Factors Instructor; MRM Instructor; and Maintenance Officer.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and the official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the educational institutes mentioned.

Military Service

It is voluntary for all men and women who have passed the primary level of education.

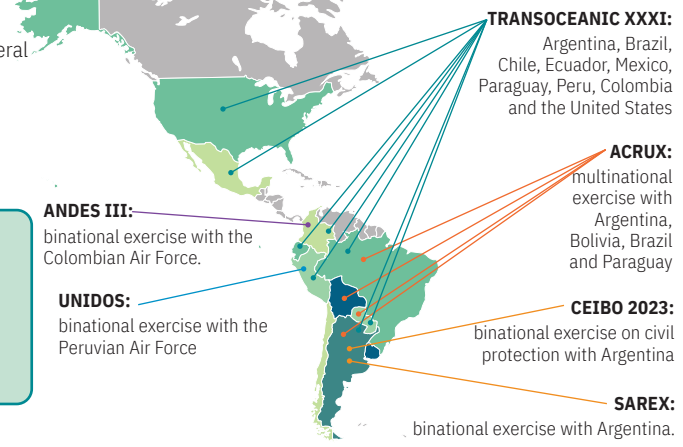
Service starts with two years as trainee. Upon completion of that period, there is the option of extending the contract for a minimum one-year period, until the person reaches the maximum age for a soldier (30 years old), or enter training schools to continue with their military career.

Military Exercises

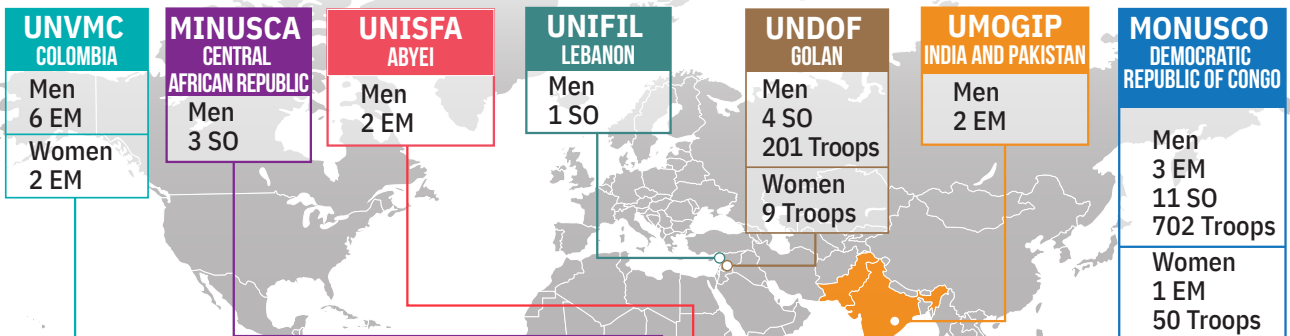
The Armed Forces conducted several exercises in the national territory during 2022 and 2023. They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighboring countries of the region. These include:



Multinational:
Multinational Combined Exercise Cooperation IX: multinational with members of SICOFAA.
UNITAS: multinational, conducted annually.
Multinational PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

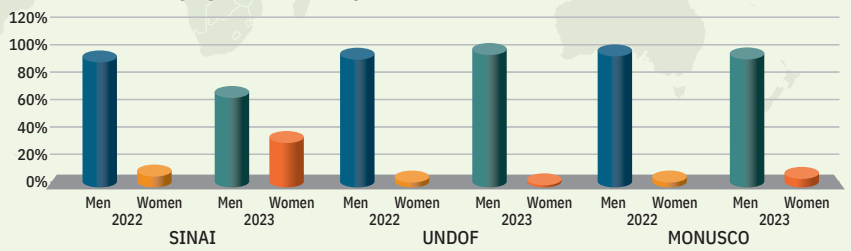


Participation in Peace Operations



EM: Experts on Mission.
 SO: Staff Officers.

Students in Pre-deployment Courses, per Mission



Uruguay has the **National Peace Operations School (ENOPU)**, created in 2008



In 2022 and 2023, ENOPU trained **2,149** officers and NCOs.

Uruguay contributes **997** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **49.47%** of the total contributed by Latin America.

In 2019, Uruguay participated in the pilot project of the methodology to analyze barriers to women's participation in UN peace operations under the Elsie Initiative, led by Cornell University, DCAF and RESDAL. The same was implemented for personnel of the Armed Forces and the National Police. In 2023, the Elsie Fund awarded the Ministry of National Defence a specific project to continue working on the results of the pilot project; it was the first Latin American country to obtain this type of funding.

The **National Peace Operations Support System – SINOMAPA** is the body responsible for monitoring peace operations.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence; Memoria Anual 2023 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department for Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Community Support



Supporting the Ministry of Social Development, the Armed Forces distributed 350,000 kilograms of food to community kitchens and organized communal meals.

Support to the Population

Due to the water deficit that Uruguay faced in 2023, the Armed Forces transported more than 2,700,000 liters of drinking water to different areas of the country. Additionally, they carried out the cleaning of watercourses and conducted reconnaissance flights to assess the situation of the basins.

Operation Polar Cold

As part of the National Winter Plan, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces support strengthening coverage, medical assistance, and care for homeless individuals. Units from the Armed Forces were made available to provide shelter and food to vulnerable populations. In collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, they conducted rounds to bring people to shelters. In 2023, 12,175 night shelters were provided, and 171,100 hot meals were distributed.

Fumigations

The Armed Forces carry out fumigation tasks against the dengue mosquito to prevent infection hotspots and the spread of the disease.

Support to the Education System

The Armed Forces provide support to the education system through the provision of supplies, food kits, and the repair and improvement of educational facilities.

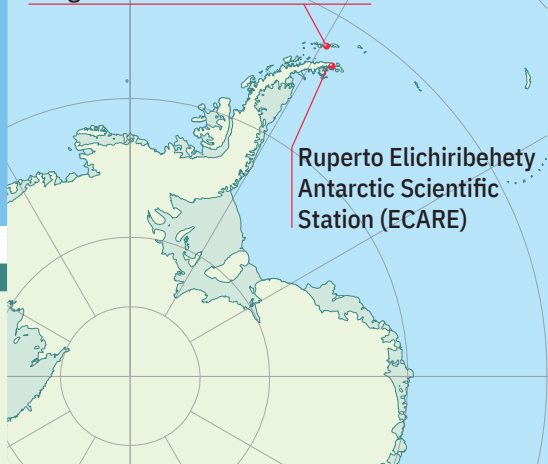
Support for the Health System

The Armed Forces support the health system by providing medical and dental consultations, distributing medications, performing interventions, and administering vaccinations in isolated areas. They also carry out aeromedical evacuations of medical equipment and necessary supplies.

Rescue Operations

The Air Force conducted search and rescue operations for individuals in emergency situations. The Navy, through the Search and Rescue System, responded to 182 search and rescue incidents at sea. In 2023, assistance was provided to 720 people.

Artigas Antarctic Scientific Base



Ruperto Elichiribehety Antarctic Scientific Station (ECARE)

Uruguayan Antarctic Institute

Established in 1968, it is a decentralized body of the Ministry of National Defence and the administrator of the Uruguayan National Antarctic Program (PNA). It is responsible for Antarctic activities in the scientific, technological, and logistical areas.

The Ministry of Defence is part of the Interministerial Cabinet on Antarctic Affairs, which oversees the strategic direction of the PNA.

Risk and Emergency Management

National Emergency System (SINAE)

It is the specific entity responsible for coordinating the tasks and responsibilities of various actors in disaster management, effectively integrating public and private efforts according to the needs of each phase of the system, and ensuring the efficient management of resources necessary for implementing required actions. Its goal is to protect people, property, and the environment.

It is a national and decentralized system, with each department having a Departmental Emergency Committee (CDE) responsible for formulating risk management policies and strategies at the local level, and is composed of:

The respective Intendant, as President.

The Chief of the Departmental Police.

The Chief of the Fire Department Detachment of the National Fire Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

A representative from the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay.

A Prosecutor from the Office of the Attorney General.

Each Departmental Committee also has a departmental emergency coordination center, which functions as the operational coordination body for comprehensive risk management at the national level.

Source: Compilation based on *Memoria Anual 2023 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional*; Army Magazine *La Fuerza de Todos* No. 47; and official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the Armed Forces.

Risk and Emergency Management

Specialized Units

The Uruguayan Armed Forces have units specialized in emergency management that are coordinated and coordinated with the National Emergency System and departmental emergency coordination centers and committees:

- The Army battalions have specialized emergency support sections.
- The Air Force has the Air Rescue Coordination Centre, a section from which search and rescue operations are managed.
- The Navy has the National Maritime SAR System, responsible for search and rescue operations in the territorial sea.

Support to the Fire Department

In 2023 the Air Force supported firefighters in fire suppression in various areas of the country, using drones and helicopters to move water and prevent the spread of fire. The Army also supported the Fire Department in various fires by deploying specialized teams. Before the fire season, the Armed Forces, together with SINAIE, the Ministry of the Interior and Fire Brigade, carry out forest fire prevention days, performing tasks with machinery, fumigator planes and personnel. Courses in forest fire fighting techniques are also offered.

Flood Relief

In 2024, the Armed Forces carried out operations to support the population affected by heavy rains and floods in different departments of the country. Evacuation operations were carried out on the population and the construction of retaining walls to prevent water from entering. Food distribution, tents for victims and transfer of belongings were implemented.



Army and Navy personnel evacuating from floods in Melo and Río Branco. Photo: Uruguayan Army, official website of the Ministry of National Defence of Uruguay.

Internal Order

The conduct of the Armed Forces in domestic affairs is regulated by:

- Law N° 19677/018, Surveillance of the Border Area.
- Decree N° 378 of 10 October 1997, External Security of Prison Complexes.
- Decree N° 531 of 23 November 2009, External Security of Prison Complexes.
- Decree N° 531 of 23 November 2009, External Security of Prison Complexes.
- Decree N° 92/020 of 12 March 2020, Procedures in Border Surveillance Tasks.

Border Patrol

The Armed Forces carry out border patrolling and security tasks (the law defines as a border zone the strip of national territory 20 km wide from the border, excluding populated areas) related to the search for narcotics and explosives, as well as the search and rescue of people. In 2023, the Armed Forces, in coordination with the General Staff of Defence, carried out:

- The establishment of **18,350** fixed and mobile posts.
- **21,614** patrols by Army personnel, with **412** officers deployed daily in border areas.
- The detection of **134** smuggling cases.
- The detection of **3,645** people entering the country irregularly.
- The seizure of **3,678** kg of narcotics.
- The seizure of **44** firearms and **88** boats.

K9 Operations Group

It is a specialized operations group of the Army, consisting of four teams: mine detection and search; patrolling and security; explosive detection and search; and search and rescue of people. They use military working dogs to carry out their tasks. In 2023, they conducted 172 operations.

Support in Perimeter Security of Correctional Facilities

The Armed Forces provided support for the security of five prison perimeters due to security issues and escape attempts. In 2023, more than 70 custody posts were established, active throughout the day, 365 days a year, with over 380 personnel deployed daily.

Defence Cyber Security Incident Response Team (C-CSIRT)

Established in 2015 under the Ministry of National Defence, its objectives are to participate effectively in responding to cyber incidents and to develop capabilities for the prevention and early detection of cyber-security incidents. The National Army also has a Cyber Defence Unit.

Protection of Critical Infrastructure

The Ministry of National Defence, together with the Armed Forces, participates in the Critical Infrastructure Security Plan (Confidential Decree No. 44/018), which is designed to address terrorist attacks or environmental disasters in coordination with SINAIE. It also participates in the National Center for Counter-Terrorism Coordination (CENACOT), alongside the Strategic Intelligence Directorate (DIE), SINAIE, and the Strategic Intelligence Secretariat.



VENEZUELA



Population 28,838,500 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 912,050 km²

GDP (in US\$) 97,116,000,000

GDP per capita (in US\$) 3,367

Armed Forces Personnel 339,514

Defence Budget (in US\$) 671,767,913

The Ministry of Popular Power for Defence was created in 1946.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

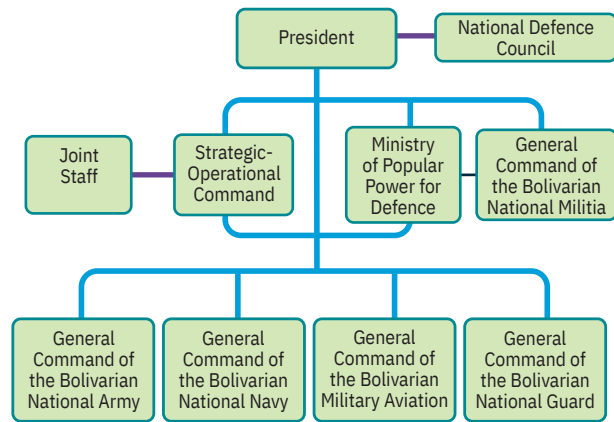
Systems and Concepts

Organic Law on National Security (Official Gazette N° 37594 – 2002/12/18. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 6156 – 2014/11/19).
 Law on weapons and explosives (Official Gazette N° 19900 – 1939/06/12. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 40190 – 2013/06/17).
 Organic Law on States of Exception (Official Gazette N° 37261 – 2001/08/15).
 Law on disarmament and control of weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette N° 40190 – 2013/06/17).
 Organic Law on Public Defence (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6207 – 2015/12/28. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 6702 – 2022/05/25).
 Organic Law on the Social Security of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6209 – 2015/12/29).

Military Organization

Law on honorary military ranks (Official Gazette N° 21113 – 1943/05/28).
 Organic Law on administrative procedures (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 2818 – 1981/07/01).
 Law on the Institute of Retired Armed Forces Officers (Official Gazette N° 34528 – 1990/08/10).
 Military Justice Organic Code (Official Gazette N° 5263 – 1998/09/17. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 6646 – 2021/09/17).
 Organic Law against organized crime (Official Gazette N° 5789 – 2005/10/26. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 39912 – 2012/01/31).
 Law on military service and enrollment (Official Gazette N° 5933 – 2009/10/06. Last Amendment: Official Gazette N° 39553 – 2010/11/16).
 Law on the control for the comprehensive defence of the air space (Official Gazette N° 39935 – 2012/06/01).
 Special Law on the reincorporation to the military career and the social security system of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (Official Gazette N° 39858 – 2012/02/06).
 Law on the award of the Medal of Honor for meritorious public military defence (Official Gazette N° 40405 – 2014/05/06).
 Law on military discipline (Official Gazette N° 40833 – 2016/01/21).
 Constitutional Law of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6508 – 2020/01/30)

The Defence System



Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The National Defence Council advises the President and is composed of the Vice President; the Presidents of the Assembly, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Republican Moral Council; and the Ministers of Defence, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, Planning and the Environment. The Strategic Operational Command reports directly to the President and is the highest planning and leading organization in the Armed Forces and the Bolivarian Militia. The Joint Staff is its planning and advisory body. The Strategic Operational Command, the Military Components (Army, Navy, Military Aviation and National Guard), the Bolivarian Militia and the Military Regions (the latter, in the capacity as operational organization) are administratively under the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence. The role of the Strategic Operational Command is to advise the Commander in Chief or the President on the operational use of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, while the General Command of the Bolivarian National Militia provides advice regarding the organization, equipment and use of the Bolivarian National Armed Force and the Bolivarian National Militia. The Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and continuously monitors defence-related issues through the National Defence and Security Committee.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; *Ley orgánica de seguridad de la Nación* (Official Gazette N° 37594 – 2002/12/18); and *Ley Constitucional de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6508 – 2020/01/30).

The Budget

Budget of the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence, 2024 (in Bolivares)

Centralized Actions	
Management and Coordination of Workers' Expenses	1,215,071,725
Administrative Management	6,273,077,285
Social Security and Retirement	244,574,432
Comprehensive Protection and Care for Families and Individuals in Shelters during Emergencies or Disasters	19,643
Defence Sector Fiscal Control	23,049,722
Ensuring Military Public Defence	2,193,517
Ensuring Due Process in Military Justice Administration	3,811,836
Military Economic and Financial Planning Management	24,872,743
TOTAL	7,786,670,903

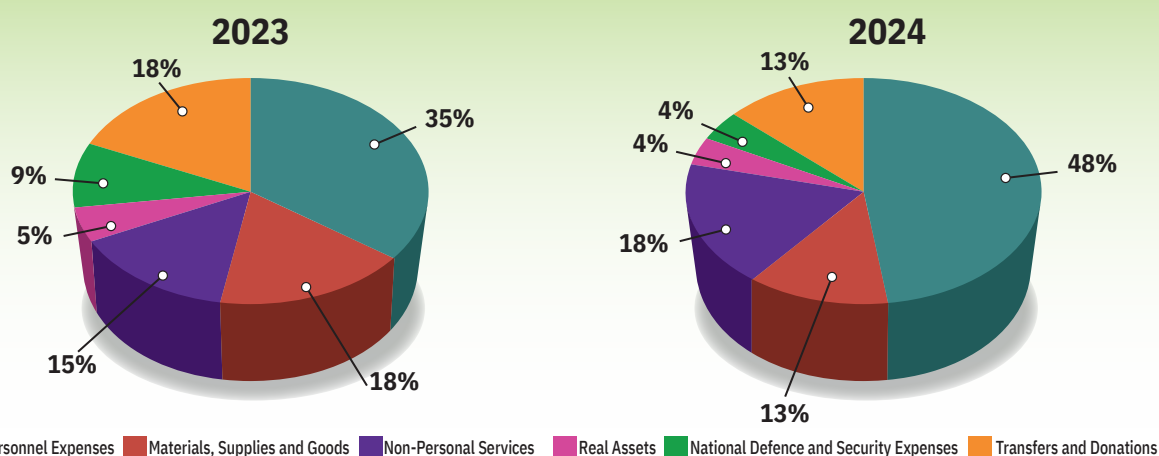
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
3.43%

Budget 2024

Projects	
Maintaining Equipment for Military Counterintelligence Information Gathering	909,743,046
Upgrading of Regional Fiscal Control Offices	25,157,616
Social Assistance Displaced Illegal Population in the Orinoco Mining Arc	200,000,000
Repair Services at Educational and Health Centres	409,589,768
Increasing Supply of Goods and Services FANB Units (Phase II)	360,802,422
Consolidation of the Teaching-learning Infrastructure of the FANB (Phase I)	193,310,854
Expansion of Educational and Vocational Training Programs within Military Penitentiary Services (Phase III)	6,311,952
Strengthening of Military Capabilities for the Integral Defence of the Nation	11,687,492,834
Technological Interconnectivity and Systematization Military Criminal Justice Jurisdiction (Phase I)	28,861,647
Logistic Support for the Integral Defence of the Nation	819,707,922
Logistical Support for the Aircraft System of the FANB	384,000,000
Strengthening Airborne Defence System	184,000,000
Security, Family Services and Ministerial Cabinet	120,441,511
Development of the Military Health Network Assistance Structure	972,466,591
Contributions and Transfers to Decentralized Entities	269,814,641
TOTAL	16,571,700,804

**ALLOCATED TOTAL:
24,358,371,707**

Distribution by Expenditure Item



Projects by Expenditure Item and Execution, 2023

Responsible / Ejecutor	Materials, Supplies and Goods	Non-personnel Services	National defence and Security Expenses	Real Assets	Personnel Expenses	Transfers	TOTAL
Presidential Honor Guard	19%	16%	65%	-	-	-	1
Vice Ministry of Services	49%	44%	-	7%	-	-	1
Vice Ministry of Education for Defence	42%	54%	-	4%	-	-	1
Strategic Operational Command	14%	15%	0.38%	0.02%	71%	-	1
General Directorate of Health of the FANB	55%	27%	-	7%	10%	-	1
Military Criminal Judicial Circuit	63%	37%	-	-	-	-	1
Military Penitentiary Service of the FANB	55%	45%	-	-	-	-	1
General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM)	3%	1%	-	-	96%	-	1
Strategic Reserve of the Operational Logistics Command	0.00%	30%	-	70%	-	-	1
Operational Logistics Command	35%	19%	-	46%	-	-	1
General Comptroller's Office of the FANB	30%	-	-	70%	-	-	1
Administrative Management Office	-	-	-	-	-	100%	1
TOTAL	4	3	1	2	2	1	12

Source: Compilation based on the Budget Bill for the 2023 and 2024 Economic and Financial Year, Budget of Resources and Expenditures of the Republic. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Bank of Venezuela (Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 36.2601 Bolivars, January 2024). Does not include additional credits or defence function items of other ministries. Note: FANB: Bolivarian National Armed Force.

The Ministry of Popular Power for Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1946

**Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
2 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS**

MISSION

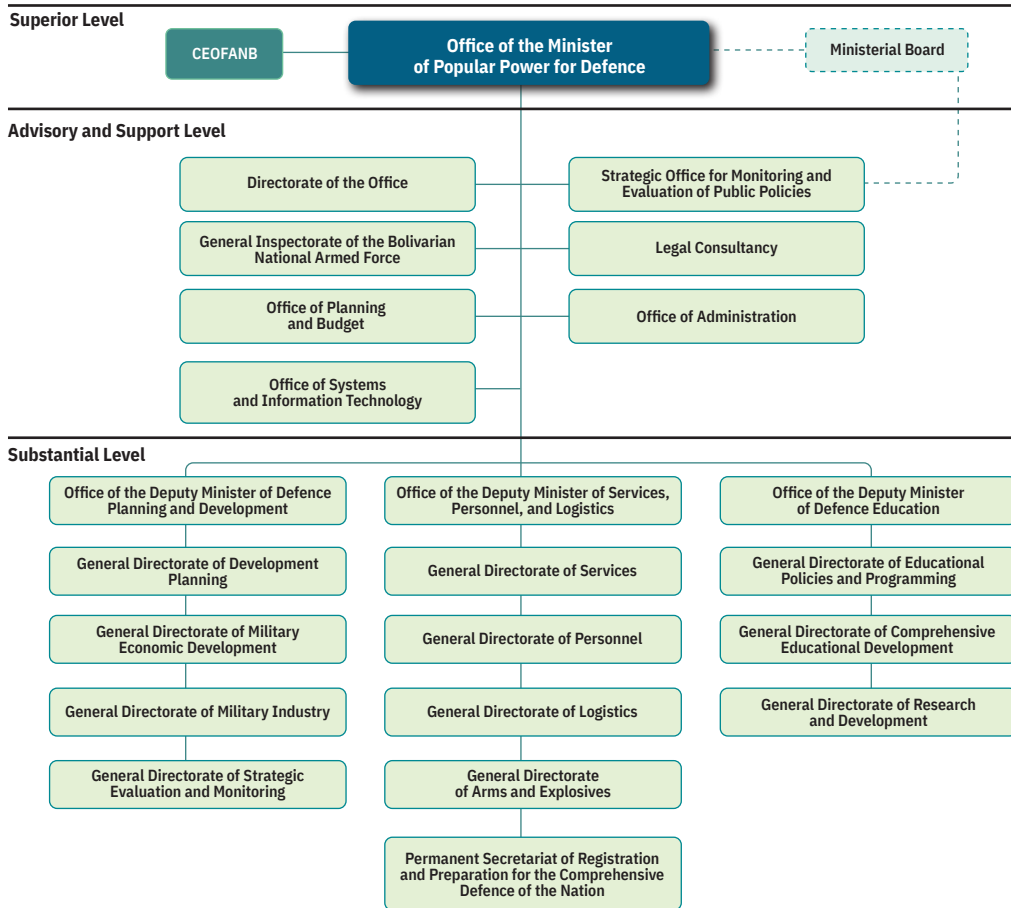
It is the Nation's highest administrative body in the field of military defence, responsible for the elaboration, adoption, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, strategies, plans, programs, and projects in the defence sector. It is made up of vice ministries, agencies, and other supporting bodies, and has a strategic unit for monitoring and evaluating public policies attached to the office of the Minister, over which it exercises oversight.

MANDATES

- Comply with and monitor presidential orders, and take part in ministerial councils when convened.
- Preside over the meetings of the Senior General Staff of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (FANB).
- Ensure the highest level of efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the management of the Ministry and the FANB.
- Lead and ensure the operation of the FANB and the implementation of development and employment plans.
- Appoint, through resolutions, military and civilian personnel to positions and roles within its jurisdiction.
- Control and maintain the intelligence and counterintelligence system.
- Promote, coordinate and disseminate Bolivarian military thought.
- Support search and rescue activities in accordance with the law and international treaties.
- Support the performance of administrative law enforcement and criminal investigation activities in accordance with the law.
- Approve the Military Strategic Concept for the Comprehensive Defence of the Nation.
- Control and supervise the possession and exclusive use of war weapons, as well as the manufacture, import, export, storage, transit, registration, carrying, holding, inspection, trade and possession of other weapons, parts, accessories, ammunition, explosives, pyrotechnic devices and precursor substances for explosives, in accordance with the relevant law.
- Contribute to the protection of the Nation's public assets.

*The year of creation corresponds to the date on which the term "Defence" became part of the Institution's name.

Organizational Chart



Projects

The Ministry of Popular Power for Defence has the following projects in its annual operational plan:

- Maintenance of equipment for military counterintelligence information gathering.
- Upgrading of Regional Fiscal Control Offices.
- Social assistance to the displaced illegal population in the Orinoco Mining Arc.
- Repair services at Educational and Health Centers for the Bolivarian Militia.
- Increasing the supply of goods and services to the units of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (FANB).
- Consolidation of the teaching-learning infrastructure of the FANB.
- Expansion of educational and vocational training programs within military penitentiary services.
- Strengthening of military capabilities for the comprehensive defence of the Nation.
- Technological interconnectivity and systematization in the Military Criminal Jurisdiction.
- Logistical support for the comprehensive defence of the Nation.
- Logistical support for the aircraft system of the FANB.
- Strengthening of the airborne defence system, including the processes for technological training and updates.
- Security, family services and ministerial cabinet.
- Development of the military health network assistance structure at the national level.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley Constitucional de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6508 – 2020/01/30); the Budget Bill for the 2024 Economic and Financial Year; the Income and Expenditure Budget of the Republic; and the official website of the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The fundamental mission of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (FANB) is to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the Nation and to ensure the integrity of the geographic space, through military defence, cooperation in maintaining the internal order and an active participation in national development.

In January 2020, the Constitutional Law of the Bolivarian National Armed Force changed the structure of the Forces, including the Bolivarian Militia as the fifth component.

It establishes that the Bolivarian National Armed Force is organized as follows: the Office of the Commander-in-Chief, the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence, the Strategic Operational Command and several components, namely the Bolivarian Army, the Bolivarian Navy, the Bolivarian Military Aviation, the Bolivarian National Guard and the Bolivarian Militia as a special component, the Strategic Regions for Comprehensive Defence and the various operational levels of the Territorial Defensive System, which operate in an integral manner within their competence framework to fulfill their mission, with their own comprehensive social security regime, as provided for in their respective organic law.

The functions of the Bolivarian National Armed Force are the following:

- Ensure full sovereignty and jurisdiction in continental, air and maritime spaces.
- Defend the strategic areas that guarantee the development of activities in the different fields of national security and take the necessary measures to avoid their use by any potential invader.
- Prepare and organize the people for the comprehensive defence of the country with the purpose of contributing to the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Nation's geographic space.
- Participate in alliances or coalitions with the Armed Forces of other countries for integration purposes, as provided for in international treaties, pacts and agreements, following the approval of the National Assembly.
- Take part in peace missions according to the provisions of the pertinent treaties, duly signed and ratified, following the approval of the National Assembly.
- Contribute to the preservation or restoration of the internal order vis-à-vis serious social disturbances, following the decision of the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the FANB.
- Organize, plan, lead and control the military intelligence and counterintelligence system.
- Promote and carry out research, development and innovation activities that contribute to the technological independence and scientific progress of the Nation.
- Formulate and implement the Strategic Development Plan of the FANB in accordance with the general guidelines of the Economic and Social Development Plan of the Nation.
- Support the relevant governing body in emergency situations due to alarms caused by disasters and public calamities.
- Exercise its competences regarding civil or military service, in accordance with the law.
- Conduct administrative law enforcement and criminal investigation activities, in accordance with the law.
- Preserve, conserve and promote the national identity, as well as the historical, artistic and cultural heritage of the Nation.

Components of the Bolivarian National Armed Force



Strategic Operational Command

The mission of the Strategic Operational Command is to plan, organize, lead, execute, supervise and exercise the command and control of operations, either in times of peace or during situations of internal or external unrest in the event of domestic or international conflict, with scope of action within the Nation's geographic space and in the continental, insular, aquatic and aerospace areas, in accordance with any agreements or treaties signed by, or regarding any matter of interest for, the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence, under the authorization of the Commander-in-Chief of the FANB and duly ratified by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

To fulfill its functions, the Strategic Operational Command shall exercise command over the different levels of the Territorial Defensive System and the various Components so that they operate in a comprehensive manner within their competence framework to accomplish their mission.

The Strategic Operational Command reports directly to the President of the Republic with respect to all matters relating to operational aspects.

The law also lays down that the Office of the President and the Office of the Commander-in-Chief may order the establishment of **Special Military Economic Zones**, defined as the geographic spaces where potential, general and special conditions for carrying out endogenous, sustainable, and self-sufficient productive activities led by the FANB in civic-military unity are identified and located, in order to meet their basic needs, contribute to strengthening the military industry and foster national development within the scope of influence of the strategic economic development pillars established by the National Executive Branch.

The Armed Forces

Specific Missions



Army

The Bolivarian Army carries out military operations for land-based defence, as ordered by the Strategic Operational Command.

It has, among others, the following functions:

- Formulate and develop the doctrine for planning and leading land-based military operations.
- Organize, equip, train and lead units for the planning and execution of land-based and airborne military operations.
- Educate and train the Professional and Enlisted Troop personnel, contributing to the military education system in the fulfillment of its mission.
- Use its own land and air resources for specific routine tasks.
- Participate in the implementation of employment plans for the comprehensive defence of the Nation.
- Lead the training, preparation and organization of the military reserve and contribute to the training of the Bolivarian Militia.
- Contribute to the national intelligence and counterintelligence system.
- Contribute to the comprehensive development of the Nation through the productive process of the military industry.



Navy

The Bolivarian Navy carries out military operations for naval defence, as ordered by the Strategic Operational Command. It has, among others, the following functions:

- Formulate and develop the doctrine for planning and leading naval operations.
- Organize, equip, train and lead units for the planning and execution of military operations.
- Participate in the implementation of employment plans for the comprehensive defence of the Nation.
- Develop, implement and maintain a maritime traffic control system.
- Cooperate with the pertinent authorities in order to ensure compliance with national and international legal regulations applicable in aquatic spaces.
- Coordinate, authorize, develop, carry out and supervise scientific, oceanographic and hydrographic activities in aquatic and insular spaces.
- Contribute to the protection of strategic production centers located on shores, coasts and jurisdictional aquatic spaces.
- Conduct preventive and direct activities to eradicate crimes in aquatic spaces.



Air Force

The Bolivarian Military Aviation carries out military operations for aerospace defence, in accordance with the Nation's interest and as ordered by the Strategic Operational Command. It has, among others, the following functions:

- Protect aerospace.
- Organize, equip, train and lead units for the planning and execution of aerospace operations.
- Lead the National Aeronautical and Aerospace Council.
- Participate in the implementation of employment plans for the comprehensive defence of the Nation.
- Coordinate and exercise, together with the National Aeronautical Authority, the regulation and control of air navigation.
- Lead, manage and control meteorological activity as a strategic service of the Venezuelan State.
- Exercise aerospace authority within its competence scope.
- Prevent the violation of national and international aerospace laws of national interest.
- Support the foreign policy of the State through aerospace.



National Guard

The Bolivarian National Guard conducts the military operations ordered by the Strategic Operational Command to maintain the country's internal order, contribute to the comprehensive security of the Nation through military defence and actively participate in national development. It has, among others, the following functions:

- Formulate and develop the doctrine for leading the military operations necessary for maintaining the country's internal order.
- Conduct activities that require public order and general and special administrative police units.
- Perform activities before the governing body as a criminal investigation agency; as special administrative police in the areas of national security, mining security, environmental protection for ecosocialism, security and public order, road safety, border security, rural security, security of basic and strategic facilities, ports and airports, prison security, immigration control, criminal, financial and computer investigations, anti-extortion, kidnapping and anti-terrorism, anti-drug operations, custody and surveillance of facilities and assets of the national public authorities; and as general administrative police to, among other things, support civil protection and disaster management bodies.



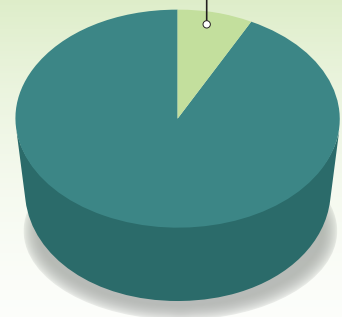
Bolivarian Militia

It is a special component, popular in nature, made up of men and women who express their patriotic desire to actively participate in actions that contribute to the security of the Nation, in all of its areas.

- Its command structure is operationally subject to the different command echelons of the Territorial Defence System.
- It is prepared to fulfill military defence missions when mobilized.
- Its mission is to register, prepare, organize, equip, train and educate the people with a view to contributing to the security of the Nation, in all the levels of the Territorial System.
- The Combat Corps are units made up of citizens working in public or private institutions, who are voluntarily registered, organized and trained by the Militia Commander of the Comprehensive Defence Area, through the Regional Directors of Militia Resources.

Armed Forces Personnel

339,514



- Army + Navy + Air Force + National Guard
- Bolivarian Militia

A component is the military organization that is part of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, made up of personnel, units, facilities, establishments, material and equipment. It has its own characteristics, its specific nature and doctrine, for the use and development of its capabilities in land, aquatic and aerospace areas, in order to contribute to the Nation's security.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley Constitucional de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (Extraordinary Official Gazette N° 6508 – 2020/01/30); Budget Bill for the 2024 Economic and Financial Year and Income and Expenditure Budget of the Republic; Budget Bill for the 2017 Economic and Financial Year and Income and Expenditure Budget of the Republic. Personnel: base of the total: 2024; base of the four components: 2017, latest reliable data.

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks

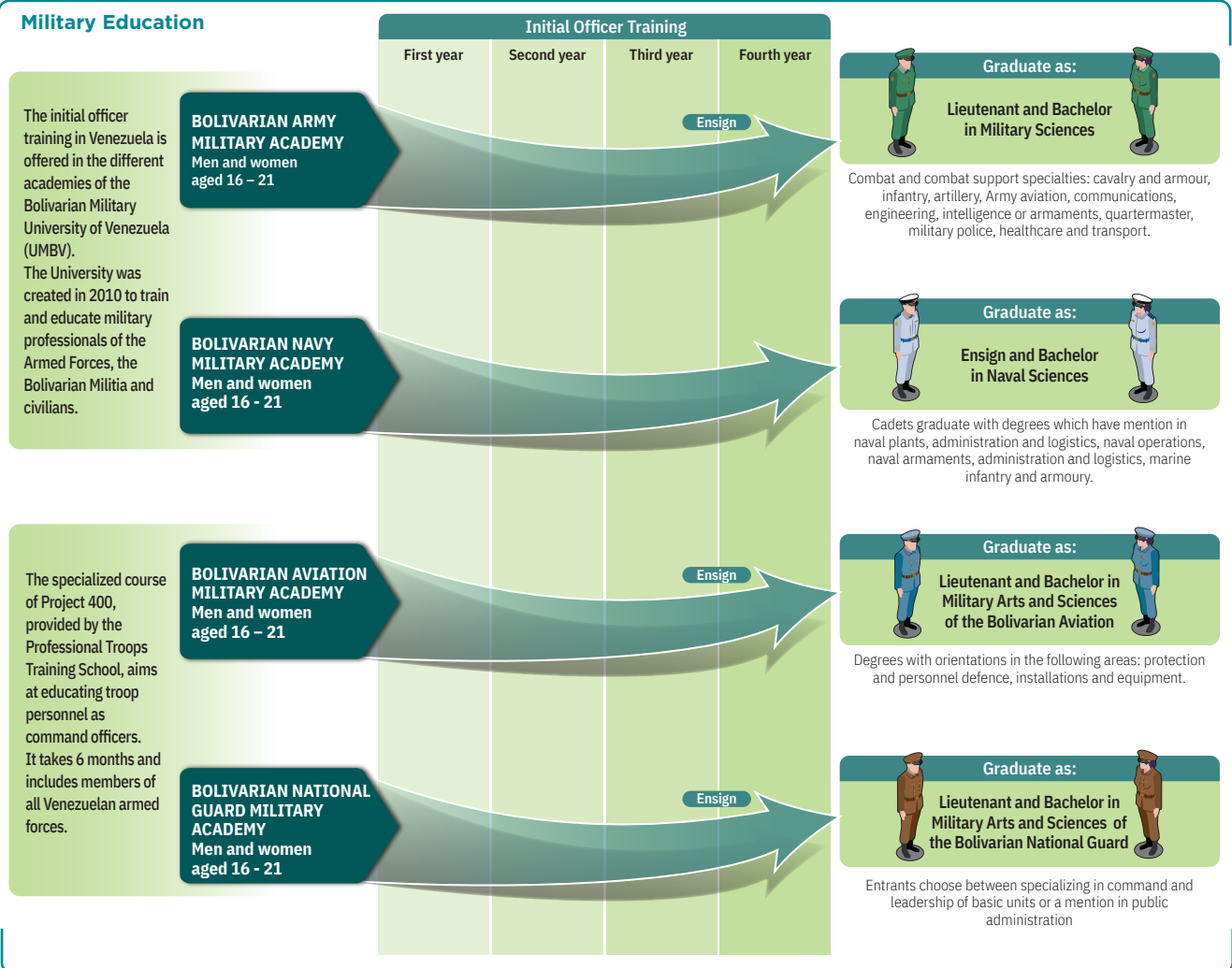


Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



Note: Army ranks, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, "General in Chief" is equivalent to "Admiral in Chief". In the Air Force, the designation is the same. In the case of enlisted personnel, the same designation applies across the three Forces.

Military Education



Training Courses in the Bolivarian Militia

- The Officer training course lasts six months
- The Sergeant training course lasts eight weeks.

Contents:

Patriotic Doctrine / Geopolitics Module: Revolutionary patriotic ideology, external threats, Thucydides Scale, internal and external geopolitics of Venezuela, Bolivarian Revolution.

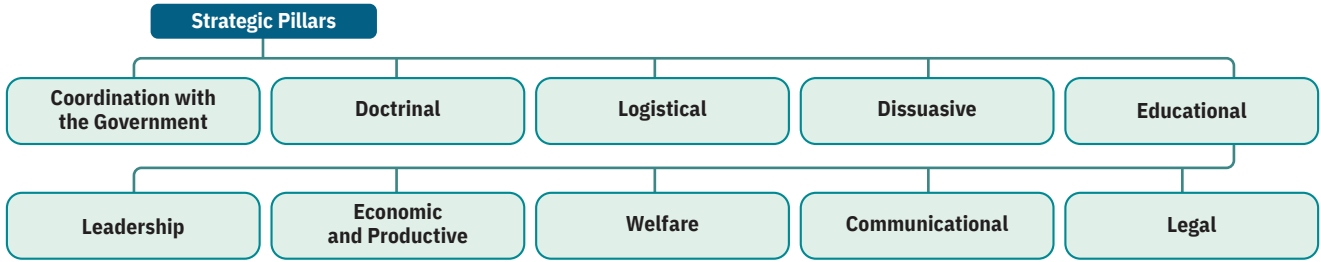
Military and Revolutionary Training Module: Close order drills, laws and regulations, land-based defence system, fundamentals of the Bolivarian Militia, Revolutionary Resistance Tactical Method, decision matrix, ambush, practical maneuvers.

Civic-Military and Revolutionary Production Module: Popular leadership, 5 laws of communal power, Homeland Plan, social media for cyber defence, tactical fundamentals of communal defence, strategic lines.

Source: Compilation based on information from the websites of the mentioned institutions and the Instruction Manual for Officer and Sergeant Training Courses in the militia category.

Sucre Plan

The Strategic Development Plan of the Bolivarian National Armed Force was updated in 2018 and covers up to 2025.



Territorial Order

Integral Defence Regions: these are defined as a space of the national territory with geostrategic characteristics, based on the defensive strategic concept, to plan, conduct and carry out integral defence operations.

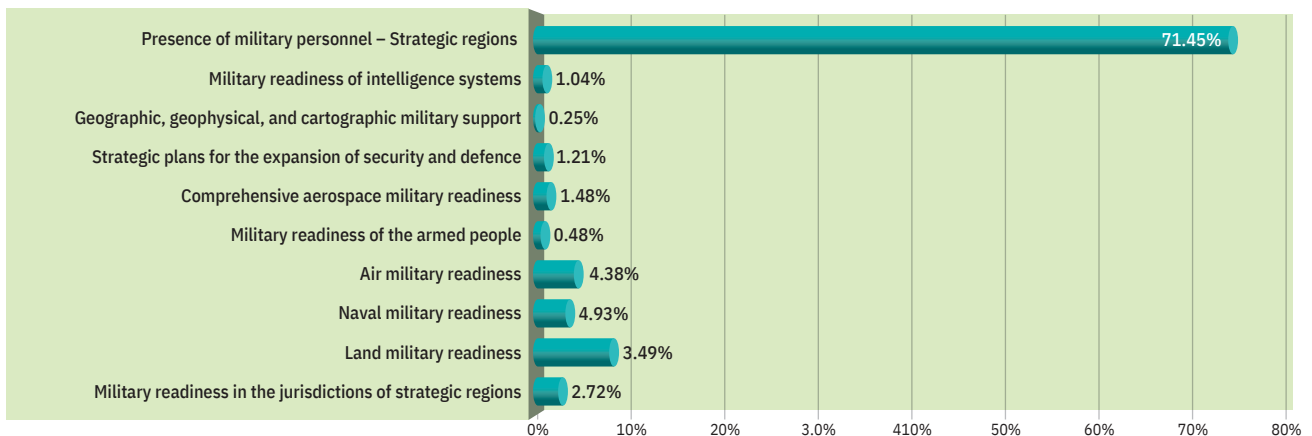


- Central Region:** it encompasses the states of Carabobo, Cojedes and Aragua.
- Capital Region:** it encompasses the states of Distrito Capital, Vargas and Miranda.
- Los Llanos Region:** it encompasses the states of Guarico and Apure.
- Central-Western Region:** it encompasses the states of Falcon, Lara, Yaracuy and Portuguesa.
- Los Andes Region:** it encompasses the states of Trujillo, Barinas, Merida, Tachira and Darinas.
- Zulian Region:** it encompasses the states of Zulia.
- Guyana Region:** it encompasses the states of Bolivar, Delta Amacuro and Amazonas.
- North-Eastern Region:** it encompasses the states of Monagas, Sucre and Anzoátegui.
- Maritime and Insular Region:** it encompasses the states of Nueva España and the maritime zone.

Integral Defence Operation Zones: Space within a region that may comprise one or several States.

Integral Defence Areas: Geographic spaces contained within a defence operation zone that may comprise one or several municipalities.

Strategic Operational Command Action Budget, 2023



Source: Compilation based on the 2018-2025 Strategic Development Plan of the Bolivarian National Armed Force; the Budget Bill for the 2023 Economic and Financial Year, the Income and Expenditure Budget of the Republic; and Resolution 51918.

Community Support

Decentralized Entities of the Ministry of Popular Power for Defence

Armed Forces Circle Autonomous Institute (IACFA)

Its mission is to contribute to strengthening the bonds among the Armed Institution's professionals and to encourage them and their families to participate in social activities. It serves as a convention center and as a space for the promotion of intellectual culture, physical activity and recreation. It also offers accommodation facilities.

Armed Forces Retired Officers Institute (IORFAN)

Its main purpose is to ensure the care and good quality of life of its members, enhancing the welfare of the FANB.

National Armed Forces Social Security Institute (IPSFA)

It was created to address the social security needs of the members of the FANB. It develops plans and projects with a focus on the social needs of active reserve military personnel as well as civilian staff of the FANB.

Coordinating Office for the Provision of Education Services of the Ministry of Defence (OCPSE)

The Ministry of Popular Power for Defence must have educational centers and early education centers with lactation rooms. It is responsible for educational centers that do not have their own resources or do not receive institutional contributions to cover the expenses incurred. The OCPSE provides support in this regard.

Autonomous Health Service of the National Armed Force (SASFAN)

It is financed exclusively by funds from military hospitals and health care facilities under the General Directorate of Health of the FANB and resources from the National Armed Forces Social Security Institute for comprehensive health care (6.5%), destined for the acquisition of pharmaceutical products as well as medical and surgical materials and supplies.

Naval Coordinating Unit for the Services of Hull Repairs and Vessel Equipment and System Repairs and Maintenance (UCOCAR)

It is a state-owned shipyard that is responsible for the repair, maintenance and construction of ships and equipment, systems, hulls and structures related to ships of up to 8,000 tons.

Autonomous Investment and Socioeconomic Welfare Fund for Employees and Workers of the National Armed Forces (FONDOEFA)

It provides social welfare services to the employees and workers of the FANB.

Hydrography and Navigation Coordinating Office (OCHINA)

Its mission is to collect, manage and invest the resources obtained as a result of the application of the Law on Lighthouses and Buoys, focusing on the sustainability, maintenance, operation, availability, reliability and optimization of the National System of Signage and Aids to Aquatic Navigation (SINSEMA).

Navy Maritime Support Coordinating Office (OCAMAR)

It uses its resources to cover the costs of operations, administrative functions and maintenance of operational units (ships) and infrastructure, as well as those related to shipping and customs brokerage services.

Autonomous Service without Legal Personality of the Venezuelan Air Force (SAFAV)

It supports the aviation budget, covering investment, operating and any other expenses that contribute to the development of the organization. Its mission is to market the capabilities of the aviation component, on a self-management basis.

Autonomous Service for the Maintenance of National Guard Boats (SAMALGUARN)

Its mission is to carry out naval maintenance and repair activities that generate extra-budgetary resources to support the maintenance programs of the Bolivarian National Guard patrol boats, cover operating expenses and perform any other activities that contribute to the development of the unit and its members.

Decentralized Service of Goods and Services of the Bolivarian National Armed Force (SEDEFANB)

It is a unit of production, distribution, purchase and sale of goods and services, brokering and procurement, both to the bodies and entities of the public administration as well as to the community in general. It manages sports, cultural, recreational, religious and other infrastructure, machinery and non-warlike equipment of the FANB.

Social Care Foundation of the Ministry of Defence (FUNDASMIN)

It aims to promote, encourage and support cultural, welfare and social activities with a view to enhancing the wellbeing and social security of military and civilian personnel.

Comprehensive Cardiology Foundation (FUNDACARDIN)

It treats patients with congenital cardiopathies and is one of the eight level III centers within the national cardiology network.

Müröntö Foundation: Center of Innovation for Development

It promotes and conducts research, development, innovation and production activities that contribute to the scientific progress of the Nation, with a view to contributing to the technological independence of the FANB.

Autonomous Service for the Management and Administration of the Industrial and Productive Special Economic Zones of the FANB

Its purpose is the institutional coordination of the Superintendence of Special Economic Zones.

Autonomous Service for Managing the Protection of Forest Products and Natural Resources of the Bolivarian National Armed Force

It provides services to public and private investors operating in the Special Military Economic Zone for Forestry Development "Zeemdef" in order to consolidate foreign trade activities of products whose competitive advantages allow their effective placement in foreign markets.

General Carlos Soublette Foundation

It helps to generate income from services offered within the facilities of the Bolivarian Military University of Venezuela.

Vicente Salías Foundation

It provides administrative intermediation services to improve health standards through the provision of comprehensive medical services in the military hospital bearing this name.

Army Equestrian Foundation

It offers horse riding lessons and services in equine therapy clinics for people with physical disabilities and special needs.

Bolivarian Military University of Venezuela (UMBV)

Its main mission is to comprehensively educate, with ethical, moral, spiritual and socialist values, military professionals of the different components of the FANB.

Source: Compilation based on the Budget Bill for the 2023 Economic and Financial Year.

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A Comparative Atlas of Defence in Latin America and Caribbean has been a major source of data since 2005, showing the progress and evolution of defence issues in the region. In a joint effort with official institutions, each chapter illustrates the most relevant topics at comparative and national levels. It expresses the working mechanics and spirit of collaboration that animates the regional actors, as well as issues that the region can share with other parts of the world.

The Latin American Security and Defence Network – RESDAL – was created in 2001 with the mission of promoting the institutionalization of security and defence within the framework of democracy, international cooperation and the advancement of international peace and security. Its activities focus primarily on the production of information, the development of research projects, collaboration with civil society organizations and official institutions, and the promotion of debate and exchange between actors.

Its members are both academics and practitioners. The website (<http://resdal.org>) is an accessible resource that acts as a clearinghouse for information and networking with institutions and specialists.



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2014