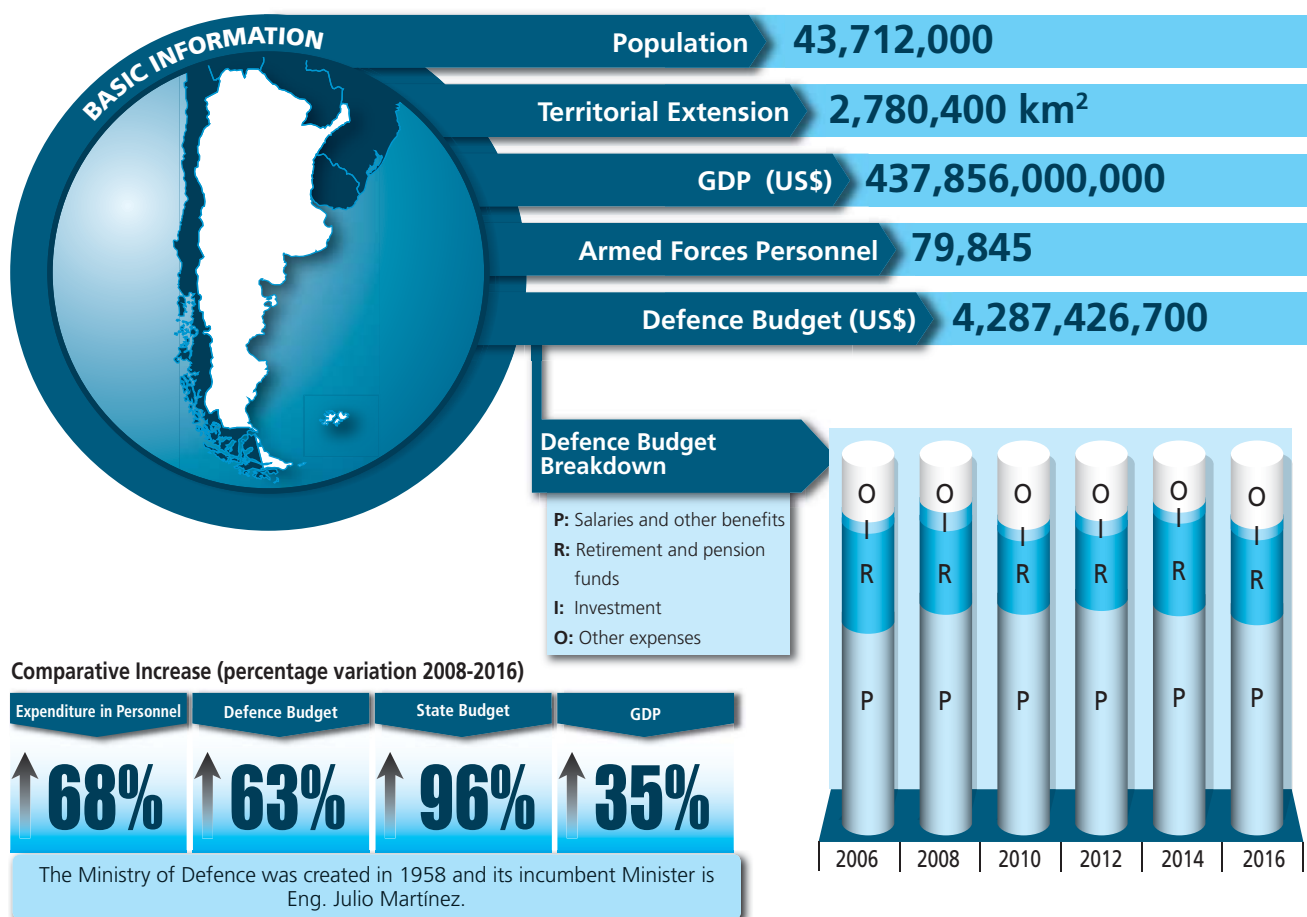


Argentina



The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

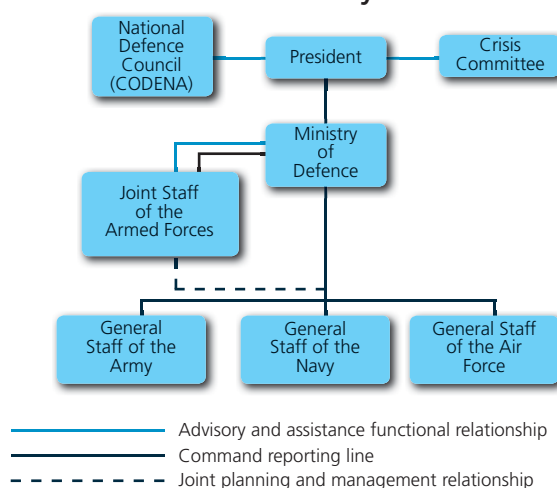
- National Defence Act (N° 23554 • 1988/05/05).
- Domestic Security Act (N° 24059 • 1992/01/17).
- Act on Ministries (N° 22520 • 1992/03/20).
- Armed Forces Restructuring Act (N° 24948 • 1998/04/08).
- National Intelligence Act (N° 25520 • 2001/12/06. Last amendment: Act N° 27126 – 2015/03/03).

Military Organization

- Act on the creation of the *Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares* (General Department of Military Manufacturing) (N° 12709 • 1941/10/24).
- Military Service Act (N° 17531 • 1967/11/16).
- Military Personnel Act (N° 19101 • 1971/07/19).
- Act on the Financial Aid Institute for Pension and Retirement Payments (N° 22919 – 1983/09/26. Last amendment: Decree N° 860 • 2009/07/07).
- Voluntary Military Service Act (N° 24429 • 1995/01/10).
- Act on the Entry of Foreign Troops and Deployment of National Troops outside the Country (N° 25880 • 2004/04/23).
- Act revoking the Military Justice Code, approves reforms to the Criminal Code and to the Criminal Code of Procedures of the Nation; it also approves Instructions to Civilians in Times of War and other Armed Conflicts, as well as the Armed Forces Code of Discipline and the Organization of the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces (N° 26394 – 2008/08/26).
- Law that created the National Defense University (No. 27015 • 2014/12/02).

Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2015, CEPAL (territory and population: projection 2016), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2016), and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).

The Defence System



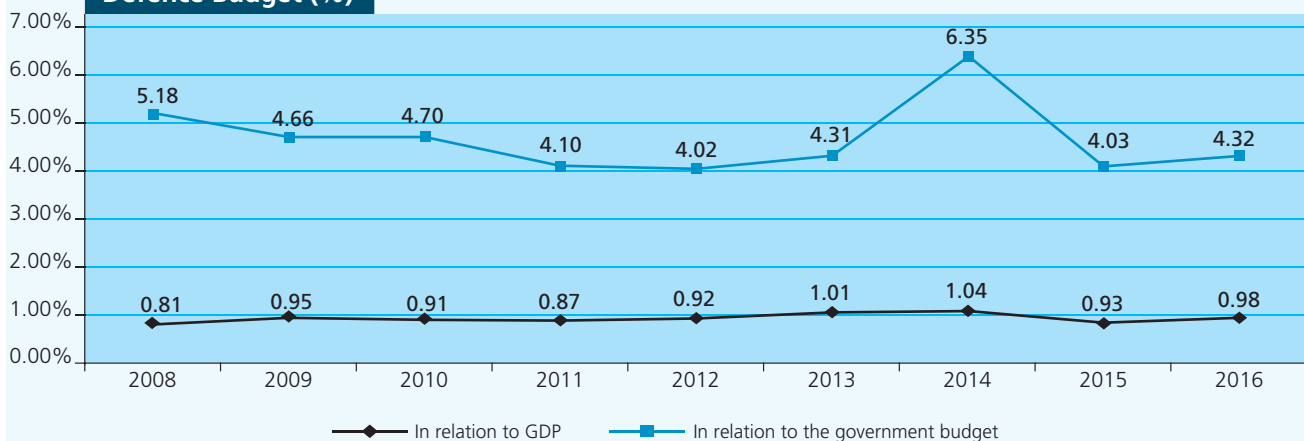
The President may receive assistance and advice from the National Defence Council, a body that includes the Vice President, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary of Intelligence and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Defence Committees. The Minister of Defence is in charge of the direction, organization and coordination of national defence activities. The Minister is advised by the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint military doctrine, planning and training. Congress has the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors issues related to defence through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de Defensa Nacional* (National Defence Act) (N° 23554 – 1998/05/05) and *Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional* (Regulations of the National Defence Act) (Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	2,628,157,098	50,781,906,344	323,800,000,000
2009	2,849,654,256	61,143,165,088	301,331,000,000
2010	3,138,200,705	66,779,810,249	344,143,000,000
2011	3,772,748,302	92,048,671,498	435,179,000,000
2012	4,351,981,686	108,164,872,256	472,815,000,000
2013	4,947,769,486	114,728,598,205	488,213,000,000
2014	4,219,130,969	103,315,106,271	404,483,000,000
2015	5,435,127,918	135,024,245,921	585,623,000,000
2016	4,287,426,700	99,312,310,899	437,856,000,000

Defence Budget (%)



Armed Forces Personnel



Members of the Armed Forces for every 10,000 Inhabitants



Defence Budget (US\$)

2,628,157,098

3,138,200,705

4,351,981,686

4,219,130,969

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de presupuesto general de la Nación* from 2006 to 2016 and the 2011 budget extension. That approved in the law previously cited (2011: Financial budget execution accrued by the first quarter of 2011, Argentine Ministry of Economy) is considered as State Budget. That expressed in "Real direct investment" is considered as investment.

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 value of the dollar considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces, the military instrument of national defence, will be used in case of external aggressions by the Armed Forces of another state, or other states, without prejudice to Act N° 24059 of Internal Security and the Armed Forces Reorganization Act N° 24.948 regarding scenarios foreseen for the use of the military instrument, and the regulations defining the scope of such intervention in support to internal security operations. (*Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional* N° 23554, Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13, Sec. 1)

Their primary mission is to repel all external state military aggressions to continually guarantee and protect the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, its territorial integrity and the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Their secondary missions include the commitment to multinational operations within the framework of the United Nations; participating in internal security missions, in accordance with Internal Security Act N° 24059; support the national community and friendly countries; while participating in the construction of a subregional defence system. (*Directiva de Organización y Funcionamiento de las Fuerzas Armadas*, Decree N° 1691/2006 - 2006/11/22)

Specific Missions

Army

The Argentine Army shall serve the Motherland to contribute to national defence and protect its vital interests: including the nation's independence and sovereignty, self-determination, territorial integrity; its natural resources, protection of assets, the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Likewise, it shall also contribute to maintaining the republican representative and federal system of government.

Navy

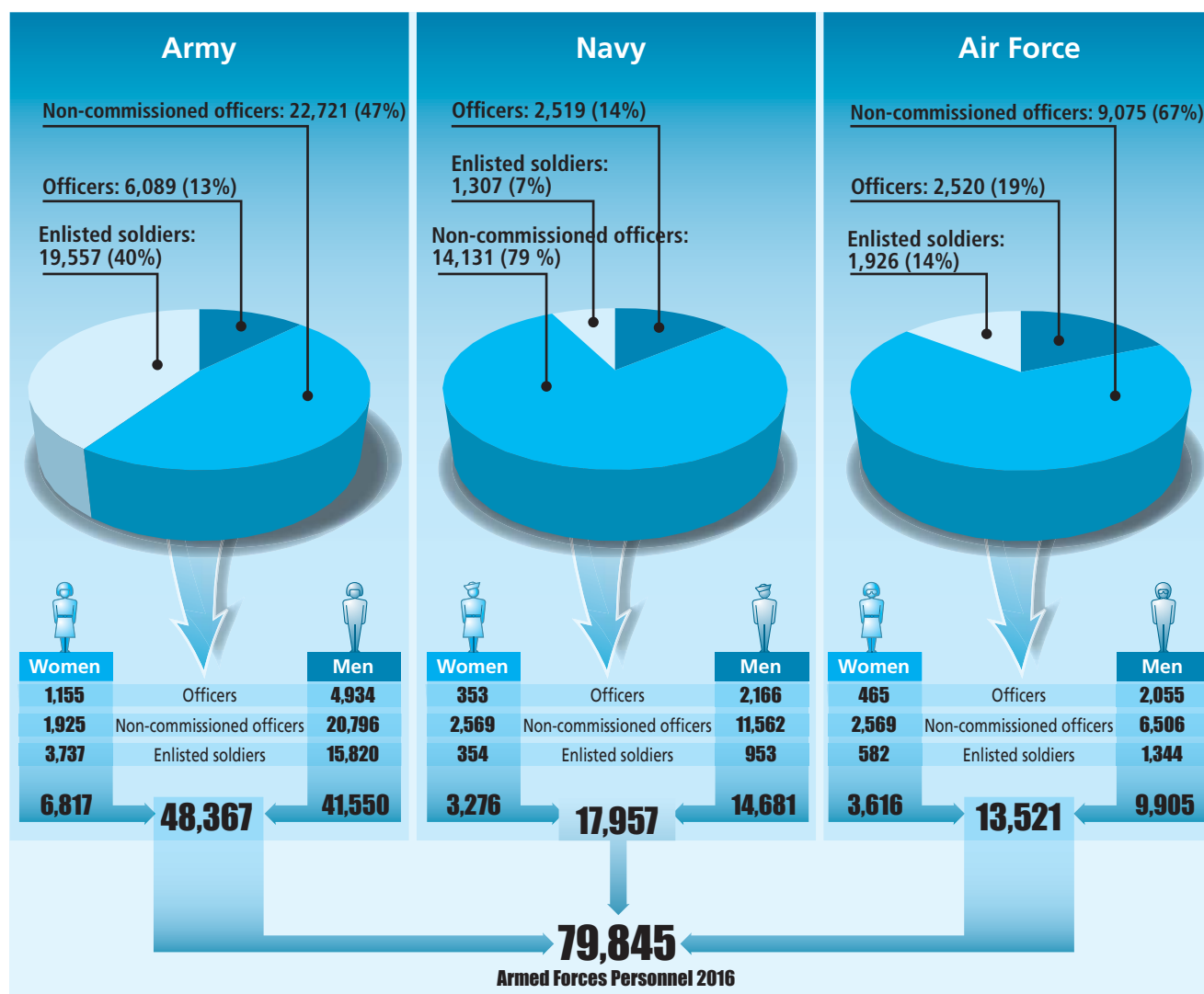
To prepare, train and sustain the Nation's naval power means, in order to contribute to their effective employment within the framework of joint military planning. Supplementary missions: involvement in peace operations; maritime and fluvial tasks and of naval security; search and rescue at sea; support to activities carried out in Antarctica; humanitarian assistance; community support; contribution to the preservation of the environment; participation in the development of military cooperation measures, confidence-building measures; and involvement in internal security operations in accordance with Act N° 24059.

Air Force

Contribute to national defence, acting effectively and in a deterrent manner in the air space, to continually safeguard and protect the vital interests of the Nation.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces provides assistance and advice to the senior national leadership on the preparation and use of the military instrument to contribute to the achievement of national strategic goals.

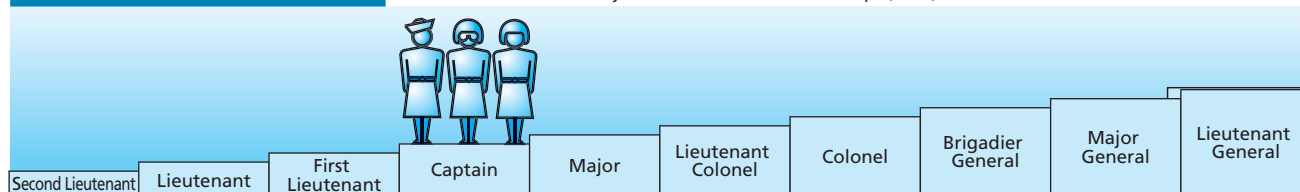
Armed Forces Personnel 2016



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

Women in the Armed Forces

Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016).



Note: These ranks apply to the Army, as an illustrative example. The equivalent rank for Captain is Lieutenant (Navy) while in the Air Force it has the same denomination. 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.

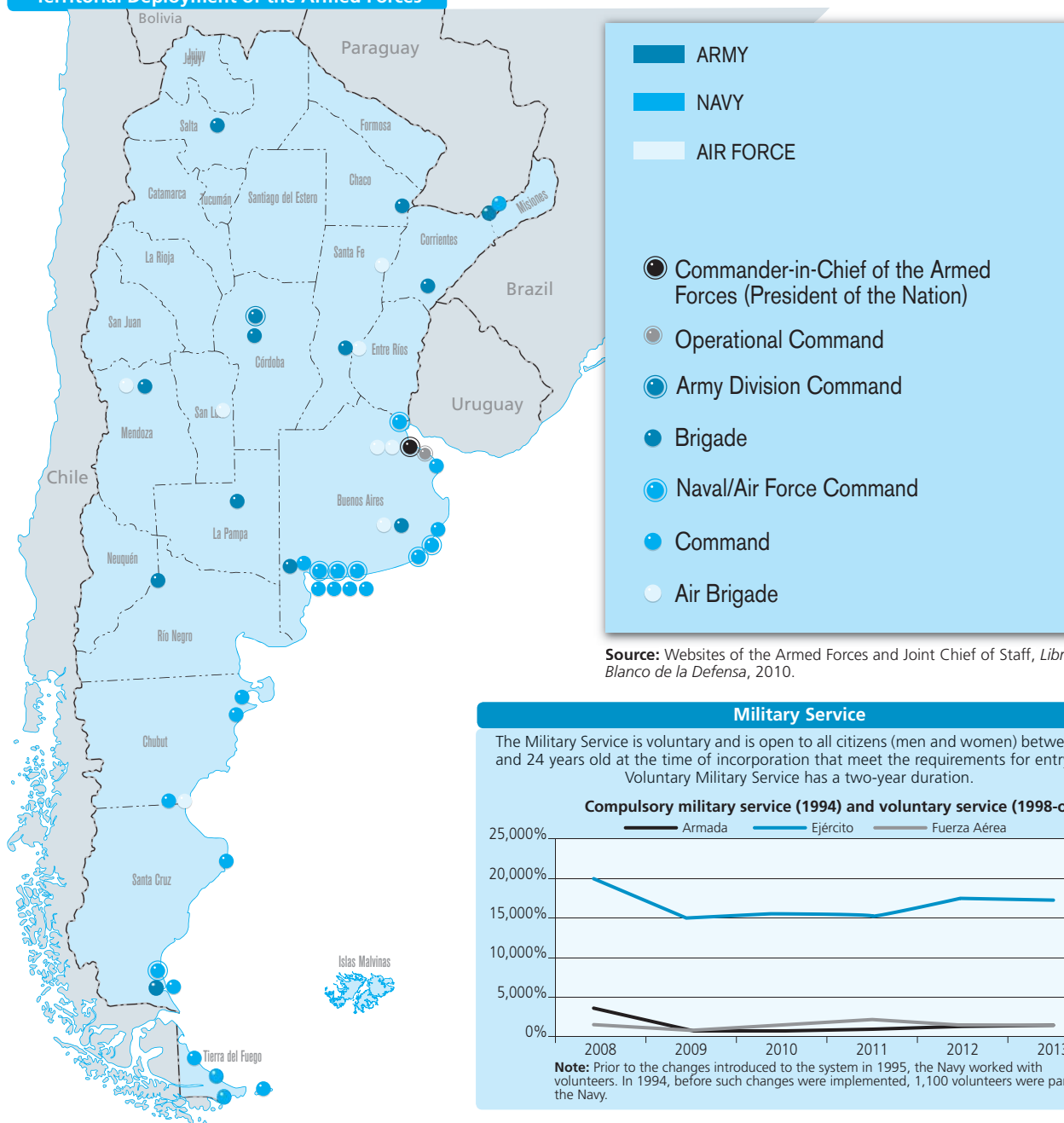
17.17% (13,709) of the total Armed Forces are women.

Women are entitled to enter any military branch.

The Armed Forces have created 11 interdisciplinary teams to deal with intra-family violence.

The Argentine Armed Forces have 21 gender offices.

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

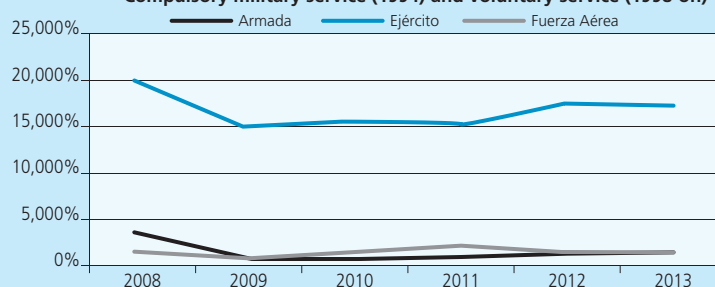


Source: Websites of the Armed Forces and Joint Chief of Staff, *Libro Blanco de la Defensa*, 2010.

Military Service

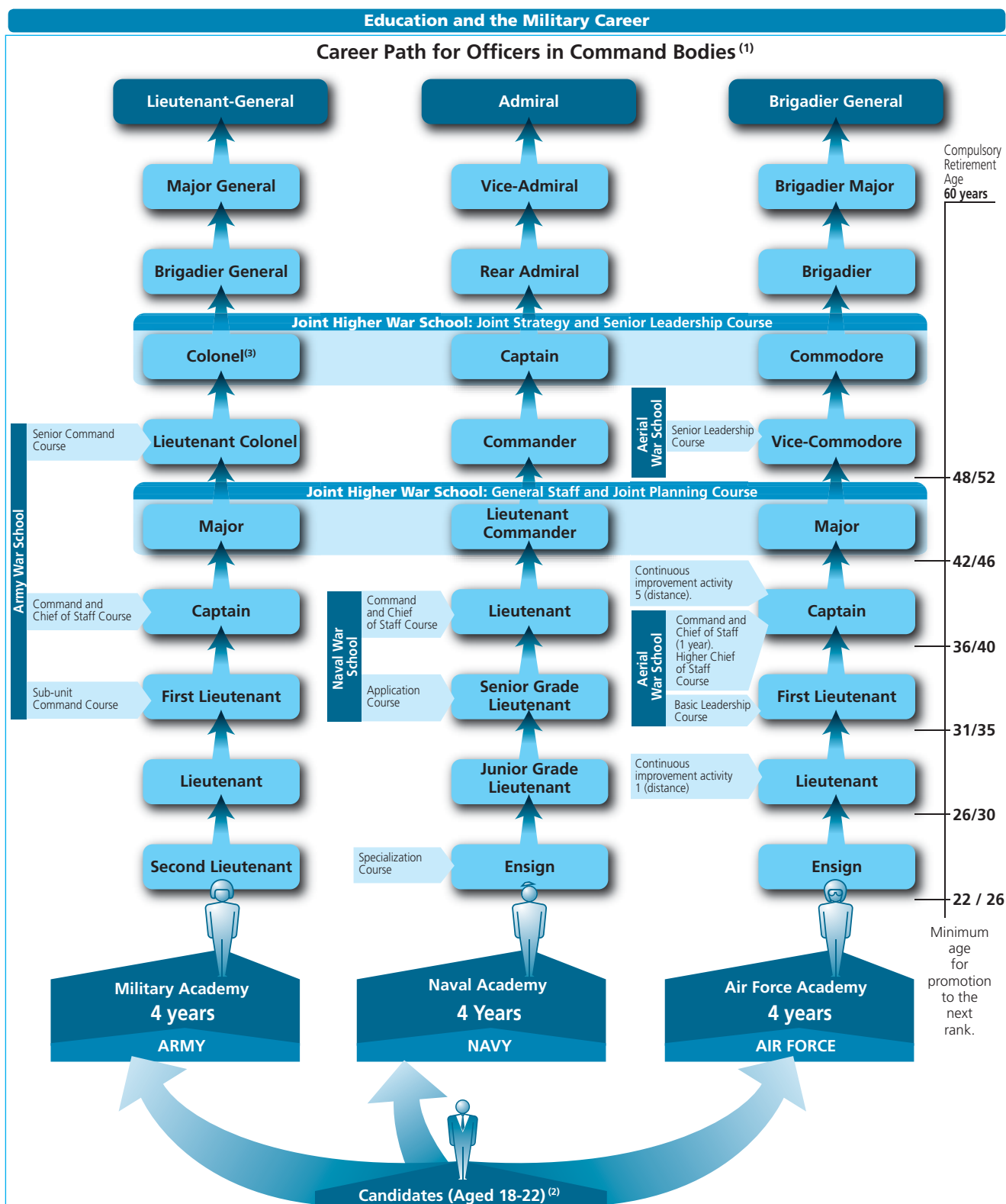
The Military Service is voluntary and is open to all citizens (men and women) between 18 and 24 years old at the time of incorporation that meet the requirements for entry. The Voluntary Military Service has a two-year duration.

Compulsory military service (1994) and voluntary service (1998-on)



Note: Prior to the changes introduced to the system in 1995, the Navy worked with volunteers. In 1994, before such changes were implemented, 1,100 volunteers were part of the Navy.

Sources: Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, *Ley de servicio militar* (N° 17531 – 1967/11/16) and *Ley de servicio militar voluntario* (N° 24429 – 1995/01/10). White Book on Defence 2015. *Libro Blanco de la Defensa* 2015.



1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph theoretically reconstructs the promotion of officers through realization of obligatory courses. Other requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18-22 has been considered for comparative purposes. The age of entrance depends on the force in question: Army: 18-22, Air Force 16-22. The minimum age for promotion depends on the military training institute's the age of graduation.

3 The rank of Colonel Major is of honorary character.

Cadets at the military academies - 2016

	Army	Navy	Air Force
	CMN	ESNM	EAM
Men	1,063	1,100	531
Women	242	314	92
Total	1,305	1,414	623

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de reestructuración de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Nº 24.948 - 1998/04/08) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Activities in which defence is related to:

- Social Development
- Interior
- Health
- Foreign Affairs
- Security

Defence and National and International Community

Addition of powers to the Ministry of Defence

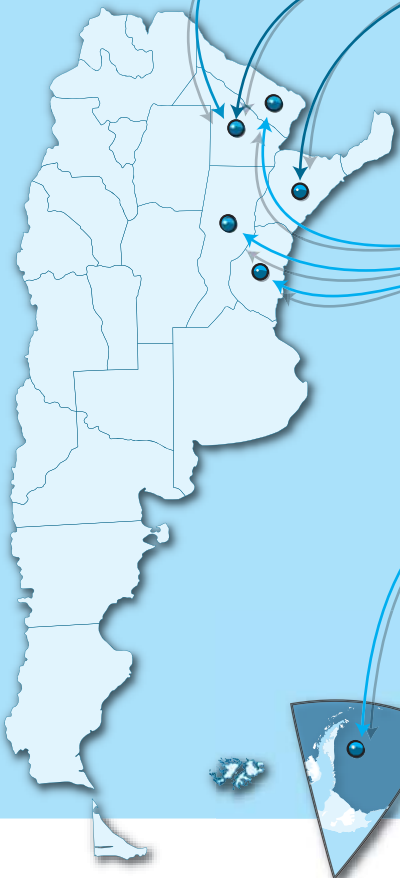
Military Coordination in Case of Emergencies

The Secretariat for the Coordination of Military Assistance in Emergencies (SCME) was created in 2013. The intention was to generate a body for civil coordination within the Ministry of Defence that intercedes between military intervention in emergency situations and the civil protection system that involves other State bodies. Between its creation and June 2014 it intervened in 12 cases, with the participation of 681 military personnel (the majority of them from the Army).

Emergency Response Military Units

It is one of the initiatives that have been implemented. It refers to 13 units trained and equipped to confront different types of emergencies (floods, fires, energy blackouts, earthquakes, structural collapses). They will be distributed across different areas of the country on the basis of the current territorial deployment of the Armed Forces.

Community support



"Fronteras" Operation

Executive Order 228/2016 established a security state of emergency in the entire territory of Argentina, based on the collective hazardous situation instilled by complex and organized crime.

As a result, the previous North Shield operation was redesigned and changed to "Fronteras" Operation. The main provisions related to the defence sector are the following:

- Acquisitions for material and technological control of the border area.
- Implementation of radar surveillance system in the northern border.
- Acquisitions to improve surveillance in waterways and the Argentine Sea.
- Approval of aerospace protection rules.
- Lifting of military secret policy on aerospace defense rules of engagement, to allow for interception using air means.

Food Distribution

Since 2007, the Argentine Army has conducted a food distribution and support campaign based in Chaco.

Hospital Ship Campaign

In 2015, medical assistance was provided to riverside communities in Corrientes and Chaco provinces. The ship provides clinical, odontological and ophthalmological care.

Floods

In 2015 and 2016, the Argentine Army provided assistance to the people affected by floods in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa and Santa Fe. Among other activities, it built a bridge in the area of Perugorria, Corrientes, to help 400 people who had been isolated after the emergency.

Antarctica

One of the Air Force's support operations is the Antarctic campaign, which promotes active presence in areas of national territory with low population density.

Defence and Protection of Cultural Property

Resolution 754/12 issued by the Ministry of Defense created the Task Force for the Protection of Cultural Property Convention in the event of armed conflict. This task force also includes personnel from other ministries. The Blue Shield is the symbol used to identify cultural sites protected by this Convention.

As of 2016, Argentina has identified 23 sites, including ARA Presidente Sarmiento Frigate and the Memorial in the former Naval Mechanics School (Esma) building.

The Ministry of Defence has implemented its participation through Operation Fortin. The participation of the Armed Forces is under operational control of the Joint Chief of Staff and focuses on radar coverage and air.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	2	-	-	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	44	29
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	238	27
UNTSO (Israel and Palestine)	3	-	-	-

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

Sources: Decree 228/2016; public information from the Argentine Army, Navy and Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and *Informe de Gestión del Grupo de Trabajo encargado de desarrollar el Plan de Implementación de cumplimiento de las obligaciones internacionales asumidas por el Estado argentino en el marco de la Convención para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales*. Statistics of military and police contributions to UN operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), June 2016.



Argentina contributes with 343 military troops to the United Nations peacekeeping missions.