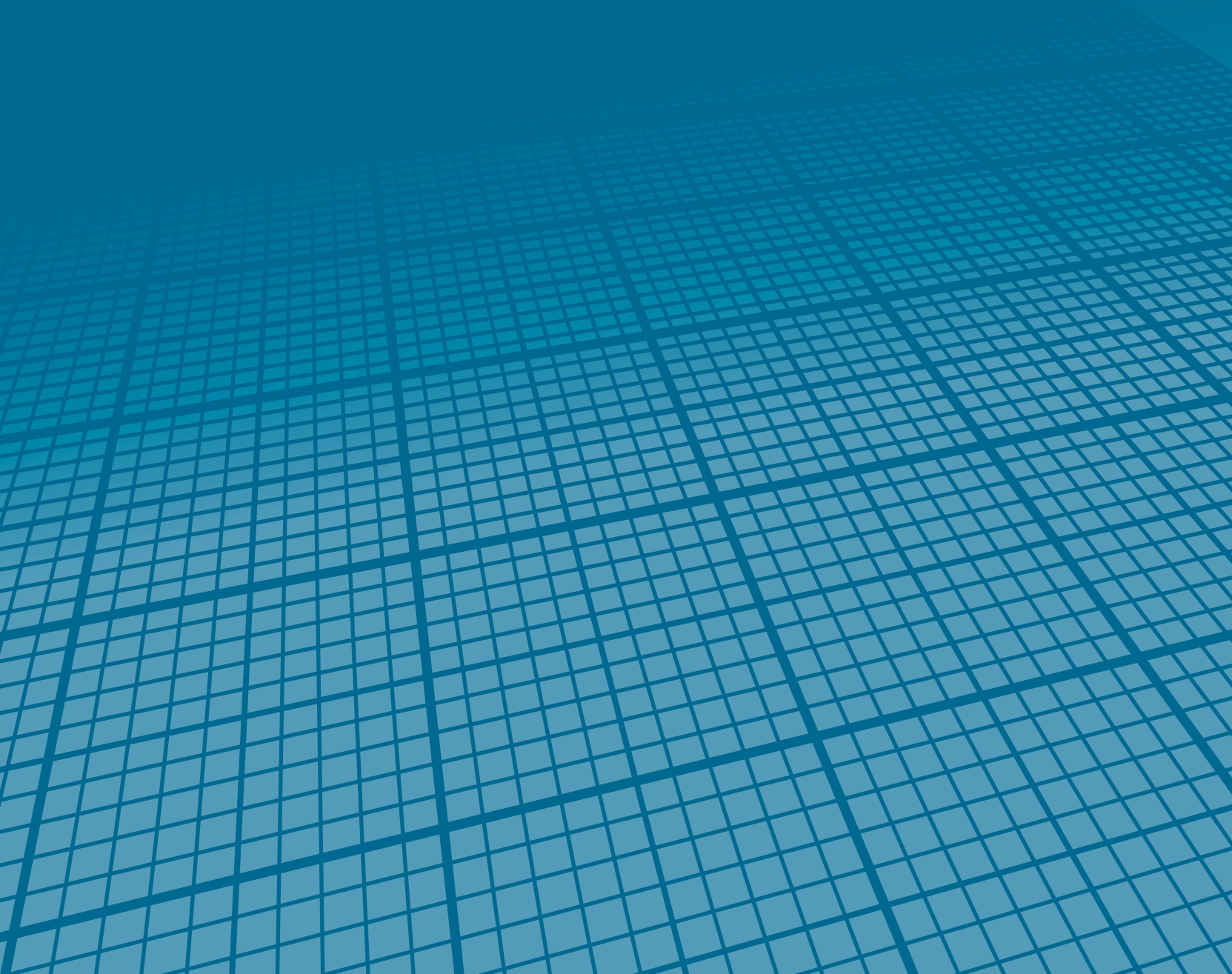


Chapter 2:

The Institutions

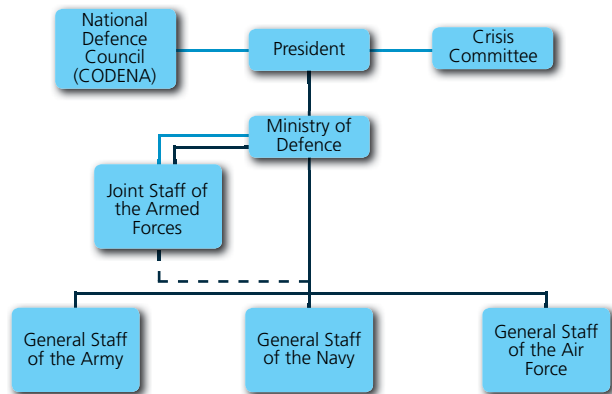


Defence System Organization

Chain of command design, political leadership-military relations, security and defence councils, and role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the various institutional organizations.

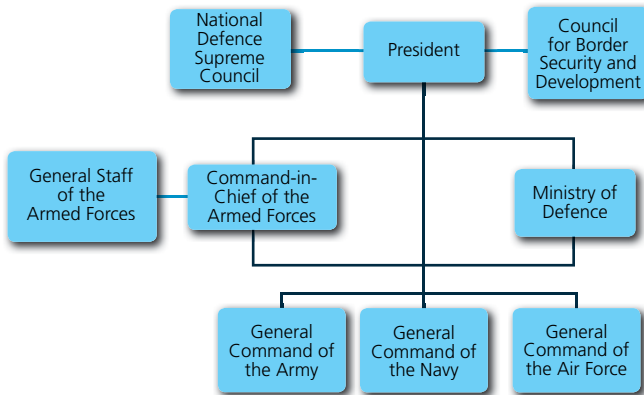
- Advisory and assistance functional relationship
- Command reporting line
- - - Joint planning and management relationship

ARGENTINA



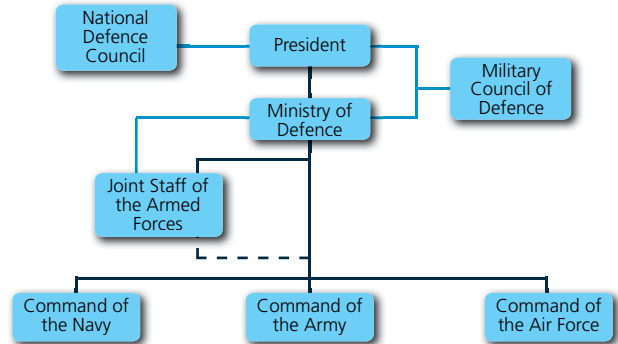
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de defensa nacional* (N° 23554 - 05/05/1988) and *Reglamentación de la Ley de defensa nacional* (Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13).

BOLIVIA



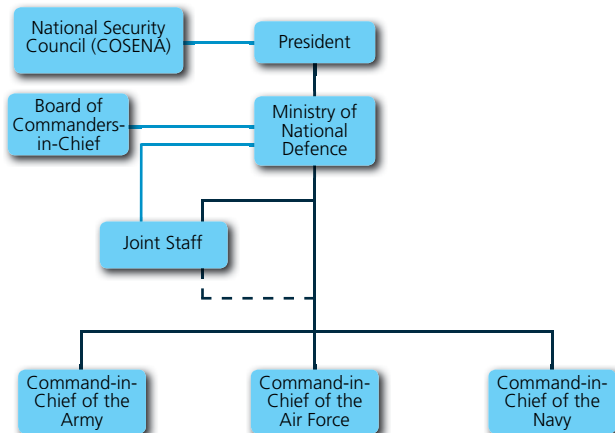
Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).

BRAZIL



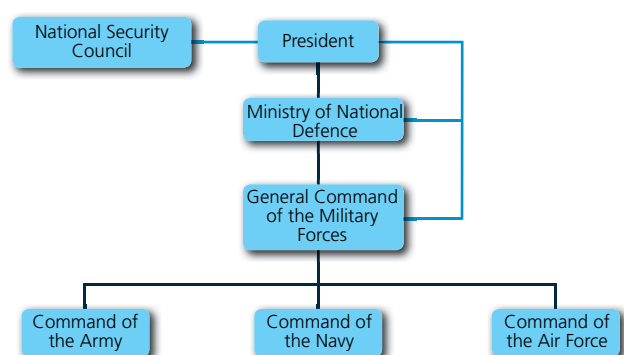
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; *Lei que dispõe sobre a organização e o funcionamento do Conselho de Defesa Nacional e dá outras providências* (N° 8183 - 1991/04/11. Last amendment: 2001/08/31); *Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas, para Estabelecer Novas Atribuições Subsidiárias* (Complementary Act N° 117 - 2004/09/02; modifies Complementary Act N° 97 - 1999/06/09); and *Lei Complementar da Defesa* (Complementary Act N° 136 - 2010/08/25; modifies Complementary Act N° 97 - 1999/06/09).

CHILE



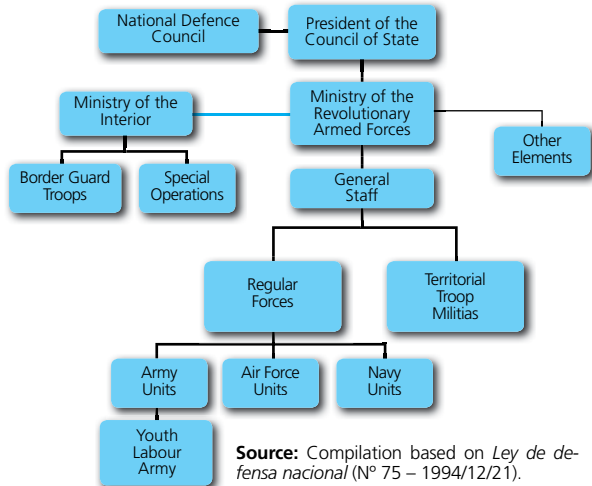
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 - 2010/02/04) and *Libro de la Defensa Nacional*, 2010.

COLOMBIA



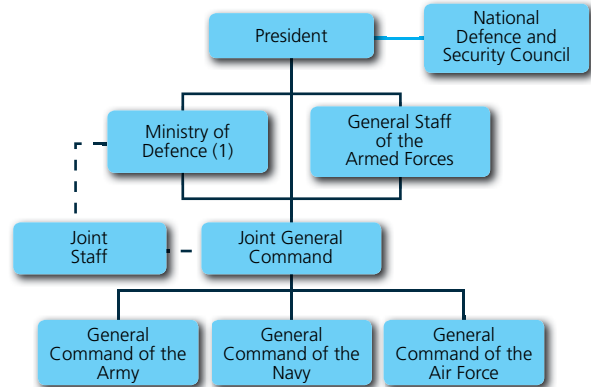
Source: Compilation based on the Decree modifying the organizational structure of the Ministry of National Defence including other provisions (N° 1512 -2000/08/11. Last amendment: N° 2758 - 2012/12/28) and the Decree joining the National Security Council, the Higher National Defence Council and the Commission created by Decree 813 of 1983 (N° 2134 - 1992/12/31. Last amendment: Decree N° 4748 - 2010/12/23).

CUBA



Source: Compilation based on *Ley de defensa nacional* (N° 75 – 1994/12/21).

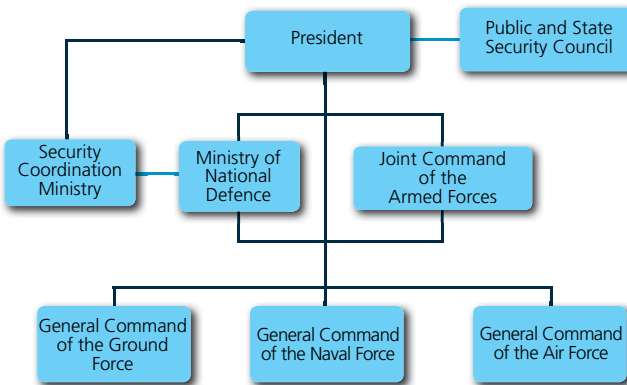
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



(1) Only if the Minister were to be from the military. If civilian, direct command is exercised by the Joint General Command.

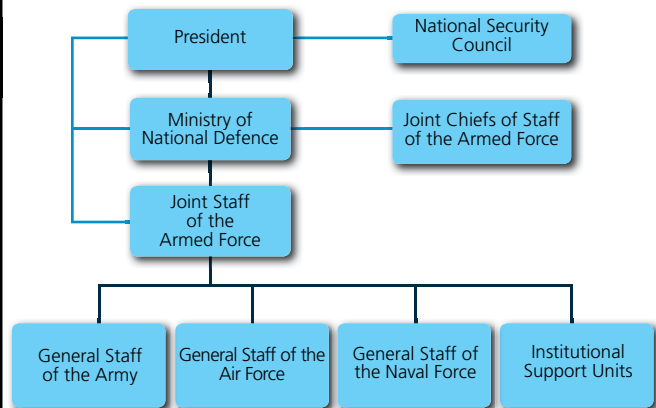
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 139 – 2013/09/19).

ECUADOR



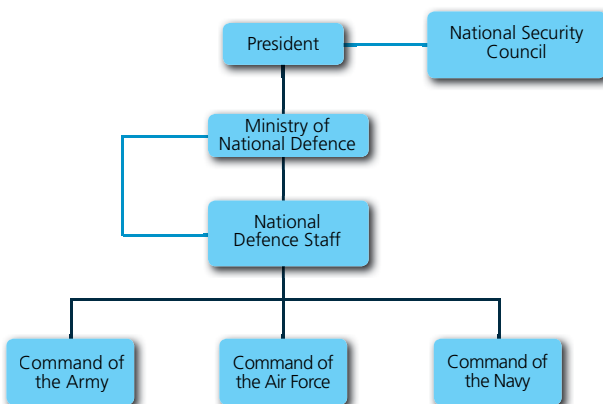
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 – 2007/01/19. Last amendment: Law N° 35 – 2009/09/28) and the *Ley de seguridad pública y del Estado* (N° 35 – 2009/09/28. Last amendment: N° 263 – 2014/06/09).

EL SALVADOR



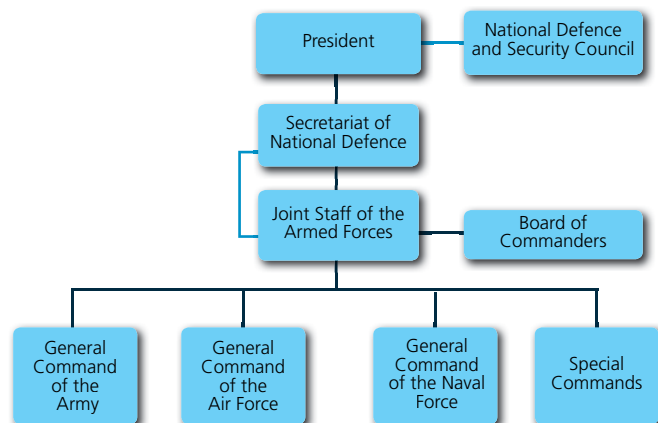
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador* (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/30), and *Ley de la defensa nacional* (DL N° 948 - 2002/10/03).

GUATEMALA



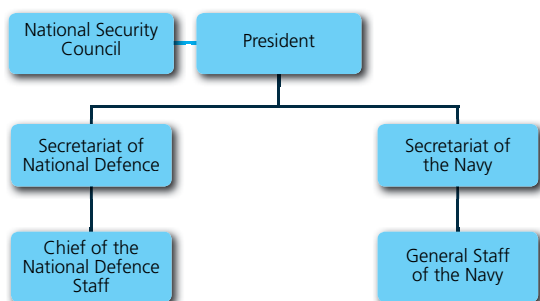
Source: Compilation based on *Ley marco del sistema nacional de seguridad* (DL N° 18-2008 - 2008/04/15) and *Ley constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala* (DL N° 72-90 - 1990/12/13).

HONDURAS



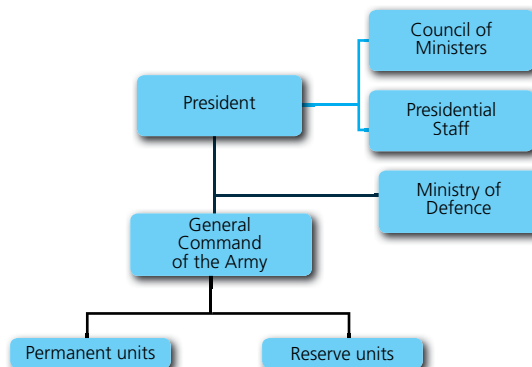
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27) and *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional*, 2005.

MEXICO



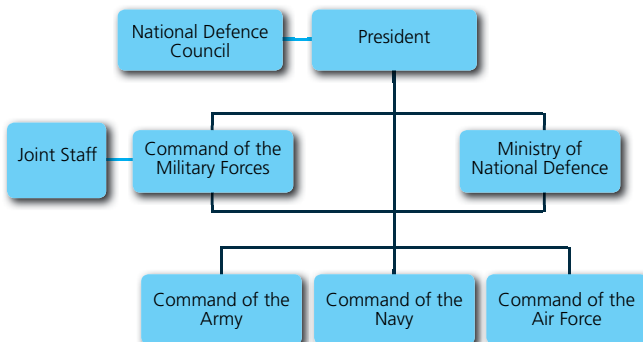
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last amendment: DOF 2012/06/14), *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2012/12/30. Last amendment: DOF 2012/12/31), *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last amendment: DOF 2012/04/03) and *Ley de Seguridad Nacional* (DOF 2005/01/31. Last amendment: DOF 2005/12/26).

NICARAGUA



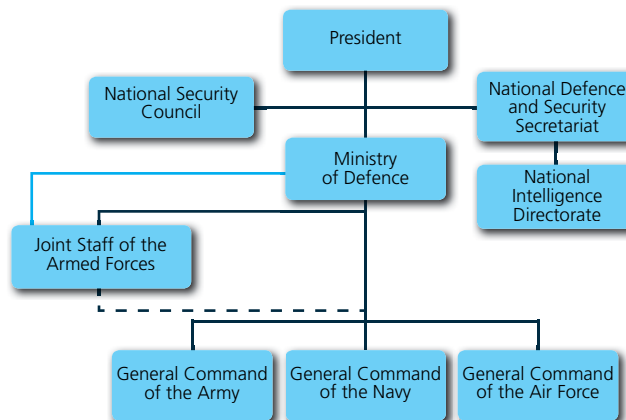
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización, competencia y procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo* (N° 290 – 1998/06/03. Last amendment: N° 864 – 2014/05/20) and *Ley de la Defensa Nacional* (N° 748 – 2010/12/22).

PARAGUAY



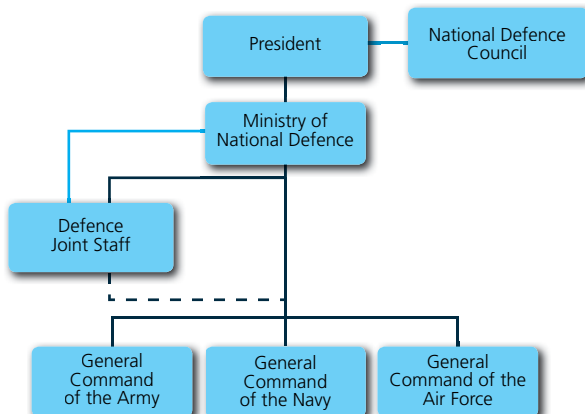
Source: Compilation based on Constitution of Paraguay, *Ley de defensa nacional y de seguridad interna* (N° 1337 – 2009/04/14. Last amendment: Law N° 5.036 – 2013/08/22), *Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (Law N° 216 – 1993/06/16. Last amendment: Law N° 406 – 2010/11/08).

PERU



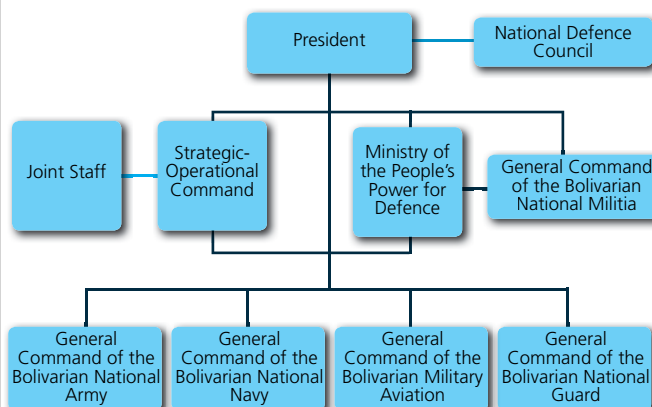
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 – 2010/10/22) and *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 - 2005/03/23).

URUGUAY



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 - 08/03/2010. Last amendment: Act N° 18896 - 2012/05/10).

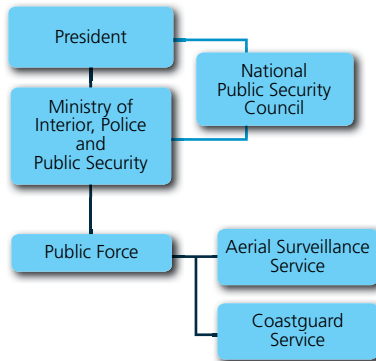
VENEZUELA



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de seguridad de la Nación* (GO N° 37594 – 2002/12/18) and *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (Extraordinary GO N° 6020 – 2011/03/21).

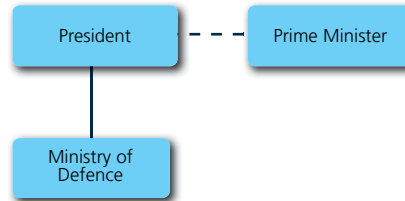
Defence and Public Security Systems

COSTA RICA



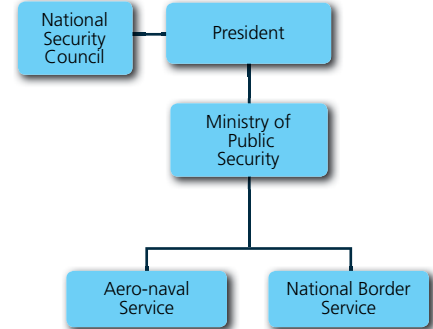
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley general de policía* (N° 7410 – 1994/05/30), *Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 5482 – 1973/12/24).

HAITI



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution. If the Armed Forces exist, the President would constitutionally be the Commander in Chief.

PANAMA



Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley que crea el Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 15 – 2010/05/03).

Responsibilities of the Ministries of Defence

Country	Responsibility
Argentina Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence exercises the direction, organization and coordination of the activities that are proper to national defence and are not exclusively or directly conducted by the President or assigned to other officials, bodies or organizations. (<i>Ley de Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 23554 – 1988/05/05, Sec. 11).
Bolivia Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence is the political and administrative body of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defence is the legal representative of the armed institution before the public powers. (<i>Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , N° 1405 – 1992/12/30, Sec. 22).
Brazil Ministry of Defence	The Minister of Defence exercises the senior leadership of the Armed Forces, on the advice of the Military Council of Defence as the permanent consultation body, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the secretariats and other bodies, in accordance with the law. (Law on the general rules for the organization, preparation and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary duties – Complementary Act N° 117 - 2004/09/02. Last amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/25/08, Sec.9).
Chile Ministry of National Defence	The Ministry of National Defence is the highest body for assisting the President in the government and administration of national defence. (<i>Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 20424 – 2010/02/04, Sec. 3. Last amendment: DFL N°1 – 2011/11/03, Sec.3).
Colombia Ministry of National Defence	Responsible for the conduct of the Military Forces and National Police as instructed by the President of the Republic, formulating and adopting the sector policies, general plans, programs and projects for the defence of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as maintaining constitutional law and order and ensuring a democratic society. (<i>Decreto por el cual se modifica la estructura del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional y se dictan otras disposiciones</i> , N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last amendment: N° 2758 – 2012/12/28, Sec. 2, 3, 4).
Cuba Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces	It is the body responsible for directing, executing and controlling the implementation of the State and Government policy with respect to the country's preparation for defence, the defence of national sovereignty in the entire national territory, the preparation and execution of armed combat, and the contracting, acquisition, production and use of war material to meet the Ministry of Defence requirements. (<i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> , N° 75 – 1994/12/21, Sec. 37).
Dominican Republic Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence is the highest authority within the defence system assigned to the President of the Republic for administering the Armed Forces. It advises the President on matter of security and defence and is responsible for the elaboration and execution of the defence policy. (<i>Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , N° 139 - 2013/09/19, Sec.35 and 38).
Ecuador Ministry of National Defence	It is the political, strategic and administrative body responsible for national defence. (<i>Ley Orgánica de la defensa nacional</i> , N° 74 – 2007/01/19, Sec. 8).
El Salvador Ministry of National Defence	It is the main advisory body of the President of the Republic and General Commander of the Armed Forces in relation to national defence. It conducts the military field of action. (<i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> , DL N° 948 – 2002/10/03, Sec. 19)
Guatemala Ministry of National Defence	The Minister of National Defence, under the orders of the General Commander in Chief of the Army (the President of the Nation), shall conduct and manage the Army of Guatemala. It is the communication agency between the Army of Guatemala and the other government bodies. (<i>Ley constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala</i> , DL N° 72-90 – 1990/12/13, Sec. 15 and 17).
Haiti Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence is the principal body for the implementation and conduct of the policy defined by the Executive with regard to national defence. (Decree 1990/05/31).
Honduras Secretary of National Defence	It ensures that the national defence policy will be duly executed by the Armed Forces; it represents Honduras at international defence organizations; and authorizes, regulates and controls all matters related to weapons, ammunitions and explosives. In relation to military matters, it is the administrative organization of the Armed Forces; it countersigns decrees, agreements, orders and decisions; it secures the preparation and implementation of plans and programs, and orders their elaboration or updating; it recommends officer promotions to the President; and supervises, inspects and exerts control over the organization and performance of the Armed Forces. (<i>Ley constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas</i> , Decree N° 39-2001 – 2001/10/29, Last Amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27, Sec. 5).

Country	Responsibility
Mexico Secretariat of National Defence Secretariat of the Navy	The Secretary of National Defence exercises the High Command of the Army and the Air Force, is responsible for organizing, equipping, educating, training, instructing and managing the Ground and Air Forces, in accordance with the instructions issued by the President of the Republic. (<i>Ley orgánica del Ejército y la Fuerza Aérea</i> , DOF 1986/12/26. Last amendment: DOF 2012/03/04, Sec. 16 and 17). The Secretary of the Navy exercises the High Command of the Mexican Navy. (<i>Ley orgánica de la Armada de México</i> , DOF 2002/12/30. Last amendment: DOF 2012/12/31, Sec.7).
Nicaragua Ministry of Defence	It is the advisory body of the President of the Republic in relation to the formulation and implementation of National Defence plans and policies. (<i>Ley de la Defensa Nacional</i> , N° 748 – 2010/22/12, Sec. 13).
Paraguay Ministry of National Defence	The administrative responsibilities of the Nation's Armed Forces fall under the National Ministry of Defence. (<i>Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación</i> , N° 74 – 1991/11/20. Last amendment: Act N° 4067 - 2010/08/11, Sec. 48).
Peru Ministry of Defence	It is the main executive body of the national security and defence system, responsible for formulating, coordinating, implementing, executing and supervising the national defence policy in the military sphere, as well as for designing, planning and coordinating this policy in the non-military arena, in accordance with current laws in effect. (<i>Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional</i> , N° 28478 – 2005/03/23, Sec. 18).
Uruguay Ministry of National Defence	It has the power and competence over the political conduct of national defence areas determined by the laws and the Executive Branch within the framework of their powers, in particular, of all matters related to the Armed Forces. It exercises the command and supervision of all activities carried out by the Armed Forces. (<i>Ley marco de defensa nacional</i> , N° 18650 – 2010/03/08. Last amendment: Act N° 18896 - 2012/10/05, Sec. 14 and 15).
Venezuela Ministry of the People's Power for Defence	It is the highest administrative body as regards the military defence of the Nation, responsible for the formulation, adoption, monitoring and assessment of the policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects of the defence sector. The President and Commander-in-Chief is entitled to issue operational orders through the Ministry of the People's Power for Defence. (<i>Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana</i> , GO N° 6239 – 2009/08/13. Last amendment: Special Official Gazette GO N° 6020 – 2011/03/21, Sec. 11 and 20).

Functions of the Ministries of Public Security¹

Country	Responsibility
Costa Rica Ministry of Interior, Police and Public Security	Preserve and maintain national sovereignty; contribute to the strengthening of the principle of legality, through respect and general observance of the Political Constitution and laws; ensure security, peace and public order in the country. (<i>Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública</i> , N° 5482 - 1973/12/24. Last amendment: <i>Ley General de Policía</i> , N° 7410 – 1994/05/26).
Panama Ministry of Public Security	The Ministry of Public Security has the function of maintaining and defending national sovereignty, ensure security, peace and public order in the country, and protect the life, honor and property of its nationals and the foreigners that are under its jurisdiction (<i>Ley de Creación del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública</i> , N° 15 -2010/04/14, Sec. 1).

1. As determined by the Constitution Costa Rica and Panama do not have Armed Forces.

Institutional Guidance

Country	Can the military members become Ministers of Defence?	Number of military members who became Ministers of Defence	Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence	Date of creation of the Ministry
Argentina	Yes (if they have retired)	4	36	1958
Bolivia	Yes (if they have retired)	39	40	1933
Brazil	Yes (if they have retired)	-	7	1999
Chile	Yes (if they have retired)	18	35	1932
Colombia	Yes (if they have retired)	12	15	1965
Cuba	Yes	3	1	1959
Dominican Republic	Yes	1	-	2013 ¹
Ecuador	Yes (if they have retired)	33	23	1935
El Salvador	Yes	29	-	1939
Guatemala	Yes ²	15 ³	-	1945
Haiti	Yes (if they have retired)	3	-	1990 ⁴
Honduras	Yes (if they have retired)	- ⁵	6 ⁵	1954
Mexico	Sec. of Nat. Defence Yes	16	-	1937
	Sec. of the Navy Yes	17	3	1940
Nicaragua	Yes (if they have retired)	2	10	1979
Paraguay	Yes (if they have retired)	21	6	1943
Peru	Yes	12	10	1987
Uruguay	Yes (if they have retired)	15	24	1935
Venezuela	Yes	43	1	1946

¹ 1930-2013: Ministry of the Armed Forces.

² According to the Constitution of the Republic, civilians cannot become Ministers of Defence.

³ Since 1996, year of the Lasting and Consistent Peace Agreements.

⁴ Between the years 1996 and 2011 there were no Ministries of Defence due to the dissolution of the Armed Forces.

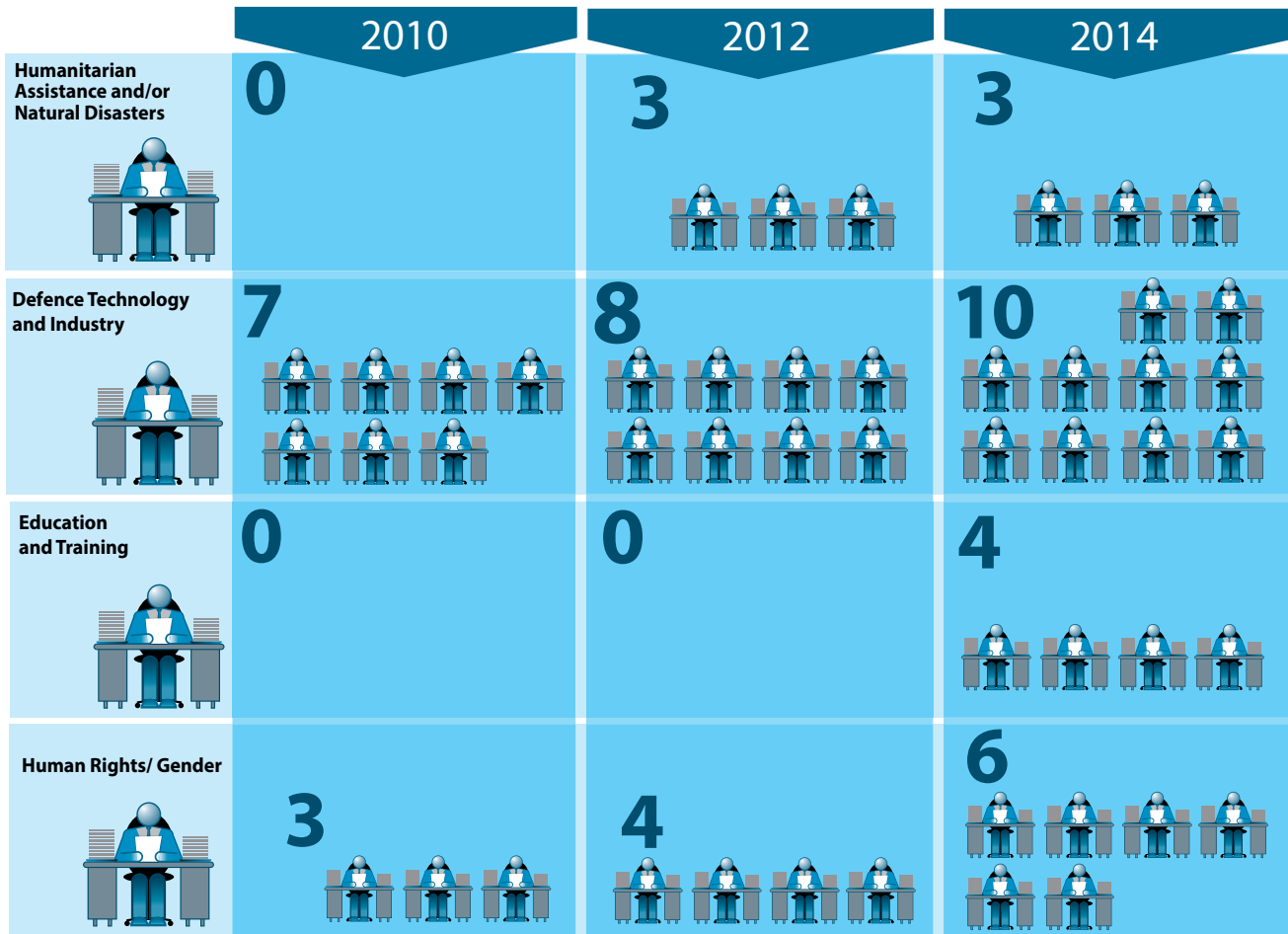
As determined by the Constitution Costa Rica and Panama do not have Armed Forces, and their Ministries of Public Security have always been of civilian character.

⁵ Since 1998, year of the constitutional reform.

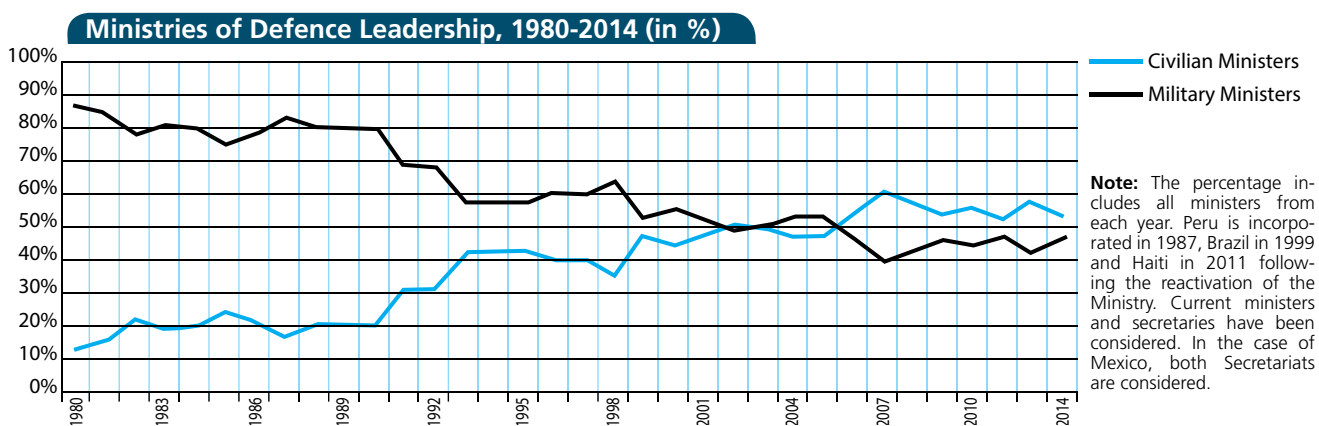
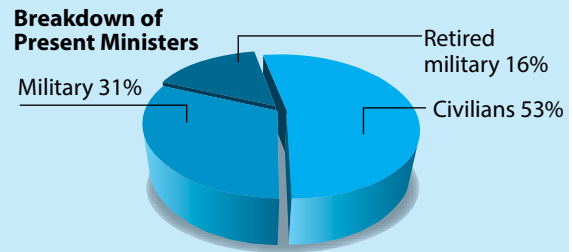
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministries of Defence of each country. The year of creation corresponds to the date in which the term 'Defence' became part of the institution's name (with the exception of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba and the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico).

The Dominican Republic is the most recent case in the region to undergo institutional reform. In September 2013 the Organic Law of the Armed Forces was modified and the old Ministry of the Armed Forces became the Ministry of Defence.

Evolution of the “hot” topics within each ministerial structure (according to offices up to management level in each country)



Note: Departments and offices up until the third level within the Ministries and Secretariats of Defence are considered. As determined by the Constitution Costa Rica and Panama do not have Ministries of Defence, and as such the structures of the Ministries of Public Security are considered, incorporated only for the year 2014. For the case of Defence Technology and Industry the offices relevant to technological development, defence industry, and defence modernization, innovation, and development are considered. The cases of Haiti and Cuba are not considered.



Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay; Ministry of the People’s Power for Defence of Venezuela; Ministries of Public Security of Costa Rica and Panama; Secretariat of National Defence of Honduras; and the Secretariat of National Defence and Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico.

Constitutional Powers of the Congress

Country	Related to War and Peace		Related to Control
	Can it declare war?	Can it make peace?	Is its approval required to appoint senior officers of the Armed Forces?
Argentina	No	No	Yes ¹
Bolivia	No	No	Yes ¹
Brazil	No	No	No
Chile	No	No	No
Colombia	No	No	Yes ¹
Costa Rica	No	No	No ²
Cuba	Yes	Yes	N/R
Dominican Republic	No	No	No
Ecuador	No	No	No
El Salvador	Yes	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	No	No
Haiti	Yes	No	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	No	Yes ¹
Nicaragua	No	No	N/R
Panama	Yes	No	No ²
Paraguay	No	No	Yes ¹
Peru	No	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	No	Yes ¹
Venezuela	No	No	No

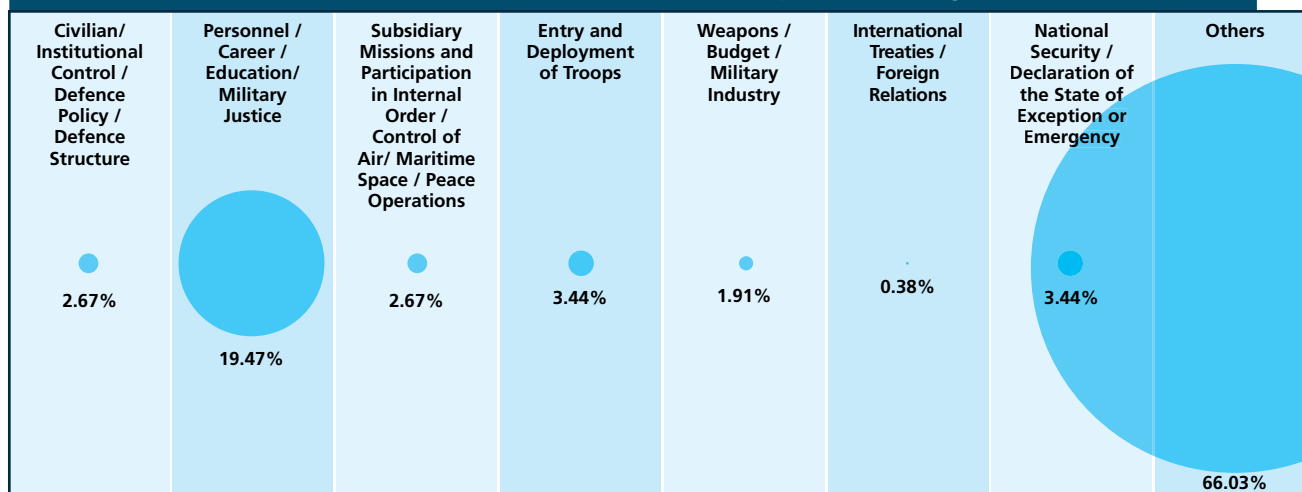
¹ Corresponds to Congress

² For Costa Rica and Panama, the reference refers to the appointment of senior officers within the Public Security Forces.

N/R: No reference.

Source: Compilation based on the Constitution of each country

Bills introduced in the Defence Committees of the Chambers of Deputies according to theme, 2013 (in %)



Note: Information from the Chambers of Deputies or Representatives is considered in cases that have a bicameral legislature and the complete Assemblies for cases with unicameral legislatures. The dates considered for the submission of bills is between January 1st 2013 and December 31st 2013. In cases where legislatures begin their working year during the year, bills are considered according to date and not period. The category "other" includes topics such as: new designation for the islands; Guerra de Malvinas; transfer of securities or property; declaration of monuments or historic sites; national immigration system; various celebrations; homages; free military services books; declarations of national days for various issues; provisions for citizens living abroad; vehicle registration; amendments to the Criminal Code; regulation of the constitutional section related to the national budget; amendment to the electoral code; sale of state enterprises; supreme court of justice; institute of agricultural technology; granting of honorary citizenship; capital; transport secretariat; intensive care; punishment of illegal terrorist offenses; participation of public officials, positions within public office; pardons and amnesties of individuals; fireworks regulations; parades commemorating various anniversaries. In the case of Brazil, Congressional Legislative Decrees have been considered in the "other" category.

Source: Argentina: National Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Bolivia: Committee on the Armed Forces, Police and Government of the Chamber of Deputies. Brazil: Foreign Relations and National Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Chile: National Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Colombia: Senate Second Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Cuba: National Defence Committee of the National Assembly of the People's Power. Dominican Republic: National Security and Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Ecuador: Committee on Sovereignty, Integration, International Relations and Comprehensive Security of the National Assembly. El Salvador: Defence Committee of the Legislative Assembly. Guatemala: National Defence Committee of the Congress of the Republic. Honduras: National Defence Committee of the National Congress. Mexico: National Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union. Nicaragua: Committee on Peace, Defence, Government and Human Rights of the National Assembly. Paraguay: National Defence, Security and Internal Order Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Peru: Committee on National Defence, Internal Order, Alternative Development and the Fight against Drug Trafficking of the Congress of the Republic. Uruguay: National Defence Committee of the Chamber of Representatives.

States of Exception

Country	Name	Cause	Participation of the Legislative Power
Argentina	State of siege	Internal commotion.	Declared by the Congress and by the President if the latter were not in session (with a subsequent report).
		Foreign attack.	Requires the approval of the Senate.
Bolivia	State of exception	Danger for State security. External threat. Internal unrest. Natural disaster.	It requires the approval of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly.
Brazil	State of defence	Grave or imminent institutional instability. Natural calamities of great proportions. Grave commotion of national impact.	Requires the approval of the Congress.
	State of siege	Situations which prove the inefficiency of the state of defence. Declaration of the state of war. Response to an armed foreign attack.	
Chile	State of assembly	External war.	Requires the approval of the Congress.
	State of siege	Internal war. Grave internal commotion.	
	State of catastrophe	Public calamity.	The President shall inform the Congress of the measures adopted. Requires the approval of the Congress in case they are extended for more than a year.
	State of emergency	Grave disturbance of the public order. Grave damage to national security.	The President shall inform the Congress of the measures adopted. Requires the approval of the Congress in case they are extended for more than fifteen days.
Colombia	State of external war	External war.	Requires the approval of the Senate except when it is necessary to repel aggression.
	State of internal commotion	Grave disturbance of the public order.	The declaration of a third consecutive period requires the approval of the Senate.
	State of emergency	Situations which disturb or seriously threat to imminently disturb the economic, social and ecological order or which constitute public calamity.	The Congress shall examine the causes and measures which determined it and those adopted, and shall expressly rule on the convenience and timeliness of such measures.
Costa Rica	Suspension of fundamental rights and guarantees	In case of evident public need.	Requires the vote of no less that two thirds of the total members of the Assembly. During recesses of the Assembly, the President must decree the suspension of rights and guarantees. The decree suspending guarantees is equivalent, ipso facto, to a call to session for the Assembly, which must meet within forty eight hours.
Cuba	State of emergency	Imminent natural disasters or catastrophes. Circumstances affecting internal order, national security or stability.	The National Assembly of People's Power must be informed.
Dominican Republic	State of national defence	Cases in which national sovereignty or territorial integrity are under grave or imminent danger due to armed foreign attacks.	Congress shall have the power to declare it and the Executive Branch shall have the power to request its declaration.
	State of internal commotion	Grave disturbance of public order causing an immediate threat to institutional stability.	Requires Congress approval.
	State of emergency	Events disturbing or seriously threatening to disturb the country's economic, social and environmental order or which constitute a public catastrophe.	
Ecuador	State of exception	Case of aggression. International or internal armed conflict. Grave internal disturbance. Public disaster. Natural disaster.	The National Assembly, which has the authority to revoke the decree at any time, must be informed.
El Salvador	Exception regime	War.	It is decreed by the Legislative or the Executive Power.



States of Exception	Country	Name	Cause	Participation of the Legislative Power
				Invasion of the territory. Rebellion. Sedition. Catastrophe. Epidemics or general calamity. Grave disturbances of the public order.
	Guatemala	State of prevention State of alarm State of public calamity State of siege State of war	Invasion of the territory. Grave disturbance of the peace. Activities against the security of the State. Public calamity.	The Congress can ratify, modify or dismiss it.
	Haiti	State of siege	Civil war Foreign invasion ¹	The Assembly must convene with immediate effect to make an announcement regarding the measure. It must be renewed every 15 days.
	Honduras	State of siege	Invasion of the national territory. Grave disturbance of the peace. Epidemics or any general calamity.	The Congress can ratify, modify or dismiss the decree sent by the President within thirty days.
	Mexico	Suspension, in all the country or in a specific place, of the guarantees which could constitute an obstacle to cope with the situation in a quick and easy manner	Invasion. Grave disturbance of the public peace. Any other issue which could put the society in grave danger. Conflict.	Requires the approval of the Congress.
	Nicaragua	State of emergency	When required by: National security. Economic conditions. National catastrophes.	The Assembly can approve, modify or dismiss it.
	Panama	State of urgency	Foreign war Internal disturbance that threatens the peace and public order.	The Legislative Body must hear the declaration of a state of urgency if it lasts more than ten days and confirm or reverse the decisions related to the state of urgency.
	Paraguay	State of exception	Armed conflict. Grave internal commotion which puts the Constitution or the bodies established in it in imminent danger.	It can be declared by the Executive Power or the Congress. If it is declared by the Executive Power it requires the approval of the Congress.
		State of defence	External aggression.	Requires the approval of the Congress.
	Peru	State of emergency	Disturbance of the peace or internal order. Catastrophe or grave circumstances which affect the life of the Nation.	Decreed by the President with the consent of the Council of Ministers. The Congress must be informed about it.
		State of siege	Invasion. External war. Civil war. Imminent danger of the above mentioned situations.	Decreed by the President with the consent of the Council of Ministers. The Congress must be informed about it. The extension beyond forty five days requires the consent of the Congress.
	Uruguay	Quick security measure	Foreign attack. Internal commotion.	Requires a resolution from the General Assembly.
	Venezuela	State of alarm	Catastrophes and public calamities which seriously endanger the security of the Nation, or its citizens.	The extension requires the approval of the National Assembly.
		State of economic emergency	Extraordinary economic circumstances which seriously affect the economic situation of the Nation.	
		State of internal or external commotion	Internal or external conflict which seriously endangers the security of the Nation, its citizens or institutions.	

1. Law 2008-004 of 2008/09/10 incorporated the state of urgency for cases of natural disaster.

Source: Compilation based on the Constitution of each country.