



# COLOMBIA



**Population:** 52,085,200 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension** 1,140,620 km<sup>2</sup>

**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

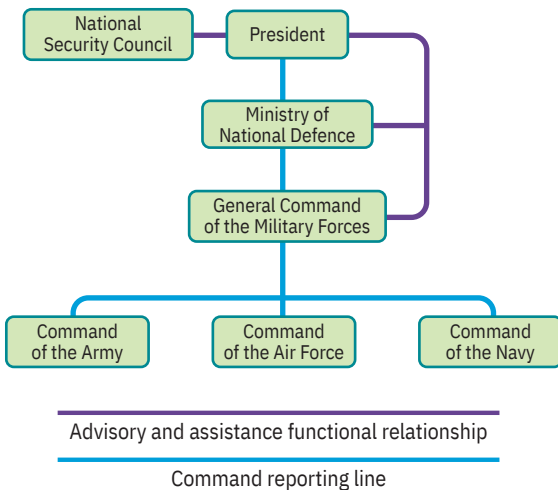
#### Systems and Concepts

- Organization and operation of national entities (Nº 489 – 1998/12/29. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 19 – 2012/01/10).
- Act establishing Civil Service career rules (Nº 443 – 1998/06/11).
- Benefits for relatives of individuals deceased during mandatory military service (Nº 447 – 1998/07/21).
- Extraordinary authority to issue regulations related to the Armed Forces and national law enforcement forces (Nº 578 – 2000/03/15).
- Structure of the Ministry of National Defence and other provisions. (Nº 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 1381 – 2015/07/22).
- Law issuing rules on the organization and operation of national security and defence and other provisions (Nº 684 - 2001/08/18).
- Act that regulates the scheme for the civilian personnel at the Ministry of National Defence (Nº 1792 – 2000/09/14. Last Amendment: Act Nº 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Legal nature of the Military University of Nueva Granada (Nº 805 – 2003/04/29).
- Reincorporation of members of illegal armed groups (Nº 975 – 2005/07/25. Last Amendment: Act Nº 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 (Nº 2134 – 1992/12/31. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 4748 – 2010/12/23).
- Special administrative career for non-military civil servants (Nº 1033 – 2006/07/19).
- Denomination and classification of jobs in the Defence sector (Nº 92 – 2007/01/17. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 2127 – 2008/06/16).
- Regulations of Act 1097 on reserved expenses (Nº 1837 – 2007/05/25).
- Attention, assistance and comprehensive relief for victims of the internal armed conflict and other provisions (Nº 1448 – 2011/06/10).
- Law whereby the national disaster risk management policy was adopted and the National Disaster Risk Management System was created (Nº 1523 – 2012/04/24).

#### Military Organization

- Law establishing the comprehensive social security system and other provisions (Nº 100 - 1993/12/23).
- Disabilities, compensations, disability pensions and administrative reports for injuries (Nº 1796 – 2000/09/14).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (Nº 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last Amendment: Act Nº 1405 – 2010/07/28).
- Law issuing the Single Disciplinary Code (Nº734 - 2002/0205. Last amendment: Nº 1952 - 2019/01/28).
- Decree establishing the system for disability pensions and survival of professional soldiers (Nº 2192 – 2004/07/09).
- Pensions and retirement of members of the Public Force (Nº 923 – 2004/12/30. Last Amendment: 2013/07/15).
- Military situation of individuals over 28 years of age (Nº 924 – 2004/12/30).
- Requirements for positions in the military criminal jurisdiction (Nº 940 – 2005/01/06. Last Amendment: Nº 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 (Nº 987 – 2005/09/09).
- Law regulating the military compensation fee and other provisions (Nº1184 - 2008/02/29).
- Military Criminal Code (Nº 1407 - 2010/08/17).
- Comprehensive rehabilitation of members of the Public Force (Nº 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 (Nº 1476 - 2011/07/19).
- Law regulating the recruitment, reserve control and mobilization service (Nº1861 - 2017/08/04).
- Law establishing the rules of conduct for the Colombian Military and issuing the Military Disciplinary Code (Nº 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* (Nº 1512 - 2000/08/11. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 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 Nº 4748 - 2010/12/23. Last Amendment: Decree Nº 741 - 2021/07/02).

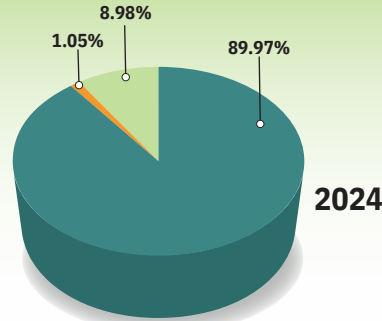
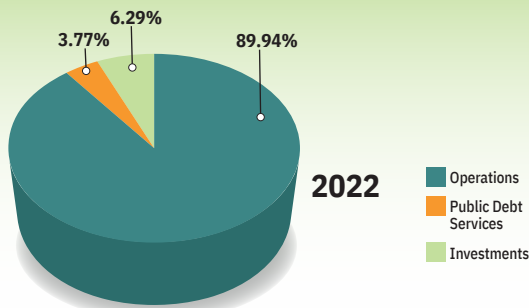
## The Budget

### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,945,909,000</b>	<b>3,893,634,000</b>	<b>11,150,645,000</b>	<b>972,964,880</b>	<b>327,684,852</b>	<b>2,789,251,261</b>	<b>31,080,088,994</b>

\* 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

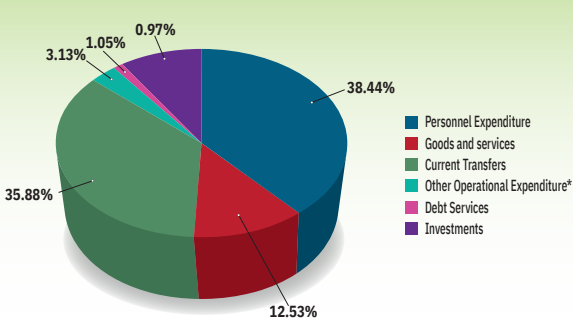


% OF GDP  
**2.11%**

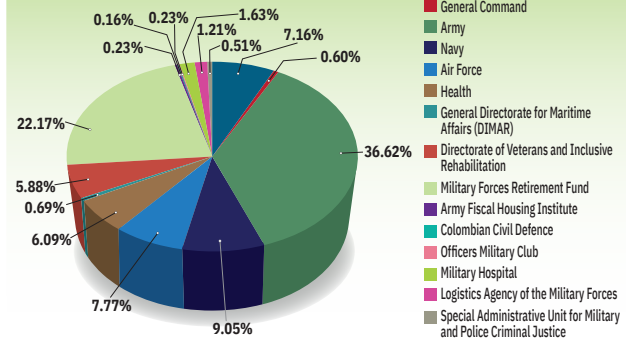
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE  
**7.46%**

Budget 2024

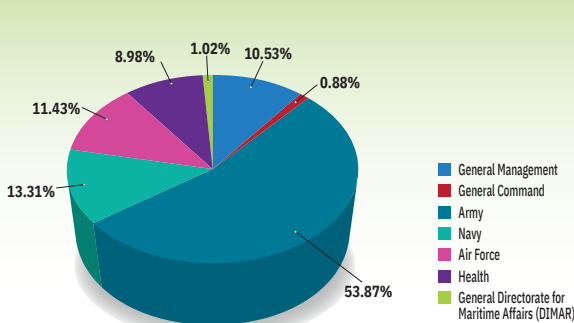
### Total Distribution by Expenditure Item



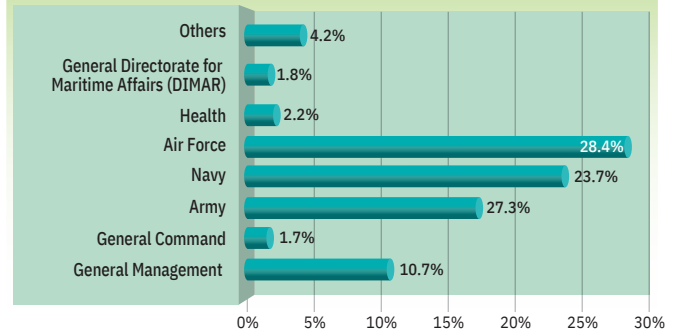
### Distribution by Expenditure Item



### 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**

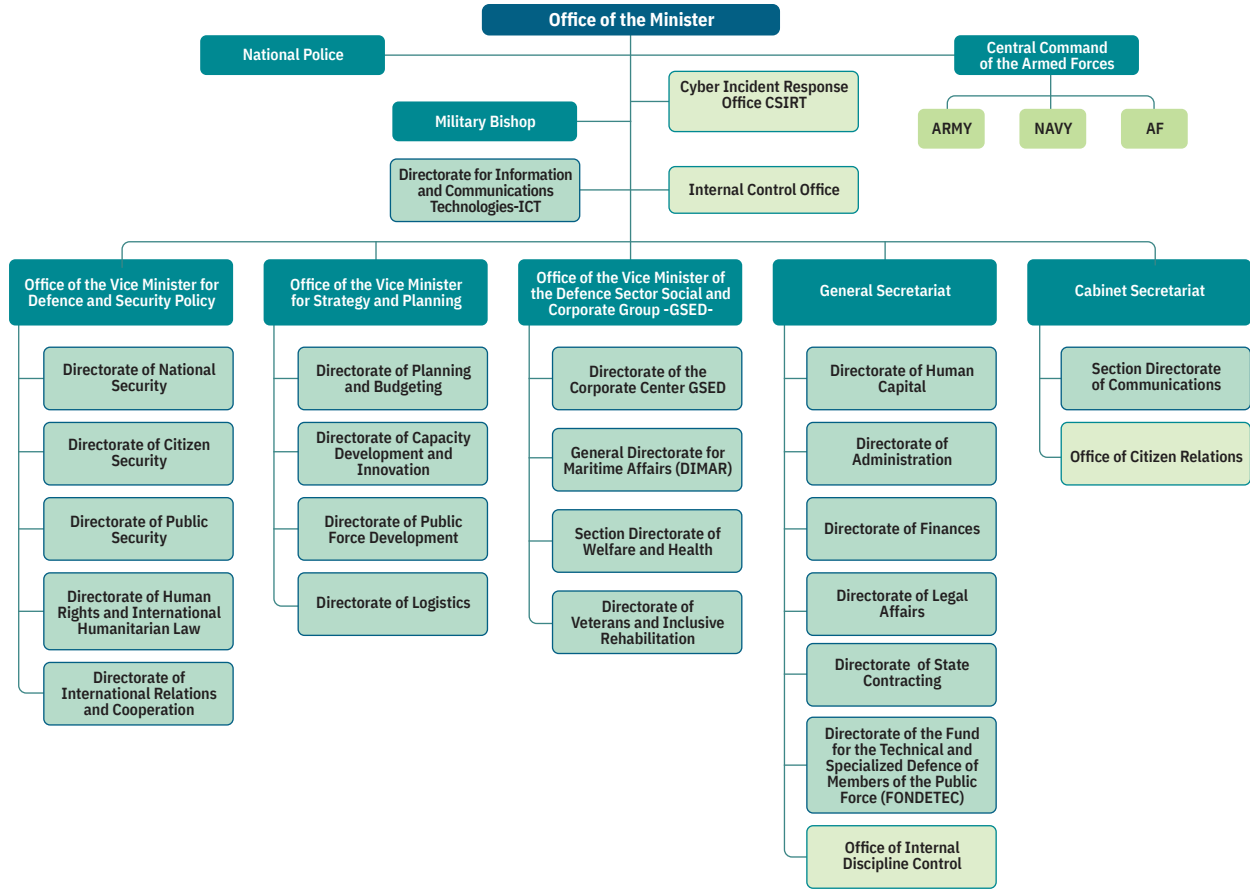
Design, formulate, manage and direct public security and defence policies, as well as lead the strategic direction of the Public Force and provide the means for compliance with constitutional provisions within a framework of transparency.

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,145</b>

#### NAVY\*

Rank	
Officers	3,403
Non-Commissioned officers (NCOs)	9,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,968</b>

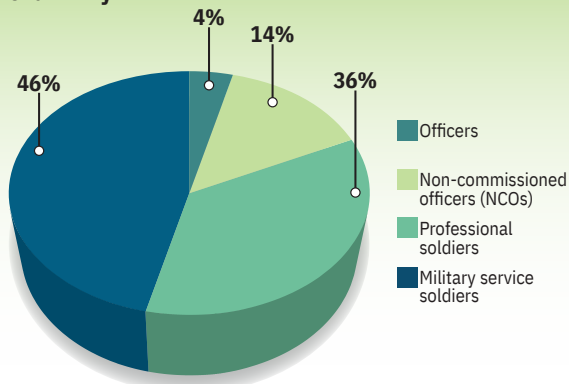
\* Troops not included.

#### AIR FORCE

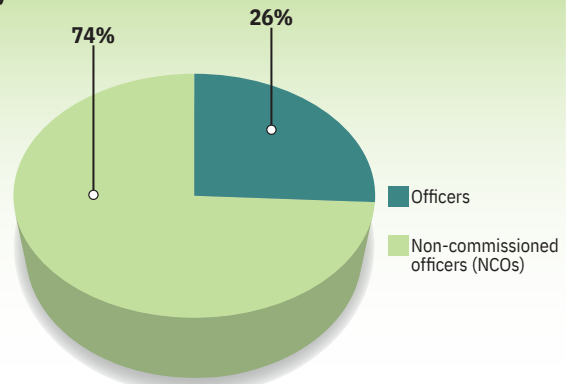
Rank	
Officers	5,167
Non-Commissioned officers (NCOs)	7,478
Troops	951
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,596</b>

### Personnel Breakdown, by Armed Force

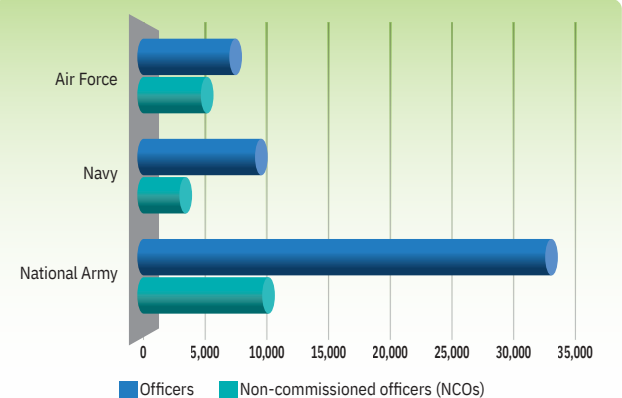
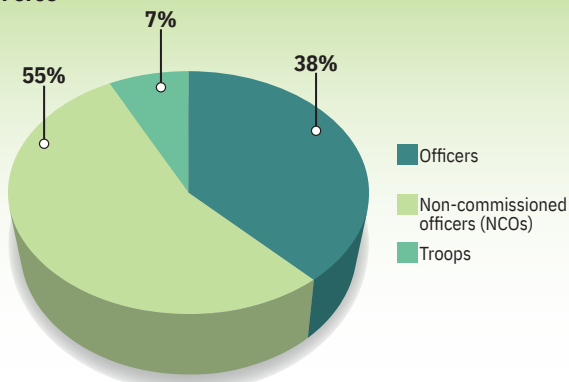
#### National Army



#### Navy



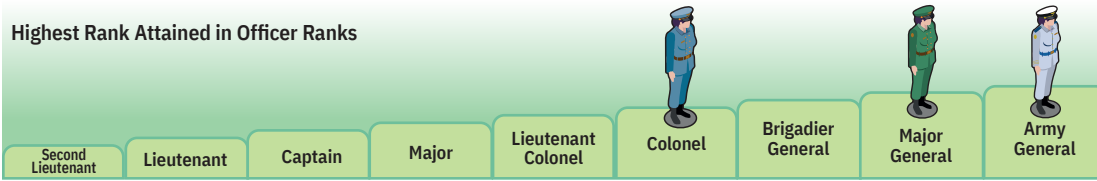
#### Air Force



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

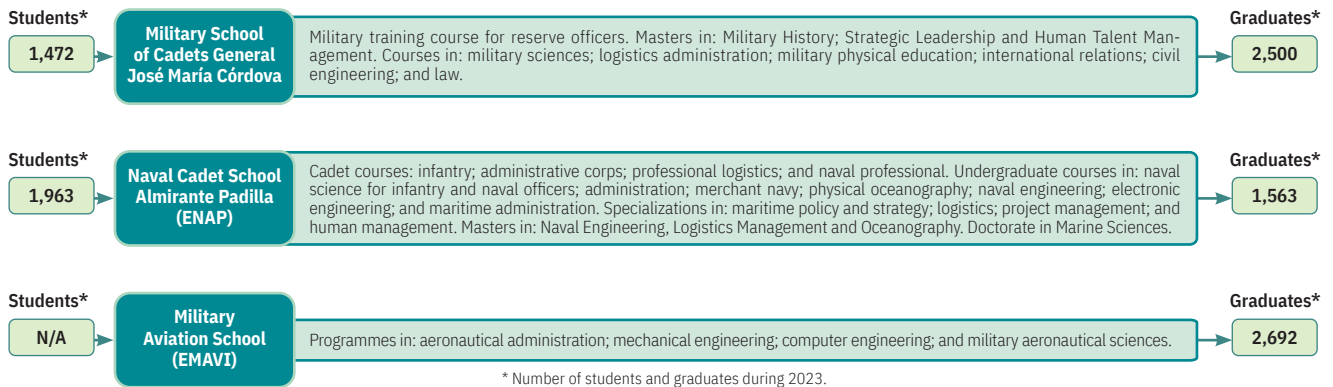


The Ministry of National Defence has developed a sectoral public policy for mainstreaming the gender approach; a Public Force protocol for the prevention and response to sexual violence; and an explanatory booklet on gender issues.

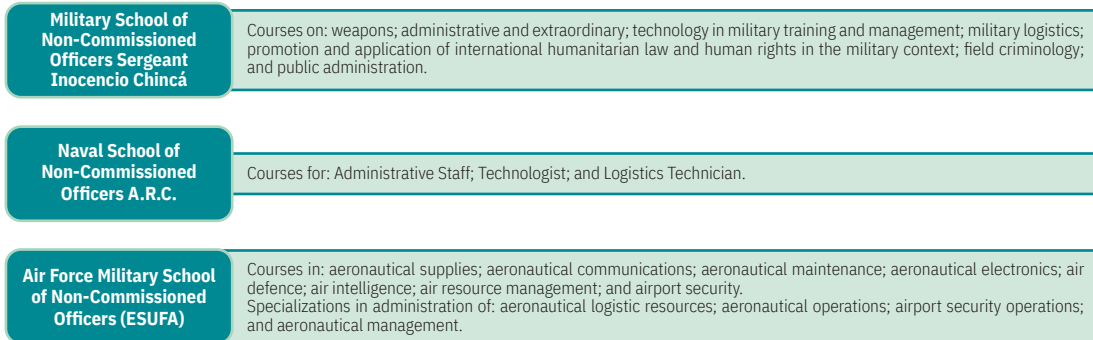
**Note:** Army hierarchy, for illustrative purposes. In the Navy, General of the Army is equivalent to Admiral and Sergeant Major to Chief Petty Officer. In the Air Force, the officer rank scale retains the same titles, and Sergeant Major is equivalent to Chief Technician.

## Military Education

### Career Path for Officers



### Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers



### Army

#### Military College "General Rafael Reyes Prieto"

- 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

#### Air Force Graduate School

- 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.

### Navy

#### Naval Training School Coveñas (Sucre)

- Marine technologist student course.

#### Marine Training School

- 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

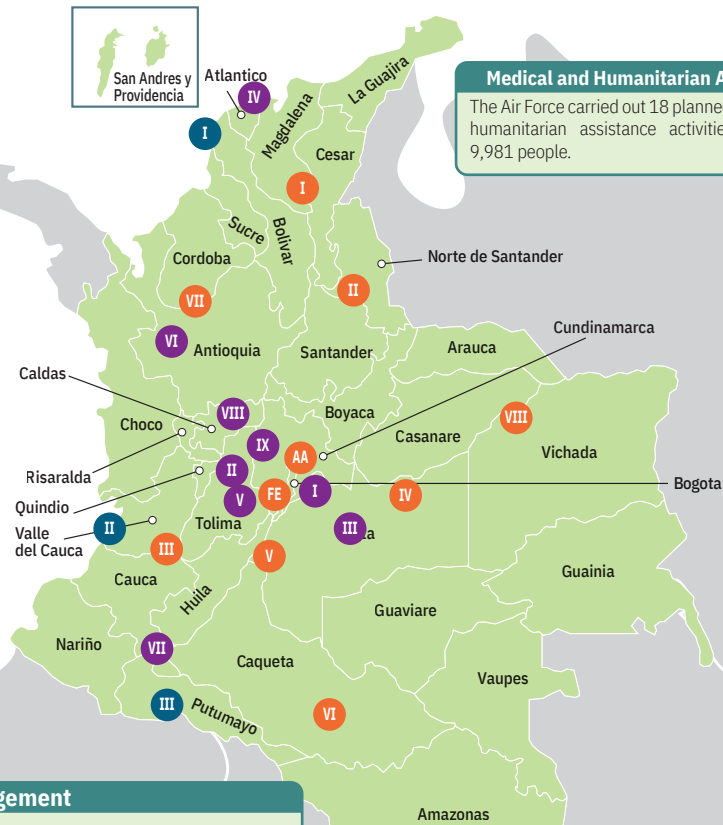
- I Naval Base Arc Bolívar
- II Naval Base Arc Málaga
- III Naval Force Del Sur

### 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 Quindio, 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