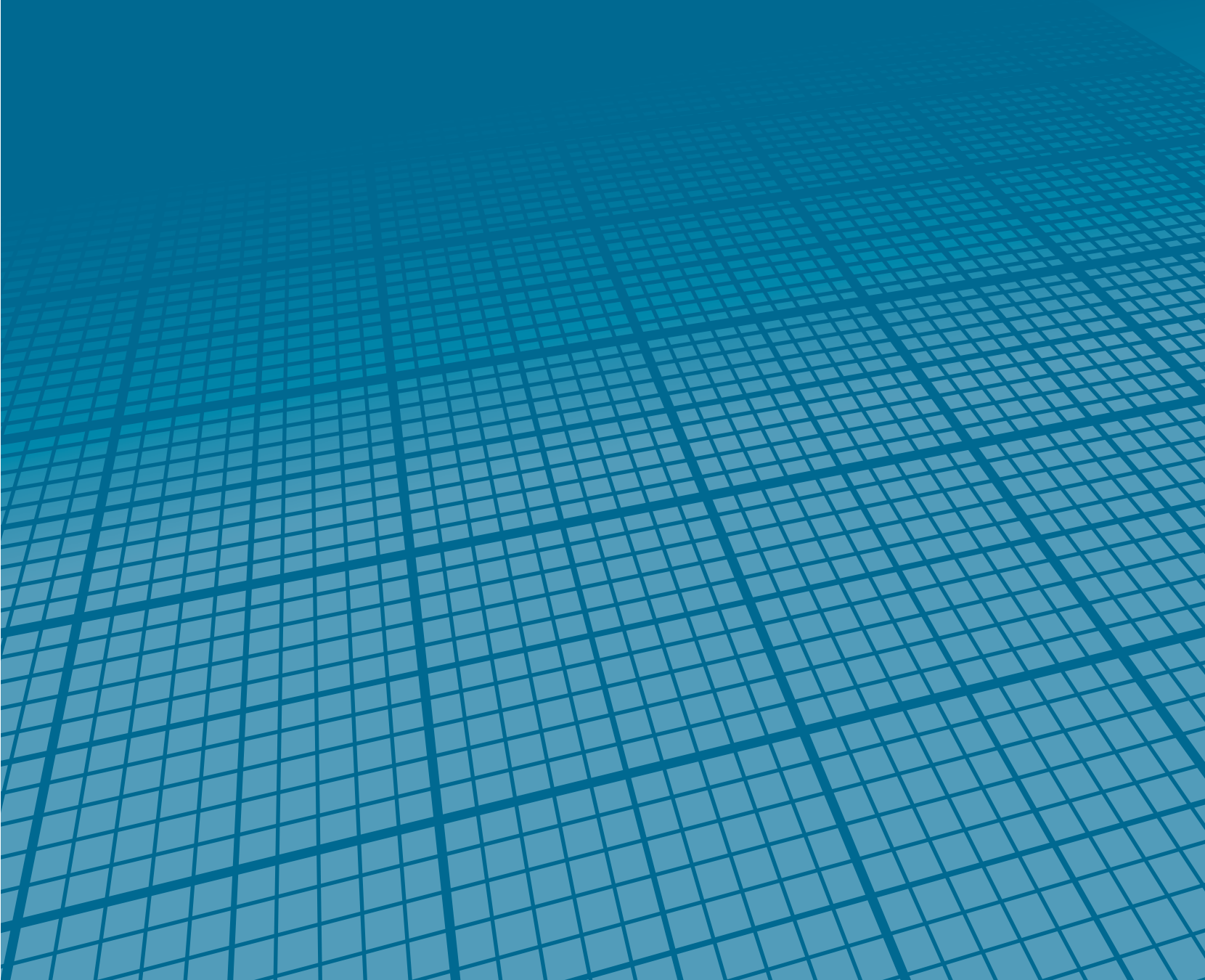
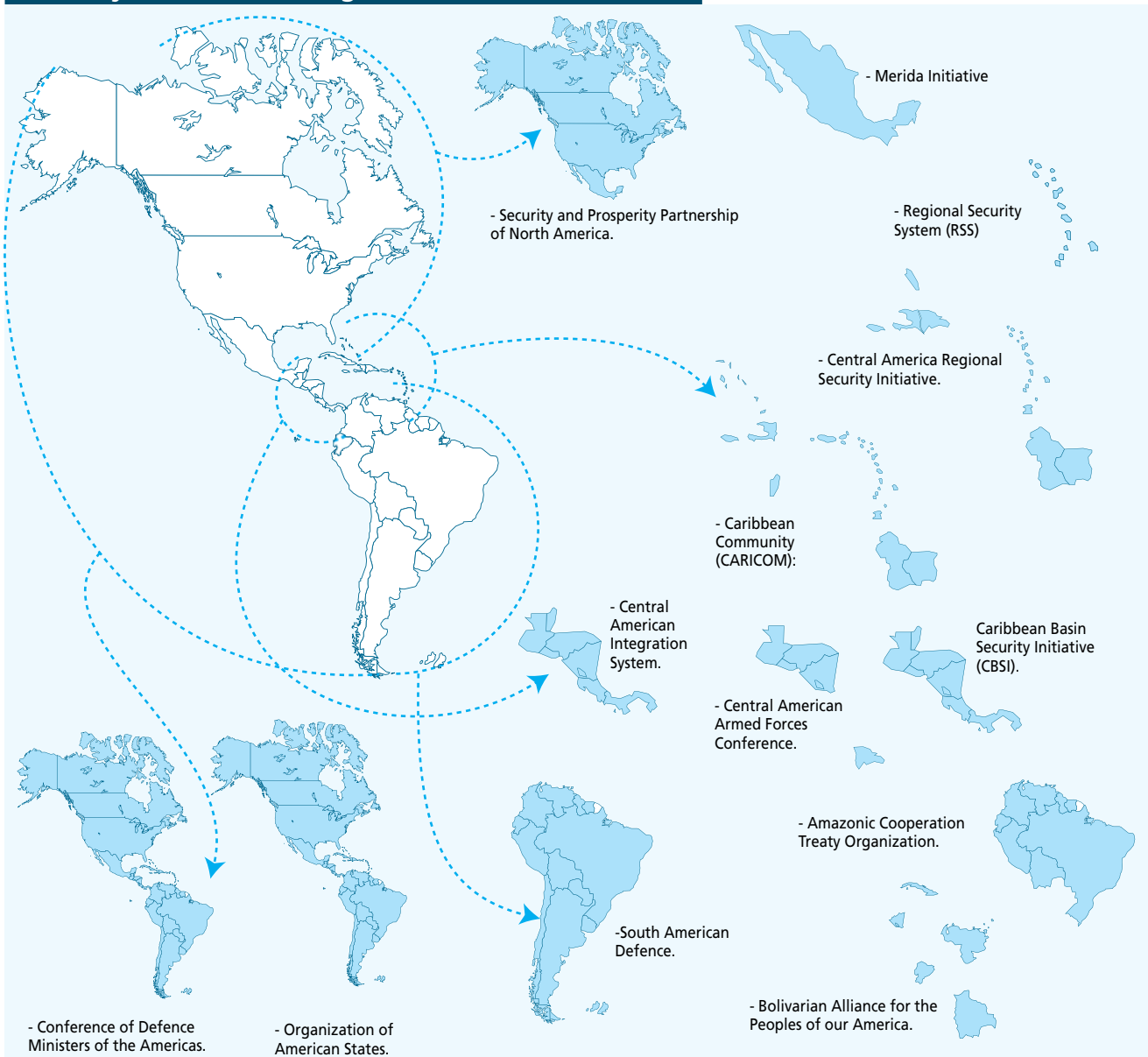


Chapter 5:

Hemispheric Relations

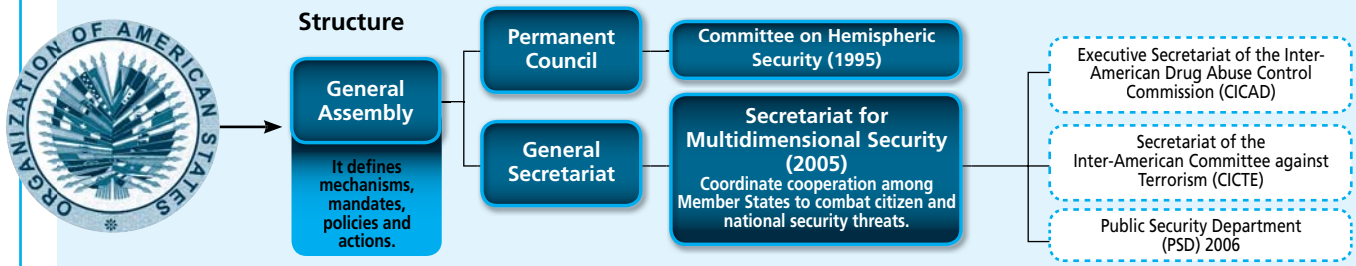


Security and Defence Organizations and Initiatives



* On July 3, 2009, Resolution 1962 expelling Cuba from the OAS was abolished (Cuba ratified it would not return to the OAS).

Organization of American States (OAS)



The 43rd session of the General Assembly of the OAS had as its main theme "For a Comprehensive Policy against the World Drug Problem in the Americas". It took place between June 4-6, 2013 in Antigua, Guatemala. It was declared as fundamental that the Hemisphere continues advancing in a coordinated manner in the search for effective solutions to the global drug problem under a multidisciplinary approach that includes preventive actions to address transnational organized crime, strengthening democratic institutions, and the promotion of local and national development.

Source: Compilation based on the OAS website and Declarations and Resolutions adopted at the 43rd Regular Session of the General Assembly of the OAS.

Committee on Hemispheric Security

It is in charge of studying and making recommendations on hemispheric security, particularly on those entrusted to it by the Permanent Council or the General Assembly. In recent years, the following actions have been carried out according to the issues addressed:

Hemispheric Security

Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003)

- Meeting of Ministers of Public Security of the Americas, MISPA IV (Medellin, Colombia – 21-22 November, 2013). Recommended actions focused on cooperation, coordination and mutual technical assistance between the institutions responsible for public security; development of regional and bilateral exchanges of operational information and promoting the creation and strengthening of crime and violence observatories.
- Follow-up to the Special Conference on Security: the 2013 and 2014 OAS General Assemblies have reaffirmed commitment to the Declaration on Security in the Americas.



Confidence and Security Promotion Declaration of Santiago (1995)

- Celebration of the V Meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs). Achievements in the implementation of CSBMs were evaluated, highlighting the importance of presenting annual reports by member countries. (Washington D.C., 2013/02/28).

Anti-Personnel Mines

- Launch of the report on the program of Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines whose objective it is to provide financial, technical, logistical and administrative support to Member States that request it in order to assist their efforts of mitigating and eliminating the impact of landmines in their villages and their economies. It evaluated the advances of the national programs (2013).

Transnational Organized Crime

- IV Meeting of the Technical Group on Transnational Organized Crime (2013/03/07). Evaluated the creation of an Inter-American Committee against Transnational Organized Crime (CIDOT).
- Meeting of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime, (2014/04/24-25) where the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime and Strengthening of Hemispheric Cooperation (adopted in 2010) were evaluated.

Criminal Gangs

- Presentation of the report "Follow-up on the Regional Strategy to Promote Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Criminal Gangs" in which the initiatives being implemented by the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security are presented: Gang Truce in El Salvador, Gang Treatment throughout Central America, Partnership in Opportunities for Employment through Technology in the Americas (POETA) and CICAD's Training and Certification Program (2013).

Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States of the Caribbean

- Resolutions submitted and approved by the General Assembly (every year).
- Celebration of the "Special Security Concerns of Small Island States of the Caribbean" meeting (2013/04/22).

Source: : Compilation based on the Report of the President on the Activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013; Declarations and Resolutions adopted at 41st, 42nd, 43rd and 44th Regular Sessions of the General Assembly of the OAS and the website of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, Report of the Rapporteur on the V Forum on Confidence- and Security- Building Measures (March 2013).

Inter-American Defence Board (IADB)

Created in 1942, it is an international forum made up of civilian and military representatives appointed by the Member States, who provide technical and educational advice on military and defence matters in the hemisphere. Its structure consists of a Council of Delegates (President, Vice-president, delegations of Member States); a Secretariat and the Inter-American Defence College (IADC).

In November 2013 the First Inter-American Meeting of Military Organizations was held, with the purpose of reviewing the structures of these organizations and strengthening mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation with the IADB. Officials from CAA, IANC, CONJEFAMER and SICOFAA participated.

One of the tasks carried out by the IADB for the OAS is an inventory of confidence-building measures (CSBMs). In March 2013, a special working group on the issue, composed of representatives from Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States was organized. That year six forums were carried out in order to produce a report on effectiveness and recommendations regarding CSBMs in the region.

Member States:

Antigua and Barbuda*	Chile*	Haiti*	Peru*
Argentina*	Colombia*	Honduras*	Suriname
Barbados*	Dominican Republic*	Jamaica*	Saint Kitts and Nevis*
Belize	Ecuador (1)	Mexico*	Trinidad and Tobago*
Bolivia	El Salvador*	Nicaragua*	United States*
Brazil*	Guatemala*	Panama*	Uruguay*
Canada*	Guyana*	Paraguay*	Venezuela

* Countries with delegates in the Council (information May 2, 2014). Most delegates also exercise functions in their countries' permanent Mission to the OAS or as an attaché of their country to the United States. The Secretariat has 45 advisors from Brazil (16), Canada (1), Chile (3), Colombia (12), Dominican Republic (5), Mexico (2), Paraguay (1), Peru (3) and United States (2).

(1) Ecuador began the process of disaffiliating itself with the IADB in February 2014. The IADB's statute states that requests take effect one year after being informed, making it effective in 2015.

First Inter-American Logistics Conference

After the creation of the Inter-American Logistics Cooperation System (SICoLog), in April 2013, it was determined that the Inter-American Logistics Conference would be held in October of that year. The aim of the conference was to discuss the coordination of the logistical function necessary to support member states in humanitarian aid, natural disaster, search and rescue, peacekeeping, and humanitarian demining operations, among others. How to improve the interoperability of forces and assess the capabilities of joint action was one of the main themes.

Source: Annual Report 2013, website and information provided by the Inter-American Defense Board, Report of the First Inter-American Meeting of Military Organizations (2013), and website the Brazilian Navy.

Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CDMA)

The CDMA is a unique meeting of regional ministers of defence. It brings together 34 countries of the hemisphere to meet every two years. It is a forum, the objective of which is to advance towards reciprocal knowledge, analysis, debate and exchange of views and experiences on defence and security, as well as any other interaction mechanism to allow its fulfilment. It has an ad-hoc structure, as it has no formal permanent secretariat. The countries offer themselves as hosts. Its decisions are not binding.

Themes on the Agenda

I Williamsburg, 1995 (United States) Measures to increase transparency, military confidence and improve security. Cooperation on defence measures. The Armed Forces in 21st Century democracy	VII Managua, 2006 (Nicaragua)* Hemispheric security system, scenarios and sub-regional regimes. Measures for increasing mutual trust, security and cooperation in multinational operations in the Americas. Modernization and transformation of defence institutions.
II Bariloche, 1996 (Argentina) New dimensions of international security. New roles. Institutional framework and relations between defence systems.	VIII Banff, 2008 (Canada)* Assistance in natural disasters. Assistants in large national and regional events. Peacekeeping operations.
III Cartagena, 1998 (Colombia) The hemispheric security system and its mechanisms for regional development. Complementary functions of armed forces in democratic societies. Hemispheric cooperation in the fight against terrorism, illicit drugs, and illicit arms, munitions and explosives trafficking.	IX Santa Cruz, 2010 (Bolivia)* The consolidation of peace, trust, security and cooperation in the Americas. Democracy, Armed Forces, Security and Society. Regional security and natural disasters. Strengthening hemispheric cooperation.
IV Manaus, 2000 (Brazil) Hemispheric security at the beginning of the 21st Century. Mutual trust on the American continent, current situation and projections for the next decade. Defence and development: possibilities for regional cooperation.	X Punta del Este, 2012 (Uruguay)* Natural disasters, environmental and biodiversity protection. Peace operations. Security and defence validity of the Inter-American Defence System.
V Santiago, 2002 (Chile) Hemispheric security at the beginning of the 21st Century. Mutual trust on the American continent. Defence and society: possibilities for regional cooperation.	XI Arequipa, 2014 (Peru)* Coordination of the specialized conferences of the armed forces institutions with the CMDA. Cooperation in military health. Cooperation in search and rescue capabilities. Defence and environmental protection. Sharing experiences on the participation and effectiveness of the armed forces in matters of security in the region and the hemisphere.
VI Quito, 2004 (Ecuador)* The new hemispheric security architecture. Mutual trust and security in the hemispheric security system. Defence, development and society: the possibility for cooperation.	

* Conferences that included civil society in the process.

Inclusion of Themes in Final Declarations

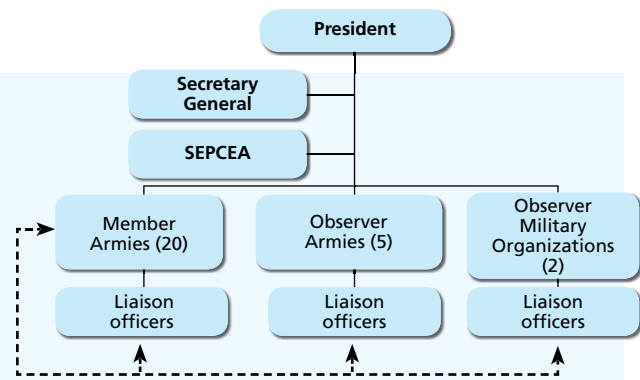
	Bariloche	Cartagena	Manaus	Santiago	Quito	Managua	Banff	Santa Cruz	Punta del Este
Condemning outlawed armed groups/terrorism.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Civil society contribution.							↓	•	•
Inter-American Convention: transparency in conventional weapons.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cooperation on natural disasters.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Humanitarian demining.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•
HRRR/IHL education.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Military education/training.							↓	•	•
Promotion of meetings and exchanges.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Civilian training/inclusion.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•
Multiculturalism.								↓	•
Multidimensionality/new threats according to domestic laws.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•
Non-proliferation.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•
Peace operations.	↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gender perspective.				↓	•	•	•	•	•
Institutional modernization processes.					↓	•	•	•	•
Small arms and light weapons proliferation.		↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Promotion of confidence-building measures.	↓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Subregional realities/flexible architecture.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•
Democracy-security-economy relation.				↓	•	•	•	•	•
Budgetary transparency.			↓	•	•	•	•	•	•

Source: Compilation based on the final declarations of the Conferences and information provided by the Ministry of Defence of Peru. A grouping of principal topics covered in each declaration is presented.

Conference of American Armies (CAA)

Created in 1960, it is made up of 20 member armies (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela). Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname took part as observers, as well as the CFAC and IADB.

Its purpose is to act as a debate forum for the exchange of experiences among the continent's armies

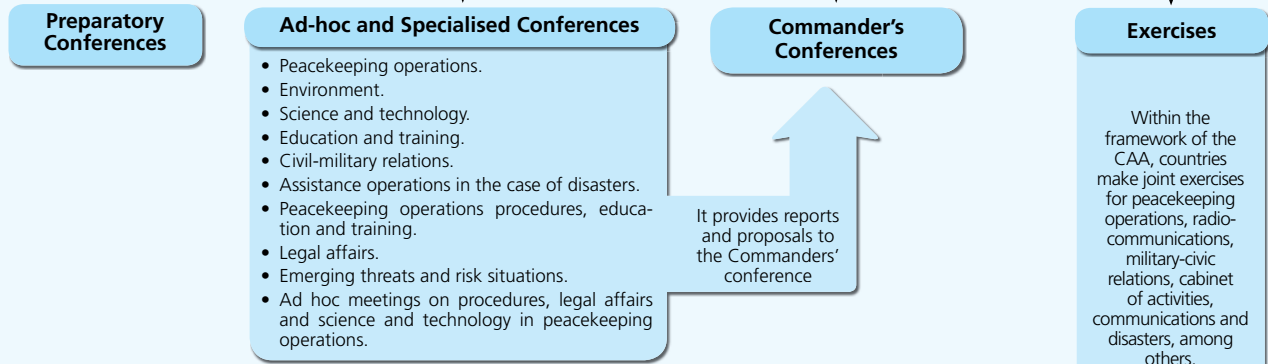


Cycles, themes and activities

XXVII – 2006-07 Brazil	XXVIII – 2008-09 Argentina	XXIX – 2010-11 Peru	XXX – 2012-13 Mexico	XXXI – 2013-14 Colombia
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The CAA and its contribution to Peacekeeping Operations (developed under the United Nations mandate) and assistance operations in cases of disasters through the creation and implementation of mechanisms and procedures to improve the collective capacity of their members and their interoperability.

2 YEAR CYCLE



Objectives of Colombia Cycle 2014-2015:

- To continue the work that was performed in the XXX cycle regarding Peacekeeping Operations and Support Operations in cases of Disaster.
- Exchange experiences on new challenges to hemispheric defence, the role played by member armies to confront them, identifying possible procedures and mechanisms for cooperation.
- Conduct studies related to the bases, experiences and conclusions reached by expanding the traditional role of armies in the face of the new challenges to defence presented in the 21st Century.
- Study the employment of member armies, promoting the exchange of knowledge and experience regarding interagency operations, identifying the most appropriate competences and capabilities for contemporary armies.

During the 28th Conference (2009), the CAA procedural guidelines for disaster assistance were approved.

The Special Conference on the Environment evaluates the role of military institutions in the face of climate change in the sub-regions of the Americas and analyzes capabilities to respond to natural disasters.

Since 2012 **Communications Exercises CEA** have been carried out. The aim of the 1st Communications Exercise (2012) was to develop the operational and functional capacities necessary to maintain the operational and functional capabilities of the CEA's radio network. 14 armies participated: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, United States, and Uruguay. Participants exchanged information on their respective situation having been affected by the hypothetical hurricane Guadalupe.

In 2013, the II Communications Exercise evaluated the communications procedures developed to be able to establish a communication network in cases of emergency, linking the communication centers of participating armies with the facilities of the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the CEA (then, Mexico). 19 armies participated: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Regional Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations carried out the Cabinet Exercise for the Application of the CEA Peacekeeping Operations Manual in Guatemala in December 2012. The exercise aimed to apply knowledge of planning and implementation in the pre-deployment, deployment and redeployment of PKOs during basic tactical procedures.

The CAA has approved the Peacekeeping Operations Manual including, among other issues, the various levels and phases of training, responsibilities and gender issues.

Source : Compilation based on the websites of the Conference of American Armies, Colombian Army, the Chilean Army and Ministry of Defence and the Secretariat of National Defence of Mexico; Bulletin No. 2 of XXX cycle of the SEPCEA, Press Release No. 35-cl-2012 of the Ministry of National Defence of Guatemala.

System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)

Created in 1961, the SICOFAA is a system which seeks cooperation among the region's Air Forces. It promotes training, knowledge and experience exchanges to strengthen the capabilities of the Air Forces -and their equivalents- in order to provide support to its members' requirements. According to its 2012-2027 Strategic Plan, its strategic areas are humanitarian aid and institutional strengthening.

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama (National Aero Naval Service), Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. **Observers:** Belize, Costa Rica (Air Surveillance Service), Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Mexico.

In April 2014 the III Cooperation Exercise was held in Peru. Delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, United States, and Uruguay participated. The exercise aimed to coordinate and train the capacities of countries in joint humanitarian assistance and disaster response actions.

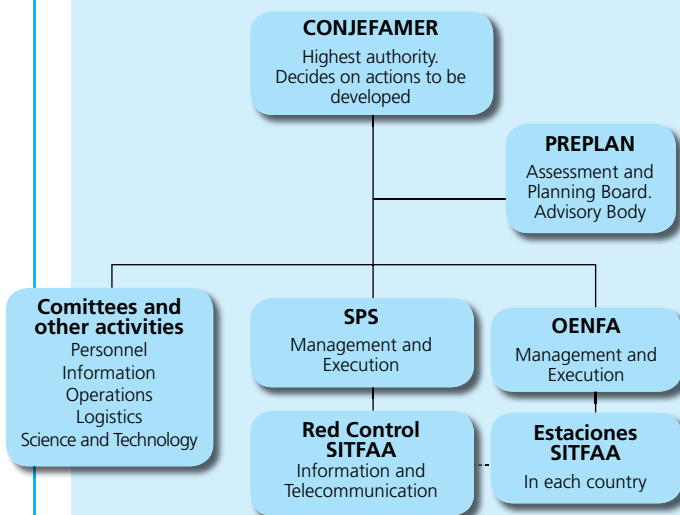
InterAmerican Air Forces Academy (IAAFA)

The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) was founded on March 15, 1943. It is located in Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, United States. Its stated mission is to train and educate the military forces to build and generate abilities for the support of world stability and security, while generating academic and cultural relations. It offers training courses for Officers (ISOS) and professional training courses for Non-Commissioned Officers (INCOA).

Conference of the Chiefs of American Air Forces (CONJEFAMER)



Functional organization



2012-2017 Master Plan – SICOFAA

Its general purpose is to position SICOFAA as an agile and effective response mechanism on humanitarian aid during disasters, through the following specific goals:

- Strengthening mechanisms for support and integration among Air Forces and their equivalents in the region.
- Optimizing the response capability of the Air Forces and their equivalents in response to disasters emerging in the region, which may require SICOFAA to intervene.
- Optimizing technical capabilities inherent to the planning and development of combined air operations.
- Promoting the establishment of a common doctrine of aerospace safety.

The Master Plan is part of a Strategic Plan (Planestra 2012-2027) which establishes the strategic areas and purposes, including the projects to be implemented.

Strategic Areas	Objectives	Proyects
Enhance the System's operational capacity to provide humanitarian aid SICOFAA's institutional strengthening	-Operational readiness -Aerospace Security	• Exercises of Cooperation II (cirtual) and III (real). • Promoting a culture of aerospace security.
	-Training -Inter-institutional Coordination -Optimization of SICOFAA according to a New Approach	• Fostering regional knowledge and experience exchange. • Increasing the levels of exchange with regional organizations. • Updating SICOFAA organizational structure. • Improving SICOFAA telecommunications and IT system.

Source: Compilation based on information attained on the website of the Permanent Secretariat of SICOFAA, the Combined Air Operations Manual for Humanitarian Aid and Disasters (2011), and SICOFAA's Planestra Strategic Plan 2012-2027 and Director Plan 2012-2017.

Inter-American Naval Conferences (CNI)

They started in 1959 and are held every two years. Their purpose is to study common naval concerns and promote permanent professional contacts.

Member countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network and the IADB have observer status.

The XXVI Conference was held in September 2014 in Argentina.

Specialized Inter-American Naval Conference of Intelligence

The X edition of these meetings was held in October 2013 in Mexico, with the participation of representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and United States. Issues related to maritime security such as drug trafficking, human trafficking and organized crime in the region were discussed. The next meeting will be held in 2015 in the Dominican Republic.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Inter-American Naval Conference, the Brazilian Navy, the Navy of Peru, and the Navy of the Dominican Republic.

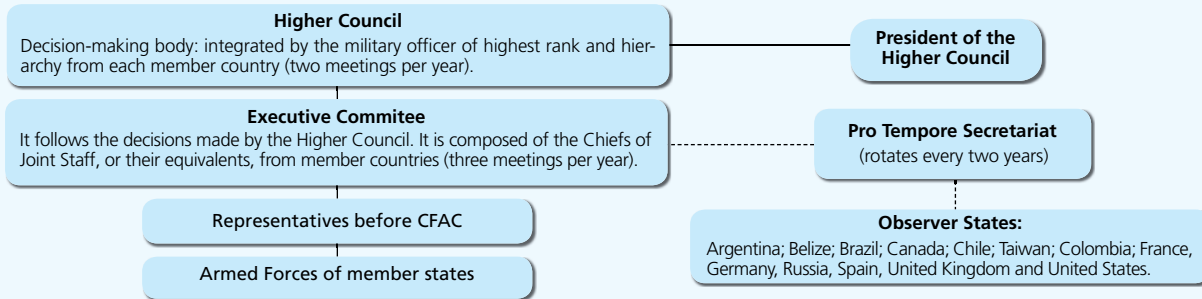
Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC)

The CFAC was created in 1997 as a forum to promote permanent and systematic efforts for cooperation, coordination and mutual support among the Central American Armed Forces.

Members: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Observers: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States. CFAC is an observer member of the Conference of American Armies.

In January 2014 the Dominican Republic assumed the Presidency of the Higher Council.



CFAC coordination authorities have met over the last years, reaching agreement and making advances on the following issues:

Fight against common threats (organized crime, drug-trafficking and criminal gangs)

CFAC's Plan of Integrated Cooperation to Prevent and Counteract Terrorism, Organized Crime and Related Activities includes: periodical reports on threats and operations to counteract such threats; ongoing information exchange; exchange of experiences; (virtual and practical) training exercises; coordinated actions on land, at sea or in the air; particular operation plans in each country; meetings of Border Unit Commanders; Manuals for interoperability of land, air and sea forces. Among other fields, penitentiary security is also discussed. Diverse mechanisms, such as the Meeting of Commanders of Border Units between Nicaragua and Honduras, and El Salvador and Honduras, form part of the outcomes of the plan.

Humanitarian aid and natural disasters

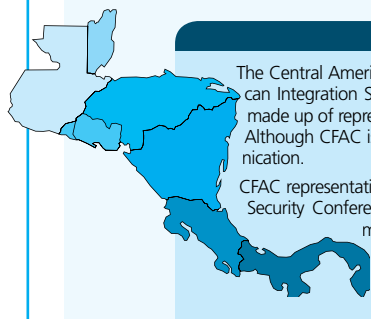
Since it was created in 1999, the Humanitarian and Rescue Unit (UHR-CFAC) has rendered assistance during extreme natural disasters (hurricanes, tropical storms and depressions, floods and droughts) affecting the region.

Peacekeeping Operations

Cooperation in this field gave rise to the creation of the Peacekeeping Operations Unit (UOMP – CFAC) in 2004, which in 2012 analysed the creation of the CFAC Battalion. Staff training is provided at CREOMPAZ in Guatemala, where the Induction Course on Peace Operations

Institutional Development and Educational Exchange

Annual program on military confidence-building measures. Educational exchange program for cadets, of rotational character. Industrial and logistics commercial mechanisms. Cooperation on health-care service exchange among the Armed Forces.



Regional coordination

The Central American Security Commission works at the level of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and is composed of a Sub-Committee of Defence, made up of representatives of the Ministries of Defence of SICA member countries. Although CFAC is not part of SICA, both institutions maintain permanent communication.

CFAC representatives take part in high-level meetings, such as the Central American Security Conference (CENTSEC) sponsored by the United States Southern Command. CFAC also collaborates with other regional institutions, such as the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC) and the Central American Commission of Maritime Transport (COCATRAM).

One of the areas in which CFAC regularly works is military health. In April 2014 CFAC's XIII Specialized Activity in Military Health was carried out in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

CFAC takes part in simulation exercises and drills of the Humanitarian Allied Forces (FAHUM), as well as in activities on information exchange and multi-national coordination organized by the US Southern Command.

Sources: Compilation based on the Agreement Creating CFAC (1997); Regulation of CFAC (2008); Annual Report of the Army of Nicaragua (2012), webpages of CFAC, the Ministry of Defence of El Salvador and Guatemala, Nicaraguan Army, the Ministry of National Defence of Honduras; SICA and COCATRAM.

Central American Integration System (SICA)

Within the framework of the 11th Meeting of Central American Presidents (Tegucigalpa, Honduras on 13 December 1991), the Tegucigalpa Protocol was signed, giving rise to the Central American Integration System (SICA) and replacing the old Central American States Organization (ODECA). SICA is the political institution that deals with economic, political and social integration matters.

Four years later (15 December, 1995), the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America was signed as a supplementary instrument of the Tegucigalpa Protocol, and became a regional legal instrument on security. The Treaty resulted in the Democratic Safety model and introduced the Central American Security Commission as a subsidiary authority subordinated to the Meeting of Presidents and the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers in order to coordinate, assess, follow up and formulate proposals on regional security.

Member States: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama.

Central American Security Strategy

Created in 2007, and with a revision published in 2011, it is an instrument created by SICA member states to coordinate their joint actions in the area of security. It operates along four pillars: combatting crime; violence prevention; rehabilitation, reinsertion and penitentiary security; and institutional strengthening.

Sources: Website of SICA, Public Security Index: Central America (RESDAL, 2013).

UNASUR's South American Defence Council (CDS)

Creation: December 2008. A Forum for Cooperation, Consultation and Coordination. It is attended by the Ministers of Defence of UNASUR member countries and senior representatives of Foreign Affairs Ministries.

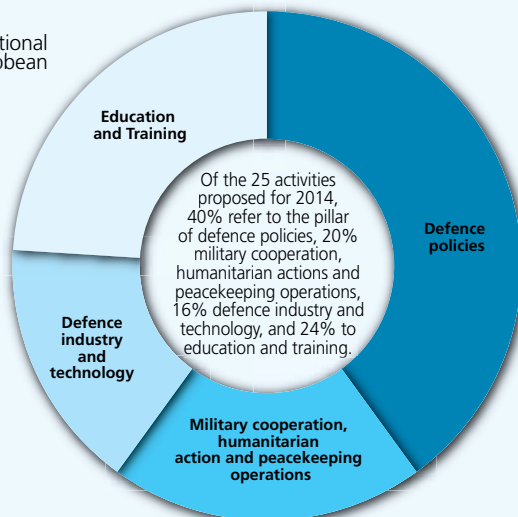
Objectives:

- Consolidate South America as a "peace zone"
- Build a South-American identity in the area of defence, based on subregional and national characteristics while contributing to the strengthening of Latin America and Caribbean unity.
- Generate consensus to reinforce regional cooperation in the area of defence.

When the CDS was created, the political will to peacefully settle disputes and promote hemispheric and sub-regional peace and security prevailed. Under these principles, a positive consensus was achieved excluded three aspects:

- The CDS is not conceived as a collective security organization.
- The body does not deal with security issues.
- The CDS does not identify common adversaries.

The period and presidency pro tempore of the South American Defence Council coincides with the UNASUR Presidency (during 2013-2014 the Secretariat of the Council was headed by Suriname).



Activities carried out per country

Key

Defence policies	Military cooperation, humanitarian action and peace operations	Defence industry and technology	Education and training
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Venezuela

2013	6	2	3	2
2014	4	0	1	0

Colombia

2013	4	0	2	1
2014	3	1	1	2

Ecuador

2013	3	2	1	3
2014	5	1	2	1

Peru

2013	7	3	0	2
2014	4	4	1	1

Bolivia

2013	0	0	0	2
2014	0	0	0	1

Chile

2013	4	3	1	1
2014	1	3	0	1

Guyana

2013	3	1	1	2
2014	0	0	0	0

Suriname

2013	3	0	0	2
2014	5	0	0	1

Brazil

2013	3	2	4	3
2014	3	3	3	1

Paraguay

2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	1	0	0

Uruguay

2013	1	1	1	2
2014	1	0	1	0

Argentina

2013	1	2	3	4
2014	6	4	3	2

South American Defence Expenditure Registry

The first version of the South American Defence Expenditure Registry was presented at the Executive body's meeting in February 2014. The report presents information between 2006-2011, and its content remains unavailable to the public.

South American Defence School (ESUDE)

It is a higher studies center for training civilians and members of the military in defence. Its creation was approved at the XI Regular Meeting of the Executive Body of the CDS and V Regular Meeting of the CDS, in February 2014. The first meeting of the ESUDE was conducted in April 2014 in Quito.

South American Registry of Military Inventories (RESIM)

In the IX Regular Meeting of the Executive Body of the CDS and the V Regular Meeting of the CDS in February 2014, the Chilean delegation presented the final report on a methodology for making military inventories transparent. Use of the South American Military Inventory Form (FOSIM) was approved. The reports should be submitted by countries to the Centre for Strategic Studies (CEED) - technical manager for the organization of the registry - prior to July 2014.

Agreements and Events (2013-2014)

- Second Meeting of the Working Group responsible for proposing a methodology for making the region's military inventory transparent, with the exposition and debate focusing on observations and proposals in relation to the Manual and Use of FOSIM.
- International Event "New Dimensions of Regional Integration and Security" in Buenos Aires, organized by CEED and CDS.
- II Exercise for Application of the Methodology for Making South American Military Inventories Transparent, a line of work established by the 2012 CDS Action Plan.
- Joint Declaration on Cyber Defence, signed by Argentina and Brazil.
- I Forum on "Regional Defence Policies and Strategies", and the IV Event "Conceptual Approaches to Defence, Risk and Threats to the Region", developed in Venezuela.

Source: Compilation based on the website of the South American Defence Council, Action Plans of the South American Defence Council (2013 and 2014), the Act of the IX Meeting of the Executive Body of the CDS and the Act of the Second Meeting on Methodologies for Making Military Inventories Transparent in the South American Region.

Bilateral Agreements (2010 -2014)

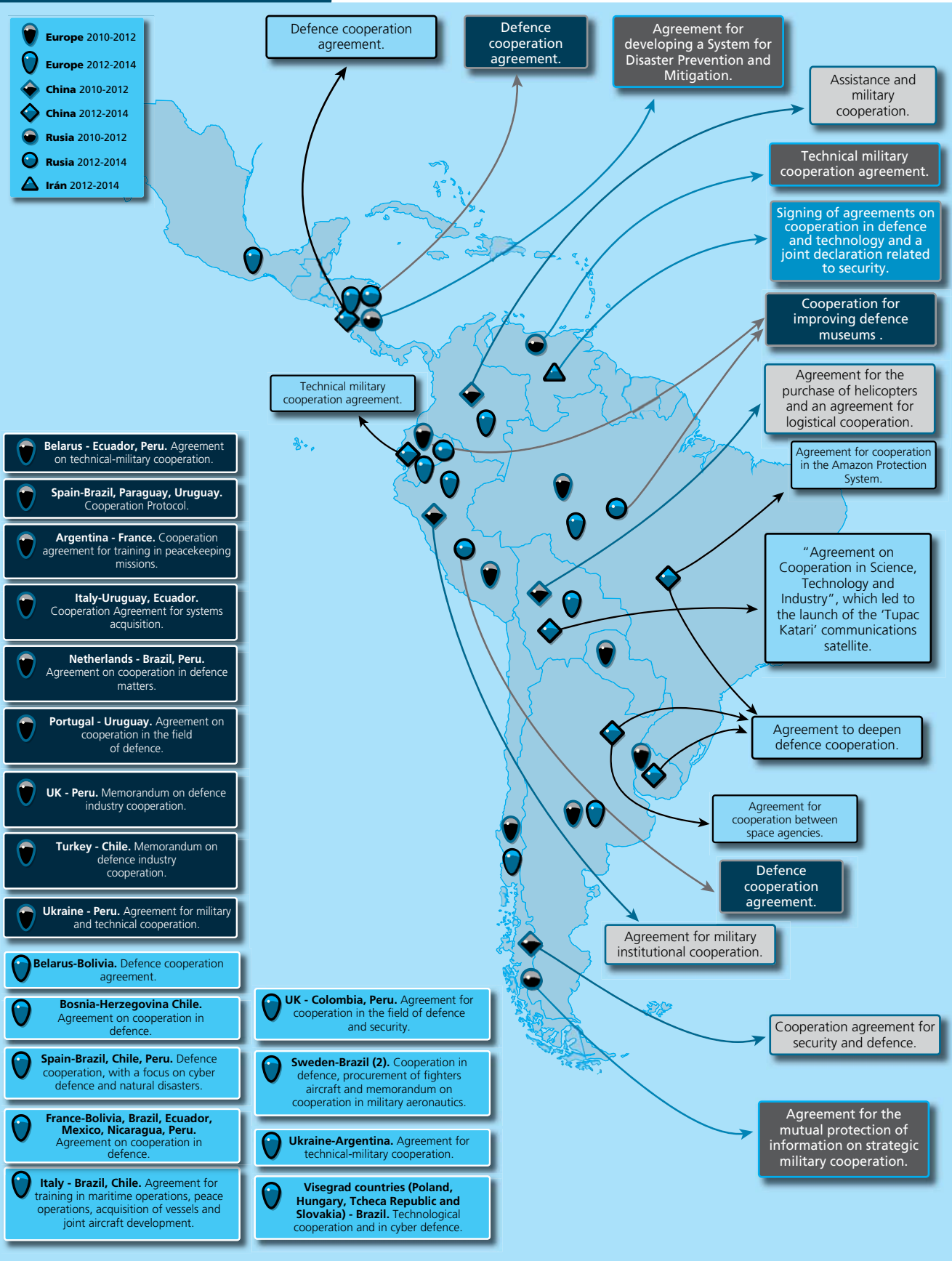


	Southern Cone	Central America and Mexico	Andean Region	Canada and United States	Caribbean	Europe	Africa	Asia
Argentina Year signed:								
2010-2012	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
2012-2014	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
Bolivia Year signed:								
2010-2012	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
2012-2014	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	2
Brazil Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	1	6	1	0	2	3	1
2012-2014	1	0	2	0	3	6	6	5
Chile Year signed:								
2010-2012	4	0	3	1	0	1	0	2
2012-2014	1	5	2	0	0	3	0	0
Colombia Year signed:								
2010-2012	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	2
2012-2014	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Costa Rica Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom. Republic Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador Year signed:								
2010-2012	3	2	3	0	0	3	0	0
2012-2014	3	0	6	0	1	1	0	2
El Salvador Year signed:								
2010-2012	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Nicaragua Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2012-2014	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Panama Year signed:								
2010-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012-2014	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Paraguay Year signed:								
2010-2012	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
2012-2014	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru Year signed:								
2010-2012	4	0	2	1	0	4	0	1
2012-2014	2	1	5	1	0	3	0	2
Uruguay Year signed:								
2010-2012	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
2012-2014	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Venezuela Year signed:								
2010-2012	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
2012-2014	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Information on the agreements signed, participant countries, and the issues agreed on is reflected in the “The Countries” section.

Sources: Compilation based on the Institutional report of the Ministry of Defence of Bolivia (2013), Annual report of the Ministry of Defence of Colombia (2011 and 2012), Activities report of the Armed Forces of El Salvador (2013), Activities reports of SEMAR and SEDENA of Mexico (2013), Annual report of the Nicaraguan Army (2011 and 2012), Annual report of the management of the Uruguayan National Government (2013). Webpages of Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, and Venezuela; of the Argentine Navy, Argentine Army, Armed Forces of El Salvador, Nicaraguan Army, Colombian Air Force, Chamber of Deputies of Chile, Bolivarian System of Communication and Information, of the Presidency of Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay.

Links with other Continents



Source: Annual Institutional Report of the Ministry of Defence of Bolivia (2013), Annual Report on the Management of the National Government of Uruguay (2012), Annual Report of the Nicaraguan Army (2012), websites of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, and the Ministries of Defence of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, of the Ministry of Popular Power for Science and Technology of Venezuela, of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil (Portal Brasil) and of the Argentine Navy.

US Southern Command

US Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), headquartered in Miami, Florida, is one of the nine Unified Combatant Commands (UCC) of the Department of Defence. It is charged with the task of providing planning, operations, and security cooperation for 31 countries in the Americas, with the exception of Mexico (which is part of the Northern Command⁽¹⁾), and the islands that constitute States or territories under European sovereignty (territories under the administration of the United States are also exempted). It also has jurisdiction over part of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (the waters adjacent to Central American and the Caribbean countries, between the 30° and 92° West meridians) and the Gulf of Mexico. U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command (COMUSNAVSO) is responsible for naval operations in the assigned region, acting together and in cooperation with Southern Command. The Panama Canal is also under Southern Command's scope of action.

Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATFS)

The working group has the mission to detect, follow-up and support interdiction to disarticulate illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the Eastern Pacific. It is located in Key West and has representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Mexico, Peru, Spain, The Netherlands, and United Kingdom.

Its key strategic purposes include the following:

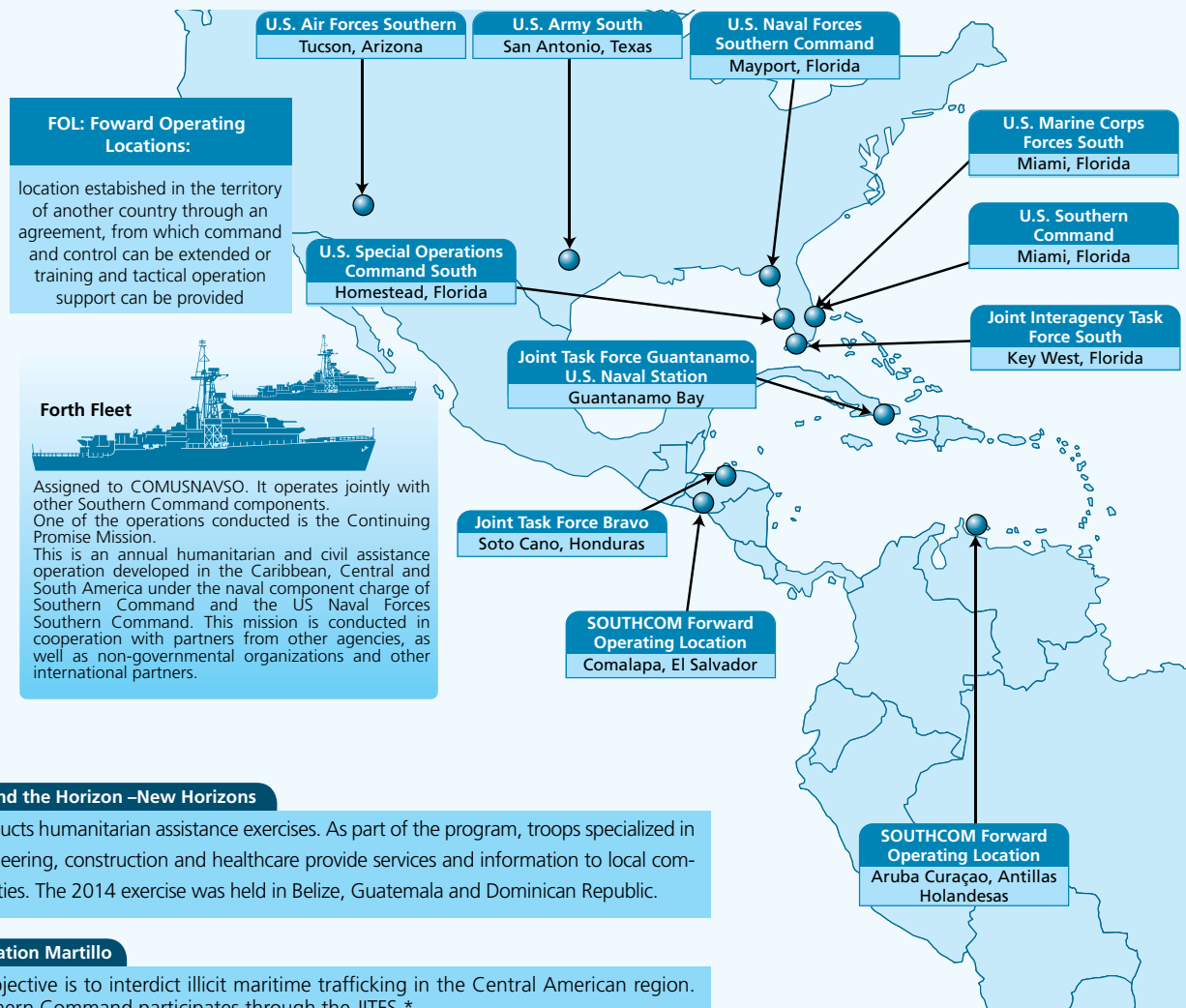
- Supporting allied countries and other agencies it works with, in order to counteract illicit trafficking.
 - Strengthening security capabilities through bonds established with allied countries.
 - Positioning the United States as a leader and an allied actor through information exchange, support to regional initiatives and inter-agency cooperation, as well as private sector and NGO cooperation.
 - Building a long-lasting relationship to enhance security, stability, governance and prosperity.
- In line with this, annual exercises are conducted, rotation is carried out and advisory assistance is provided.

SOUTHCOM Security Assistance Offices in the Americas⁽²⁾

Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(1) It comprises the continental territory of the United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the surrounding waters up to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Florida Strait and parts of the Caribbean to include Bahamas, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

(2) Each office is composed of at least one serving military person established in the US embassy. Its missions include providing financial and technical assistance, transfer of resources, and training and services to host countries, as well as promoting military-military contacts.



Beyond the Horizon –New Horizons

Conducts humanitarian assistance exercises. As part of the program, troops specialized in engineering, construction and healthcare provide services and information to local communities. The 2014 exercise was held in Belize, Guatemala and Dominican Republic.

Operation Martillo

Its objective is to interdict illicit maritime trafficking in the Central American region. Southern Command participates through the JITFS.*

* More information is found in the Public Security section.

Source: Southern Command Office of Public Affairs, websites of US Southern Command and United States Army South and *Command Strategy 2020*, Southern Command.

Initiatives of the United States State Department

The US State Department develops diverse initiatives that, in cooperation with other government agencies, are destined to bring assistance in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. These include military assistance funds:

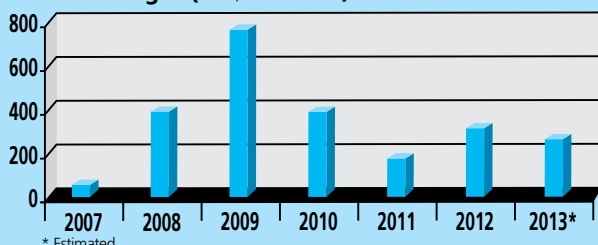
Merida

Created in 2007, initially it was divided between Merida-Mexico, Merida-Central America (now CARSI) and Merida-Caribbean (now CBSI). It initially centered around training and equipping forces to combat organized crime and violence.

Objectives: In 2013, it was decided to change Merida's focus, focusing on four pillars:

- 1. Disrupt Organized Criminal Groups:** For which an operational structure and training are provided to Mexican forces.
- 2. Strengthen the Institutionalization of the Rule of Law.** Supporting institutions with the creation of communication and data transmission system.
- 3. Border Issues:** With the installation of modern equipment for non-invasive regulation.
- 4. Build Strong and Resilient Communities:** Strengthen local institutions, with an initiative for a Culture of Legality, which aims to combat corruption and produce the most effective means for state action.

Merida Budget (US\$ millions)



Note: : More information on the CBSI (Caribbean Basin Security Initiative) is found in the Caribbean section, and information on CARSI (Central American Regional Security Initiative) in the Public Security section.

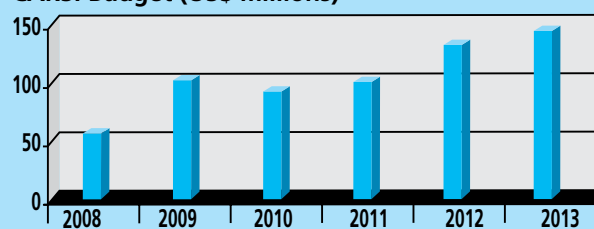
CARSI (Central American Regional Security Initiative)

Regional security cooperation program between the United States and Central America. CARSI funds programs ranging from technical assistance and training to strengthening the institutional capacities of governments and improving the economic and social situation of the population in general.

Pillars

1. Creating a safe environment for citizens of the region.
2. Operate on the movement of offenders to and between countries.
3. Support the development of government capacity.
4. Reestablish effective state presence and security in high-risk communities.
5. Promote improved levels of cooperation among the countries of the region.

CARSI Budget (US\$ millions)

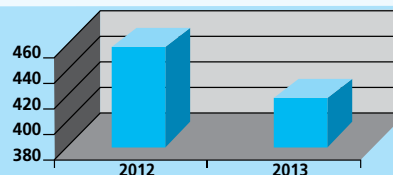


Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI)

Its name since 2009, once "Plan Colombia" had finished.

Objective: Support the Consolidation Plan of the Colombian government through regional development programs that contribute to establishing and constructing State presence in areas disputed by groups linked to organized crime.

CSDI Budget (US\$ millions)



Exchange Activities - Courses in Military Institutions

During the 2013 – 2014 period the following countries sent personnel to engage in different activities, or training:

Argentina

37 in Brazil; 24 in Chile; 23 in the United States; 9 in Peru; 8 in Spain; 7 in France; 4 in Germany; 4 in China; 3 in Italy; 3 in Paraguay; 3 in Uruguay; 6 in other countries of the region (Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela); 6 in other countries (Sweden, South Africa, Canada, Poland).

Bolivia

9 in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela); 13 in China; 3 in the United States.

Brazil

76 in the United States; 28 in Argentina; 23 in Peru; 22 in Chile; 19 in Colombia; 12 in Canada; 12 in Bolivia; 9 in Uruguay; 9 in Venezuela; 6 in South Africa; 6 in Ecuador; 5 in Nicaragua; 4 in France; 4 in Spain; 7 in French Guiana, Guyana and Haiti (trainers); 3 in Paraguay; 2 in Guatemala; 1 in Australia; 10 on other countries (Germany, Belgium, Holland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Sweden); 1 in China; 1 in Mexico.

Chile

87 in total with Latin America; 67 with other countries across the world (including training of other in Chile).

El Salvador

4 in the United States; 1 in Panama; 1 in Peru; 1 in Dominican Republic; 1 in Germany; 14 with the United States.

México (Navy)

77 in the United States; 27 in Colombia; 7 in Argentina; 5 in Chile; 3 in China; 3 in Canada; 3 in Spain; 2 in Ecuador; 2 in Peru; 1 in Panama; 1 in Uruguay; 1 in South Korea; 1 in Germany.

Panama

33 in Colombia; 29 in the United States; 15 in Nicaragua; 9 in El Salvador; 9 in Ecuador; 6 in Brazil; 5 in Guatemala; 5 in Peru; 4 in Honduras; 4 in Costa Rica; 5 in other South American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru); 3 in Belize; 1 in China; 1 in Russia; 1 in France; 1 in Mexico.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, the Naval Secretariat of Mexico, the Ministry of Public Security of Panama, the Brazilian Army and Navy.

Websites of the Embassy of the United States in Mexico, of the Department of State and Southern Command of the United States; *U.S. Agencies Have Allotted Billions in Andean Countries, but DOD Should Improve Its Reporting of Results Report. Appendix IV: Western Hemisphere Initiatives to Combat Narcotics Trafficking and Related Crimes* United States Government Accountability Office (July 2012), Congressional Research Service Report *US- Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond* (June 2013), Report of the Government Accountability Office of the United States Status of funding, equipment and training for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (March 2013), Congressional Research Service Report *US-Mexico Security Cooperation, The Mérida Initiative and Beyond* (April 2014) and Congressional Budget Justification, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2015, (March 2014).