

El Salvador



Population **6,365,000**

Territorial Extension **21,040 km²**

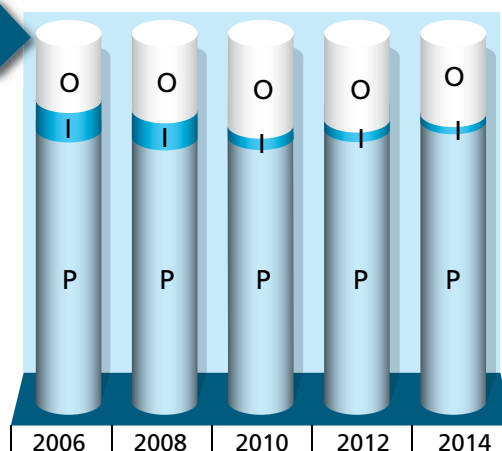
GDP 2014 (US\$) **25,495,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **24,799**

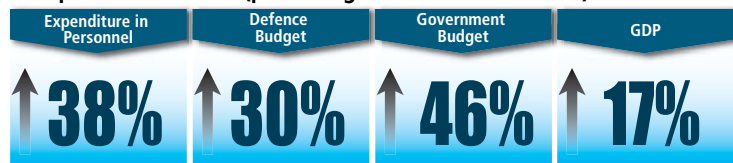
Defence Budget (US\$) **149,455,885**

Defence Budget Breakdown

- P: Salaries and other benefits
- I: Investment
- O: Other expenses



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

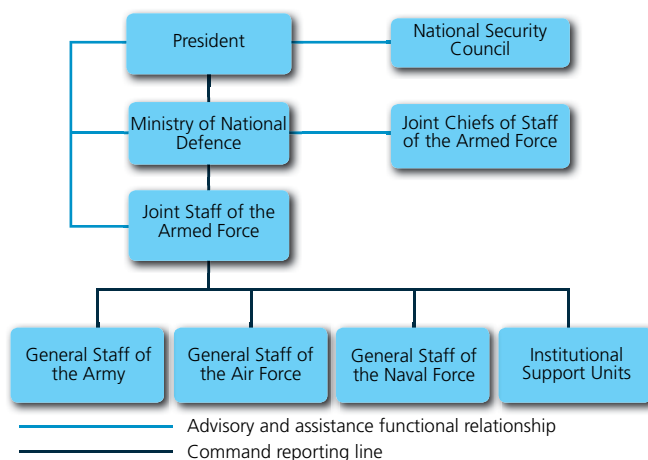
- Organic Law of the Armed Force of El Salvador (DL N° 353 - 1998/07/30).
- Act on the Intelligence Agency of the State (DL N° 554 - 2001/09/21).
- National Defence Act (DL N° 948 - 2002/10/03).

Military Organization

- Military Justice Code (DL N° 562 - 1964/05/29. Last amendment: DL N° 368 - 1992/11/27).
- Act of Military Decorations (DL N° 520 - 1969/10/24).
- Act of the Armed Forces Social Security Institute (DL N° 500 - 1980/11/28. Last amendment: DL N° 1027 - 2002/11/20).
- Act on Military Career (DL N° 476 - 1995/10/18. Last amendment: DL N° 882 - 2005/11/30).
- Act on Fire Arms, Ammunitions, Explosives and similar Articles Control and Regulation (DL N° 665 - 1999/07/26. Last amendment: DL N° 74-75 - 2012/03/30).
- Act on Military Service and Reserves of the Armed Force (DL N° 298 - 2002/07/30. Last amendment: DL N° 664 - 2011/03/31).

Source: Compilation based on the legislation above mentioned.

The Defence System



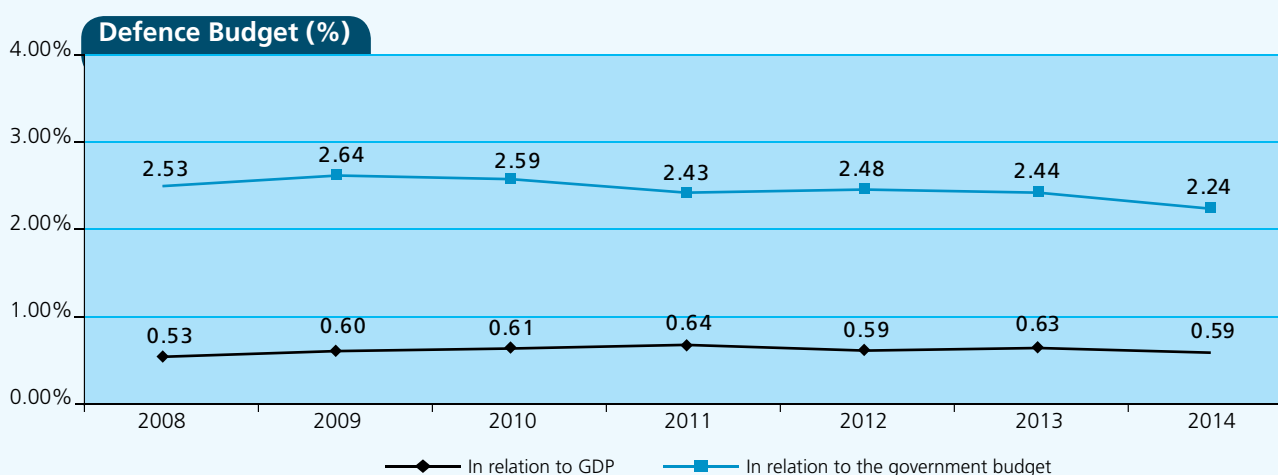
The President is advised by the National Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Government, Economy and Defence, the General Director of the National Civil Police, the Executive Director of the State Intelligence Agency and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defence is the communication line for all the orders issued by the President to the Armed Forces, through the Joint Staff, responsible for the conduction of the branches and the support units, and advisory body for everything related to the employment and administration of the institution. The Joint Chiefs of Staff advise the Minister on aspects related to military policy and the employment of the military power in national defence. The Legislative Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the Defence Committee.

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).

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), *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado y de presupuestos especiales 2014* (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

Budget

| Year | Defence Budget (US\$) | Government Budget (US\$) | GDP (US\$) |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2008 | 115,409,495 | 4,558,300,000 | 21,824,000,000 |
| 2009 | 132,861,405 | 5,038,433,545 | 22,166,000,000 |
| 2010 | 132,874,110 | 5,124,169,115 | 21,805,000,000 |
| 2011 | 145,784,585 | 5,989,727,385 | 22,616,000,000 |
| 2012 | 144,067,030 | 5,814,371,405 | 24,421,000,000 |
| 2013 | 153,316,645 | 6,279,127,770 | 24,512,000,000 |
| 2014 | 149,455,885 | 6,665,549,015 | 25,495,000,000 |



Defence Budget 2014 (in Dollars)

| Branches* | Salaries | Goods and Services | Other Current Expenses** | Capital Expenses | TOTAL |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| National Defence | | | | | |
| Institutional Direction and Administration | | | | | |
| Higher Administration | 2,143,610 | 3,955,225 | 171,980 | 0 | 6,270,815 |
| Institutional Financial Management | 391,370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 391,370 |
| Institutional Operating Management | 112,818,475 | | | | 112,818,475 |
| Army Operations and Institutional Support Actions | | 19,639,380 | 686,710 | 0 | 20,326,090 |
| Air Force Operations | | 1,812,665 | 14,115 | 0 | 1,826,780 |
| Naval Force Operations | | 1,362,460 | 2,540 | 0 | 1,365,000 |
| Support to other entities | | | | | |
| Salvadoran Institute of Social Services of the Armed Forces | 0 | 0 | 3,500,000 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Institutional Investment | | | | | |
| Physical Infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Institutional Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Unforeseen Expenditure | 0 | 0 | 757,255 | 0 | 757,255 |
| "Territories of Progress" Program | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 115,353,455 | 26,769,830 | 5,132,600 | 2,200,000 | 149,455,885 |

* Budgetary units.

** Includes taxes, rates and rights; insurances, fees and bank expenses; current transfers to the public sector; and current transfers to the external sector.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado y de presupuestos especiales* from 2006 to 2014. The Government Budget is considered as that passed by Congress in the aforementioned law. Investment is considered as that presented in "Institutional investment".

GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year considered. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation.

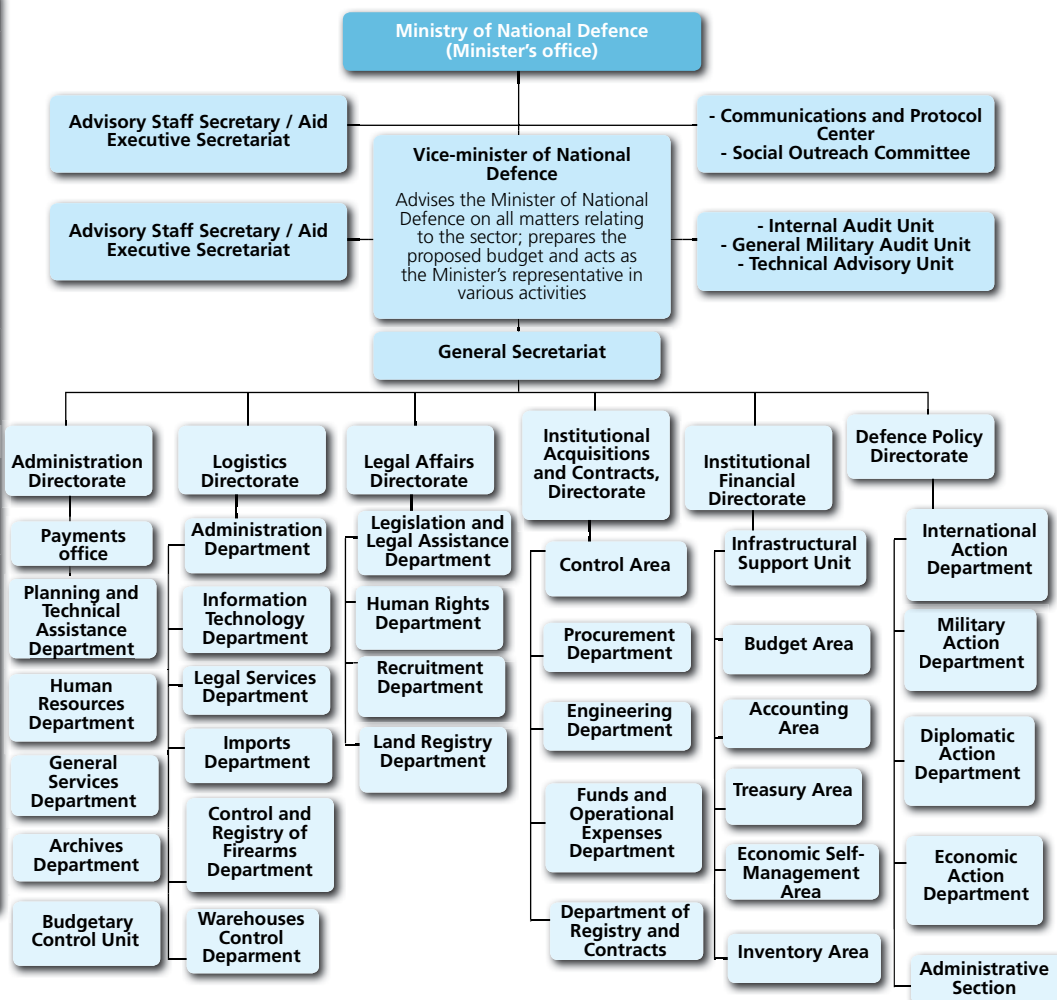
Expressions in Bold Type (Table) make reference to the various defence budget items, which can be found in a sector-based or institutional classification of the Budget Act.

The Ministry of National Defence

Organizational Chart

- Date of Foundation**
1939
- Current Minister (July 2014)**
General David Munguía Payés
- Can military members be Ministers of Defence?**
Yes
- Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence**
28
- Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence**
None
- Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence**
No
- Average stay in the Minister of Defence position**
2 years and 6 months

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



In 2013, 10 administrative officials from the Ministry of Defence participated in the following courses and training programs abroad:

- Technical training in the use of tomographic computerized equipment (Germany).
- "Vikings" radio operational use and training for the maintenance of equipment and the configuration and operation of Microwave systems (United States).
- Intelligence conference focused on the fight against transnational organized crime (Guatemala).
- Planning and use of the "Promelea" program (Peru).
- Train-the-trainer course in "strengthening and management of clinical laboratories" (Dominican Republic).

Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014

- Agreement on academic cooperation between the Higher War College of Colombia and the School of Higher Studies of El Salvador (2014).
- Declaration of Intent on increasing political-military relations in order to enhance cooperation and exchange on the challenges to regional and global security with Chile (2013).
- Memorandum of Understanding with Chile for the incorporation of a Salvadoran military contingent within the Chilean Battalion in MINUSTAH (2013).
- Cooperation Agreement for formalization of the bilateral program of technical and scientific cooperation between 2013-2015 with Chile (2013).
- Supplemental Bilateral Military Cooperation Agreement which provides for the acquisition of means to strengthen search and rescue, combating organized crime, drug trafficking and related crimes, among others, with Chile (2013).
- Agreement on cooperation in peace operations with Uruguay (2013).

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Chile, Ministry of National Defence of Uruguay, Armed Forces of El Salvador; *Informe de Labores de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador* (June 2012 – May 2013).

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The mission of the Armed Force is to defend the sovereignty of the State and integrity of the territory. The President shall exceptionally make use of the Armed Force to keep internal peace, in accordance with the Constitution. The Armed Force shall cooperate in actions for public benefit as assigned by the Executive and shall assist the people in case of national disasters. (Constitution of the Republic, Sec. 212)

Specific Missions:

Army

Its mission is to defend the country's sovereignty and the land territory in coordination and support of the other Armed Force branches; render aid to the population in case of national disaster; cooperate with acts of public benefit and, exceptionally, contribute to the maintenance of internal peace.

Navy

Its mission is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State in its territorial waters and --in a combined manner-- the Gulf of Fonseca and insular territory in coordination with the other Armed Force branches; protect marine riches, the subsoil and national seabed; render assistance to the population in the event of national disaster; cooperate in acts of public benefit and, exceptionally, contribute to the maintenance of internal peace, as well as execute maritime jurisdiction tasks to enforce navigation laws and assist the respective authorities for compliance with tax and immigration laws

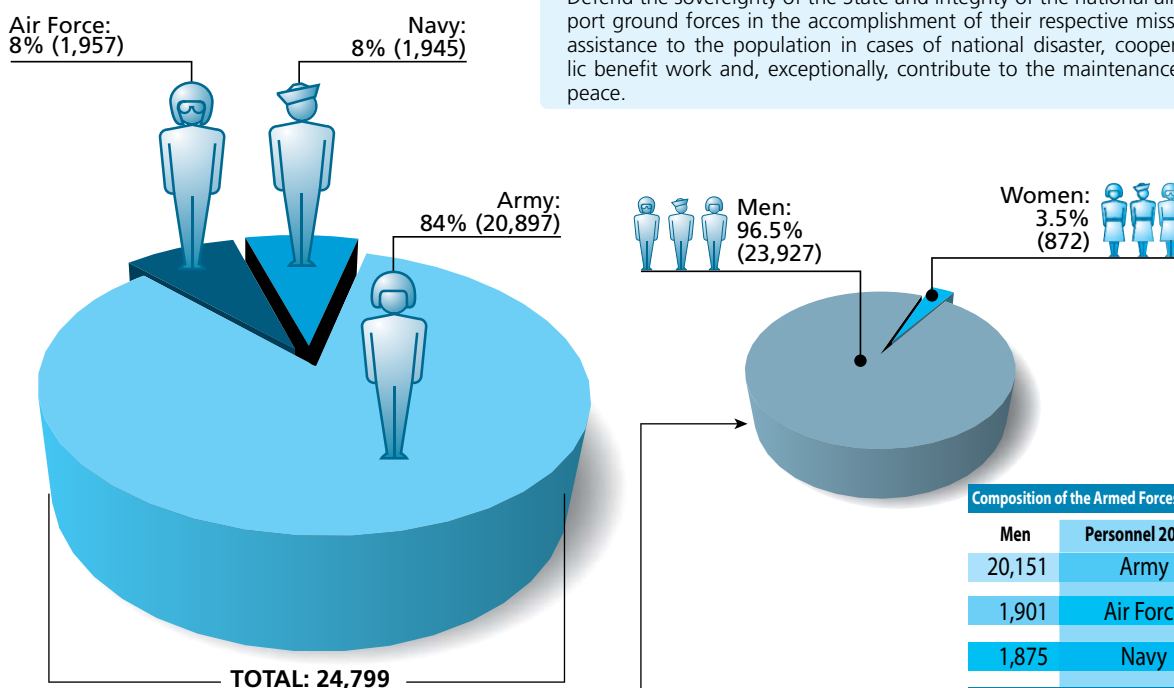
Air Force

Defend the sovereignty of the State and integrity of the national air space, support ground forces in the accomplishment of their respective missions; render assistance to the population in cases of national disaster, cooperate in public benefit work and, exceptionally, contribute to the maintenance of internal peace.

Armed Forces Personnel 2014

**Total Armed Forces personnel
24,799**

**Distribution across
the three branches:**



Composition of the Armed Forces according to gender

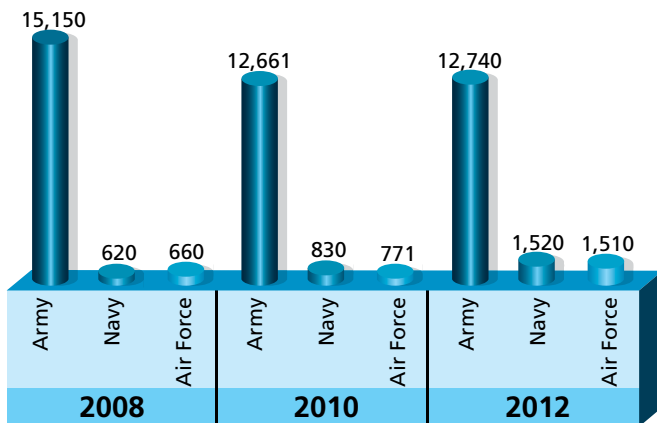
| Men | Personnel 2014 | Women |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 20,151 | Army | 746 |
| 1,901 | Air Force | 56 |
| 1,875 | Navy | 70 |
| 23,927 | Total | 872 |

Educational exchange and training activities with other Armed Forces and/or Ministries of Defence across the world, during 2013

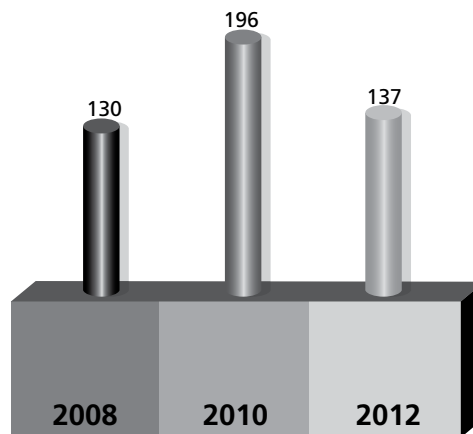
| Country | Participants | Activity |
|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Chile | 4 officers | Public relations workshop and seminar on women, peace and security. |
| Colombia | 4 officers | Seminar on the fight against extreme violence and II International Seminar on aerial interdictions in relation to drug trafficking, for Latin America and the Caribbean. |
| Guatemala | 1 officers and 1 NCO | Exchange in expertise on lessons learned in inter-agency operations. |
| Honduras | 1 NCO | XIX Medical Congress if the Military Hospital of Honduras. |
| Mexico | 3 officers | III Central American and Caribbean War Games organized by the Center of Higher Naval Studies of the Mexican Navy. |
| Panama | 5 officers | Workshop on insertion of the advanced "Copreco" project into the curriculum and Central American Security Conference. |
| United States | 1 officer and 2 troops | Training on "Mercury" engines and Tropical medicine course for the military. |
| Uruguay | 1 officer | XIV Conference of directors of Iberoamerican defence colleges. |
| TOTAL | 23 personnel | |

Source: Compilation based on the *Libro de Defensa Nacional* 2006 (missions) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

Armed Forces Personnel

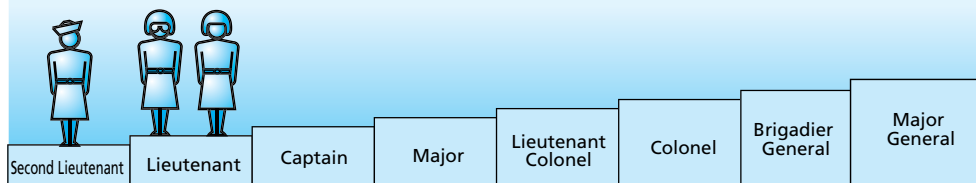


Candidates entering the Military School



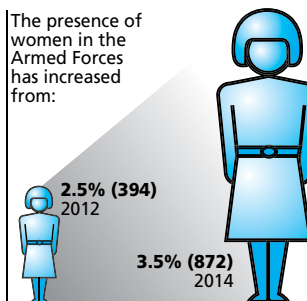
Women in the Armed Forces

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

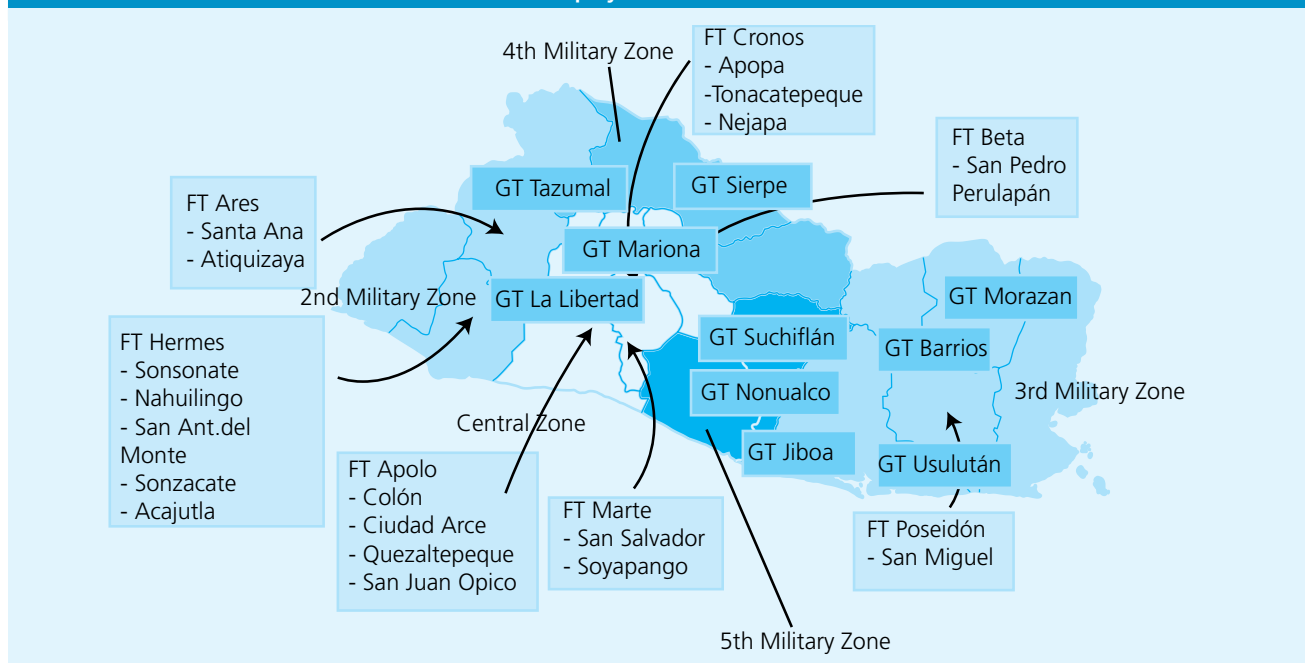


Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant is Lieutenant (Air Force) and for Second Lieutenant is Lieutenant Junior Grade (Navy). The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different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

The presence of women in the Armed Forces has increased from:



Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



Military Service

It is mandatory for all male citizens and is carried out within the national territory. Women may join voluntarily. In March 2011, article 5 of the Military Service and Armed Forces Reserve Law was reformed, establishing that military service will have a duration of 18 months.

Entrances into Military Service

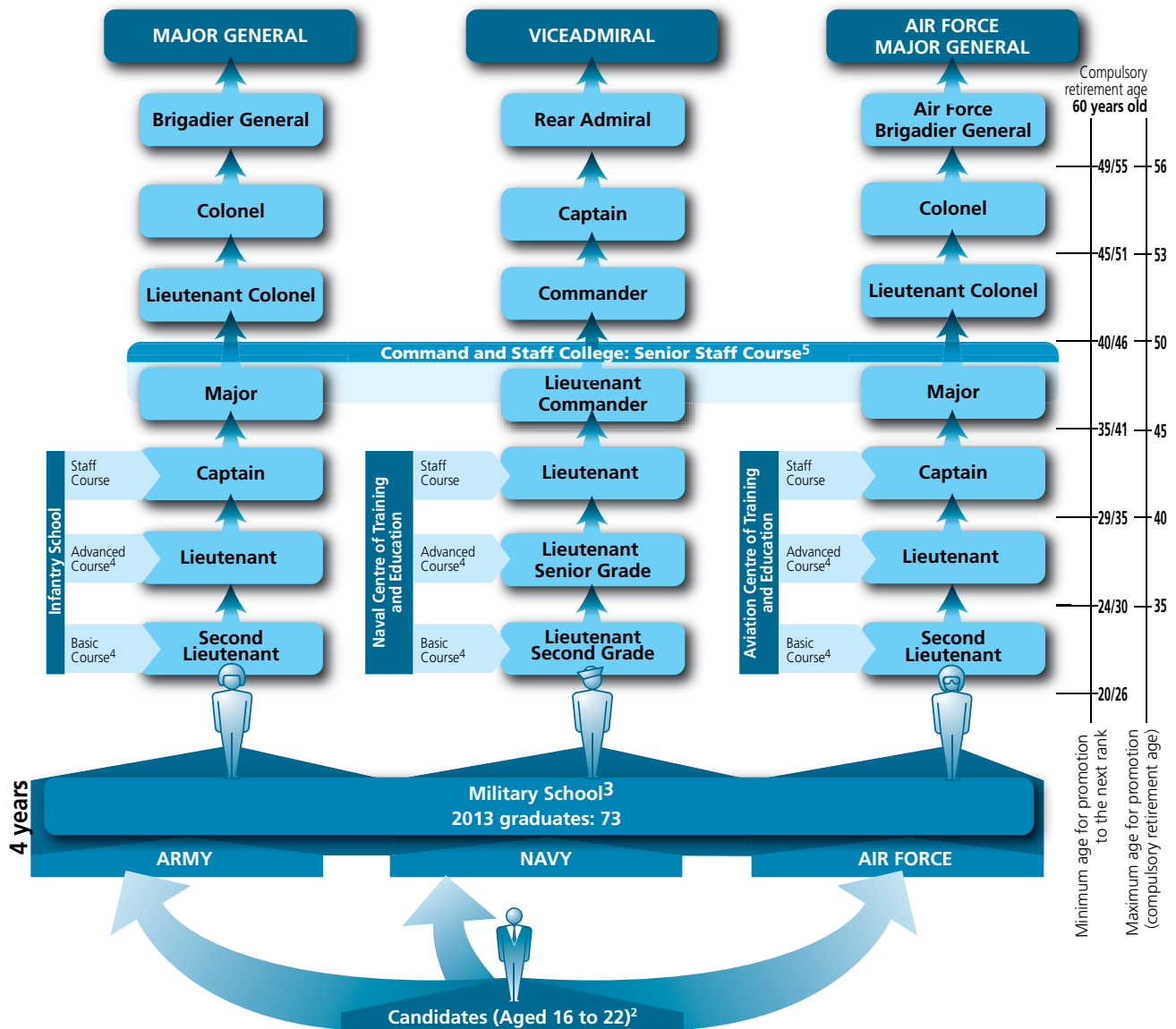
| | Armed Forces Total | MEN | WOMEN |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 2013 | 5,300 | 4,740 | 560 |
| 2012 | 5,426 | 4,140 | 1,286 |

In 2013, for every woman in the Armed Forces, there were 0.65 women undergoing military service. In 2012, the tendency was much stronger, with 3.26 women undergoing military service for every permanent female member of the Armed Forces.

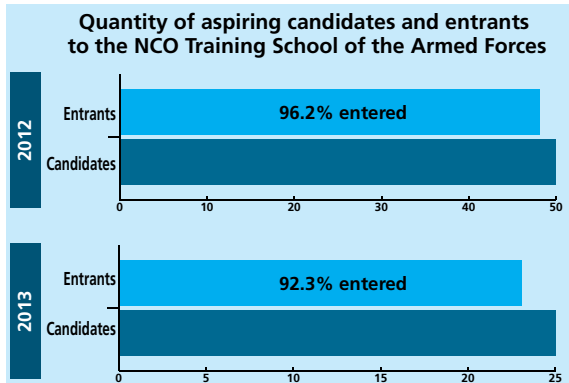
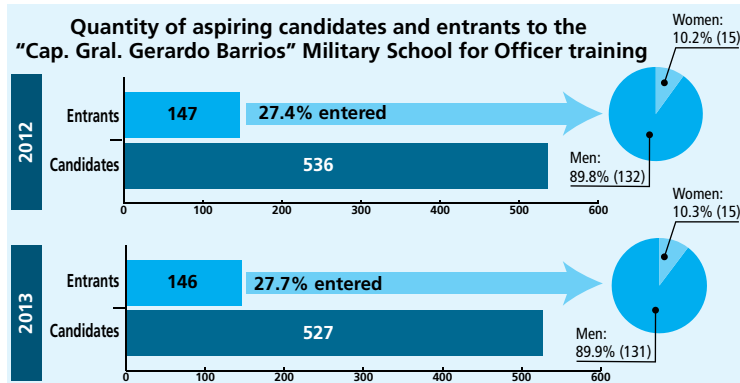
Source: Ley de Servicio Militar y Reserva de la Fuerza Armada (DL N°298 – 2002/07/30. Last amendment DL N°664 - 2011/03/31) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

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 ages of 16-22 have been considered for comparative purposes. The minimum age for promotion shall depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.
 3 Air Force and Naval Force cadets attending the Military School shall do their third and fourth years at the Military Aviation School and Military Naval School respectively.
 4 Basic and advanced courses are taken at the corresponding service's school.
 5 According to the Military Career Law Regulation, the first year of the Senior Staff course must be to get promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.



Source: Compilation based on Ley de carrera militar (DL N° 476 – 1995/10/18. Last amendment: DL N° 882 – 2005/11/30); Reglamento de la Ley de carrera militar (DE N° 50 – 1996/05/23). Reglamento del sistema educativo de la Fuerza Armada (DE N° 13 – 1998/01/26. Last amendment: D.E. N° 17 – 2004/02/ 27), Informe de Labores de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador (June 2012 – May 2013), website of the Armed Forces of El Salvador and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

| Support Actions (2012-2014) | |
|--|---|
| Activities in which Defence is related to: Civil protection and environment Security Education Health | Inter-institutional Coordination The Armed Forces have coordinated with the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Tourism, Environment, Transport, Education, Public Health and Social Assistance and the Executive Autonomous Ports Commission, in the provision of facilities for storage of agricultural inputs, materials and school supplies, reforestation campaigns, cleaning and spraying, transportation for populations affected by strikes or natural disasters, security in strategic installations and vaccinations for the eradication of swine fever. |

Support in Public Security

In support of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the New Dawn Campaign has been elaborated with the aim of contributing to the security of the population through the implementation of preventive anti-crime operations in coordination with other institutions:

- National Civil Police**
 - 2,600 Armed Forces personnel have been deployed in 8 task forces localized in 8 departments and 42 zones with the highest rates of crime as part of the **Zeus Operational Plan**. They support the National Civil Police, with whom they carried out 96 joint operations between June 2012 and May 2013.
 - Within the framework of the Prevention and Community Support Plan, 1,200 military personnel are deployed in **Joint Community Support Groups**.
- General Directorate of Migration and Foreign Persons**
 - As part of the **Sumpul Operational Plan**, 700 Armed Forces personnel are deployed across 62 unofficial crossings across the national territory in order to assist in the fight against contraband, and the trafficking of drugs, firearms, livestock, stolen vehicles, and persons
- General Directorate of Penitentiary Centers**
 - Through the **San Carlos Operational Plan** and the **Penitentiary Support Groups**, 1,800 personnel are deployed in 18 high-risk penitentiary centers and 3 centers for the rehabilitation of minors.

Safe Schools Security Plan

Implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Its objective is for 2 military personnel to accompany each PNC officer. As of March 2014, 1,601 military personnel had been deployed across 5 departments, covering 788 schools. The aim is to reach 5,000 troops deployed.

Between June 2012 and May 2013, the following activities were implemented:

- 639** members of the Armed Forces carried out 18 medical campaigns, benefitting **6,967** persons.
- 350** personnel carried out 8 combined civil-military actions with the Civil Affairs Team of the US Southern Command. They assisted **11,631** low-income persons through medical consultations.
- 4,149** personnel were deployed in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the National Civil Protection System as part of the Anti-Dengue campaign, carrying out: 110,930 house fumigations, **29,539** eliminations of mosquito breeding sites, and **1,146** informative talks, benefitting **187,545** persons.

Cuscatlán Joint Group Plan

Objective: Fight against drug trafficking through the detection and interception of illicit aircraft and marine craft.
Participants: Armed Forces, United States Monitoring Station, National Civil Police, Treasury, General Directorate of Migration and Foreign Persons, Attorney General of the Republic, and the Executive Autonomous Ports Commission.
Achievements: Between June 2012 and May 2013, 6,923 land and maritime patrols were carried out with personnel from the Marine Infantry Battalion, leading to the confiscation of 300kg of drugs.

In 2012, the United States government donated 37 pick-ups and 3 helicopters for use by the Armed Forces.

Defence and National and International Community

Risk Management and Environment



Between July and October 2012, 7 simulations were carried out with the participation of 321 personnel and officials from relief and humanitarian assistance agencies with the aim of strengthening the level of operational preparation to assist the local population following natural disasters.

The **National Environment Plan** is implemented by the Environmental Unit of the Armed Forces in 19 forest areas. Activities include cultivation of native plants and environmental recuperation in coordination with public institutions and NGOs.

Between June 2012 and May 2013 the Navy carried out **1,697 patrols** to combat illegal fishing and the illegal use of maritime natural resources, capturing 30 boats engaged in illegal fishing.

Plan Arce 2015

It is a set of policies and actions governing the operations of the Ministry of National Defence, whose aim is the restructuring of the institutional organization and functioning of the Armed Forces of El Salvador, the enhancement of military mobilization and updating doctrines and education of the Armed Forces, among other measures.

Source: Compilation based on the *Informe de Labores de la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador* (June 2012 – May 2013), the *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas* (2012-2013) of the Ministry of National Defence, websites of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Health and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

The Armed Forces' Peace Operations Training Center (CEOPAZ) replaced the previous Peace Operations School of the Armed Forces (EOPFA) in February 2011. It is responsible for the training of military contingents and units to develop their skills to participate in search and rescue, evacuation and reconstruction missions following natural disasters at the national and international level.

In October 2012, the Inter-agency **Commission for Peacekeeping Operations** was created with the aim of increasing and coordinating the participation in peace operations. The commission is composed of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Participation in Peace Operations

| Current Mission | Military Component | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| | MEM | | MC | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| MINURSO (Western Sahara) | 3 | - | - | - |
| MINUSTAH (Haiti) | - | - | 35 | - |
| UNIFIL (Lebanon) | - | - | 52 | - |
| UNISFA (Abyei) | 1 | - | - | - |
| UNMIL (Liberia) | 2 | - | - | - |
| UNMISS (South Sudan) | 1 | - | - | - |
| UNOCI (Ivory Coast) | 3 | - | - | - |

The largest participation of personnel is in **UNIFIL**. The first contingent was deployed on June 18th 2008, and by 2014 more than 312 military personnel have participated. The sixth rotation of Salvadoran personnel engage in motorized and foot patrols with the Lebanese Armed Forces, vehicle controls, de-mining activities and medical consultations with the civilian population, among other activities.

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

Source: Statistics of military and police contributions to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), May 2014, and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.



El Salvador contributes 97 military personnel to United Nations peace missions, representing 1.59% of the total Latin American contribution.