

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.

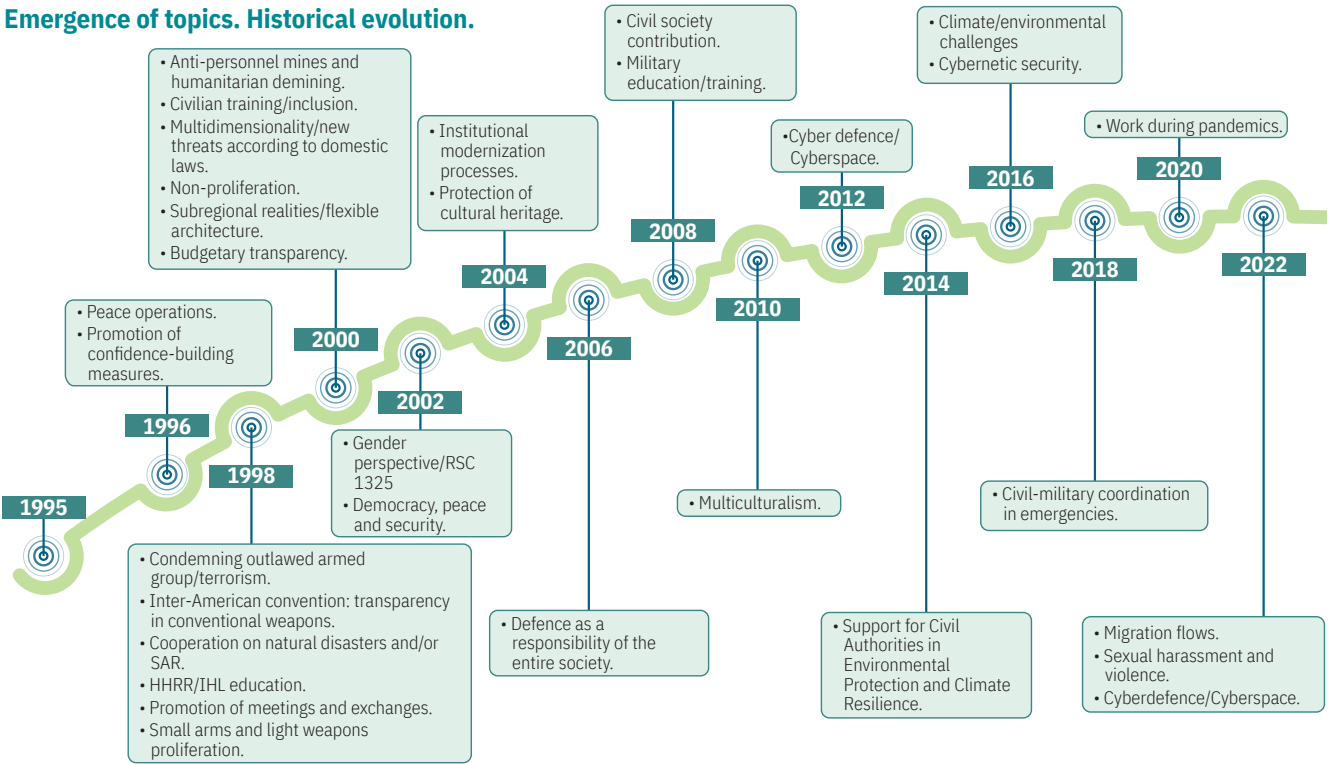




The Ministry of Defence of Argentina is the Pro-tempore Secretariat of the XVI CDMA.

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)

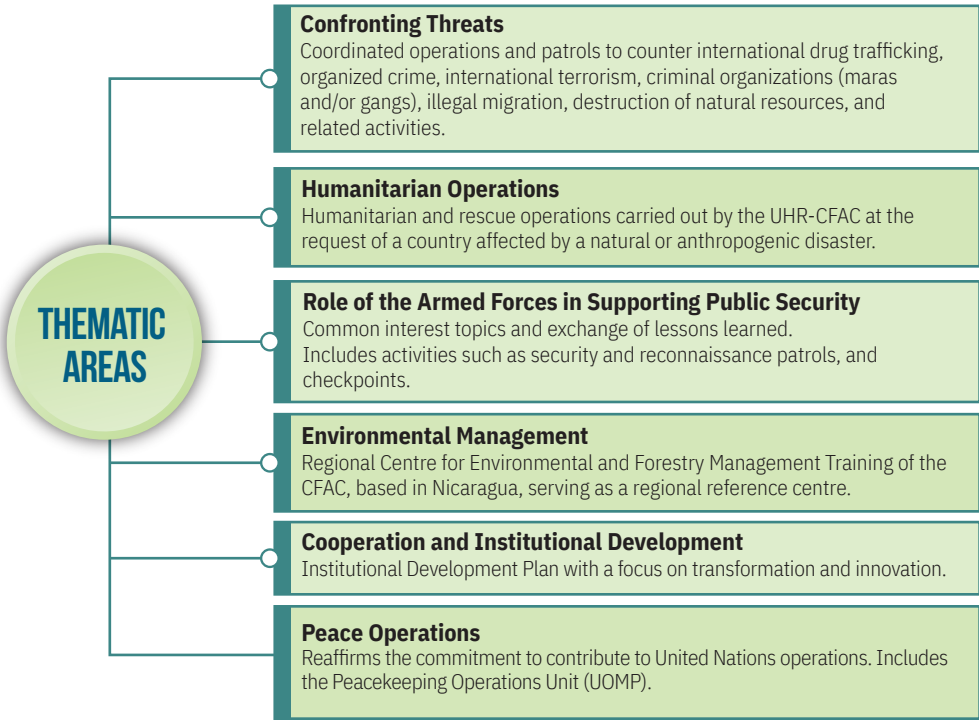
CFAC represents one of the most active and enduring efforts in the region. It was created in 1997 as a forum to promote permanent and systematic efforts for cooperation, coordination and mutual support among the Central American Armed Forces.

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.



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

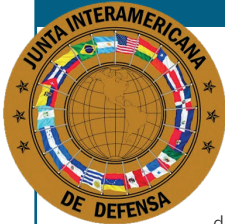
Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS)

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.

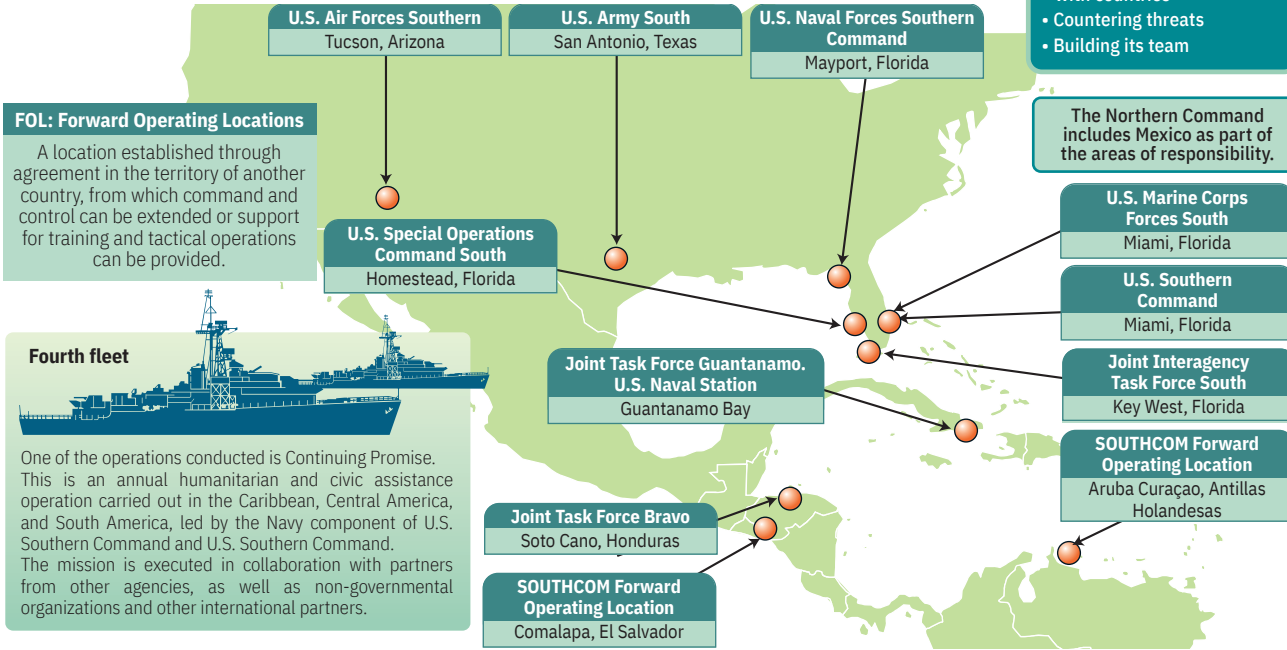
United States Southern Command

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:

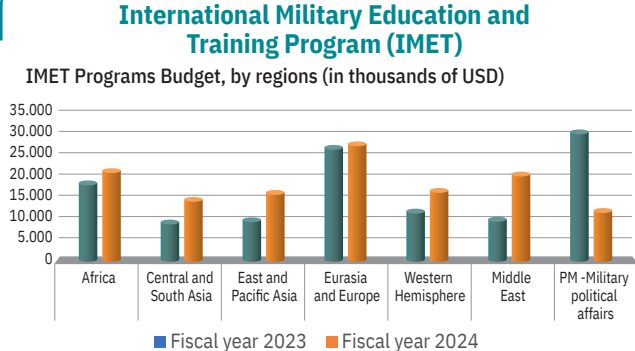
- Strengthening partnerships with countries
- Countering threats
- Building its team

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.

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%

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.

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

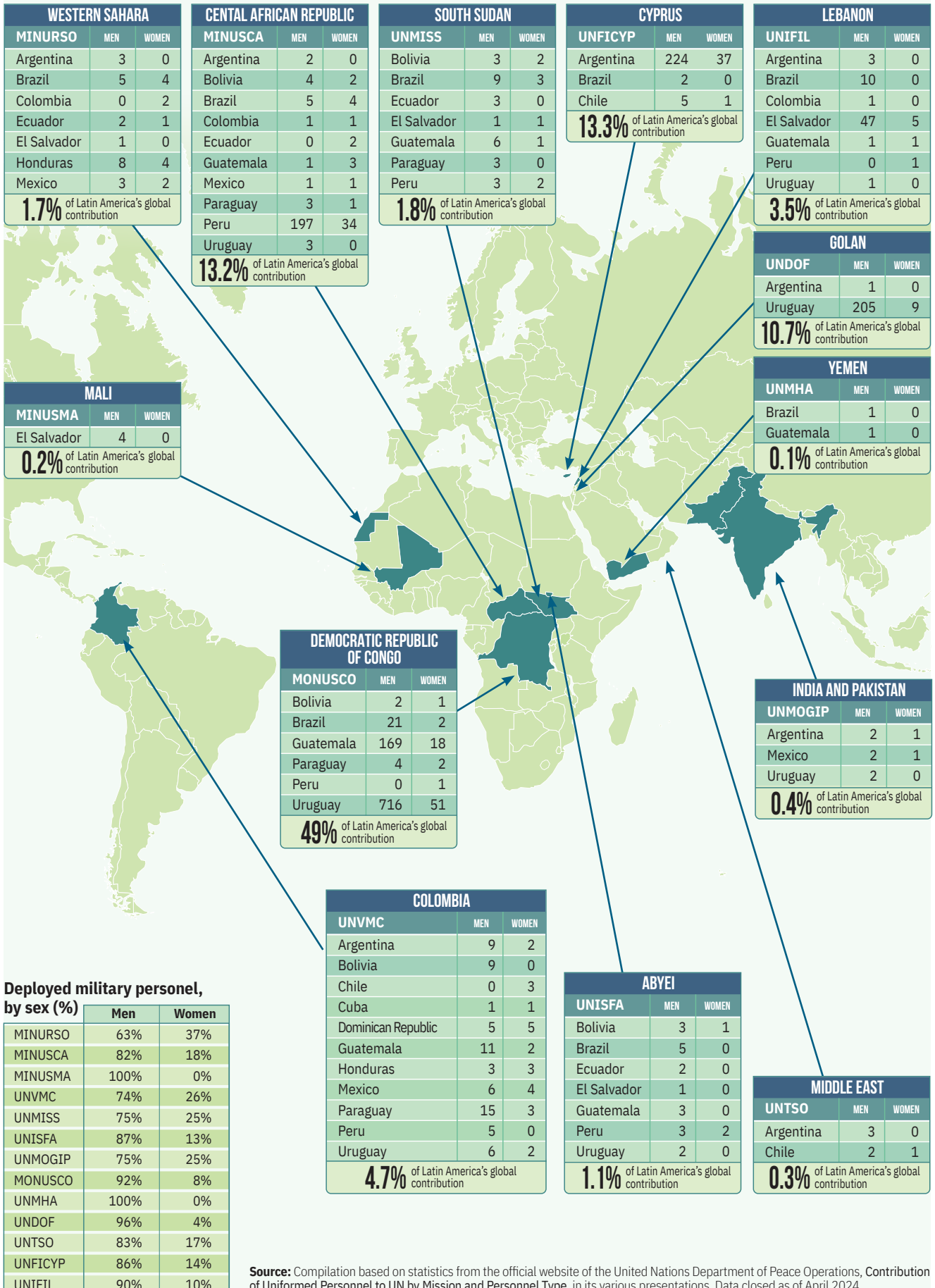
Signatory country	Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions		Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance		Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons		Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture	
	Signature	Ratification	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

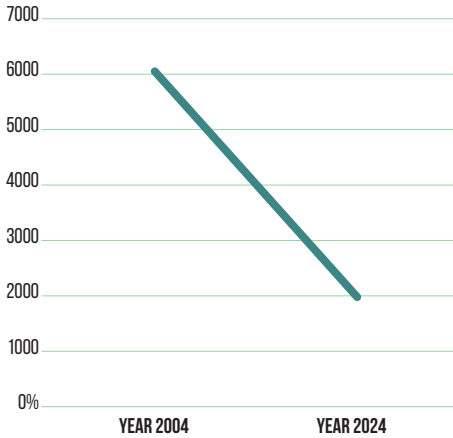
National School of Peace Operations of Uruguay - 2008

- 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.

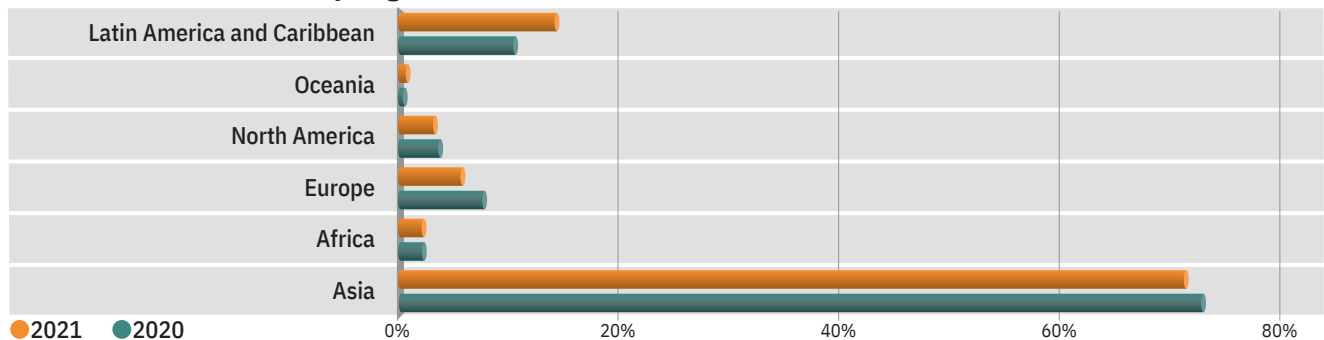
The Global Security Initiative

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.