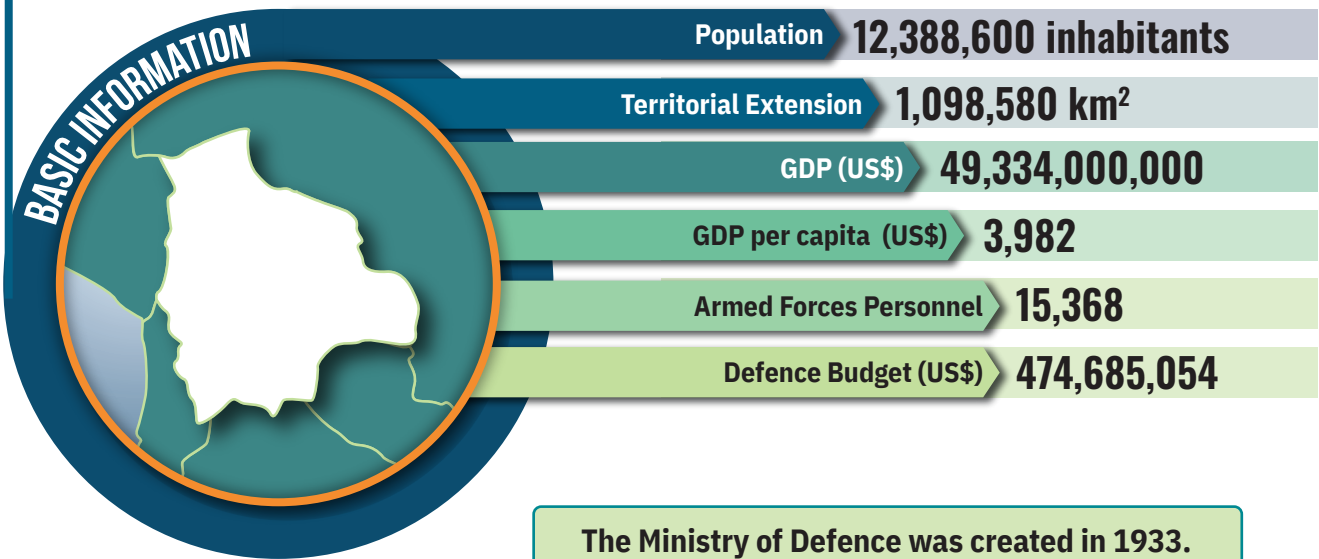




BOLIVIA



Legal Framework

National Legislation

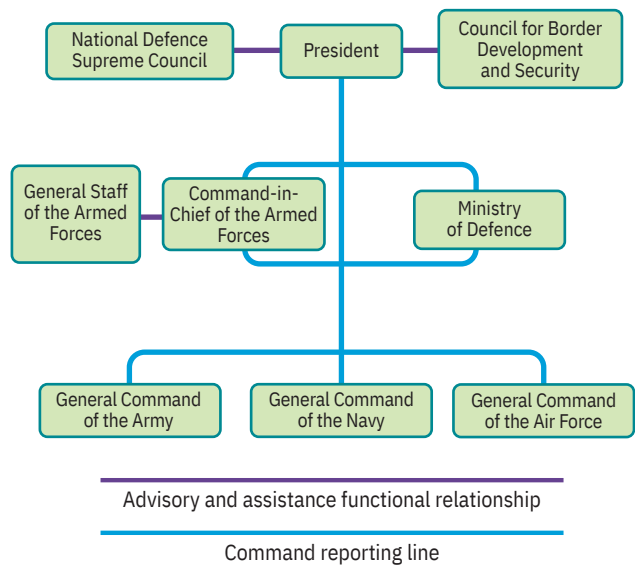
Systems and Concepts

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



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.

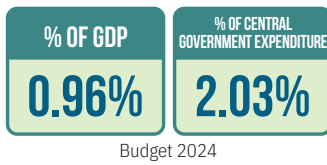
The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).

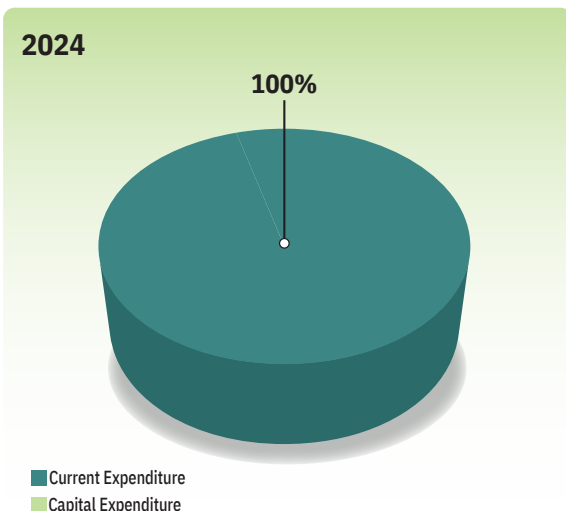
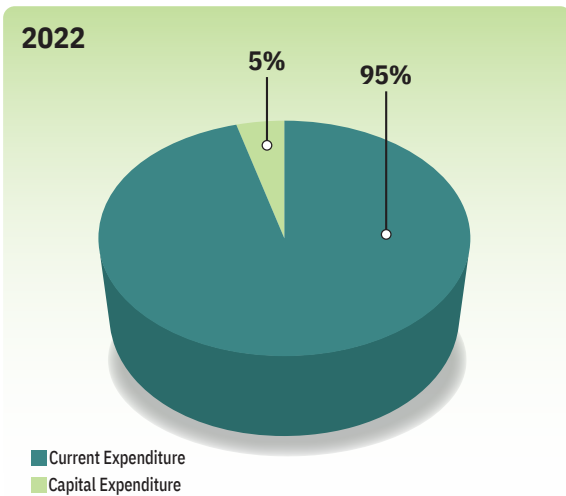
The Budget

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



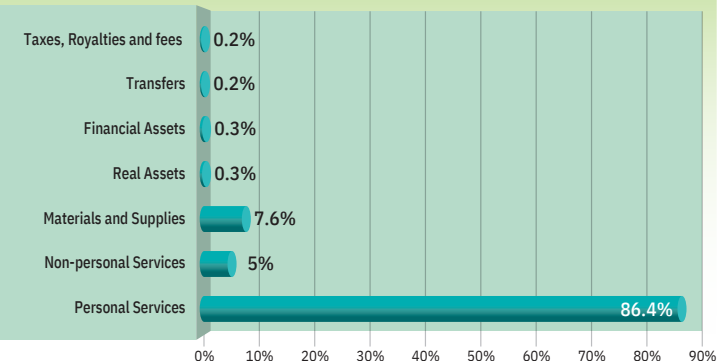
Current and Capital Expenditure



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

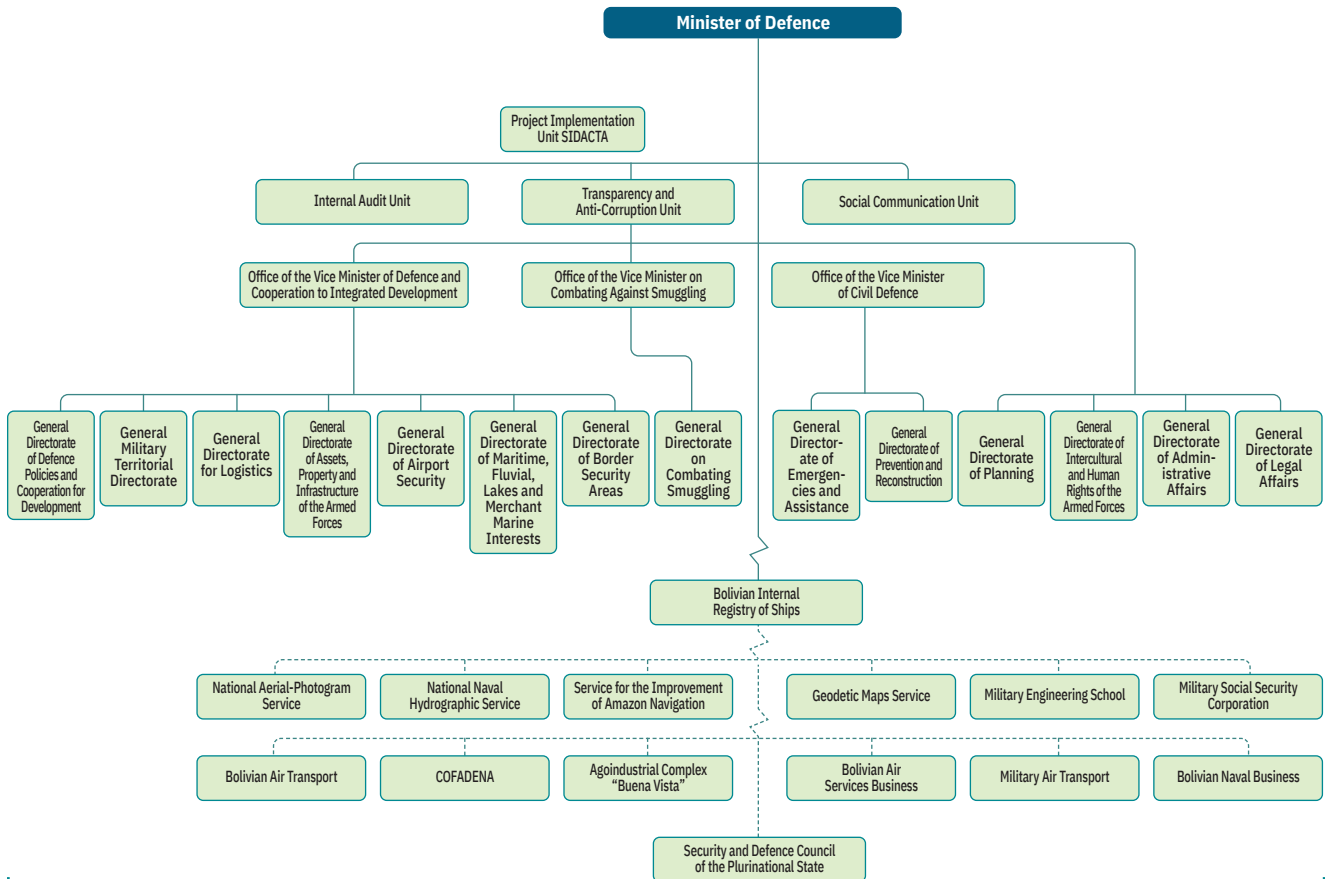
MISSION

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



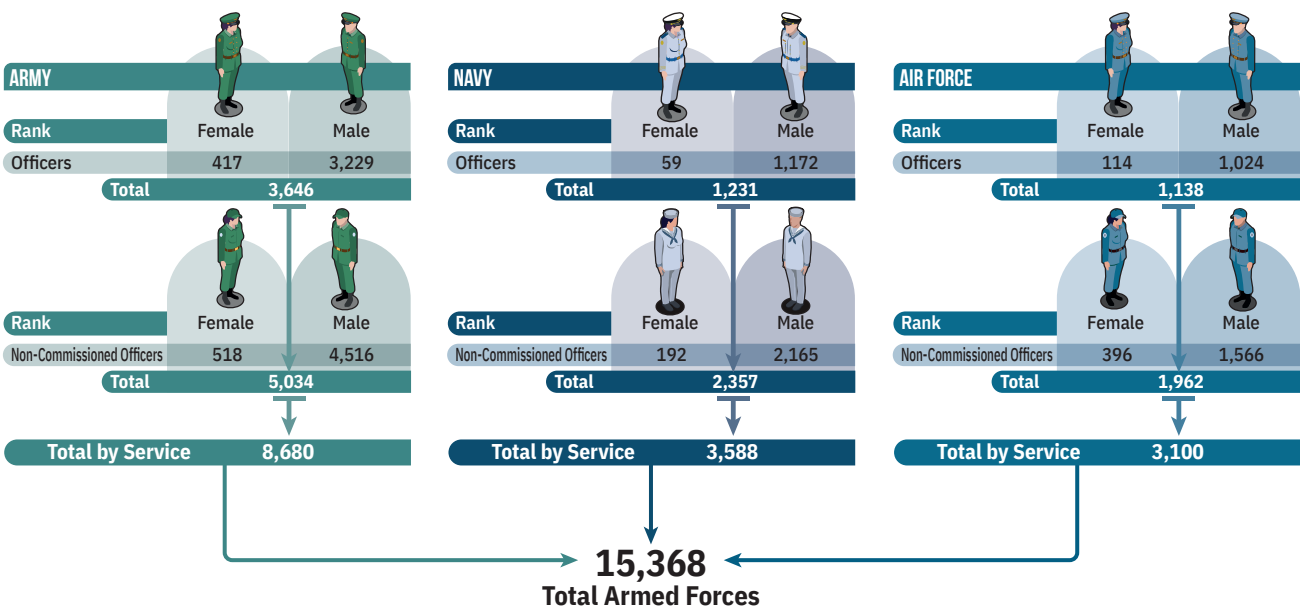
- To ensure the sovereignty and defence of the Nation's maritime interests in rivers and lakes.
- Ensure the free navigation of the Merchant Navy on the seas, rivers, and lakes by controlling the right to use the territorial sea, contiguous areas, continental shelf, and seabed.
- Contribute to the empowerment 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.

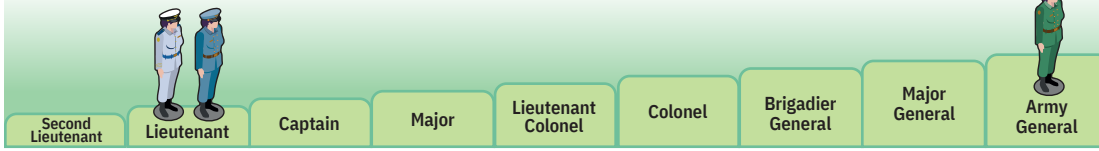
Armed Forces Personnel



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

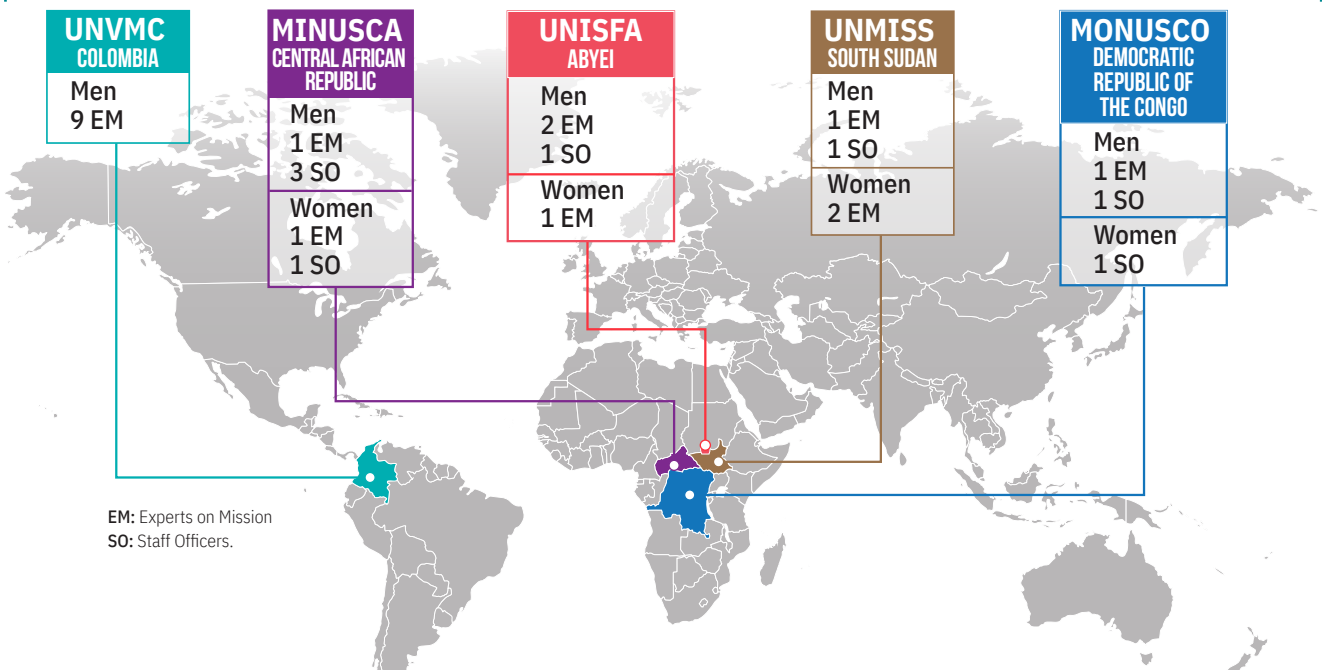
The SAR Alternative Military Service is an option for conscription. It seeks to train personnel in search, rescue, and rescue in disaster situations, performing community support and State development tasks, with a duration of two years.

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.