



# PERU



**Population** 34,352,700 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension** 1,285,220 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (in US\$)** 282,458,000,000

**GDP per capita (in US\$)** 8,222

**Armed Forces Personnel** 78,296

**Defence Budget (in US\$)** 2,307,434,970

The Ministry of Defence was created in 1987.

## Legal Framework

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

Law establishing the rules for the exceptional situations in which the Armed Forces take over control of the internal order (N° 24150 – 1985/06/07. Last Amendment: Legislative Decree N° 749 – 1991/11/08).

Legislative Decree acknowledging self-defence committees as population organizations aimed at developing community self-defence activities (N° 741 – 1991/11/12).

Legislative Decree establishing rules which the Armed Forces must adhere to when operating in zones not declared to be in a State of Emergency (N° 738 – 1992/03/10. Last Amendment: N° 28222 – 2004/05/17).

Law on the requirements for the authorization and consent for the entry of foreign troops into the territory (N° 27856 – 2002/10/30. Last Amendment: N° 28899 – 2006/11/04).

National Mobilization Law (N° 28101 – 2003/11/13. Last Amendment: N° 30415 – 2016/02/13).

Law on the National Security and Defence System (N° 28478 – 2005/03/23).

Organic Law of the Executive Branch (N° 29158 – 2007/12/20).

Legislative Decree establishing the rules for the employment and use of force by the Armed Forces in the national territory (N° 1095 – 2010/09/01. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree 003-2020 – 2020/03/15).

Law on the Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Defence (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22).

Law creating the National Disaster Management System (SINAGERD) (N° 29664 – 2011/02/19. Last Amendment: N° 1200 – 2015/09/23).

Delegation of power to legislate in the interior and national defence sector (N° 29915 – 2012/09/11).

Legislative Decree regulating the National Defence System (N° 1129 – 2012/12/07).

Legislative Decree creating the National Security and Defence Secretariat (N° 131 – 2012/12/07).

Strengthening and modernization of the National Intelligence System (SINA) and the National Intelligence Directorate (DINI) (Legislative Decree N° 1141 – 2012/12/11).

Law on the control, surveillance, and defence of the national airspace (N° 30339 – 2015/08/29).

### Military Organization

Military Justice Code (N° 23214 – 1980/07/24).

Law on the military status of the Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 28359 – 2004/10/13. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 011-2020 – 2020/10/21).

Law creating the Fund for the Armed Forces and National Police (N° 28455 – 2004/12/31. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 005-2022 – 2022/04/08).

Law on the promotion of Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 29108 – 2007/10/30. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 009-2022 – 2022/12/30).

Law on the Disciplinary Regime of the Armed Forces (N° 29131 – 2007/11/09. Last Amendment: Supreme Decree N° 14 – 2009/05/23).

Law on the organization and functions of the Military and Police Court (N° 29182 – 2008/01/11). Last Amendment: N° 29955 – 2012/12/06).

Military Service Law (N° 29248 – 2008/06/28).

Law on the Joint Command of the Armed Forces (Legislative Decree N° 1136 – 2012/12/09).

Law on the Army of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1137 – 2012/12/13).

Law on the Navy of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1138 – 2012/12/13).

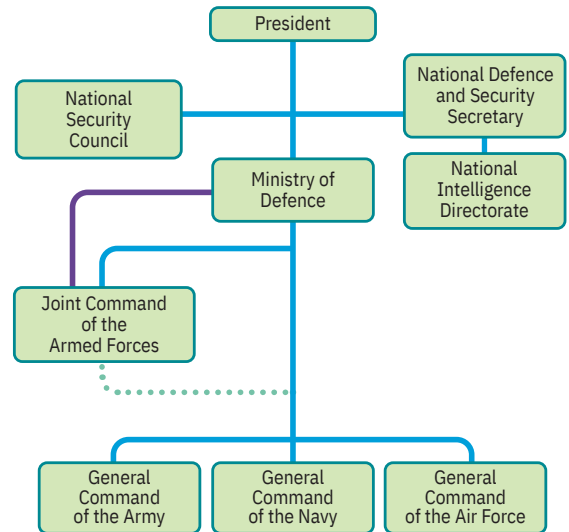
Law creating the maintenance service of Peru (N° 30469 – 2016/06/22).

Military and Police Criminal Code (Legislative Decree N° 1094 – 2010/09/01).

Law of the Air Force of Peru (Legislative Decree N° 1139 – 2012/12/13).

Law establishing the military status of Reserve Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 30415 – 2016/02/13).

## The Defence System



Advisory and Assistance Functional Relationship

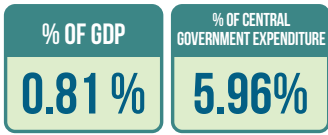
Command Reporting Line

Joint Planning and Management Relationship

The President convenes the National Security and Defence Council, the governing body of the system, also composed of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Economy and Finance, and Justice and Human Rights, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police and the National Director of Intelligence. The Ministry of Defence is the main executive body of the system, and has the support of a staff of advisors for the strategic implementation of policies under its scope of responsibility and coordination with the Executive Branch. The Joint Command is the body responsible for joint military planning and employment. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and regularly oversees defence-related issues through the specific committees.

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22); Legislative Decree N° 1134; and *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 – 2005/03/23).

## The Budget

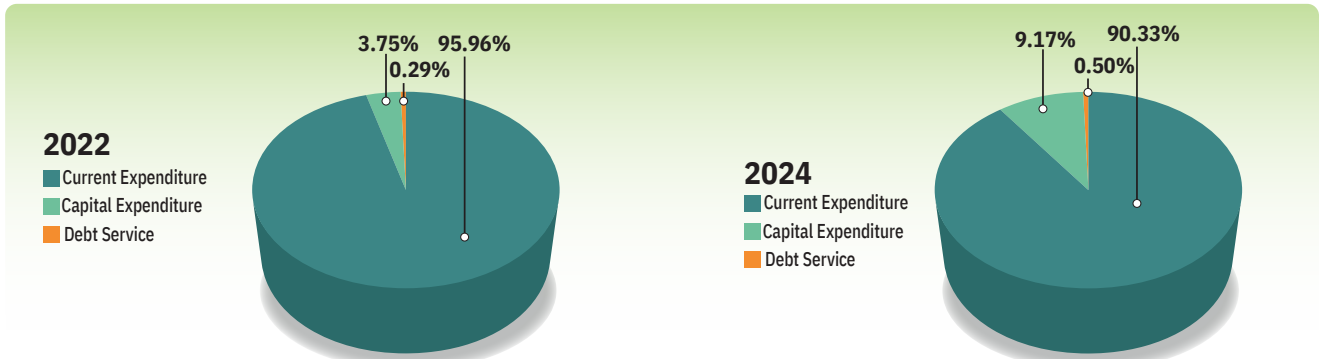


Budget 2024

Defence Sector Budget, 2024 (in Soles)

	Budget Programs	Central Actions	Budget Allocations Not Resulting in Products	Total
Ministry of Defence	6,374,637,473	128,175,244	1,466,739,335	7,969,552,052
National Civil Defence Institute	584,339,794	25,811,701	621,099	610,772,594
National Center for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention and Reduction	12,250,413	3,712,659	14,158,432	30,121,504
National Geographic Institute	-	2,572,451	7,251,736	9,824,187
Armed Forces Procurement Agency	-	9,536,453	-	9,536,453
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,971,227,680</b>	<b>169,808,508</b>	<b>1,488,770,602</b>	<b>8,629,806,790</b>

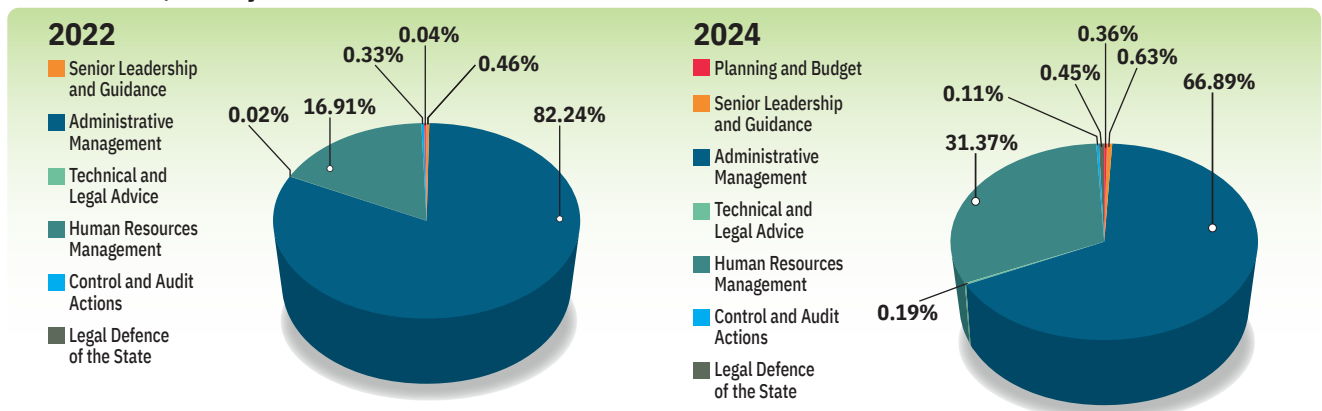
### Current, Capital and Debt Expenditures, Defence Sector



### Ministry of Defence, Budget Product Programs

Products	2022	2024
Essential Actions	12.09%	13.34%
Interdiction Operations Against Drug Trafficking	0.00%	0.06%
Law Enforcement Forces with Adequate Operational Capabilities	1.34%	1.15%
Military and Police Operations and Actions	2.10%	2.41%
Eradication and Sanction of Illegal Mining	0.16%	0.06%
Capability for National Defence Operations	71.94%	68.23%
Monitored Territorial Border	0.09%	0.10%
Monitored and Controlled Aquatic Area	0.34%	0.28%
Monitored and Controlled Air Space	0.02%	0.02%
Military Technology Development and Innovation by the Armed Forces	0.002%	0.002%
State Support Services	2.23%	4.14%
Armed Forces' Military Intelligence Systems	0.12%	0.11%
Armed Forces' Telematic Capability	0.36%	0.32%
Healthcare	6.74%	7.06%
Military Education and Training	2.44%	2.65%
Installed Capacity for Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response	0.003%	0.002%
Studies for Disaster Risk Estimation	0.01%	0.01%
Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer Development and Facilities	0.02%	0.06%

### Central Actions, Ministry of Defence



Source: Compilation based on the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Public Sector Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 2024 and Public Sector Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 2022. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Central Reserve Bank of Peru (Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 3.740 Soles, January 2024).

## The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION\*

1987

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:  
1 YEAR AND 1 MONTH

### MISSION

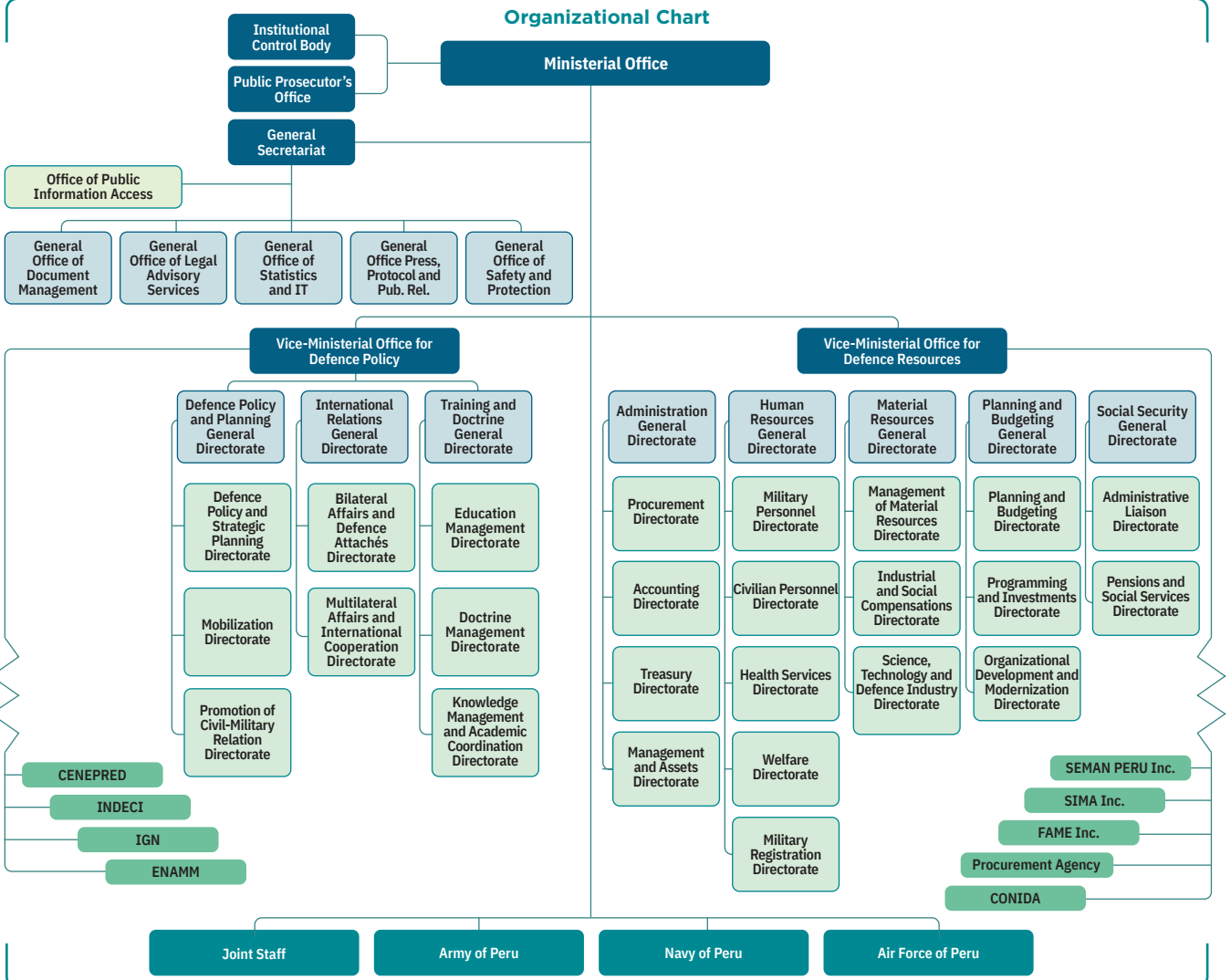
The Ministry of Defence is the main body in charge of implementing the national security and defence system, responsible for formulating, coordinating, implementing, executing and supervising the national defence policy in the military field, as well as for designing, planning and coordinating said policy in non-military fields, in accordance with laws in force. It is responsible for the National Defence Policy in the military field, enabling the Armed Forces to permanently guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

### MANDATES

- Formulate national security and defence policies, strengthening and ensuring the maintenance of the operational capabilities and the efficiency of the Armed Forces.
- Prioritize the convergence and interoperability of the Armed Forces.
- Regulate, promote and guide the participation of the defence sector in activities related to the socio-economic development of the country.
- Promote the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations in matters of national security and defence, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Establish the educational guidelines of the executive bodies and the public agencies under the Ministry of Defence.
- Devise special pacification plans and contribute to the development of emergency and border zones, as well as critical areas.
- Encourage technological research and development in the defence sector.
- Oversee the welfare programs for military and civilian personnel of the Ministry of Defence.
- Participate in the National Civil Defence System.
- Cooperate with the implementation of the State policy in Antarctica.
- Promote initiatives and multi-sector participation for the projection and development of the Peruvian aerospace system.
- Comply and enforce compliance with the regulatory framework in matters of national defence, exercising the pertinent sanctioning and coercive powers.
- Contribute to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace.
- Participate in the functional systems of which it is part, in accordance with space regulations.

\*The year of creation corresponds to the date on which the term "Defence" became part of the name of the Institution (The name "Ministry of Defence" was used as of the enactment of Law No. 24654, as it was previously called "Ministry of War, Navy and Aeronautics").

### Organizational Chart



### National Multi-Sector Security and Defence Policy for 2030

It establishes 3 priority objectives

- Priority Objective 1** Ensure the defence of national efforts aimed at international peace and security.
- Priority Objective 2** Guarantee the normal performance of the country's political, legal and social institutions.
- Priority Objective 3** Achieve the necessary conditions contributing to national security.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 2005/03/23); *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22); the Executive Summary of the National Multi-Sector Security and Defence Policy for 2030; and the official website of the Ministry of Defence of Peru.

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic. In a state of emergency, the Armed Forces take control of the internal order if so decreed by the President of the Republic. They also participate in matters related to economic and social development as well as civil defence, in accordance with the law.

(Constitution, Sections 137, subsection 1, 165 and 171)

### Joint Command of the Armed Forces

It implements the planning, coordination, preparation and management of high-level military operations in the internal and external fronts, and advises the Minister of Defence in matters related to the military field, especially to national defence.

### Specific Missions

#### Army

The primary mission of the Army is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, within its scope of competence. It intervenes in states of exception, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, and participates in matters related to the country's economic and social development as well as in civil defence actions, in accordance with the law.

#### Navy

The primary mission of the Navy is to guarantee the defence of the Nation and to protect maritime, riverine and lacustrine assets, as well as the activities conducted in these areas. It participates in the strategic planning of national defence, in matters related to the country's economic and social development and in civil defence actions, in accordance with the law.

#### Air Force

The Air Force is the branch of the Armed Forces whose primary mission is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, within its scope of competence. It intervenes in states of exception, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, and participates in matters related to the country's economic and social development as well as in civil defence actions.

### Armed Forces Personnel

#### RANK: OFFICERS

	Men	Women
Major General/Lieutenant General/Vice Admiral	100%	0%
Brigadier General/Major General/Rear Admiral	100%	0%
Colonel/Captain	95.20%	4.80%
Lieutenant Colonel/Commander/Commander	89.60%	10.40%
Major/Lieutenant Commander	83.70%	16.30%
Captain/First Lieutenant	83.40%	16.60%
Lieutenant/Second Lieutenant	84.90%	15.10%
Second Lieutenant/Ensign/Second Lieutenant	88.90%	11.10%
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>90.70%</b>	<b>9.30%</b>

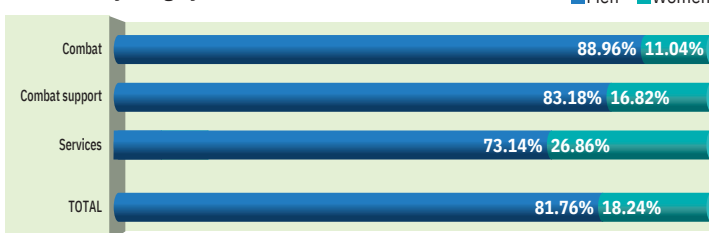
#### RANK: ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Senior Chief / Chief Technician/Supervisor Technician/First Supervisor Technician	100%	0%
Chief Technician/Inspector Technician/Second Supervisor Technician	99.70%	0.30%
First Technician	99.00%	1.00%
Second Technician	88.20%	11.80%
Third Technician	79.80%	20.20%
Chief Warrant Officer/Master Chief Petty Officer	79.70%	20.30%
Sergeant Major/Senior Chief Petty Officer	80.90%	19.10%
Master Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer	78.80%	21.20%
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>88.30%</b>	<b>11.70%</b>

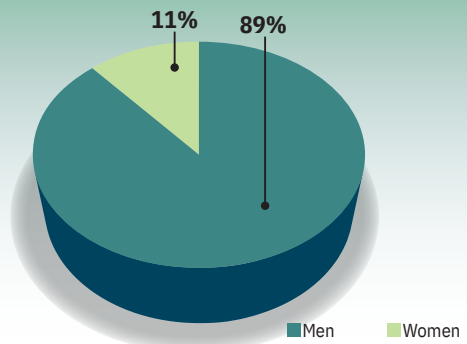
#### RANK: TROOPS

First Sergeant/First Corporal	83.30%	16.70%
Second Sergeant/Second Corporal	91.90%	8.10%
Corporal/Seaman	91.90%	8.10%
Private/Airman/Seaman Clerk	92.10%	7.90%
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>89.80%</b>	<b>10.20%</b>

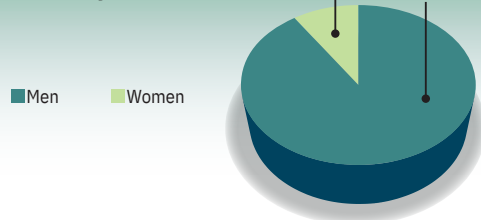
#### Distribution by Category and Sex



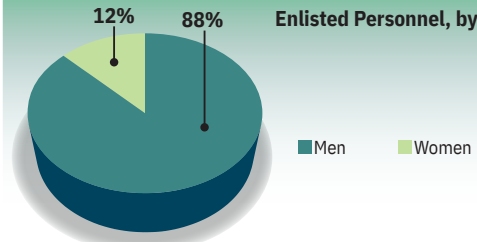
#### Personnel Distribution, by Sex



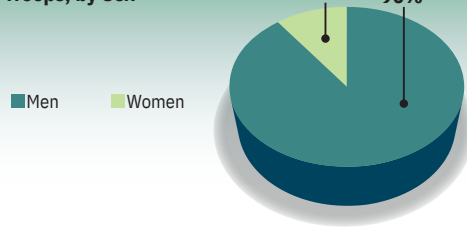
#### Officers, by Sex



#### Enlisted Personnel, by Sex



#### Troops, by Sex



**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence; *Ley de la Fuerza Aérea del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1139 – 2012/12/10); *Ley del Ejército del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1137 – 2012/12/13); *Ley de la Marina de Guerra del Perú* (Legislative Decree N° 1138 – 2012/12/13); and *Ley del Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Legislative Decree N° 440 – 2012/09/27). Personnel mentioned on the country's first page: 2013 Defence Sector Statistical Yearbook.

## Women in the Armed Forces

### Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



### Highest Rank Attained in Non-commissioned Officer Ranks



**Note:** Army ranks, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Colonel is equivalent to Captain. In the Air Force, the designation is the same. In the case of troop personnel, in the Air Force Chief Technician is equivalent to Inspector Technician, and in the Army to Second Supervisor Technician.

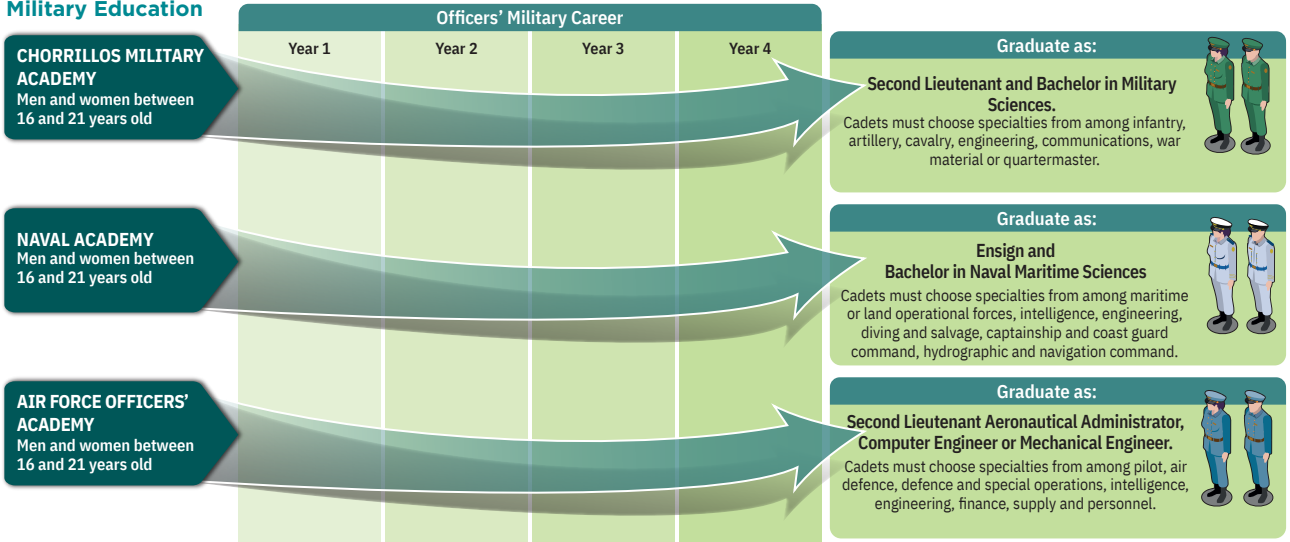
The Ministry of Defence has a **Committee for Gender Equality of the Ministry of Defence**, which is composed of:

- A representative of the Ministry, as Chairman.
- A representative of the General Directorate of Planning and Budget, as Technical Secretary.
- A representative of each of the following organizations: General Directorate of Human Resources; General Directorate of International Relations; General Directorate of Education and Doctrine; General Directorate of Policies and Strategies, and the Head of the General Office of Press, Public Relations and Protocol.

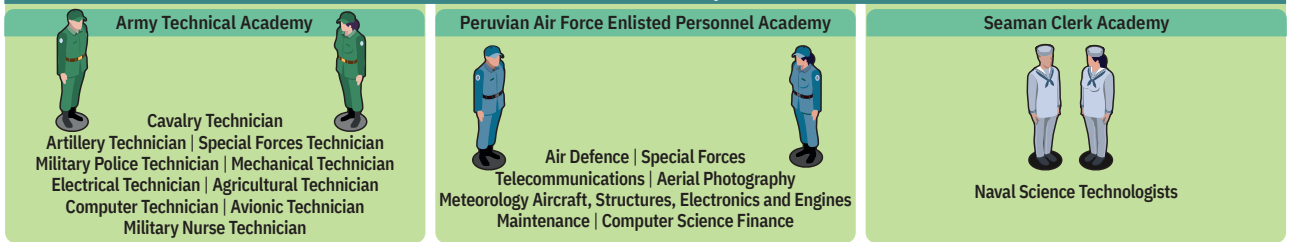
**OUT OF THE TOTAL ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL:**

**9.3%** of officer personnel are women.  
**11.7%** of enlisted personnel are women.  
**10.2%** of troops are women.

### Military Education



### Enlisted Personnel Military Career



### Army: Officers

#### Army War College

- Master's Degree in Military Sciences.
- Master's Degree in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Master's Degree in Strategy and Geopolitics.
- Diploma in Leadership and Strategic Planning.
- Diploma in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Diploma in Military History and Strategic Thinking.
- Course on Natural Disaster Risk Assessment.
- Refresher Course for Pursuing a Master's Degree in Military Sciences.

### Air Force: Officers

#### Air War College

- High Command Program.
- Command and General Staff Program.
- General Staff Program for Duty Officers.
- Tactical Program.
- Refresher Program.
- Military Teacher.
- Space Systems.
- Aeronautical Medicine.
- Air Defence.
- Weapons Systems Engineering.
- Aeronautical Search and Rescue System Management.
- Safety and Security.
- Finance.
- Internal Control.
- Meteorology.
- Procurement.
- Photogrammetric Engineering.

### Navy: Officers

#### Professional Specialization College for Navy Officers

- Specializations in:
- Naval Aviation.
  - Surface Warfare.
  - Submarines.
  - Marine Infantry.
  - Special Operations.
  - Intelligence.
  - Hydrography.
  - Coast Guard.
  - Diving and Salvage.
  - Engineering.
  - Weapons Systems and Operations.
  - Air Tactical Coordinator.
  - Amphibious Command, Artillery and Engineering.

#### Naval Public Technological Higher Education Institute (CITEN)

- Entrants may choose from courses in the areas of:
- Armament and Maneuvers.
  - Engineering Academy.
  - Operations Academy.
  - Naval Security Academy.
  - Administration and Logistics

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the academies mentioned above.



## Military Service

It is voluntary for both sexes and lasts a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months. Entry requirements are as follows:

- To be between 18 and 30 years old.
- To be single.
- To have completed primary school.
- To have no criminal record.
- To pass a physical and psychological examination.

The Ministry of Defence has several agreements aimed at providing basic and technical education to young people who are part of the military service. Some of these programs are the following:

### “Beca 18” Scholarship

Aimed at young people between 18 and 25 years old so that they can access and complete their technical and/or professional academic education in recognized universities and institutes. The scholarship finances academic costs, food, transportation, study materials, leveling courses, tutoring, health services and languages, among others.

### Technological Training Program

This program provides free training to young graduates from the Voluntary Military Service in technical courses with a high demand in the labor market. The training is provided by the National Service for Industrial Work Training (SENATI) and the National Service for Construction Industry Training (SENCICO).

The specialties offered are: structural welding, automotive mechanics, automotive electronics, maintenance mechanics, industrial electronics, textile manufacturing, gas and electrical installations and infrastructure maintenance, among others.

## Military Exercises

In 2022 and 2023, the Armed Forces conducted various exercises within the national territory, including the following:

- The Armed Forces participated in the National Multi-Hazard Drills conducted throughout the year to strengthen preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies and/or disasters.
- The Armed Forces carried out prevention and preparedness tasks before the arrival of the “El Niño” phenomenon. Simulated exploratory exercises were conducted in the Command Posts to verify the effectiveness of first response and prevention actions during a phenomenon of such magnitude.

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises, especially with neighboring countries in the region. The following are among them:



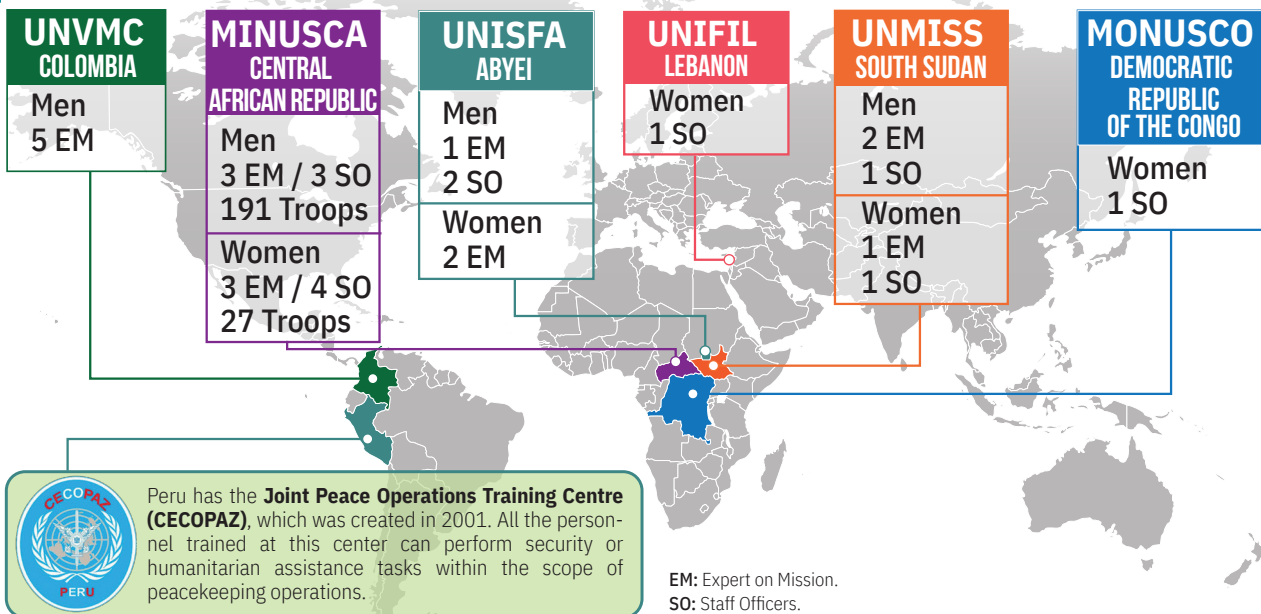
- Multinational:**
- Cooperacion IX Combined Multinational Exercise:** Multinational exercise with the member forces of SICOFAA.
- RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2024:** multinational exercise conducted annually. The country hosted it in 2024.
- Multinacional PANAMAX:** Among other activities, it includes the final exercise planning and execution conference.
- UNITAS:** multinational exercise conducted annually.



**TRANSOCEANIC XXXI:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

**UNIDOS:** Binational exercise with the Ecuadorian Air Force.

## Participation in Peace Operations



Peru contributes **248** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, accounting for **12.3%** of the total personnel contributed by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on the official website of the Ministry of Defence and statistics from the official website of the UN Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various formats. Data closed as of April 2024.

## Community Support

### Humanitarian Aid due to Rains

The Army provided humanitarian aid to the population that was isolated due to heavy rains in Lambayeque. An air bridge was established and 1.3 tons of food, drinking water, mattresses and blankets were delivered to the affected families.

The Armed Forces conduct humanitarian flights to assist people in remote locations who need healthcare.

### “Perú se abriga. Frío cero” Campaign

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces participate in the program launched by the Government of Peru, which seeks to protect vulnerable populations from low temperatures in the metropolitan region of Lima. In this context, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces also set up soup kitchens and distributed donations to families.

### Multisectoral Civic Campaign

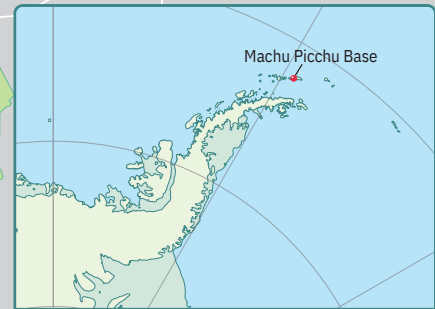
The Armed Forces, together with the National Police, EsSalud, and the Ministries of the Interior, Production, Labor and Employment Promotion, Women and Vulnerable Population, Development and Social Inclusion, and Health, provided healthcare in the provinces of Huancavelica, Puno, Manitea and Yunguyo. Medical, surgical and rehabilitation care was provided to more than 30 thousand people across the 3 states.

### PIAS Terrestres Pilot Project

In 2024, the pilot project was launched in Piura, as an initiative of the Peruvian Army and the national PAIS program to bring State services closer to rural areas. It will involve the use of specially adapted and equipped military vehicles. Modules were built to provide services in areas such as health, education, justice, development and violence prevention, among others.

### Costa Solidaria 2024-II Campaign

The Navy, with the support of the Ministry of Health, provided healthcare to the vulnerable population of the province of Nazca. During the 4-day campaign, specialties such as general medicine, pediatrics, geriatrics and gynecology were offered, reaching over 10,000 people.



### Machu Picchu Antarctic Scientific Station

Established in 1989, Peru's first expedition to the continent was in 1988, a year before the station was installed.

## Risk and Emergency Management

### Emergency Response Protocol

The entities that are part of the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) activate their response plans. Human, logistical and material resources are mobilized to respond to an emergency.

A crisis room is established in order to coordinate actions among the institutions involved, such as the Armed Forces, INDECI, local governments and the National Government.

Protocols are designed for Level 1, 2 and 3 situations, considering the severity and complexity of a given emergency.



Photo: Ministry of Defence.

### 2022-2023 National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD)

It establishes strategies and actions for disaster risk management in the country, and includes preventive and recovery measures in case of an emergency. The 2022-2023 PLANAGERD is aimed at addressing the vulnerability of the population and their livelihoods in the event of disaster risk in the Peruvian territory.

Source: Compilation based on the law creating the SINAGERD (N° 29664 – 2011/02/19); the 2022-2023 National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD); and the official website of the Ministry of Defence.

## Risk and Emergency Management

### National Multi-Hazard Exercises

These are practical exercises aimed at strengthening the response capabilities of the entities within the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) and the preparedness of the population, based on a potential disaster or emergency scenario. Since 2022, three drills have been conducted every year. INDECI, under the Ministry of Defence, leads the necessary deployment.

#### Specialized Units and Institutions:

- 1st Multipurpose Brigade
- INDECI
- Joint Command of the Armed Forces
- Operational Commands
- The eleven Engineering Battalions of the Army

### 1st Multipurpose Army Brigade

Created in 2018, this brigade is responsible for executing first-response actions in emergency or disaster situations. Its tasks include search, rescue, evacuation of people, support in fire suppression, handling of hazardous materials and humanitarian aid work. The brigade is trained to provide a quick and efficient response to various emergency situations anywhere in the country.



## Involvement of the Armed Forces in the VRAEM - Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers

The VRAEM is a geographic region in central Peru, covering the areas of Ayacucho, Cusco, Huancavelica and Junin, which is a priority focus for the Government of Peru. The ultimate goal of the State in the region is to advance its development and pacification.

The following are some of the strategic objectives of the defence sector in the region:

To ensure and guarantee the security conditions to achieve the normal functioning of the political, legal and social institutions of the State in the VRAEM.

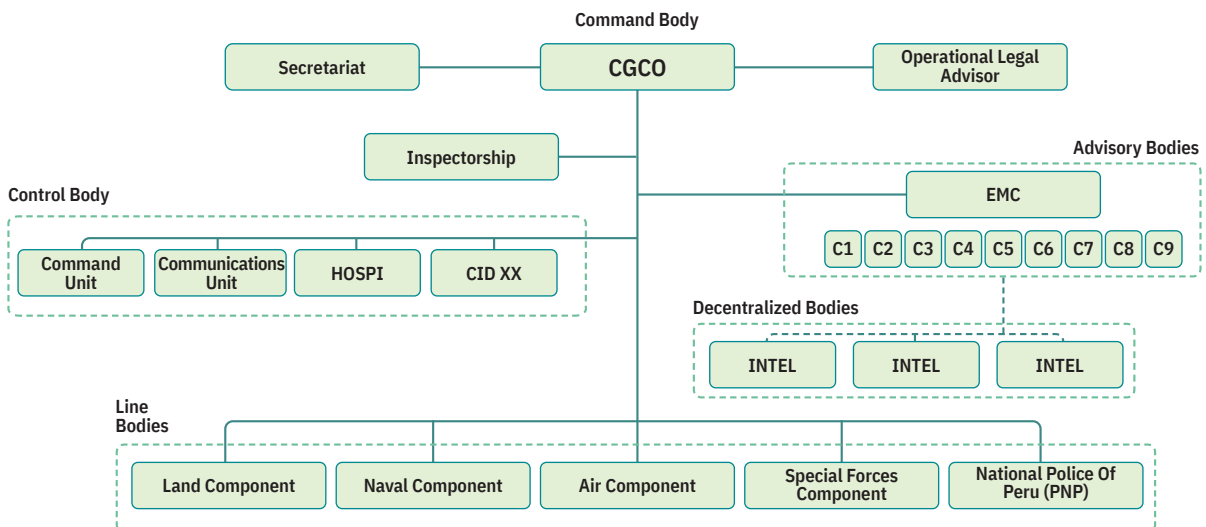
To support sustainable development actions carried out by the State in the VRAEM with a view to increasing the population's adherence to them.



The Multisectoral Civic Campaign is also being carried out in the VRAEM, bringing various specialties of healthcare to more than 15,000 people in 2024.

The VRAEM Special Command carries out humanitarian support activities for the vulnerable population, including aeromedical evacuations in case of emergency.

### Organizational Chart of the VRAEM Special Command



Source: Compilation based on information from the official website of the Ministry of Defence; the official Facebook account of the VRAEM Special Command; the National Institute of Statistics; *Mi guerra*, Doctrine Magazine, edition N° 01 - 2023; Official Document N° 593 -2022-2023-AFR-CEMNAEM/CR-1 and the Guidelines for the Deployment of the Armed Forces in the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantano Rivers (VRAEM).