



Bolivia

The Legal Framework and the Defence System

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

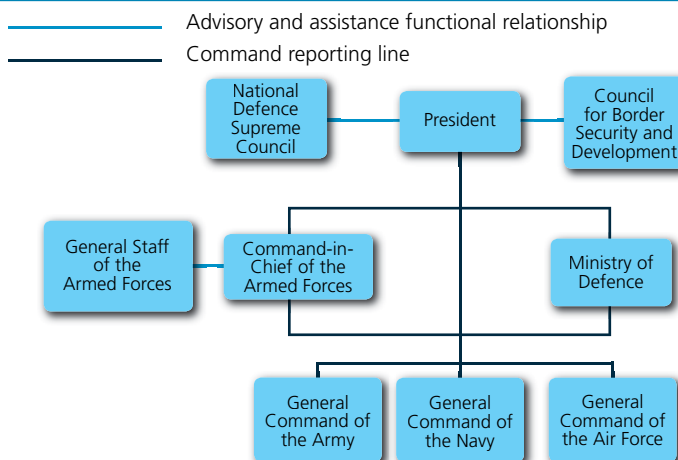
- Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 1,405 - 1992/12/30).
- Executive Branch Organization Act (N° 2,446 - 2003/03/19).
- Law establishing institutional coordination mechanisms for the execution of integral development and border security policies (N° 100 - 2011/04/05).
- Law on the National System for Citizen Security "For a safe life" (N° 264 - 2012/08/01).

Military Organization

- Decree-Law on the Military Social Insurance Corporation (N° 11.901 - 1974/10/21. Last amendment: Law N° 1.732 - 29/11/1996).
- Decree-Law of Organization of Military Justice (N° 13.321 - 1976/04/02)
- Manual on the Use of Force in case of Internal Conflict (Supreme Decree N° 27.977 - 2005/01/14).

The border security act is especially focused on the 50-km border and creates a Council for Border Development and Security.

Source: Compilation based on the above-mentioned laws and statutes.



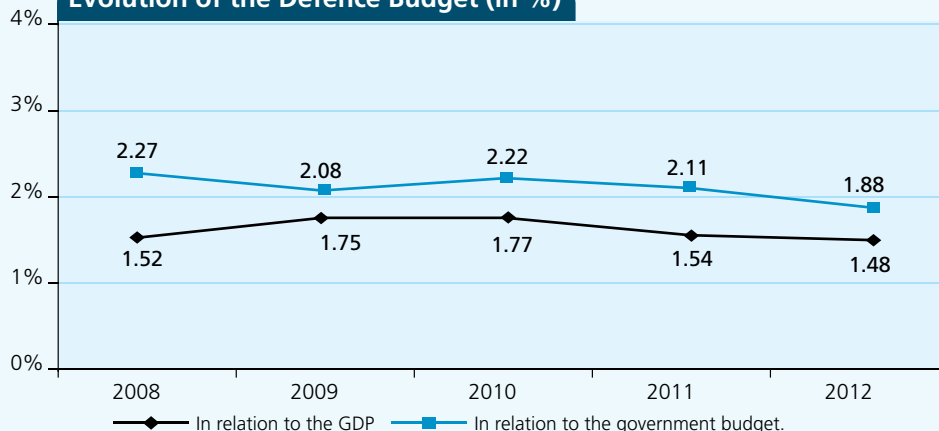
The Military High Command is the highest decision-making organ of the Armed Forces. It is composed of the President, the Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. They form the Supreme Council of National Defence, the highest advisory body. The President issues the orders to the Armed Forces through the Minister of Defence in political and administrative matters, and through the Commander-in-Chief in technical and operational matters. The Commander-in-Chief receives the advice of the General Staff. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 1.405 - 1992/12/30) and *Ley de Seguridad en Fronteras* (N° 100 - 2011/04/05).

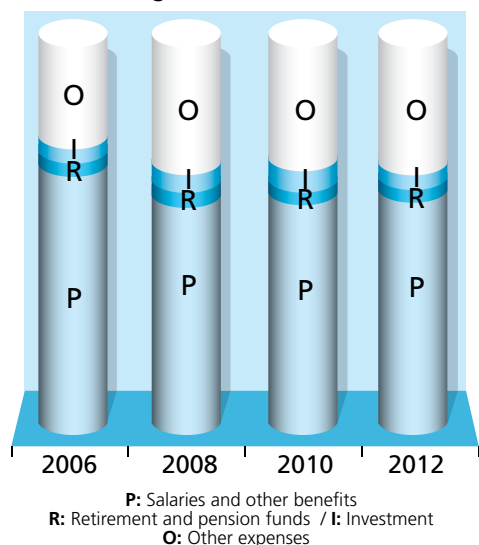
The Budget

| Year | Defence Budget (in US\$) | Government Budget (in US\$) | GDP (in US\$) |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 2008 | 254,520,509 | 11,203,635,538 | 16,699,000,000 |
| 2009 | 307,478,493 | 14,797,415,012 | 17,549,000,000 |
| 2010 | 336,894,359 | 15,202,917,715 | 19,086,000,000 |
| 2011 | 368,164,404 | 17,441,071,569 | 23,875,000,000 |
| 2012 | 400,819,204 | 21,274,475,553 | 27,012,000,000 |

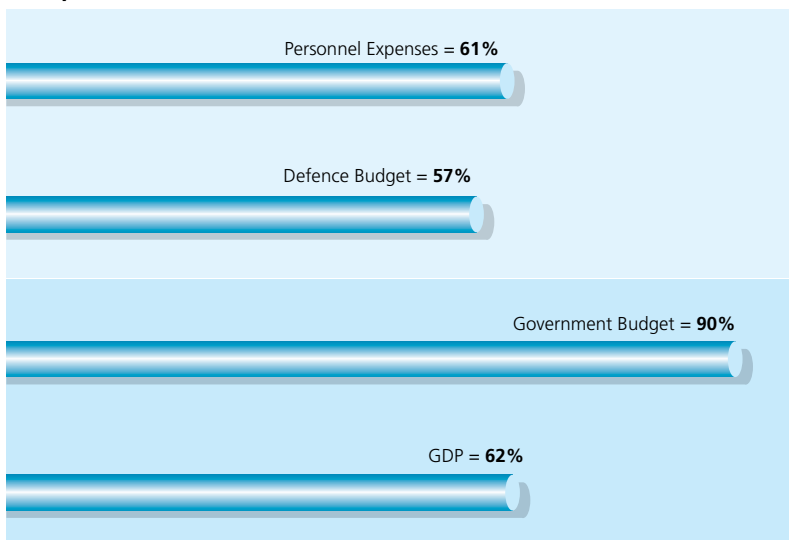
Evolution of the Defence Budget (in %)



Defence Budget Breakdown



Comparative Increase (% variation 2008-2012)

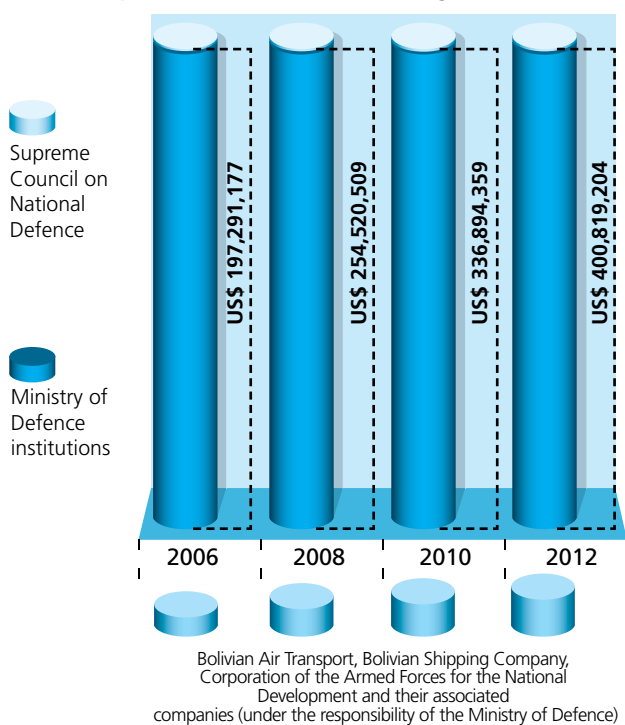


Defense Budget 2012 (in Local Currency)

| Institutions | Personnel Services | Non Personnel Services | Materials and Supplies | Others* | TOTAL |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Ministry of Defence | 1,580,713,116 | 257,727,477 | 373,318,784 | 92,866,151 | 2,304,625,528 |
| Military Social Security Corporation ** | 58,764,435 | 25,380,830 | 28,885,889 | 128,191,914 | 241,223,068 |
| Military School of Engineering ** | 7,657,531 | 32,061,150 | 6,604,409 | 26,843,795 | 73,166,885 |
| Engineering Command of the Army ** | 8,977,233 | 30,982,364 | 67,394,754 | 12,706,779 | 120,061,130 |
| National Naval Hydrography Service ** | 147,594 | 721,526 | 247,450 | 230,000 | 1,346,570 |
| National Aerophotogrametric Service ** | 310,788 | 1,148,380 | 1,062,314 | 5,508,031 | 8,029,513 |
| Geodesic Maps Service ** | 449,432 | 218,147 | 76,338 | 0 | 743,917 |
| Supreme Council of Plurinational Defence | 288,339 | 49,620 | 85,171 | 0 | 423,130 |
| TOTAL | 1,657,308,468 | 348,289,494 | 477,675,109 | 266,346,670 | 2,749,619,741 |

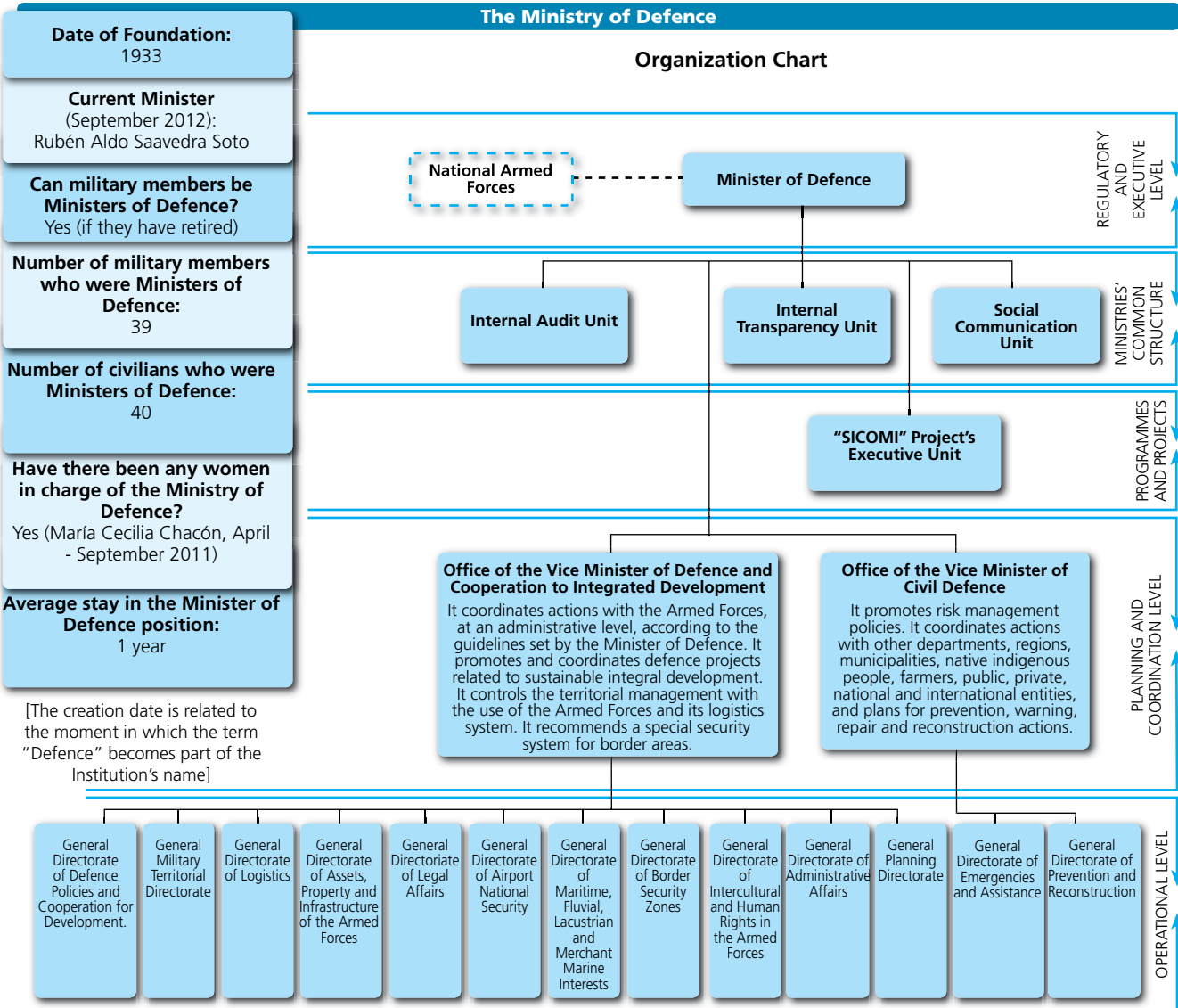
* Includes real assets, financial assets, public debt services, transfers, taxes, royalties, and other expenses. The financial assets of the Military Social Security Corporation are not taken into consideration
** Institutions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

Composition of the Defence Budget



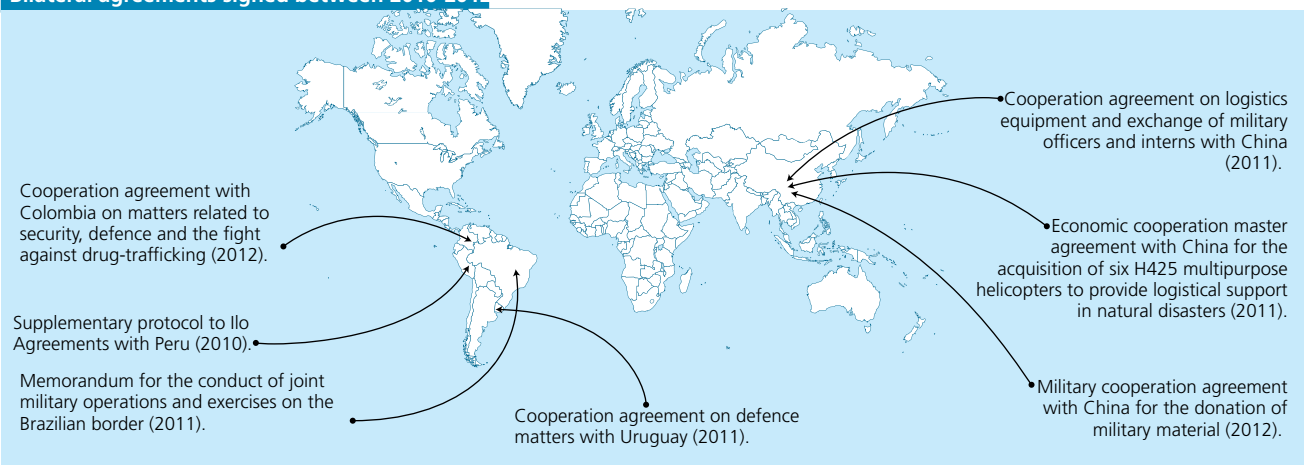
The economic and investment efforts have concentrated in improving troop living conditions, in particular for those who are performing military service and border military units.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley del presupuesto general del Estado para el año 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012*. The State Budget passed by the Congress by means of the above mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Real assets"
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.
The dollar value considered herein corresponds to the exchange rate given by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of June, the 2012 exchange rate average is 6.96 Bolivianos, based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Bolivia. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency.
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.



Source: Bases para la Discusión de la Doctrina de Seguridad y Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, 2010 and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Bilateral agreements signed between 2010-2012



Source: Compilation based on the websites of Bolivia's Official Gazette and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Political Definitions

Policy Guidelines

State Objectives

The state's objectives on defence and security are the set of goals that the State intends to attain, resulting from the interpretation of the complex and polysemic concept of "live well", and respond to the doctrine of a Plurinational State and to the New Political Constitution of the State which are needed to streamline and guide the political action of the government.

Objectives:

- Preserve the existence of the State, including its independence, sovereignty, dignity and the integrity of its possessions.
- Consolidate unity within pluri-national diversity.
- Strengthen democracy.
- Expand social justice with inclusion and solidarity.
- Ensure integrated development.
- Preserve the environment and use our resources in harmony with nature.
- Reaffirm and promote international presence of the State.
- Promote sea claims and sovereignty.

The country has a special unaggressive, creative and dynamic military defence model, based on civil-military co-responsibility, allowing the concurrent integration of all actors of society for the defence of the nation. This strategic concept requires providing effective response, balancing the intensity of external and internal threats with the resources available to the State.

Purpose of State Defence

The following purposes are considered for the defence of a Plurinational State:

- Guaranteeing the security of the population to "live well."
- Protecting and preserving cultural diversity.
- Protecting and preserving natural renewable and non renewable resources.
- Maintaining the State's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Actively participating to attain high social and economic development.
- Participating in cooperative and collective security.
- Maintaining the non renounceable and imprescriptible claim to recover access to the Pacific Ocean.
- Protecting and preserving biodiversity and the environment.

Defence Policies:

- Optimization of the Armed Forces' joint operational structure and strategic deployment.
- Technology modernization and logistics renewal of the Armed Forces.
- Strengthen security and promoting the integrated development in border security zones.
- Promote a culture of respect for human rights and create dignified conditions, with equity, reciprocity and multiculturalism to "live well" in troops quarters.
- Promote the use and peaceful utilization of outer space and apply IT systems allowing the protection of the State's sensitive information.
- Promote the reform of defence laws regulations, in consonance with the new precepts in the Constitution.
- Generate a defence culture, creating awareness among Bolivian population of their importance for the State's existence and development.
- Become the guarantors of democracy and the State's institutional order.
- Support the State's social protection policy.
- Strengthen defence industries for the purpose of benefiting the State's productive undertakings.
- Promote the development of science and technology within the Armed Forces.
- Project the military service as an alternative for youth access to technology.
- Defence of the environment and cultural heritage.
- Promote a culture of gender equality and the removal of all forms of discrimination as the main pillar for human development.
- Sustain the country's sea claim.
- Promote the development of sea, river, lake, and merchant marine interests.
- Strengthen regional military integration for security and defence.

Source: *Bases para la Discusión de la Doctrina de Seguridad y Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia*, 2010.

Bolivia published the *Libro Blanco de la Defensa* (White Book on Defence) in 2004 and *Bases para la Discusión de la Doctrina de Seguridad y Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia* (Basis for the Discussion of the Security and Defence Doctrine of the Bolivian Plurinational State) in 2010.

Related actions (2011 – 2012)

- The joint task force work for the eradication of coca crops resulted in over 10,509 hectares in 2011.
- Agreement signed with China on the acquisition of six H425 helicopters for logistic support in natural disasters.
- In 2011, workshops on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law were delivered to Armed Forces personnel.
- The programme to strengthen the Armed Forces operating health practice reached 12,000 soldiers and sailors in military units from the country's nine departments.
- In 2011, a bilateral agreement on mutual respect and cooperation was signed between the Government of Bolivia and the US Government.
- The Ministry of Defence, under the new Citizen Security Act, is a member of the Inter-ministerial Citizen Security Committee.

Source: *Memoria institucional del Ministerio de Defensa*, 2011, website of the US Embassy in Bolivia.



The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces have the fundamental mission to defend and maintain national independence, security and the stability of the Nation, its national honour and sovereignty; ensure the supremacy of the Political Constitution, guarantee the stability of the legally-established Government and cooperate to the integral development of the country.
(Constitution, Sec. 244)

The Command-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is the highest decision-making and command body. As a technical and operating organization, it coordinates and conducts the Armed Forces on a daily basis



Specific Missions

Army

- Defend the sovereignty and the integrity of the national territory.
- Guarantee land security and cooperate with maintaining the public order as instructed by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Take part in the integration of the national territory by building and opening roads, motorways and other access ways.
- Occupy, protect and support the development of national borders.
- Protect vital areas and cities of the country.
- Carry out specific missions with the support of the Air Force and/or the Naval Force.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation, according to the guidelines of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the country in coordination with other Forces, enhancing, fostering and protecting national development.
- Create and edit geographic and political maps of the national territory.
- Protect the sources of production and legally constituted services, as well as the natural resources and ecological preservation within the national territory.

Navy

- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of river, marine and lake interests of the Nation.
- Guarantee free navigation for Merchant Marine in seas, rivers and lakes controlling the right to use the territorial sea, adjacent areas, continental shelf and seabeds.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the Nation in coordination with the other Services, enhancing, fostering and protecting military, merchant and private shipping.
- Create the national hydrographical maps.
- Prevent and repress acts of piracy in navigation, trade and fishing.
- Carry out specific missions supporting the Army and/or Air Force.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation according to the guidelines issued by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Exercise competence and jurisdiction on territorial waters, ports and naval facilities in accordance with the regulations established in the Fluvial, Maritime, and Lake Navigation Act.

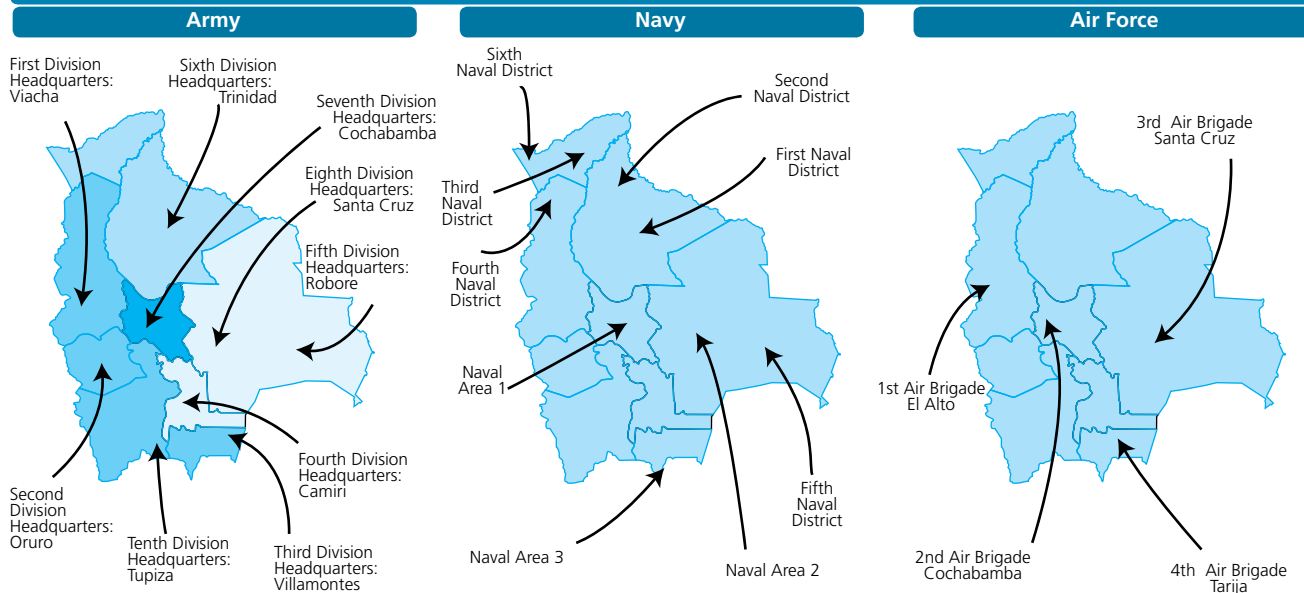
Air Force

- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of the national air space.
- Reach and maintain a position of supremacy in the air space, enabling the execution of a deterrent action on a given enemy.
- Contribute to the integration of the national territory by means of air transport services.
- Carry out the necessary and timely airlift to support all military national defence operations.
- Execute specific missions to support the Army and/or Navy.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Permanently surveil and repress acts of piracy in military and civil air navigation.
- Protect and foster the development of military and civil aviation, infrastructure, aerospace industry and institutes of aerospace scientific research of the Nation.

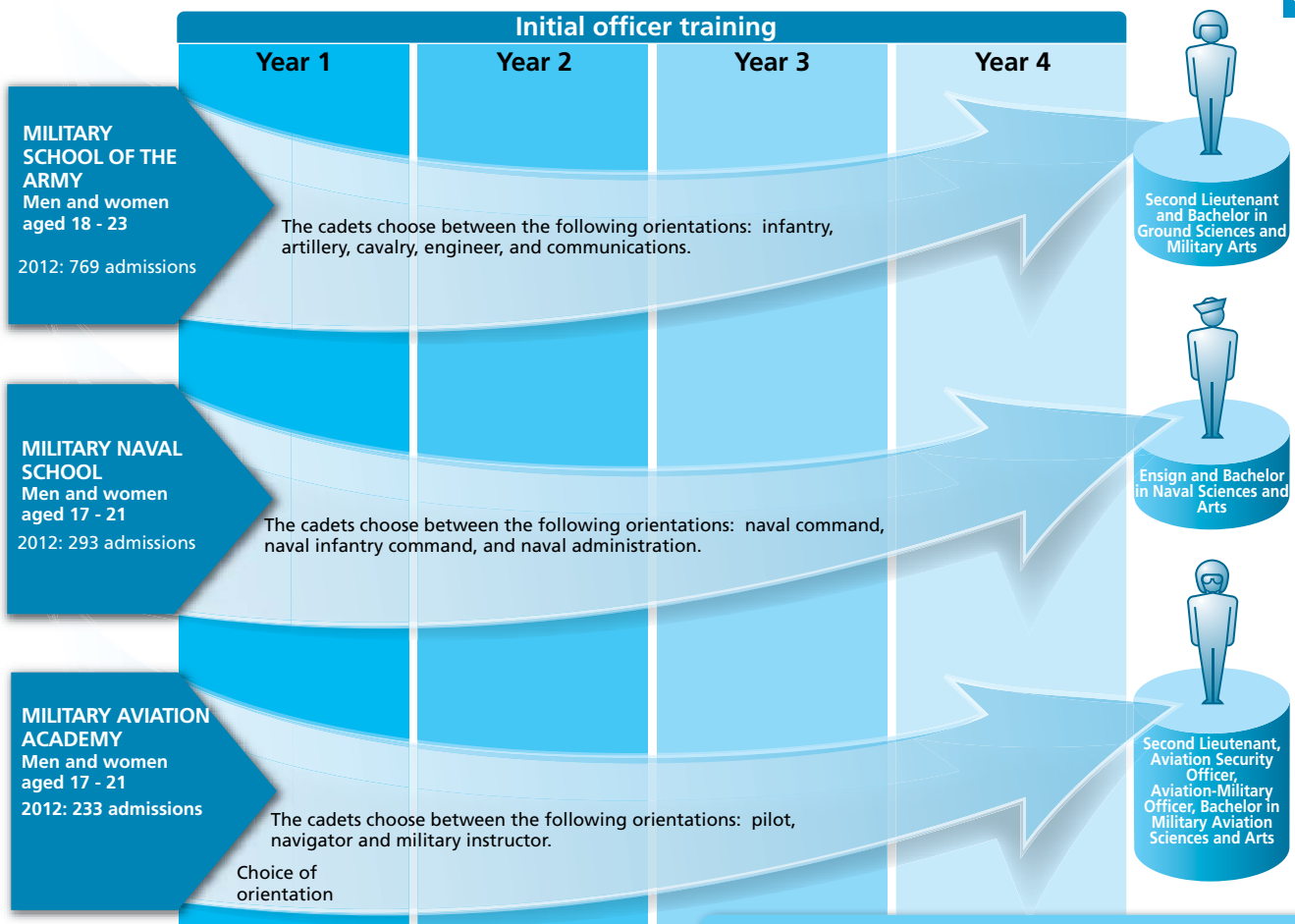
Military Personnel – 2012

| Army | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Officers: | 3,034 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers: | 4,528 |
| Troops: | 21,218 |
| Total: | 28,780 |
| Navy | |
| Officers: | 1,087 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers: | 1,621 |
| Troops: | 2,870 |
| Total: | 5,578 |
| Air Force | |
| Officers: | 987 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers: | 1,947 |
| Troops: | 3,038 |
| Total: | 5,972 |
| Total Strength: | 40,330 |

Armed Forces Deployment



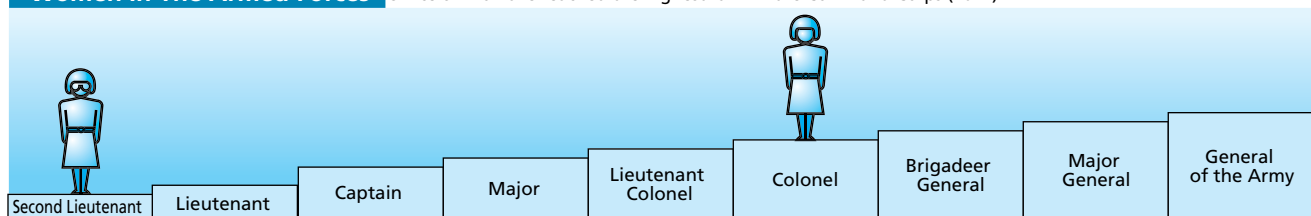
Source: Compilation based on the web site of the Navy and *Libro Blanco de Defensa. Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 1.405 - 1992/12/30) (missions) and information provided by the Army (regular forces). For troop strength, the latest figures available as of 2010 have been considered.



In 2011: 318 second lieutenants and ensigns graduated. Of that number, 56 studied at the Aviation Academy.

Source: Website of the Air Force, Navy and Ministry of Defence.

Women In The Armed Forces Officers who have reached the highest rank in the Command Corps (2012)



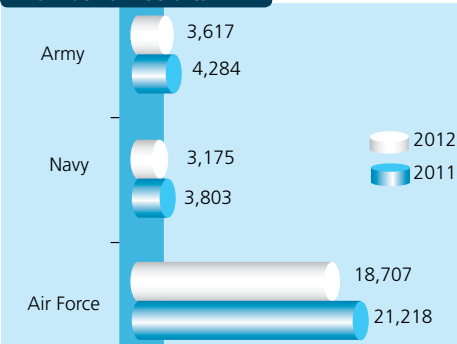
Notes: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Second Lieutenant is Second Lieutenant (Air Force). The Naval Military School has admitted women since 2009. The first generation of Naval officers is presently attending the 3rd year of the naval academy and will graduate and join the force as Ensign in 2014.

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.

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Military Service

Number of recruits



It is mandatory for all men of military age to be called up to the military service as conscripts. Soldiers and sailors are paid a per-diem rate. Currently, the so-called Pre-military Service programme has been reinstated for men and women in their 3rd and 4th year of high school, so as to voluntarily provide military service during weekends. The search and rescue (SAR) Alternative Military Service is an option used to comply with the mandatory military service, and involves the performance of search and rescue of aircraft in distress or for aviation accidents, as well as in natural disaster events. This service has a 2-year duration.

| | Preliminary Volunteer Service | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| Men | 24,000 | 14,786 | 1,570 | 5,187 |
| Women | 2,000 | 2,151 | 128 | 247 |
| Total | 26,000 | 24,069 | | |

Since 2012, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces have implemented a new recruitment and relief System that eliminates the second echelon, enabling young men and women to choose to report on a date between January and April to facilitate their school organization.

2011: the total number of troops recruited reached approximately 28,000 soldiers and sailors. In January 2012, 7,000 conscripts of the first echelon of 2011 were discharged.

Source: Bases para la Discusión de la Doctrina de Seguridad y Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, 2010; News bulletin (Year 3, N° 17, April 2012) of the Ministry of Defence, and information provided by the Army and the Ministry of Defence.



Defence and National and International Community

“Ciudad Segura 2012” citizen security plan

Within the framework of the Security Plan, the Ministries of Defence and of Government established (in March 2012) the military law-enforcement operation under the constitutional principle that whenever law-enforcement agencies are overwhelmed by the size of conflict, the Armed Forces will support their efforts to ensure citizen security.

For this purpose, the military organization has increased by 30% the number of military troops assigned to support citizen security.

Military members carry out crime prevention and deterrence tasks for 10 uninterrupted hours. Three shifts have been created for the military police to conduct night security rounds.

National system of citizen security for a “Secure life”

- Law Nº 264 on the national system of citizen security for a secure life establishes the active involvement of the Armed Forces in citizen security councils at a national level. The military may be called upon to take part in meetings of the Inter-ministerial Citizen Security Committee and the Citizen Security Council (art. 16).
- The aircraft acquired for the Citizen Security Air Service are under the control and maintenance of Bolivia’s Air Force.

Troop distribution when the Plan was first implemented



Activities in which Defence is related to:

- Education
- Health
- Development
- Energy
- Security

Support Actions (2011 - 2012)

Integral development

- **Cerrojo Plan (Lock-out Plan):** its goal is to prevent the entry of undocumented vehicles into the national territory, including gasoline and food smuggling, especially through the Chilean border. Five regiments quartered in Oruro and Potosí departments seized 468 vehicles, 21,452 litres of gasoline and 100 basic commodities. Approximately 1,000 military troops participated in these actions to support the National Customs agency and Customs Operations Control (COA).
- **Free distribution of energy-saving light bulbs:** 20,000 troops of the Armed Forces deployed to comply with the schedule established for the door-to-door distribution of 3,000,000 energy-saving bulbs in coordination with the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy.
- **Secure City Plan:** police patrol to support the State (Department) Police in surveillance, security and patrol operations, criminal arrests and transfer to police stations.
- **Juancito Pinto Subsidy:** the Armed Forces distributed this subsidy to 1,891,048 children of 13,975 education units, reaching a USD 50,287,356 investment. The aim is to foster school entry and completion rates.
- National payment sites of **Renta Dignidad:** 226 fixed and mobile posts were established (186 of the Army, 29 of the Navy and 11 of the Air Force).

Joint task force for the eradication of excess coca crops

Reduction of 10,509 farming hectares (Chapare: 8,011; Yapaquí Santa Cruz: 420, Isiboro Sécur National Park and Indigenous Territory: 271; Carrasco National Park: 391; Choré National Park: 21; San Borja, Beni: 74 and Yungas: 2.003). Participation of 2,500 troops (1,500 in the tropical areas of Cochabamba and 1,000 in Yungas of La Paz).

Humanitarian aid in disasters

- “La Niña” Phenomenon**
- 38,398 families afflicted by natural disasters. Aid provided to 32,363 families with 787,400,000 tons of food, supplies and equipment.
 - Support of 1,000 military troops for the evacuation of families and the conduct of security tasks in the affected areas. Transfer of 150 families sheltered in Callapa’s Psychiatric Hospital to a facility of the Military School of the Army; 20 trucks of the Armed Forces.
- Forest fires**
- Aid provided to 616 families.
 - 108 homes and 5,134 hectares of forests and native vegetation impacted.
- Rescue and evacuation:**
- Rescue of 38 individuals trapped by heavy snow and frost in El Silala area.
 - 17 rescuers of the Bolivian Air Force SAR Team and a helicopter of the Diablos Rojos Air Task Force evacuated 21 individuals who were stranded in the Piral River area.

Environment

- Production of 57,000 seedling units.
- Conduct of training programmes for Environmental Promoters (soldiers and sailors) performing environmental preservation actions.
- Creation of a new unit, the Environment regiment “Tipnis Protection School” in Isiboro Sécur national park, to protect the ecologic reservation from illegal settlers and intrusions of communities from outside the park

Health

- Disease detection, prevention and control project, “A stop to tuberculosis”, training health care personnel, 12,000 soldiers and sailors of the Armed Forces.
- 15,600 individuals benefited from educational material for military troop training in tuberculosis control and prevention.
- Over 1,000 vaccination brigades of the Armed Forces were deployed in the national territory to provide full coverage of the canine anti-rabies vaccine massive campaign.

Source: Bases para la Discusión de la Doctrina de Seguridad y Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, 2010; Memoria institucional del Ministerio de Defensa, 2011, News bulletin (Year 3, Nº 14, March 2012) of the Ministry of Defence, information provided by the Military School of the Army and website of the Ministry of Defence.

Defence and National and International Community

Participation in Peace Operations

| Current Missions | Military Component | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| | MEM | | MC | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| MINUSTAH (Haiti) | - | - | 196 | 12 |
| MONUSCO (Dem. Rep. of Congo) | 7 | 2 | - | - |
| UNISFA (Darfur) | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| UNMIL (Liberia) | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| UNMISS (Sudan) | 2 | 1 | - | - |

The Centre of Peacekeeping Operations of the Bolivian Army (COMPEBOL) was created on January 23, 2007.

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

Source: Statistics of military and police staff contribution to UN operations, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, July 2012.

Bolivia contributes 227 military troops to the UN peacekeeping operations, which represents 3.18 % of the total Latin American contribution.



Analysis

The Process of Change in the Armed Forces Current and Long Term Roles

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After almost six years since Bolivia undertook its process of change under Evo Morales' leadership, the armed forces have now become a key institution in the Plurinational State. Their involvement in development-related actions has had a significant impact on the present government management. Nevertheless, key issues such as their reform and modernization are still pending in the way towards the democratization of defence and security institutions.

Bolivia's Political Constitution, amended in 2009, states that the "Armed Forces have the fundamental mission to defend and preserve the State's independence, security, stability and honour, as well as the country's sovereignty; ensure the supremacy of the Constitution and guarantee the stability of the legally-constituted government, as well as to assist in the country's integral development" (Sec. 244).

Strictly speaking, this mission is not much different from that provided for in the past. However, in practice, this institution has shifted from being a key actor for fighting against drug-trafficking and maintaining public order, to an organization that performs tasks in support of development, thus changing its strategic direction and operating structure.

The activities conducted by the military to support development are expressed in a set of missions, including: road-building, fight against smuggling and other illegal activities, protection of natural parks, payment of government bonuses, management of state companies, etc. The armed forces have become a multi-purpose institution, employed by the government to perform any task necessary to actively cooperate in the transition from a Republican State to a Plurinational State.

Although, in theory, the armed forces' fundamental mis-

sion is to ensure territorial defence and State sovereignty, Bolivia is a clear example that this concept is not univocal but, on the contrary, it has proved to be totally flexible. The military has shown it is capable of working efficiently in a wide range of tasks, which rendered positive results, as well as its full subordination to the government and the substantive improvement in their social legitimacy.

However, the downside of such an environment of full subordination of the military to political power, as tacitly expressed by military leaders in their multiple speeches, is the absence of reforms in strategic defence and security matters.

The absence of a defence and security law of the State, a defence white paper and a new regulatory, educational and doctrinarian reform reveals a military institution that is a victim of the circumstances and is increasingly more distant from modernization. At present, despite the new tasks entrusted to it in order to support development, old institutional structures still remain, and may not only constitute an obstacle to current roles but might even become a latent danger to the process of change itself.

In the absence of those reforms, such multiplicity of missions raises at least three dilemmas: the first is related to the circumstantial functional changes against the more permanent changes required to be consistent with the new State's ideology. The second dilemma is the existence of a convenient process of adaptation of the military which might be the result of an institutional assessment, vis-à-vis a true democratic subordination to the political power. The third one is the occupation of spaces that should actually be filled by civilian institutions working to support development, resulting in a military de-institutionalization process.