

Ecuador



Population **16,020,000**

Territorial Extension **256,370 km²**

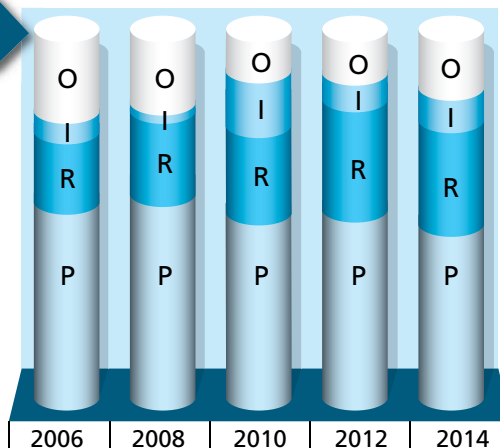
GDP 2014 (US\$) **101,322,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **40,242**

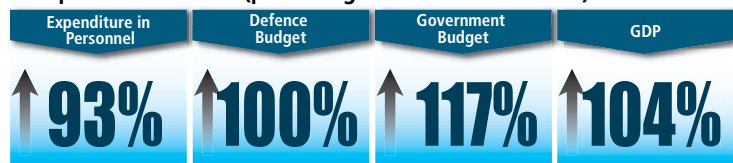
Defence Budget (US\$) **2,773,004,221**

Defence Budget Breakdown

- P:** Salaries and other benefits
- I:** Investment
- R:** Retirement and pension funds
- O:** Other expenses



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



Source: Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2014), CEPAL website (territory) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

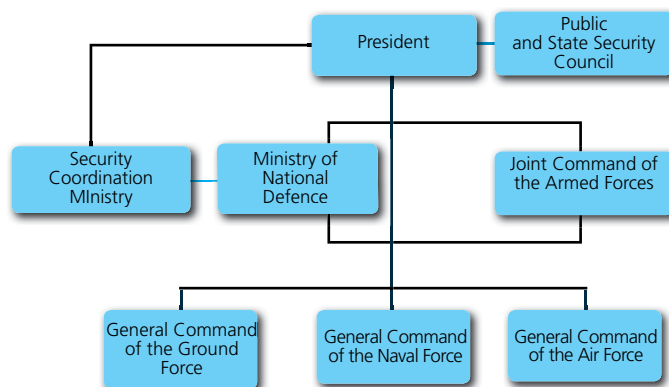
Systems and Concepts

- Organic Act for National Defence (N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last amendment: Act N° 35 - 2009/09/28).
- Public and State Security Act (N° 35 - 2009/09/28. Last amendment: N° 263 - 2014/06/09).

Military Organization

- Armed Forces Pensions Act (N° 30 - 1961/11/06. Last amendment: 2011/03/09).
- Armed Forces Personnel Act (1991/04/10. Last amendment: 2009/06/08).
- Armed Forces Social Security Act (N° 169 - 1992/08/07. Last amendment: N° 399 - 2011/03/09).
- Law for the recognition of armed combatants in conflict (N° 83 - 1995/03/31. Last amendment: 2007/07/18).
- Law amending the Criminal Code to classify crimes committed in the military and police service (2010/05/19).
- Law for the recognition of national heroes and heroines (2011/03/09).

The Defence System



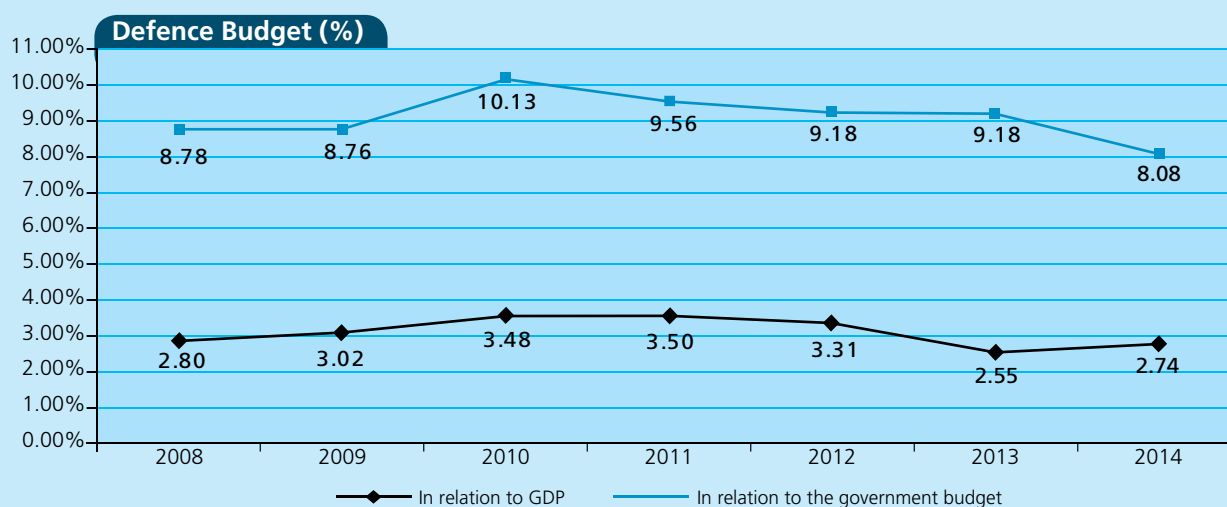
The President may request the advice of the Public and State Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Presidents of the National Assembly and the National Court of Justice, the Ministers of Coordination for Security, Defence, Government, Police and Religion, Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the General Commander of the Police. The Ministry of Coordination for Security is responsible for the global planning and coordination of the bodies that make up the Public and State Security System. The Ministry of Defence is the political, strategic and administrative organ of national defence. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is the highest organ of planning, preparation and strategic conduction of military operations. The Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committee.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last amendment: 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).

Source: Compilation based on the aforementioned legislation.

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	1,388,349,715	15,817,954,065	49,597,000,000
2009	1,679,073,897	19,167,809,880	55,613,000,000
2010	2,156,832,116	21,282,062,279	61,958,000,000
2011	2,288,966,006	23,950,249,957	65,308,000,000
2012	2,396,048,031	26,109,270,276	72,466,000,000
2013	2,396,048,031	26,109,270,276	94,144,000,000
2014	2,773,004,221	34,300,637,010	101,322,000,000



Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Sectors	Personnel	Consumer Goods and Services	Others*	TOTAL
National Defence				
Ministry of Defence	1,241,470,227.00	257,275,060.50	203,149,804.33	1,701,895,091.83
Military Geographical Institute	6,283,436.00	4,735,272.00	7,770,601.63	18,789,309.63
Ecuadorian Space Institute	1,751,985.00	725,918.00	4,959,724.12	7,437,627.12
Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute	148,424.00	1,382,326.00	118,039.00	1,648,789.00
Navy Oceanographic Institute	2,977,056.00	10,210,754.00	1,060,777.00	14,248,587.00
Armed Forces General Hospital N°1	25,404,218.00	21,977,037.76	387,805.24	47,769,061.00
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	150,198.00	84,042.00	174,933.00	409,173.00
Intelligence Secretariat	7,176,322.00	36,327,245.00	5,669,208.94	49,172,775.94
Presidential Protection Service	340,060.00	5,899,031.00	384,421.00	6,623,512.00
Education				
Higher National Studies Institute	3,763,448.44	4,552,964.00	5,153,361.41	13,469,773.85
Armed Forces University-ESPE	32,277,994.00	17,076,715.04	10,673,450.29	60,028,159.33
Social Security				
Armed Forces Social Services Institute**	782,877,990.00		68,634,371.00	851,512,361.00
TOTAL	2,104,621,358.44	360,246,365.30	308,136,496.96	2,773,004,220.70

* It includes other current expenses, transfers and current donations, public works, lasting goods, capital goods and services, personnel expenses for investment and other capital expenditures.

** It excludes financial investment and self-managed budgets from ISSFA. Only that allocated to social security benefits is considered as personnel expenses. Other expenses are included in the item "others".

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado* from 2006 to 2014. For 2013, electoral year and installation of a new government, the budget approved for the previous year is considered as an initial budget, as expressed in the Constitution. The Government Budget is considered as that passed by Congress in the aforementioned law. Investment is considered as that presented in the "Annual Investment Plan". GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, of each year under review. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation. Expressions in Bold Type (Table) make reference to the various defence budget items, which can be found in a sector-based or institutional classification of the Budget Act.

The Ministry of National Defence

Organizational Chart

Date of Foundation
1935

Current Minister (July 2014)
María Fernanda Espinosa

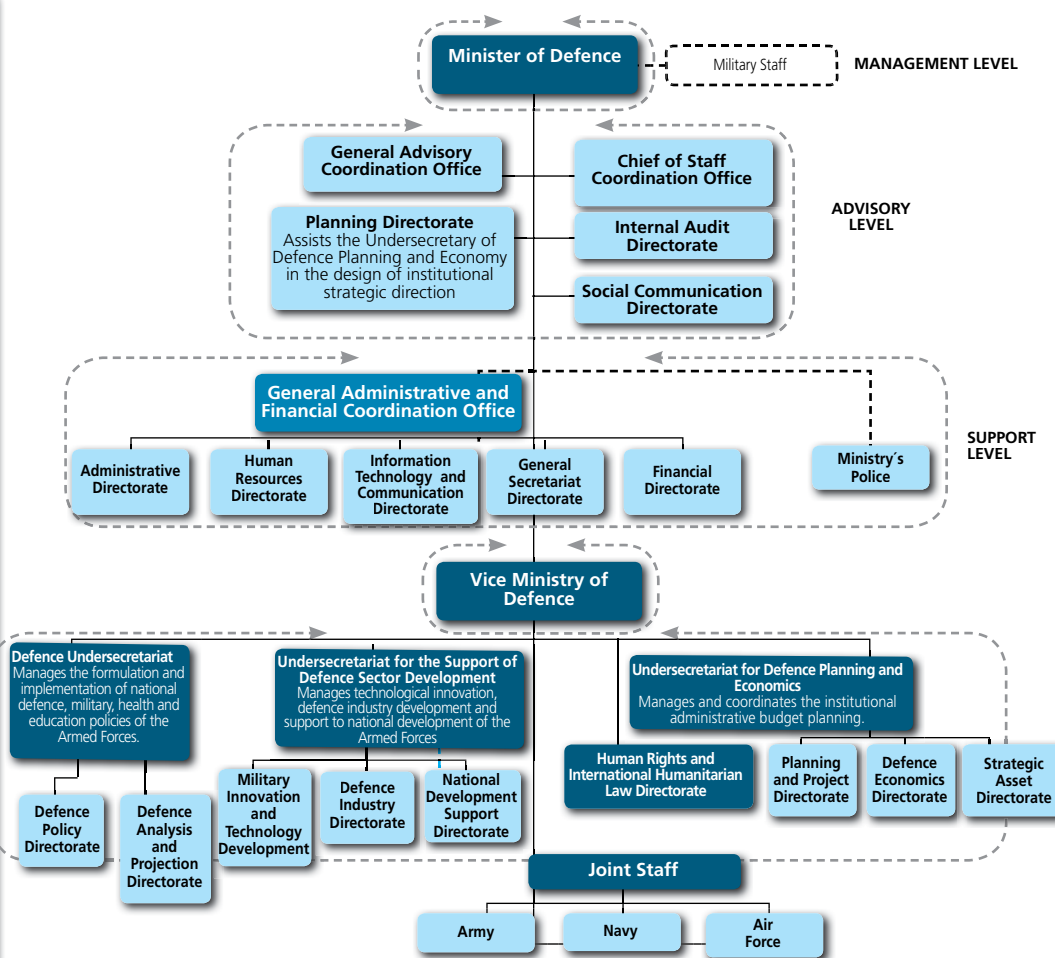
Can military members be Ministers of Defence?
Yes (if they have retired)

Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence
33

Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence
23

Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence?
Sí
Yes (The current Minister, Guadalupe Larriva 2007 and Lorena Escudero 2007)

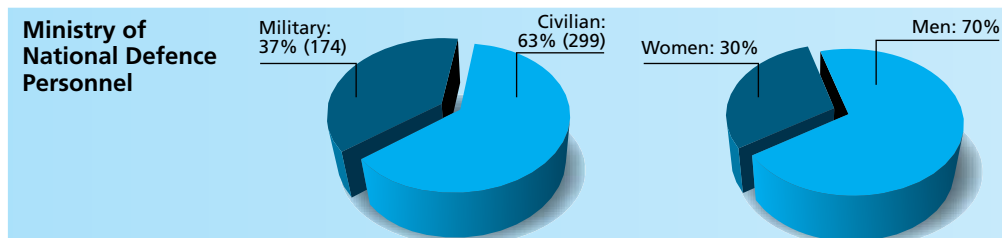
Average stay in the Minister of Defence position
1 year and 4 months.



Source: Compilation based on the website of the Ministry of National Defence.

[The date of foundation is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" becomes part of the Institution's name]

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.



Source: Compilation based on the website of the Ministry of National Defence.

- Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014**
- Memorandum of understanding on deepening cooperation relations in science, technology and defence industry with Argentina (2012).
 - Bilateral cooperation agreement between naval companies to develop joint naval projects with Peru (2012).
 - Agreement for the operation of the Binational Border Attention Centers with Colombia (2012).
 - Agreement for the exchange of students in military training schools with Haiti (2012).
 - Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in defence industry and technology with Peru (2013).
 - Framework agreement for scientific and technological cooperation for the exchange of information, monitoring and promotion of research, training, and validation of information in earth, sea, life and space sciences in the field of defence, with France (2013).
 - Agreement on free military assistance with China (2014).
 - Joint statement on cooperation to strengthen the South American defence identity and joint contributions in the framework of defence policy, with Brazil (2013).
 - Joint statement in order to boost permanent functioning in defence-related initiatives and develop bilateral cooperation with Chile (2014).
 - Act for approval of the Annual Operational Plan to implement defence actions with Colombia (2014).
 - Cooperation agreement to strengthen defence and armed forces museums with Russia (2014).
 - Supplementary agreement on defence cooperation to strengthen exchange on military education with Venezuela (2014).
 - Inter-agency agreement to further collaboration in the development of scientific research studies and projects and preservation of the Antarctic environment with Argentina (2013)

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Argentinian Army, of the Ministries of Defence of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru and Venezuela and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Colombia.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces shall have the fundamental mission to preserve national sovereignty and defend the integrity of the State. (Constitution, Art. 158)

The Armed Forces, as part of the public forces, have the following mission: maintain national sovereignty, defend the integrity, the unity and independence of the State; and guarantee the legal and democratic order of the social rule of law. Moreover, they shall collaborate with the social and economic development of the country; they can participate in economic activities exclusively related with the national defence; and, intervene in the rest of the aspects regarding national security, in accordance with the law.

(Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional, N° 74 – 2007/01/19. Last amendment: Act N° 35 – 2009/09/28, Art. 2)

The **Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Ecuador** is the highest body for the planning, preparation and strategic conduct of military operations and counseling on military, war and national defence policies, and its mission is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity, to support with its contingent national development, to contribute to public and State security and to participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations.

Its Chief is appointed by the President of the Republic from among the three General officers with the higher seniority of the Armed Forces to hold office for a 2-year period.

Specific Missions

Army



To develop ground power to attain the institutional objectives while ensuring defence and contributing to the Nation's security and development in order to reach military strategic planning goals.

Navy



Achieving and maintaining the highest degree of readiness for Naval Power and promote the development of maritime interests, so as to contribute to the defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to the country's social and economic process.

Air Force

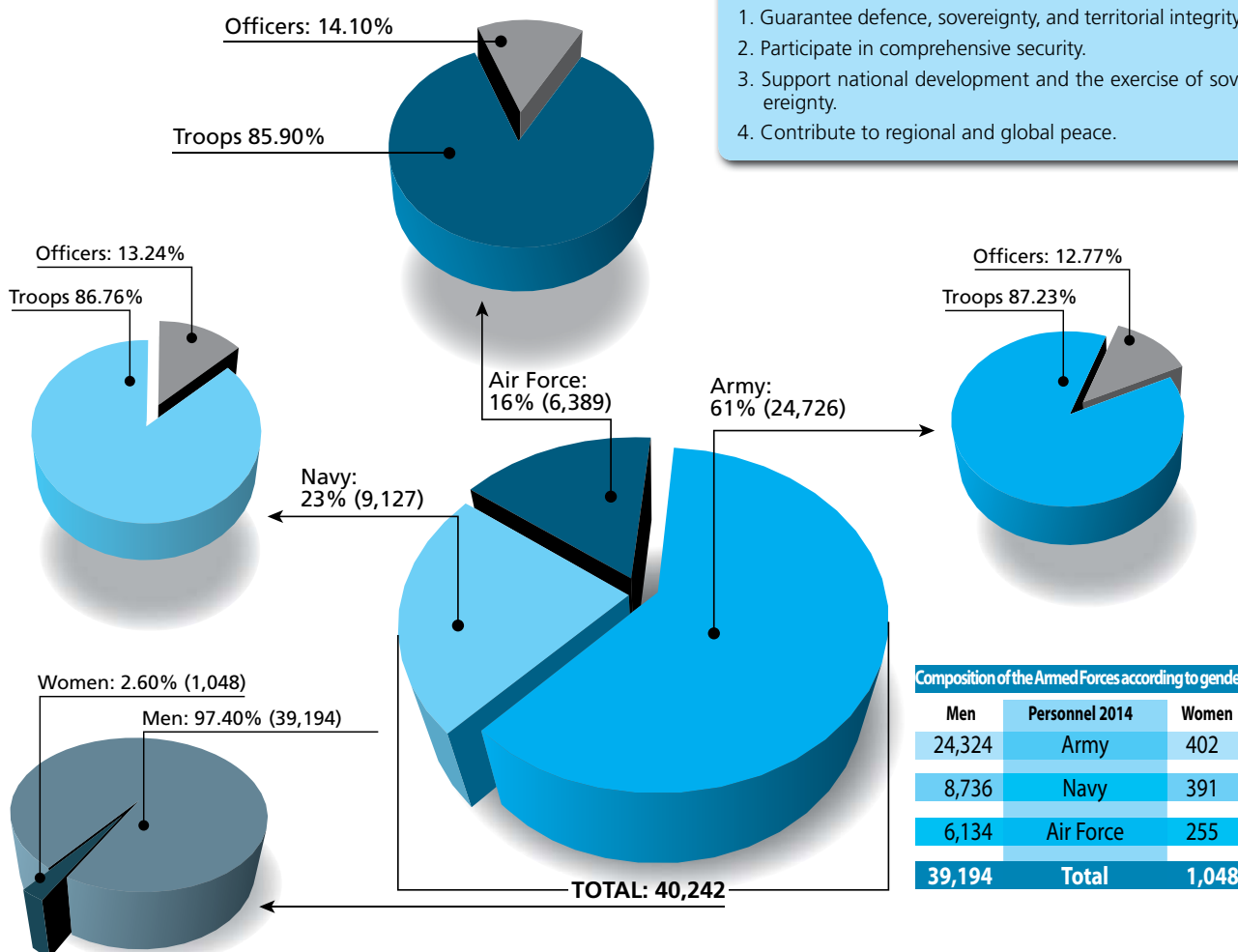


To develop air military power to attain institutional objectives aimed at ensuring the Nation's defence and contributing to its security and development.

Armed Forces Personnel 2014

Total Armed Forces personnel: 40,242

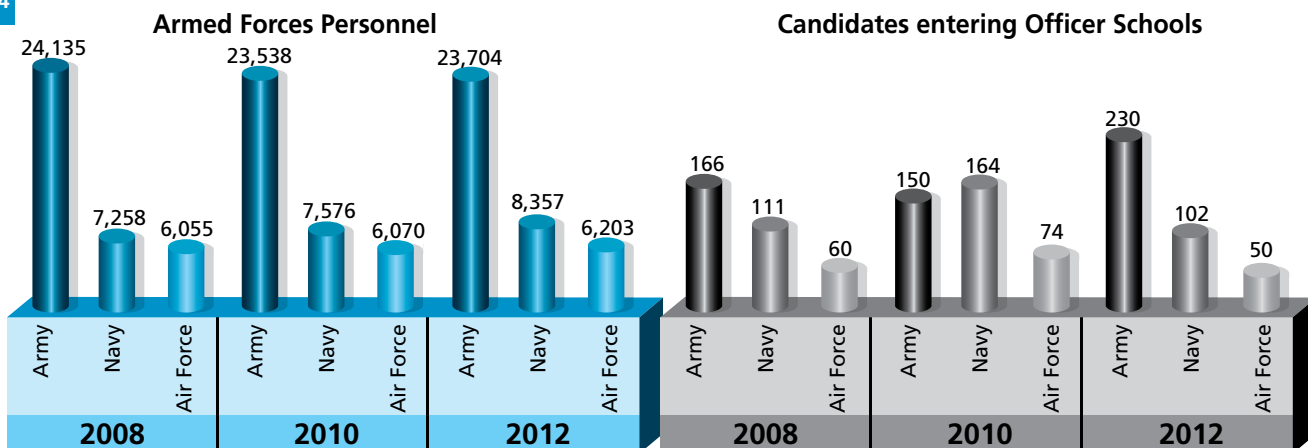
They are distributed across the 3 branches as follows:



The **Political Defence Agenda 2014-2017**, launched in June 2014, provided the Armed Forces with four missions:

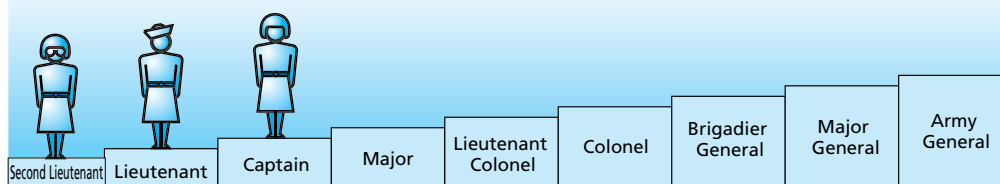
1. Guarantee defence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.
2. Participate in comprehensive security.
3. Support national development and the exercise of sovereignty.
4. Contribute to regional and global peace.

Source: Compilation based on the Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional (N° 74 – 2007/01/19. Last amendment: N° 35 – 2009/09/28), website of the Armed Forces, Agenda Política de la Defensa 2011 and 2014-2017, and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.



Women in the Armed Forces

Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2014)



Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant Colonel in the Navy is Commander, and for the Air Force it is Captain. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

In 2013, the **Gender Policy of the Armed Forces of Ecuador** was published. It seeks to contribute to the integration of women in the military, and to equality of rights and opportunities.

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 2.60 % (1,048) are women.

Civic Military Service

In accordance with the 2008 Constitution, it is voluntary for both men and women, and has a duration of 1 year.

Process:

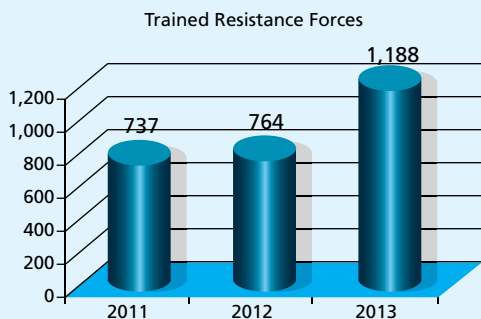
- Registry: process through which citizens update their information
- Qualification: medical exams that evaluate suitability for military service.
- Quarters: (3 calls: February, May and August): those deemed suitable are incorporated into military installations where they will complete the service.

		Army Conscripts			
		1st call	2nd call	3rd call	Total
Class 1994	Organic	6,050	4,827	4,827	15,704
	Total in quarters	6,006	4,069	4,469	14,544
		Naval conscripts			
		1st call	2nd call	3rd call	Total
Class 1994	Organic	600	479	479	1,558
	Total in quarters	620	460	420	1,500
		Air Force conscripts			
		1st call	2nd call	3rd call	Total
Class 1994	Organic	250	199	199	648
	Total in quarters	260	175	185	620

Of the 17,500 conscripts planned for 2013, 15,671 (89.54%) were put in quarters.

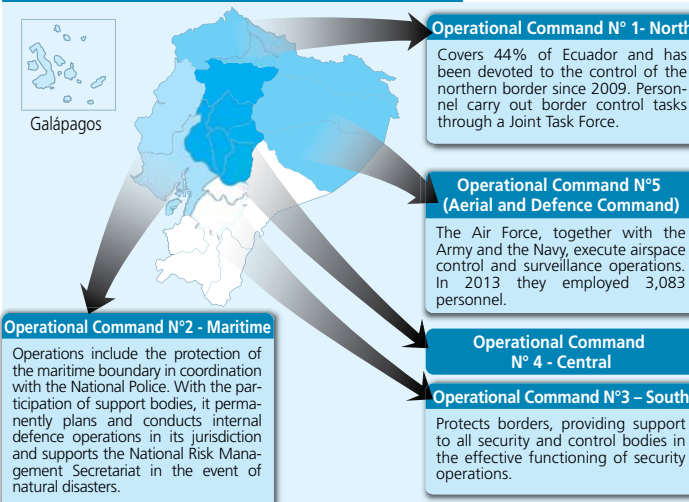
Resistance Forces

They are units formed by reservists who receive military instruction in order to complete the missions laid out in the Defence Plan.



Source: Constitution, Informe de Gestión de Servicio Militar y Reservas de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador (2013) and information provided by the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of National Defence.

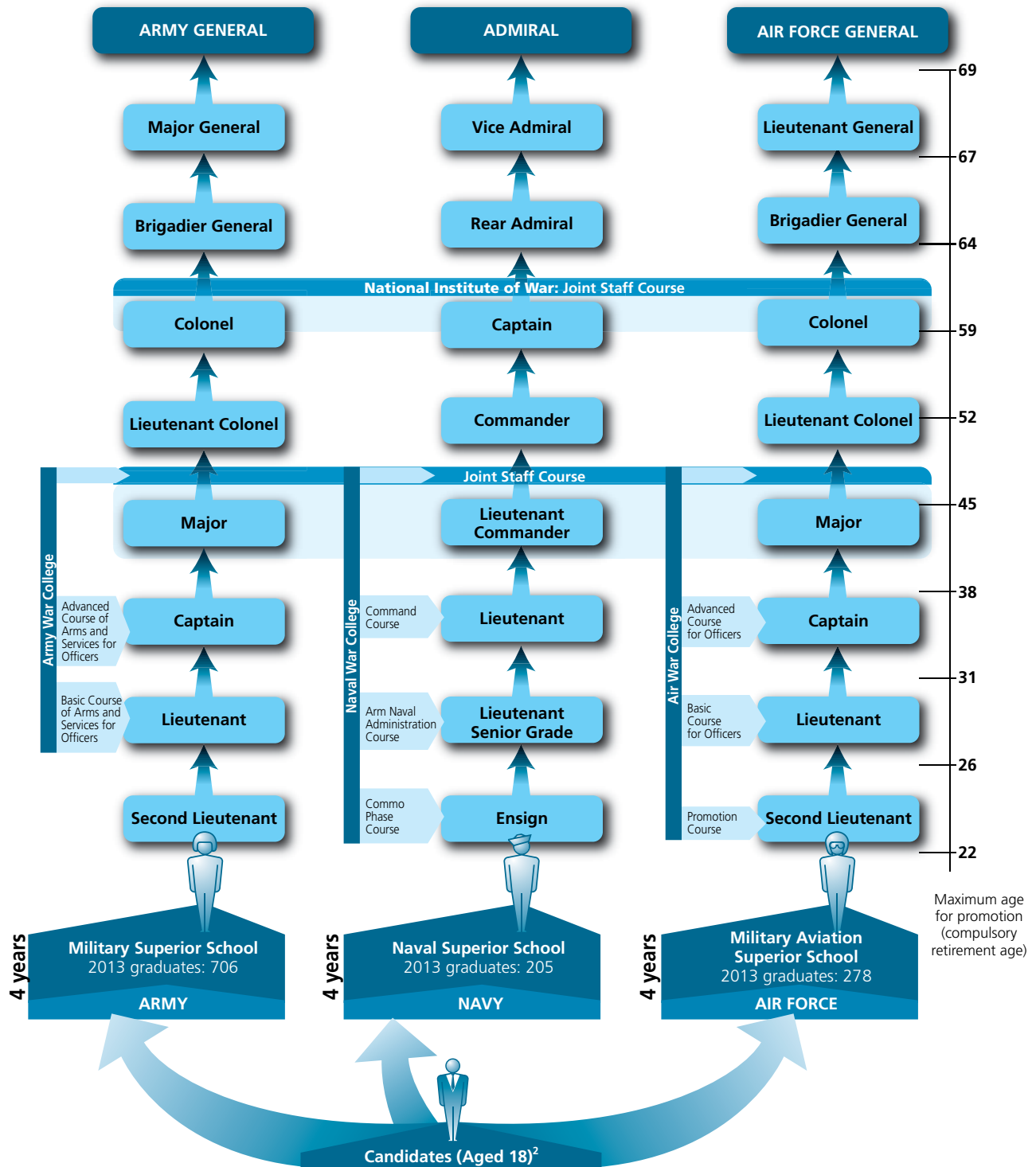
Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



Source: Informe de Rendición de Cuentas de las Fuerzas Armadas (2013), Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas (2013) and website of the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces.

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹



1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the services: Army 18-22 years old, Naval Force 18-21 years old, Air Force 16-21 years of age.

Source: Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas (2013) and website of the Navy of Ecuador.

Defence and the National and International Community

Activities in which defence is linked to:

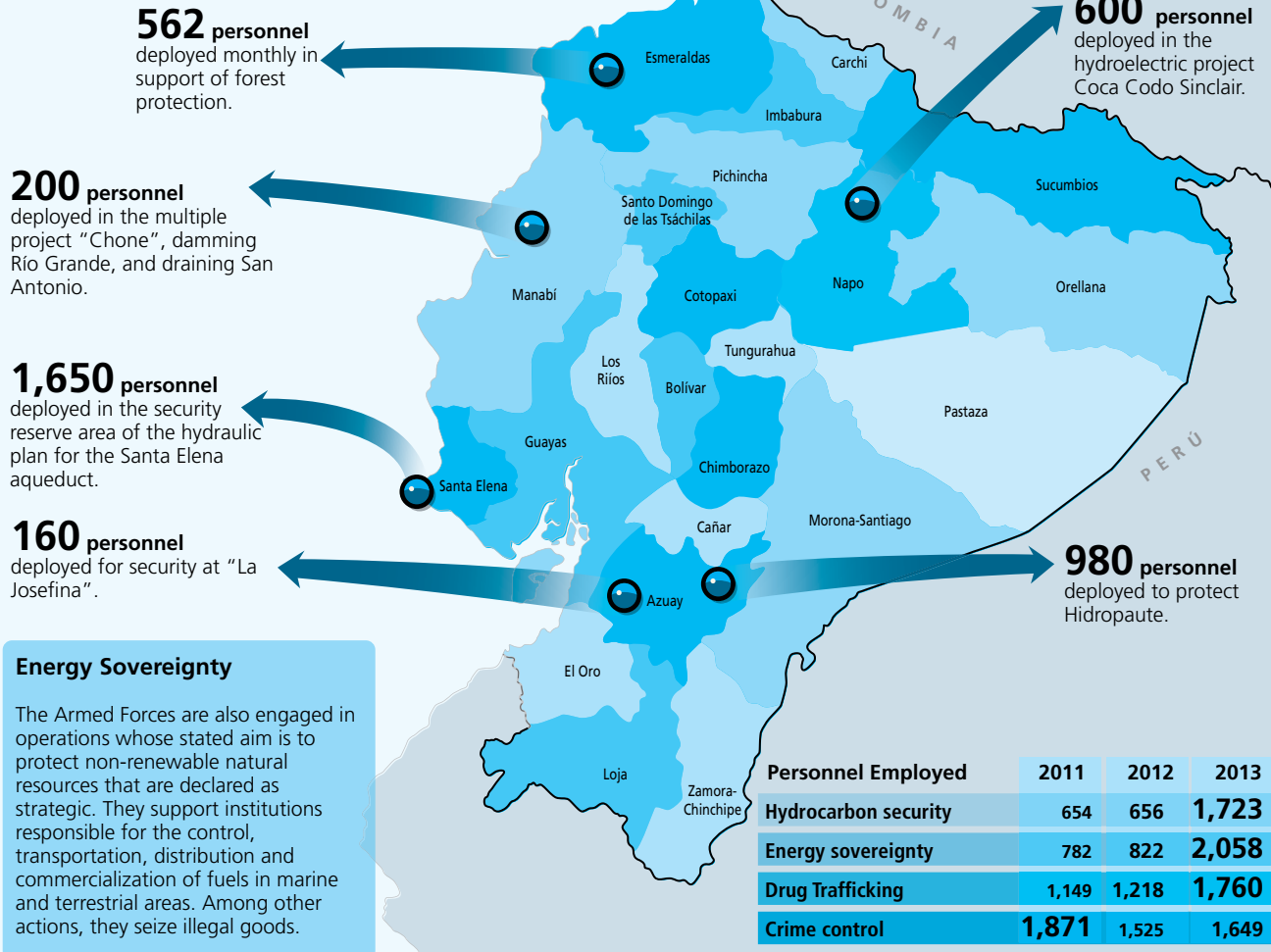
- Social Action
- Environment
- Security
- Natural Disasters
- Drug Trafficking

The Armed Forces and the Environment

Provide permanent security to the installations of important reserves for the country's development. In 2013, operations for the control of reserves of installations have been carried out.

Hydrocarbon Security

Conduct patrols along the oil pipelines; provide security to pumping stations, refineries and to distribution; and immediate support and assistance in emergencies.



Energy Sovereignty

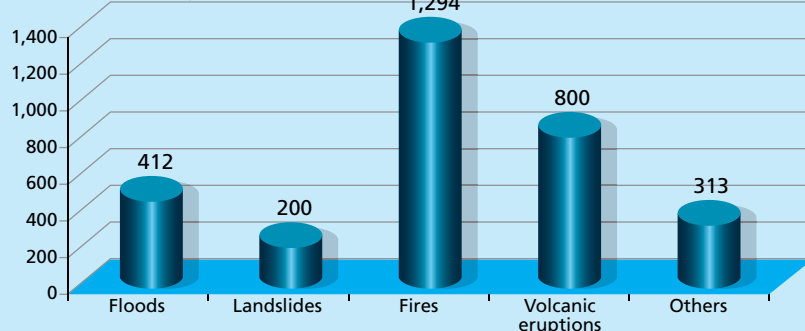
The Armed Forces are also engaged in operations whose stated aim is to protect non-renewable natural resources that are declared as strategic. They support institutions responsible for the control, transportation, distribution and commercialization of fuels in marine and terrestrial areas. Among other actions, they seize illegal goods.

Support to the National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR) in natural disasters, 2013



The Armed Forces, in coordination with the National Risk Management Secretariat, Emergency Operations Committees (COE) and other governmental entities, supported the local population to confront the effects produced by natural or man-made disasters across the national territory.

Personnel employed



Coastal flooding.

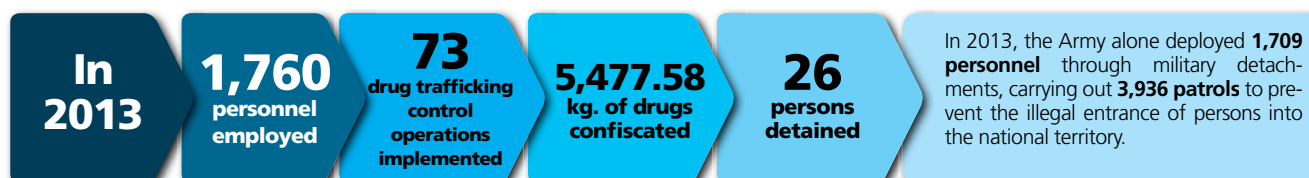
Landslides in Napo province.
Forest fires in the provinces of Loja, Carchi, Imbabura, Azuay, and Pichincha:
 723 hectares affected;
 11 fires controlled (dumping 325,000 litres of water);
 40 flight hours carried out;
Tungurahua Volcano:
 12 activities implemented.

Source: Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas (2013)

Defence and National and International Community

Operations in support of Public Security

Through Operational Commands, the Armed Forces coordinate with the Police, Customs Surveillance Service, members of the Judicial branch, and national and foreign governmental bodies, to exercise the permanent control and surveillance of the areas bordering Colombia and Peru, carrying out military operations against processing, commercialization, and trafficking of drugs.



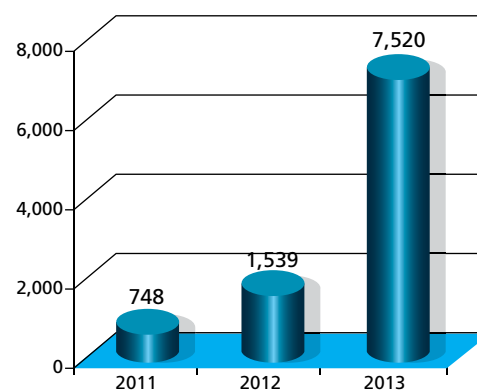
The **Binational Development Plan** for the Region Bordering Peru seeks to impulse and coordinate efforts to accelerate development in the border area. The Armed Forces have collaborated principally in humanitarian demining tasks, in which 662 personnel have been deployed. The following results were obtained for 2013:

137,230 km²
of land cleared.

1,972,874
people benefited in
Ecuador and
1,018,160
in Peru

3,514
mines destroyed.

Personnel from the three branches of the Armed Forces deployed in military border operations



In 2013, in support of the Office of the Vice-President of the Republic, and through the **"Manuela Espejo" Housing Program** (Miduvi) and the **"Joaquín Gallegos Lara" Solidarity Mission**, 1,555 personnel were employed in the departments of Pichincha and Pastaza to provide equipment for 2,905 houses and to provide follow-up support to the 18,849 persons with disabilities that benefited from the program.

The Armed Forces, through the existing agreement between the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing and the Secretariat of Public Works Contracts, carried out the **"Santa Cecilia" project**, which involved the construction of **260 houses**, in 2013.

Collaboration with Haiti

In August 2014, the cooperation agreement signed in 2010, through which the Engineering Body of the Army of Ecuador reconstructed bridges and highways in addition to providing operational training in Haiti for equipment donated by Ecuador, was revised. Furthermore, the commitment made by Ecuador to train 2 aspiring officers and 40 specialist troops in the Soldier Education School (ESFORSE) was ratified.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	52	1
UNAMID (Darfur)	2	-	1	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	1	-	1	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	2	-	1	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	4	-	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	2	-	-	-

MEM: Military experts on mission, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. - MC: Military Contingent

Ecuador contributes 67 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, representing **1.1%** of the total Latin American contribution

Ecuador has the UEMPE; School of Peacekeeping Missions Ecuador, created in November 2003 with the aim of training national and foreign military, police and civil personnel to be deployed on peacekeeping operations.



Source: Website of the Ministry of National Defence, *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas* (2013) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence. Statistics of military and police personnel contributions to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014.