



CHILE



Population 19,629,600 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 756,700 km²

GDP (US\$) 333,760,000,000

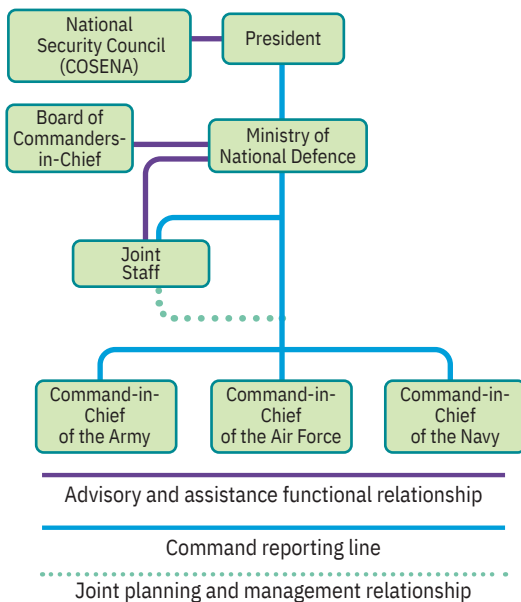
GDP per capita (US\$) 17,002

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

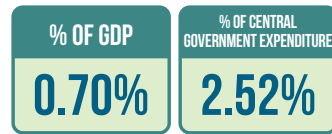
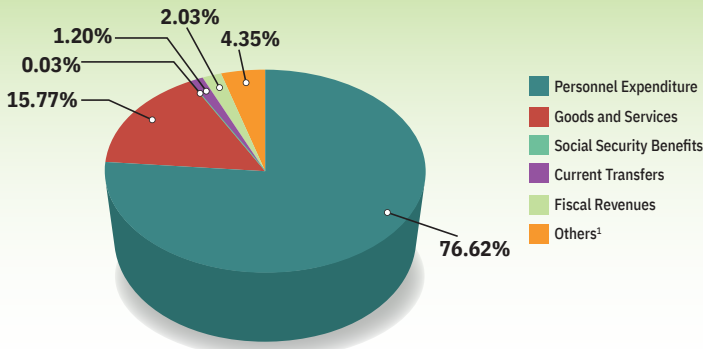
Defence Budget, 2024 (in thousands of Chilean Pesos). *

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*



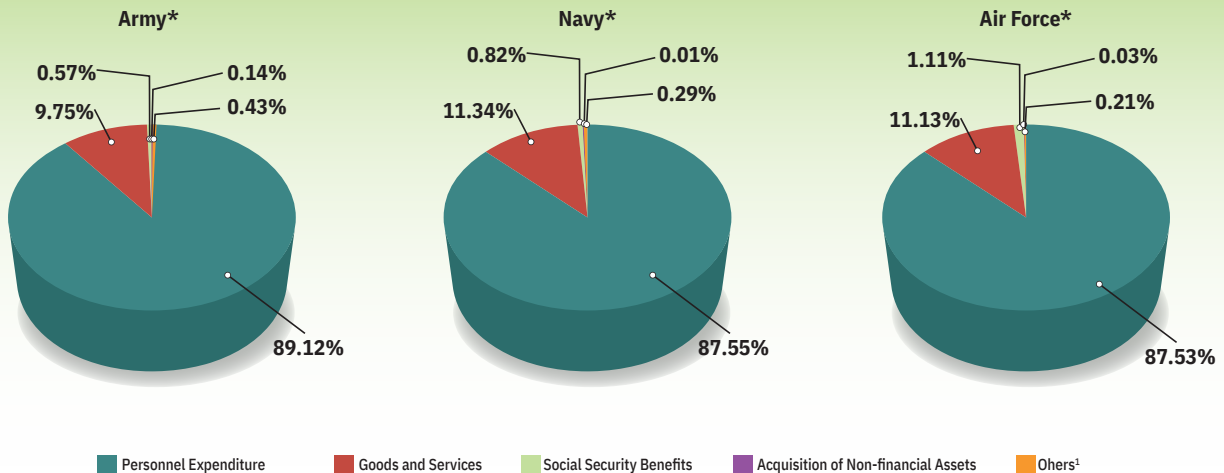
Budget 2024

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.

¹ Includes other current expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, investment initiatives, loans, capital transfers, debt service and final cash balance.

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

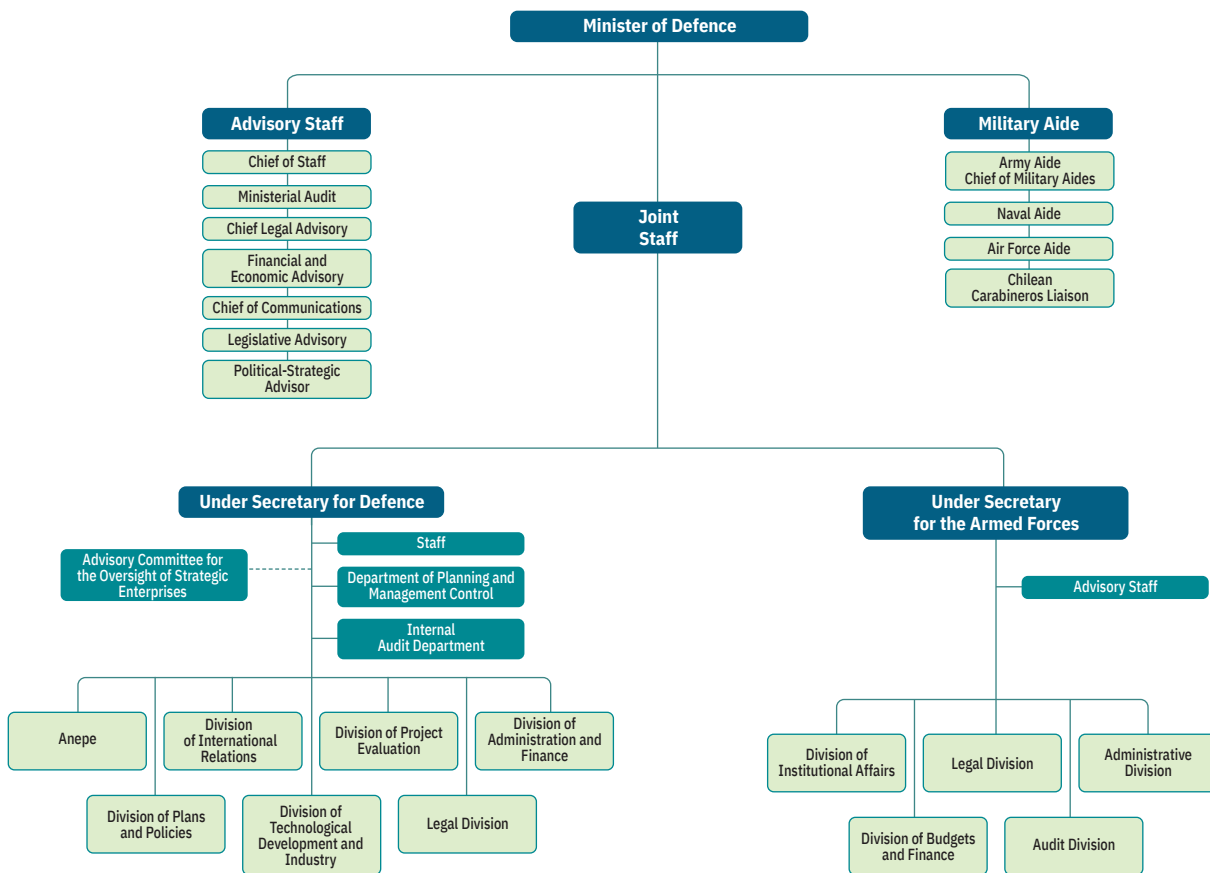
It is the highest organ of the State which collaborates with the President of the Republic in planning, conducting and administering national defence, contributing to the safeguarding of sovereignty, territorial integrity and population, the action of the State and the development of the country in the 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**



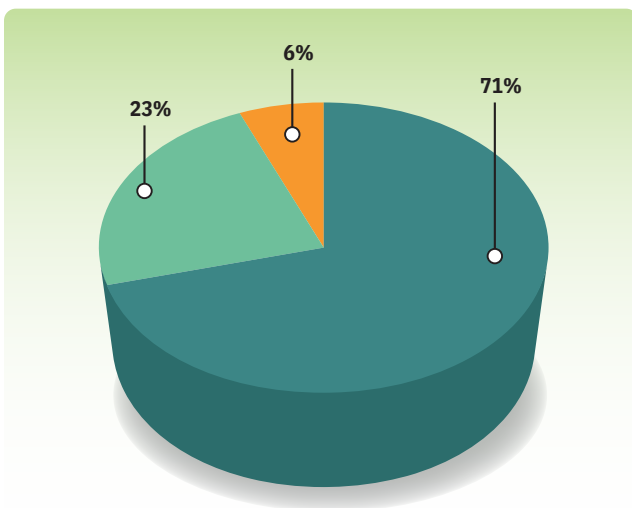
Conscripts **15,546**



Professional Soldiers **4,250**

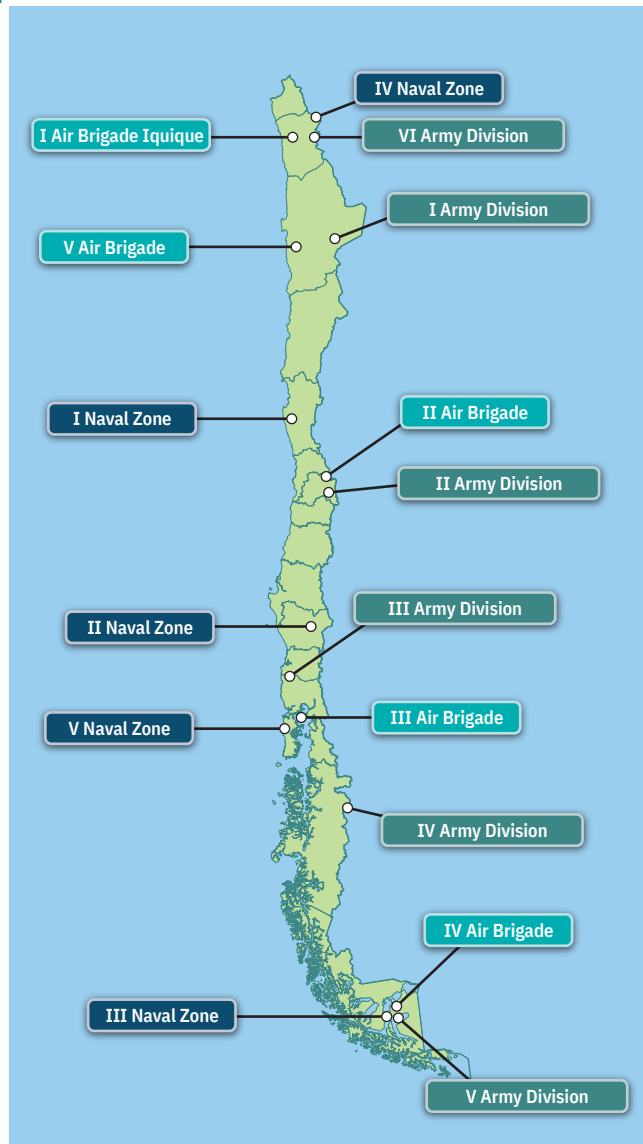


Total Armed Forces Personnel **67,146**



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



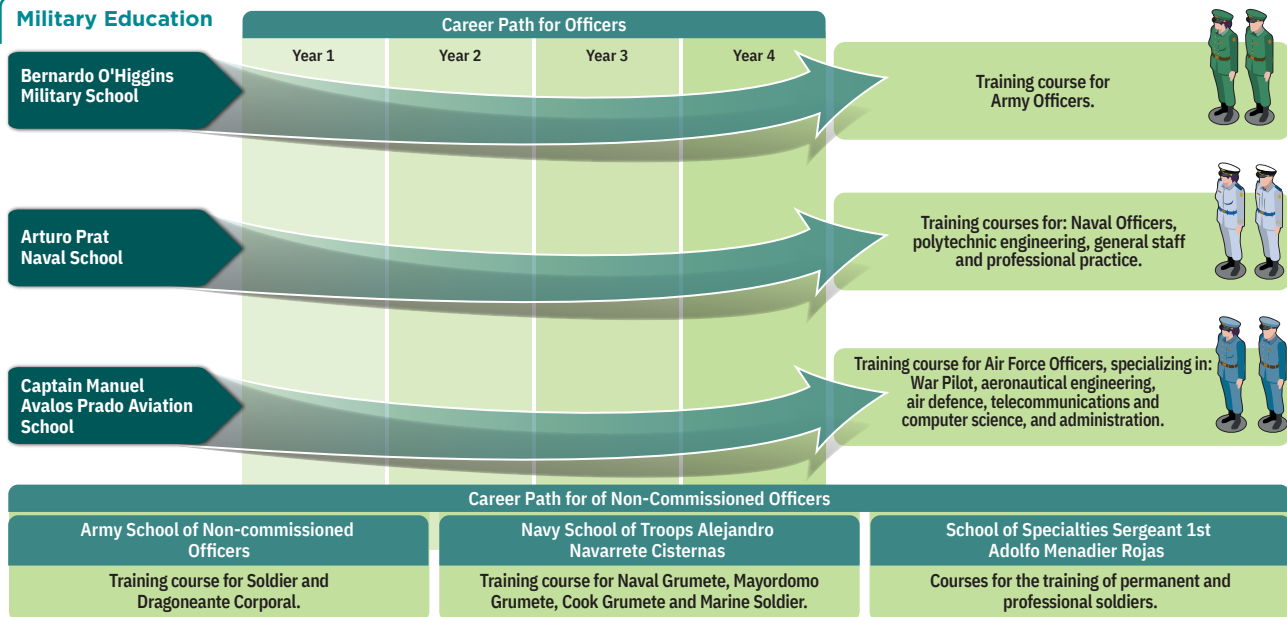
The Ministry of National Defence has a Ministerial Gender Advisory Board and Gender Advisers in its Under-Secretariats. The Armed Forces and other agencies under the Ministry have a gender delegation.

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.

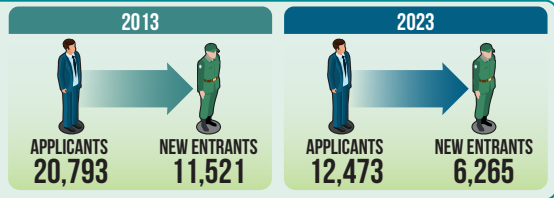
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and the official websites of the Ministry of National Defence and the institutions above mentioned.

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.

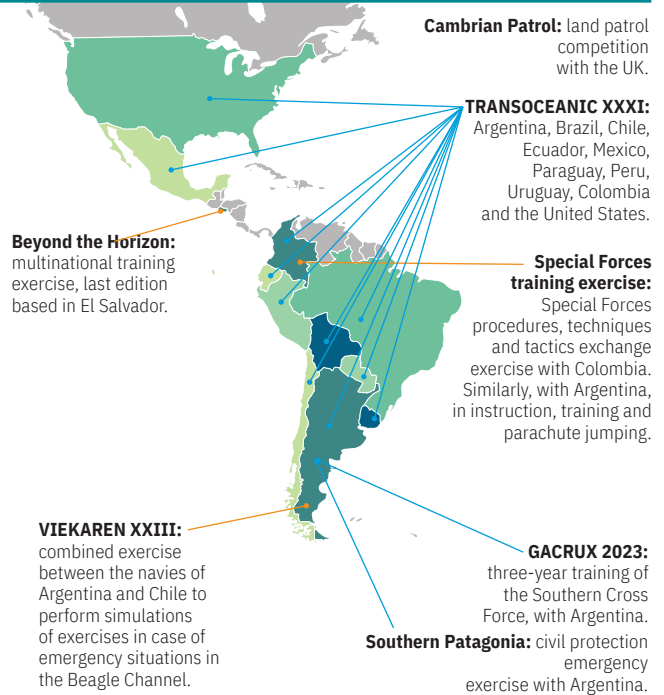
Multinational PANAMAX: among others, final conference of planning and execution of the exercise.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational driven annually.

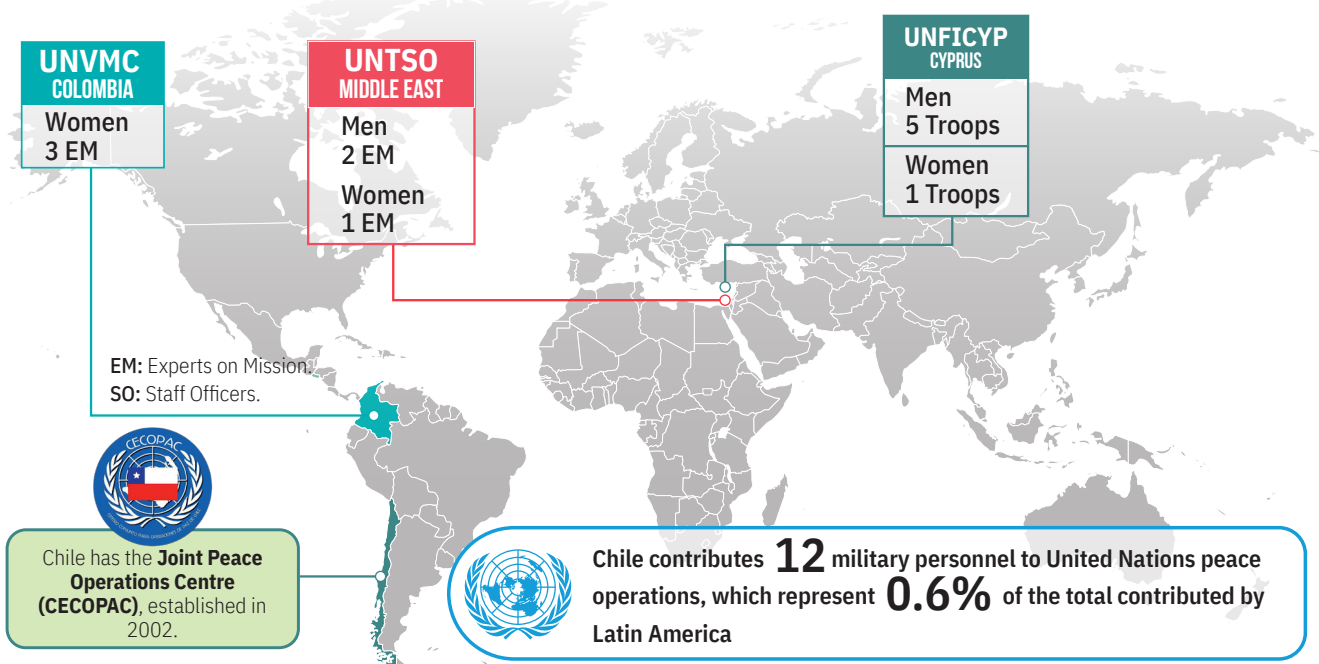
Operation Parana III: multinational field exercise, organized by the Conference of American Armies.

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.

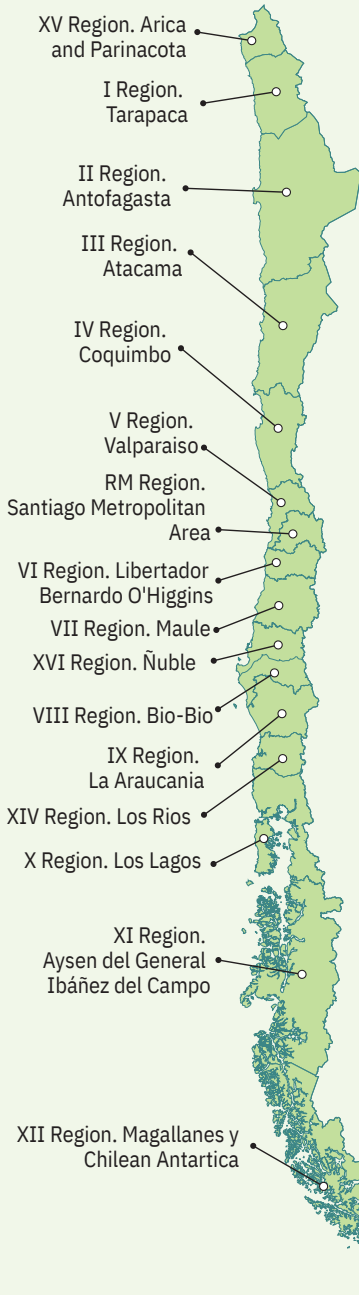


Participation in Peace Operations



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.

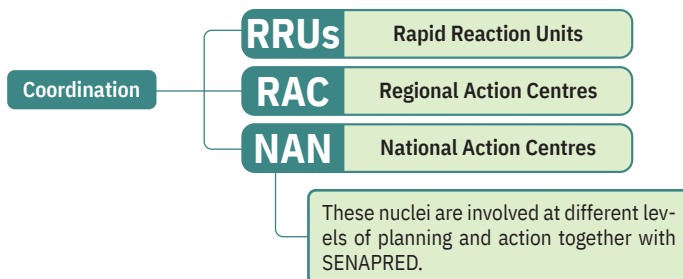


Risk and Emergency Management

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.