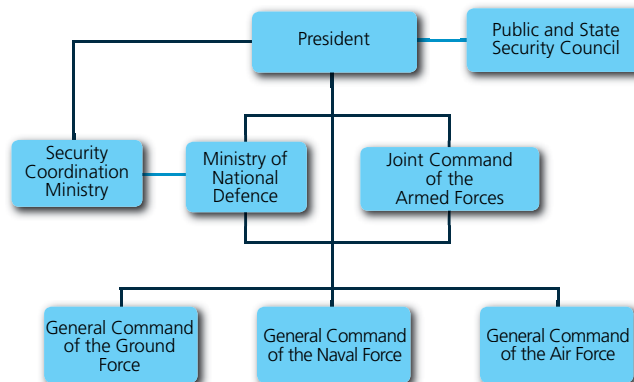




Ecuador

The Legal Framework and the Defence System

— Advisory and assistance functional relationship
 — Command reporting line



National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

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

Military Organization

- Pensions Act for the Armed Forces (Code N° 30 - 1961/11/06. Last amendment: 2011/03/09).
- Personnel Act for the Armed Forces (1991/04/10. Last amendment: 2009/06/08).
- Social Security Act for the Armed Forces (N° 169 - 1992/08/07. Last amendment: N° 399 - 2011/03/09).
- Law for the recognition to armed conflict combatants (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 to the national heroes and heroines (2011/03/09).

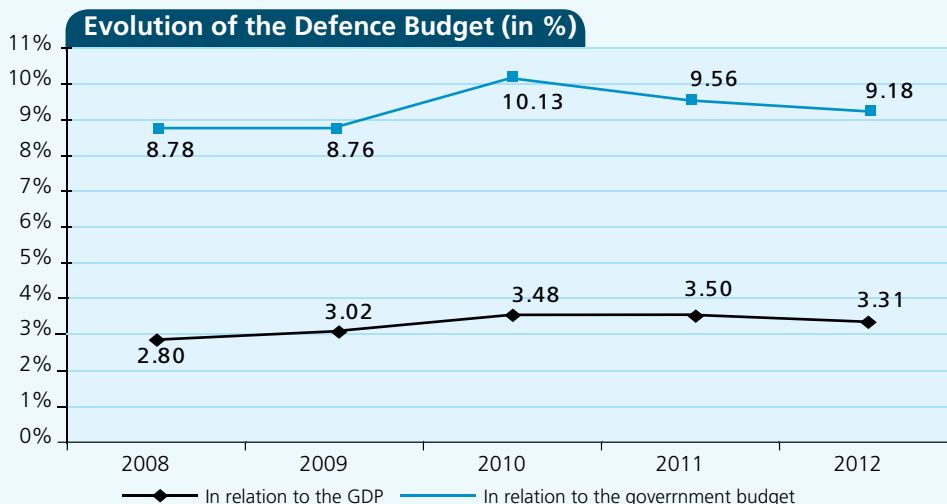
The President may request the advice of the Public and State Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Presidents of the National Assembly and the National Court of Justice, the Ministers of Coordination for Security, Defence, Government, Police and Religion, Foreign Affairs, the Chief of 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 *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last amendment: Act N° 35 - 2009/09/28), and *Ley de seguridad pública y del Estado* (N° 35 - 2009/09/28).

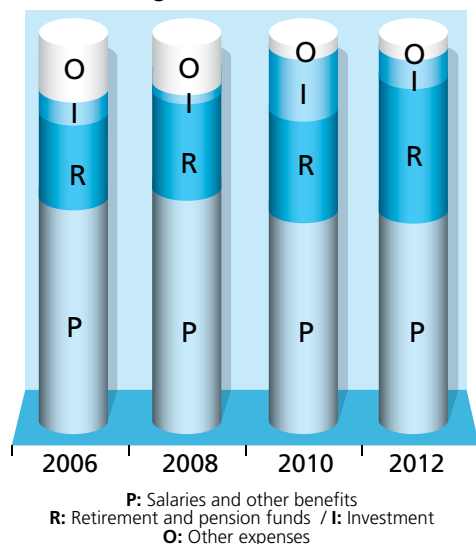
Source: Compilation based on the legislation above mentioned.

The Budget

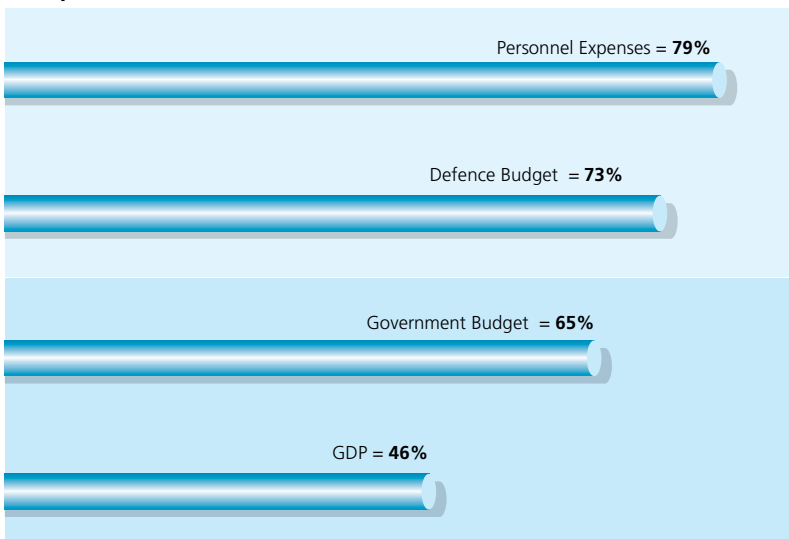
Year	Defence budget (in US\$)	Government budget (in US\$)	GDP (in US\$)
2008	1,388,349,715	15,817,954,065	49,597,000,000
2009	1,679,073,897	19,167,809,880	55,613,000,000
2010	2,156,832,116	21,282,062,279	61,958,000,000
2011	2,288,966,006	23,950,249,957	65,308,000,000
2012	2,396,048,031	26,109,270,276	72,466,000,000



Defence Budget Breakdown



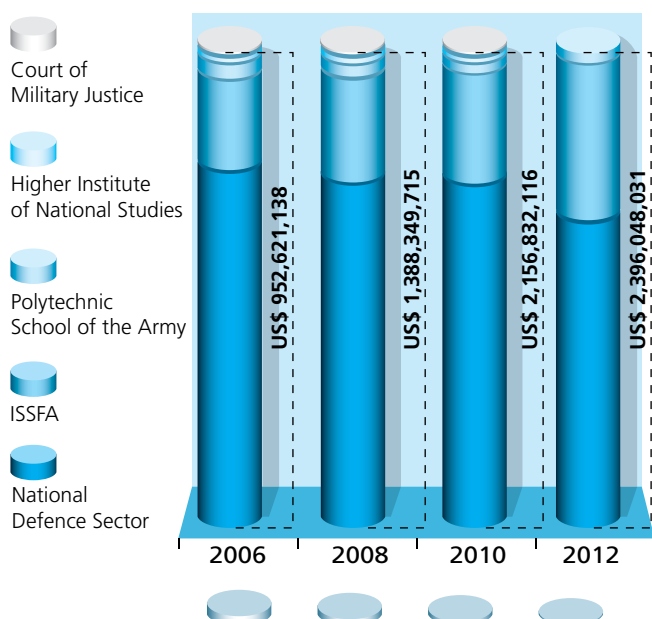
Comparative Increase (% variation 2008-2012)



Defence Budget 2012 (in Local Currency)

Sectors	Personnel	Consumer Goods and Services	Other*	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence	1,148,011,935.00	168,357,622.00	191,745,196.24	1,508,114,753.24
Military Geographical Institute	6,419,189.00	5,986,881.68	163,117.74	12,569,188.42
Remotely Sensed Integrated Information Gathering of Natural Resources	1,581,196.00	255,515.41	3,401,121.56	5,237,832.97
General Hospital of the Armed Forces N°1	20,431,061.00	10,459,041.00	362,500.00	31,252,602.00
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	139,508.00	53,528.49	174,873.00	367,909.49
Ecuadorian Institute of the Antarctic	145,160.00	1,527,480.01	48,438.00	1,721,078.01
Intelligence Secretariat	3,552,884.00	8,356,975.00	6,524,031.39	18,433,890.39
President's security service	0	4,000,000.00	668,060.00	4,668,060.00
Education				
Higher National Studies Institute	6,286,854.97	3,079,481.07	3,142,865.91	12,509,201.95
Polytechnical School of the Army	45,409,363.00	21,647,326.61	4,186,800.35	71,243,489.96
Social Security				
Social Services Institute of the Armed Forces **	719,502,775.00	-----	10,427,250.00	729,930,025.00
TOTAL	1,951,479,925.97	223,723,851.27	220,844,254.19	2,396,048,031.43

Composition of the Defence Budget



Port Authority P. Bolívar, Port Authority Esmeralda, Port Authority Guayaquil, Port Authority Manta and Committee P. Manta Project (shown on National Defence Sector of the Budget)

* 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. This is deemed as personnel expenses, allocated only to social security benefits. Other expenses are included in the item "others".

The annual capital investment programme for financial year 2012 allocates more than 158 million dollars to Defence sector projects. 77% of those funds are programmed for infrastructure, operational capability-building and equipment upgrades, among others. The remaining 23% is to be destined to medium-sized and other light helicopter acquisitions as well as transport and training aircraft.

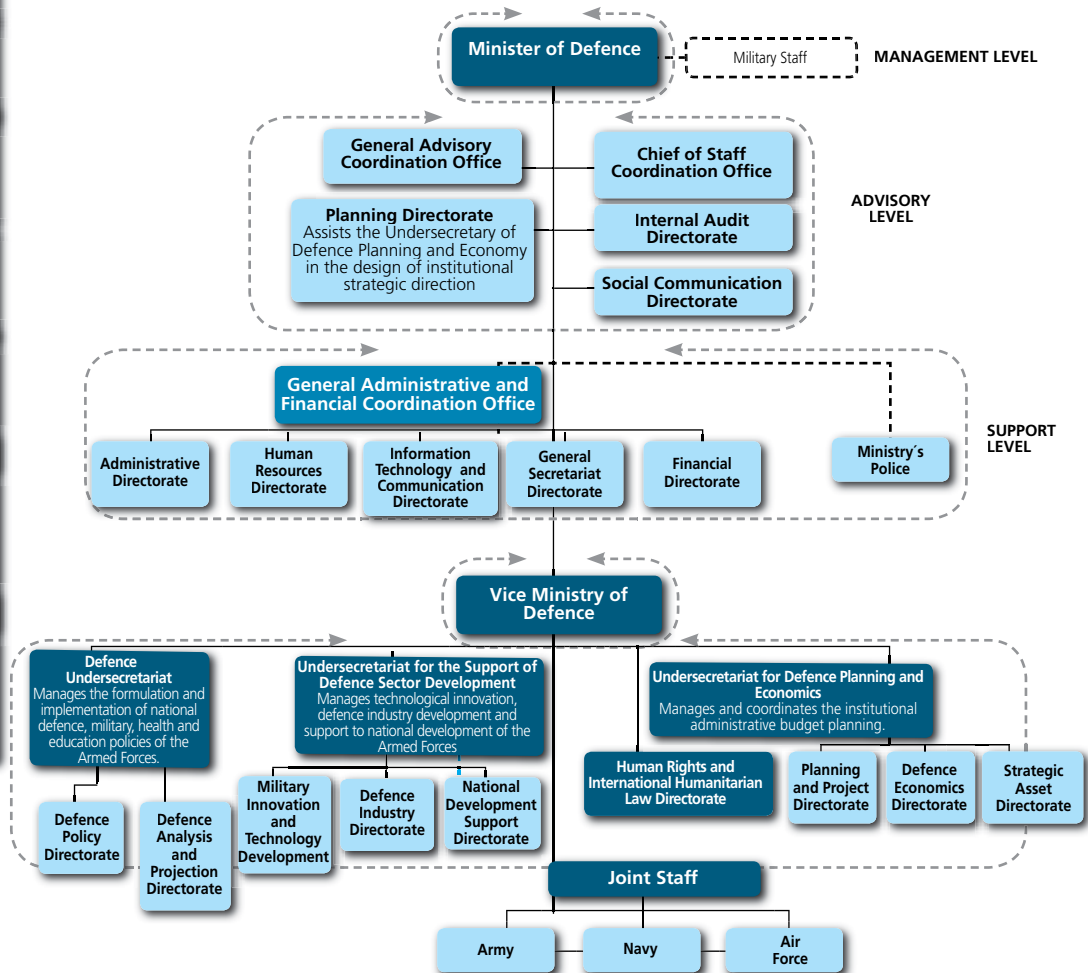
Source: Compilation based on *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012*. The Government Budget passed by the Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Annual investment plan". GDP: Projection 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.



Minister of Defence
Organization Chart

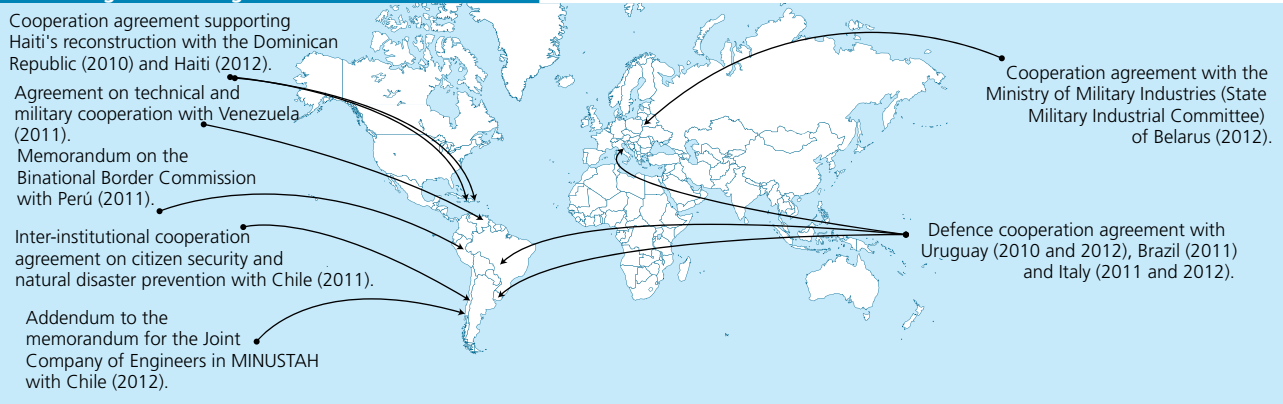
- Date of Foundation:**
1935
- Current Minister**
(September 2012):
Miguel Carvajal Aguirre
- Can military members be Ministers of Defence?**
Yes (if they have retired)
- Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence:**
33
- Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence:**
22
- Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?**
Yes (Guadalupe Larriva 2007 and Lorena Escudero 2007)
- Average permanence in the Minister of Defence position:**
1 year and 4 months

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



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

Bilateral agreements signed between 2010 and 2012:



Source: Compilation based on information provided by of the National Assembly of Ecuador, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

Political Definitions

Defence Policy Principles

Ecuador is a nation respectful of international law principles, which promotes the settlement of disputes through legal and peaceful means within the legal framework as well as international treaties it is a party to.

Therefore, it condemns the intimidation and use of force as a means to resolve disputes. It fosters the strategic insertion of the country in the world. Likewise, it promotes cooperation and integration for South American development and security within the framework of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and proposes the construction of a common doctrinarian architecture seeking to give sustainability to the region's shared problems as far as security and defence are concerned.

Ecuador has a defensive strategy with a proactive orientation. It is based on early warning, prevention and, as a last resort, the use of force as a measure of deterrence and defence against any type of aggression or threat.

Within this context, the Armed Forces should achieve the operational capacity necessary to face new challenges, according to their national and international realities.

Main pillars and objectives of the National Integral Security Plan

International Affairs and Defence

Guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful coexistence and contribute to national development.

- Achieving a military defence capability allowing the support of state actions in the event of possible disputes.

- Designing and implementing an acquisition system for strategic equipment goods and services, oriented to reach strategic capacities in an integral and joint manner.

- Achieving a sustainable defence economy, in line with the defence requirements, in close alignment with the priorities stated in the National Plan for Good Living.

- Strengthening the country's integration into the international community, particularly within the UNASUR's scope, regarding defence-related matters.

Justice and Citizen Security

Preventing, fighting and controlling crime and violence in society.

- Supporting State actions as to internal security within the framework of the institution's specific competencies.

Social Justice and Human Development

Improving the quality of life of the population, particularly in border areas and highly-dangerous zones.

- Supporting national development within the scope of research and technological development, defence industry, community support, risk management and national interests.

- Achieving a security level on the border areas, allowing for a better development, particularly on the northern border.

Environmental and Risk Management

Reducing people and community as well as nature's vulnerability vis-à-vis the negative effects of disasters of natural and/or anthropic origin.

- Supporting national development within the scopes of research and technological development, defence industry, community support, risk management and national interests.

Democracy and Governance

Deepening democracy for safety and peaceful coexistence.

- Maintaining updated political-strategic management for the employment of operational agencies, in terms of the requirements of national defence and of the present and possible scenarios.

- Strengthening MIDENA's management, by incorporating innovation and modernization policies, processes and procedures.

- Fostering a security and defence culture in all spheres and levels of society.

Science and Technology

Promoting security-related scientific research and technology

- Supporting national development within the scopes of research and technological development, defence industry, community support, risk management and national interests.

Source: *Agenda Política de la Defensa* (2011).

Related actions (2011-2012):

- Strengthening of the military intelligence system. A number of 3 (out of 5) contracts were completed.
- Improvement of the strategic capacity of the command system and military operational control, 8 contracts out of 34 were completed.
- Expansion of the light transport infrastructure for the land force, 2 out of 9 helicopters were acquired.
- Sovereignty and territorial sea security, 5 out of 16 torpedoes were acquired.
- Repair of the Navy radar systems, one out of two radar systems was acquired.
- Improvement of operational level: Acquisition of Super Tucano aircraft, 18 out of 18 aircraft were acquired.
- Acquisition of helicopters for the Air Force, 7 out of 7 helicopters were received.

Ecuador published the *Política de la Defensa Nacional del Ecuador* (National Defence Policy of Ecuador) in 2002 and 2006 and the *Agenda Política de la Defensa Nacional* (Political Agenda of National Defence) in 2008 and 2011.

Source: Performance indicators, management reports, achievement of goals, Ministry of Defence (July 2012).



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.

Employment of the Armed Forces



Supporting actions of the State

- Protection of strategic areas and infrastructure.
- Maritime safety and control of shipping.
- Supporting risk management.
- Supporting public order control, fighting against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism.
- Response to crisis.

Defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity

- Surveillance and control of the territory, maritime and air spaces.
- Defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity
- Unconventional operations.

International cooperation

- Confidence-building and security measures.
- Peacekeeping operations
- Multinational operations.

Supporting national development

- Research in defence areas.
- Scientific research and military development.
- Products and services for defence.
- Support to maritime, livestock, sanitary, health, education, environmental and transport activities

Military Personnel*



Army: Officers

M: 2,793 / W: 151

Volunteers

M: 20,718 / W: 42

Total: 23,704



Navy: Officers

M: 1,045 / W: 82

Crew members

M: 6,991 / W: 239

Total: 8,357



Air Force: Officers

M: 818 / W: 47

Aerotechnical Engineers

M: 5,252 / W: 86

Total: 6,203

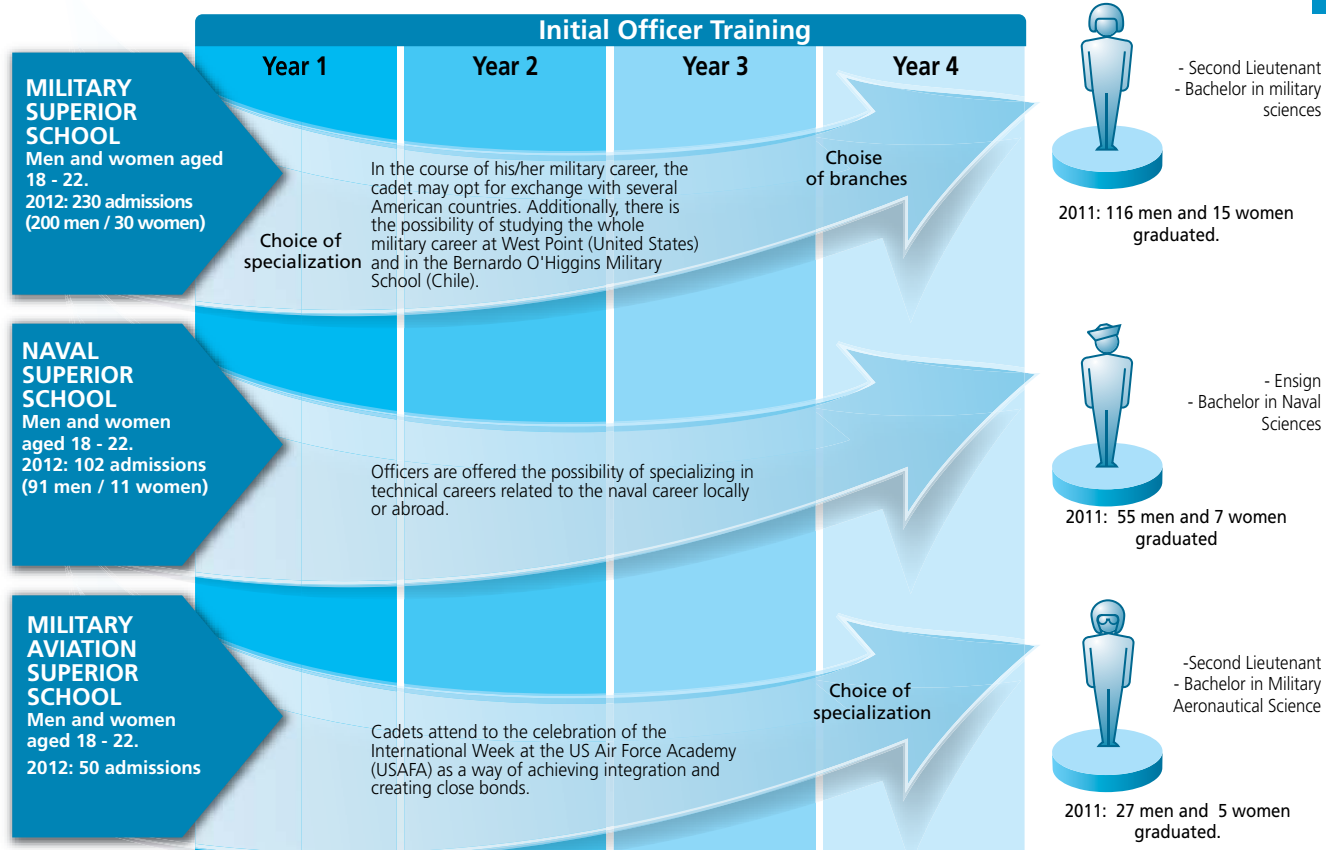
Total Strength:

38,264

M: men / W: women

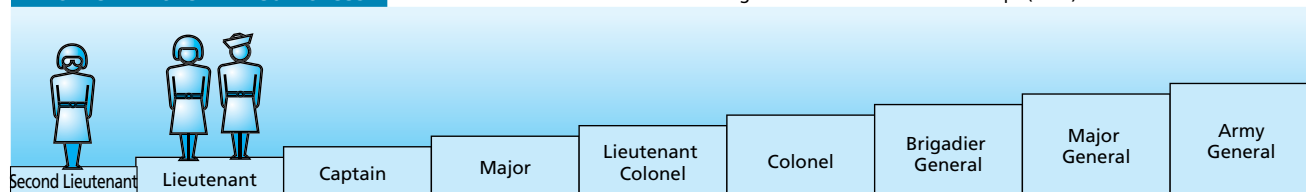
* Dates for 2011.

Source: Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional (N° 74 - 2007/01/19, Last amendment: Act N° 35 – 2009/09/28) and website of the Armed Forces (missions) information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (regular forces). Political Agenda of Defence (2011).



Source: Compilation based on *Ley de personal de las Fuerzas Armadas* (1991/04/10. Last amendment: 2009/08/06), information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and websites of the Military Superior School, Naval Superior School and Military Aviation Superior School.

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



Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant Colonel is Commander (Navy) and for Captain is the same (Air Force). 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.

1.69 % (647) of the Armed Forces are women.

Source: Information provided by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of National Defence.

Military Civil Service*

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

Process:

- Registration: process whereby citizens updated their data.
- Qualification: to submit to tests assessing the candidate's fitness for military service
- Quartering (3 calls: February, May and August): those individuals who were deemed fit and notified, who are concentrated at the mobilization centres for transfer to their destination.

		Army Conscripts			
		1st Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	Total
Levy	Organic	6,050	6,050	6,050	18,150
1992	Total quartered	5,868	4,884	4,576	15,328
Levy	Organic	6,050	4,827	-	10,877
1993	Total quartered	6,006	4,042	-	10,048
		Navy Conscripts			
		1st Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	Total
Levy	Organic	600	600	600	1,800
1992	Total quartered	598	449	426	1,473
Levy	Organic	600	479	-	1,079
1993	Total quartered	620	473	-	1,093
		Air Force Conscripts			
		1st Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	Total
Levy	Organic	250	250	250	750
1992	Total quartered	250	250	164	664
Levy	Organic	250	199	-	449
1993	Total quartered	250	189	-	439

* Upon the closing this issue, the bill of the Military Civil Service and of the Reserves of the National Armed forces was being debated at legislative level.

Source: Constitution and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.



Defence and National and International Community

Ecuador in the CDS (South American Defence Council)

The Ministry of Defence of Ecuador proactively participates in UNASUR's South American Defence Council since its inception. During the period this country held the Pro-Tempore Presidency, we can highlight as part of the results of the action plan, confidence-building and security measures and their implementation procedures.

In 2011 and 2012, it carried out debate seminars on crisis management in peacekeeping operations (September 2011) and on strategic thinking in South America (May 2012). In this last occasion, the South American Registry for Defence Spending was submitted.

Human Rights Joint Course "North Border" II

Organized in August 2012 by the Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law of the Joint Command in the facilities of the Superior Military School, it trained 36 officers of different branches, services and specialists of the Armed Forces for 30 days. Training was carried out in coordination with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, the Attorney General's Office, the International Committee of the Red Cross and National Police.

Border Protection

Ecuador Plan is an initiative seeking the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the northern border. From the very beginning, the Armed Forces should endeavor to prevent the entry of irregular criminal groups.

The Binational Plan of development of the Border Region with Peru aims at fostering and channelling efforts with the objective of speeding up the development of the Border Region. The Armed Forces have mainly collaborated in demining tasks.

During 2011, two Security Units were created, in Guayaquil and Manabí.

- The Special Security Unit "SINAL" is made up of members of the three forces, with a total of 158 troops, in charge of safeguarding the Area declared as a Security Reserved Area.
- The Special Security Unit "CHONE" is protecting the Multi Purpose Project CHONE phase I, Rio Grande Dam, Desagüe San Antonio, it has 48 troops.

The Air Force implements programmes in support to the community, performing activities focused on the welfare of the society, through programmes of civil action:

- Wings for development: takes care of indigenous communities from small runways opened in the forest.
- Wings for health: solidarity programme aimed at contributing with the improvement of health conditions in communities of the country.
- Wings for joy: aimed at the low-income infantile population making them travel by plane over the main cities of Ecuador.
- Wings for education: it distributes teaching materials and other school supplies.

Operational Commands:

No. 1: Northern, it covers 44% of Ecuador and has been devoted to the control of the North border since 2009. At present, it has 10,000 troops approximately that carry out the control of borders by means of a joint Task Force.

No. 2: Maritime, in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity, they carry out additional operations like protection of the marine border, in coordination with the National Police, and the participation of supporting bodies; it plans and leads internal defence operations on a permanent basis in its jurisdictions, and gives support to the National Secretariat of Risk Management in the event of natural or man-made disasters.

From 2011 to April 2012, the following actions were implemented:

Firearms control operations:

- 8,105 firearms control patrolling operations (fixed and mobile checkpoints).
- 121 firearms were seized.
- 63 persons were arrested for different reasons.

In support to disasters, in the Province of Guayas, 177 people were evacuated, 18 shelters were activated and 2,640 food rations were delivered. In the Province of Manabí, 298 people were evacuated and 40 shelters were activated. In the Province of Santa Elena 25 people were rescued and 11 families were evacuated.

In 2011 the idea of taking care of disabled people with technical aid was planned in the provinces of Carchi, Sucumbios, Esmeraldas, Manabí and Los Rios. After a study stage, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces prepared the technical and logistic planning to make the military support to the solidarity mission Manuela Espejo possible.

No. 3: South, it encompasses the provinces of Azuay, Cañar, El Oro, Loja, Zamora Chinchipe and Morona Santiago and works to safeguard the borders and give support to all the security and control agencies and in the effective compliance of security operations.

Tsunami Alert - 2011

Upon declaring the state of exception due to the tsunami alert in the Pacific Coast, the Armed Forces evacuated the population based in the coast profile of the country (Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Santa Elena and El Oro) and the coasts of the Galapagos Islands.

Villages and people evacuated are detailed in the following chart:

Location	Military personnel assigned			Evacuated villages		Evacuated people
	Of.	Vol.	Total	Nº	Name	
C.O.1 Esmeraldas	35	580	615	5	Esmeraldas Muisne Atacames Eloy Alfaro Rio Verde	44,400
C.O.2 Santa Elena Manabí Guayas Región Insular	80	1,224	1,304	30	Playas Libertad Salinas Puna Isabela San Cristobal Santa Cruz Floreana	99,800
C.O.3 El Oro	76	864	940	12	Balao Bajo Alto Tenguel Puerto Bolívar Jeli La Pitaya Hualtaco Tendales Santa Rosa Arenillos Huaquillas	3,665
Total	191	2,668	2,859	47		147,865

Province	Personnel assigned	People assisted	Visits made
Azuay	24	7,139	9,710
Cañar	14	3,498	4,789
Bolívar	13	3,483	4,618
Chimborazo	25	7,609	10,617
Tungurahua	20	6,857	9,147
Cotopaxi	18	4,814	6,857
Sto. Domingo de los Tsáchilas	17	4,350	6,075
Francisco de Orellana	11	1,557	1,688
Santa Elena	16	4,416	5,083
Pastaza	11	754	1,087
Total	169	44,477	59,671

Housing Programme 'Manuela Espejo' (Miduvi)

The Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces authorized the military support to the National Plan for Household Equipment of 2,500 dwellings, according to the following detail.

Provinces	Personnel assigned	Equipped houses
Azuay	6	97
Bolívar	7	147
Cañar	5	51
Carchi	6	50
Chimborazo	41	231
Cotopaxi	7	238
El Oro	6	110
Esmeraldas	6	150
Guayas	7	68
Imbabura	5	82
Loja	6	155
Los Rios	5	127
Manabí	7	119
Morona Santiago	6	62
Napo	5	201
Orellana	5	55
Pastaza	5	40
Santa Elena	6	120
Santo Domingo	6	105
Sucumbios	9	108
Tungurahua	5	90
Zamora Cinchipe	4	45
Total	165	2,451

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and websites of the Armed Forces.

Defence and National and International Community

Participation in Peace Operations

CURRENT MISSIONS	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	66	1
UNMIL (Liberia)	2	-	1	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	4	-	-	-
UNSMIS (Syria)*	3	-	-	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	1	-	-	-
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 80 military troops to the UN peacekeeping operations, which represents 1.12% of the total Latin American contribution.

Source: Compilation based on documents from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations, July 2012.

*According to a resolution adopted by the Security Council, UNSMIS came to an end on 19 August 2012 since the level of violence in the country prevented the mission from executing its mandate.

The largest involvement of Ecuador in a peace mission is in MINUSTAH, but it also has observers to four peacekeeping missions.

Ecuador also has the UEMPE Peacekeeping Training School "Ecuador", created in November 2003 so as to train military, police and civilian personnel, domestic and foreign, for deployment in peacekeeping missions.



Analysis:

Ecuador's Position in the Region

Verónica Gómez Ricaurte

Lawyer and MA in International Relations

Former Advisor to the Minister of National Defence and Foreign Service Officer

■ Since 2008, Ecuador has undertaken a significant number of institutional changes as a result of the newly adopted Constitution. The defence sector has not been alien to this process and has set the key objective of linking the defence policy to the country's re-institutionalization process, to make it fall within the framework of relations between democracy and the Armed Forces, while ensuring the supremacy of civilian control on the military.

A distressful event, the act of aggression in Angostura, woke up the Ecuadorians to a painful reality: the civilian power had abandoned the Armed Forces, forcing them for more than a decade to secure a sort of self-sustainment, in order to keep a minimum operating capacity based on the control of some areas of the economy. Counter-balancing this autonomy, forced by a silent civil society, has been one of the core elements of the new policy, focused on restoring the Armed Forces capacities, not based conflict scenarios but on sustaining their professional training and preparedness.

We can certainly affirm that restoring the civilian-political conduct of the Ministry of Defence resulted in an organizational structure that has placed special emphasis on planning, as well as on relevant aspects such as economy of defence and technological research, diversification of sources of cooperation, international relations and human rights.

Following this line of thought, it seemed essential to make a profound process of review of the defence policy

in order to make the necessary changes and force correlations according to the new contemporary world, so that defence instruments could respond to objective regional contexts rather than conflict assumptions. In this regard, Ecuador's State policy focused on strengthening new regional systems of integration, such as UNASUR, and opening to new strategic allies in the region, thus fostering a gradual change of vision.

Within the framework of the South American Defence Council (Consejo de Defensa Suramericano), Ecuador has intended to build, jointly with UNASUR member-states, an identity based on confidence-building, establishing with autonomy the sources of risk and threat, to respond to them with greater military transparency, aiming at the peaceful settlement of bilateral disputes. Taking over as chair of this council provided Ecuador the possibility to promote these goals and provide real content to the new era through a different type of integration project, which has become a reality thanks to the coordinated work of twelve willful members.

Ecuador's commitment has gone beyond its work as chair. In recent years, the country has continued to work as an active member in matters related to confidence-building and institutionality. This has also evidenced the identity that characterizes Ecuadorians and has enabled the country to position itself on defence matters in the region, so its delegations are generally an expected source of consultation.