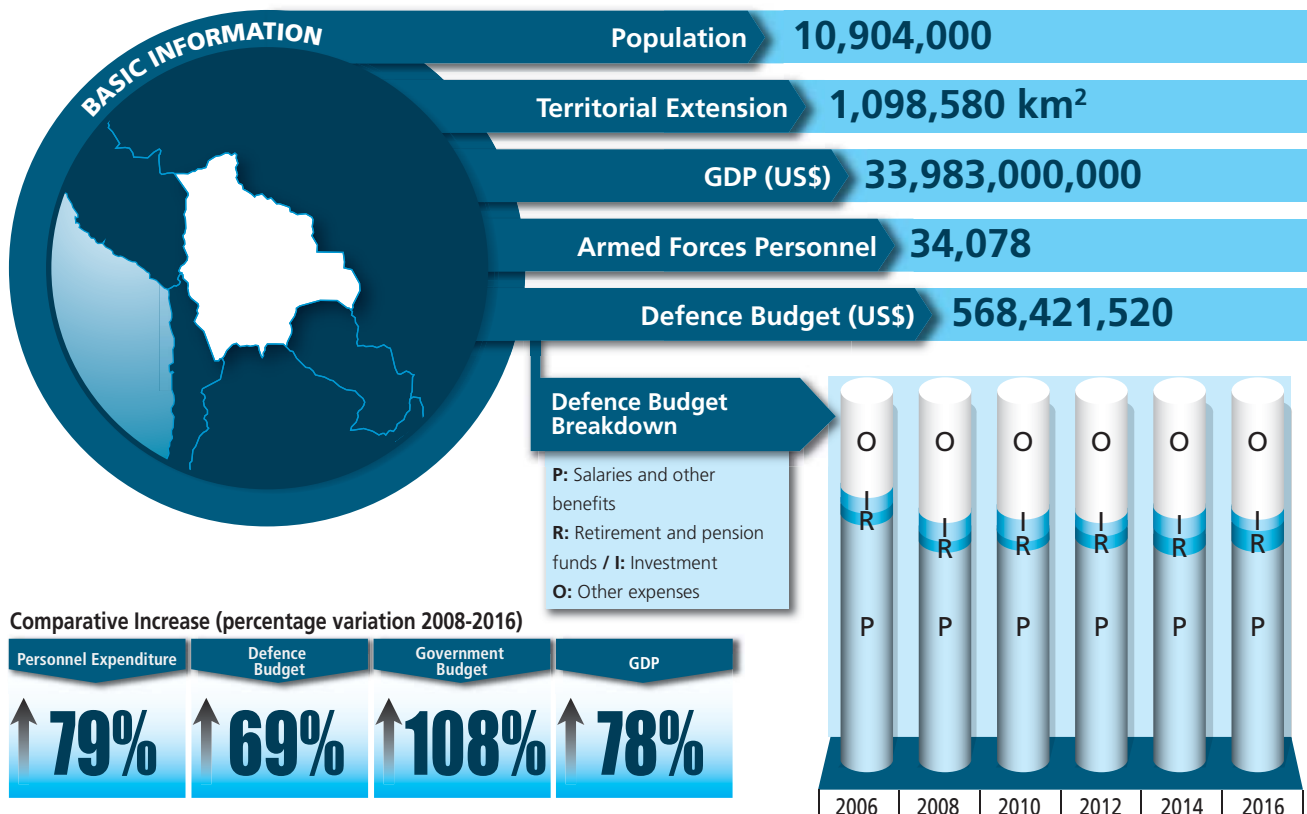


# Bolivia



The Ministry of Defence was created in 1933 and its incumbent Minister is Reymí Ferreira Justiniano.

## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

- Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).
- Executive Branch Organization Act (N° 2446 - 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).
- Law for the control of firearms, munitions, explosives and other materials (N° 400 - 2013/09/18).
- Comprehensive Law to guarantee women a life free from violence (N° 348 - 2013/03/09).
- Law for the security and defence of the airspace (N° 521 - 2014/04/22).

#### Military Organization

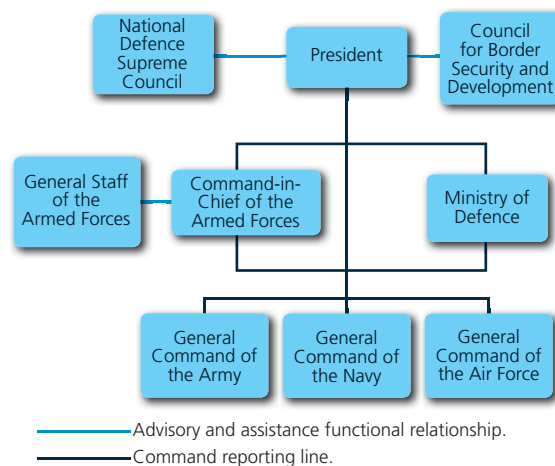
- Decree-Law on the Military Social Insurance Corporation (N° 11901 - 1974/10/21, Last amendment: Law N° 1732 - 1996/11/29).
- Decree-Law of Organization of Military Justice (N° 13321 - 1976/04/02).
- Manual on the Use of Force in case of Internal Conflict (Supreme Decree N° 27977 - 2005/01/14).

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

The Airspace Security and Defence Law of 2014 aims to regulate measures and actions for the control, surveillance and defence of the airspace, establishing procedures for the interception of civilian aircraft and the employment of force against aircraft declared to be hostile, illegal or infracting the law.

Source: Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2015, CEPAL (territory and population: projection 2016), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2016).

## The Defence System



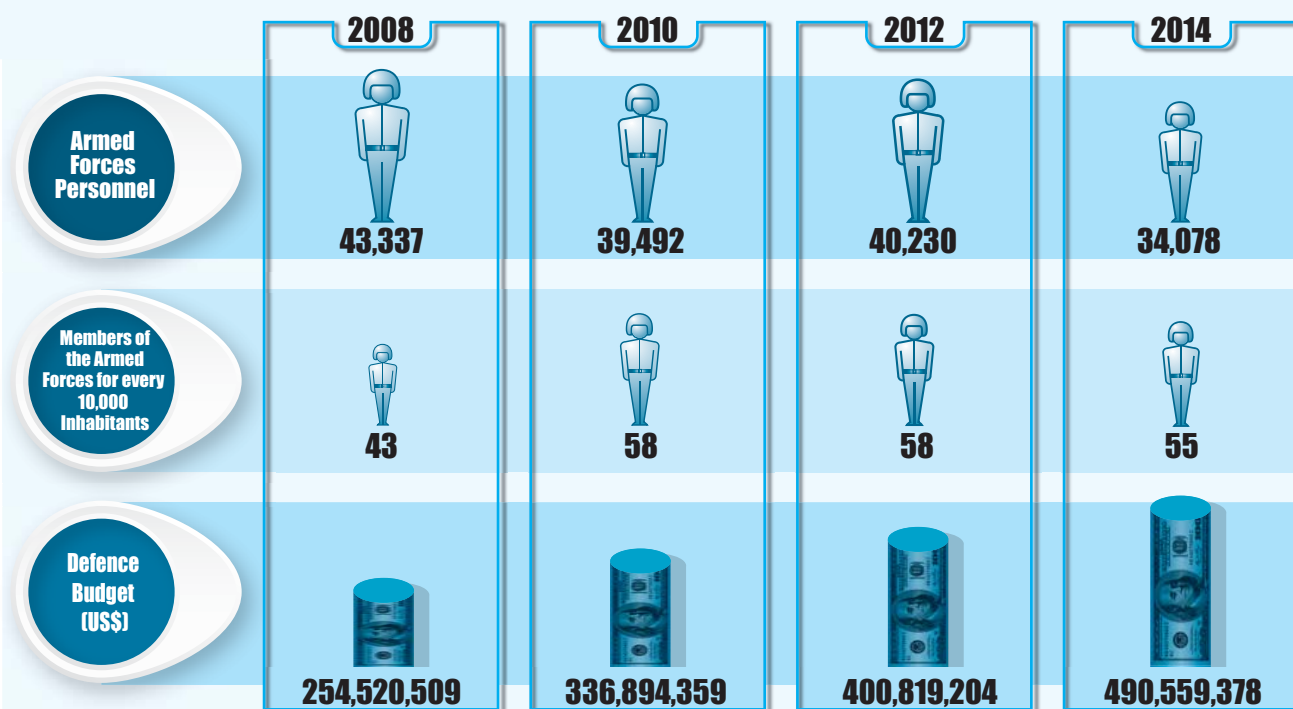
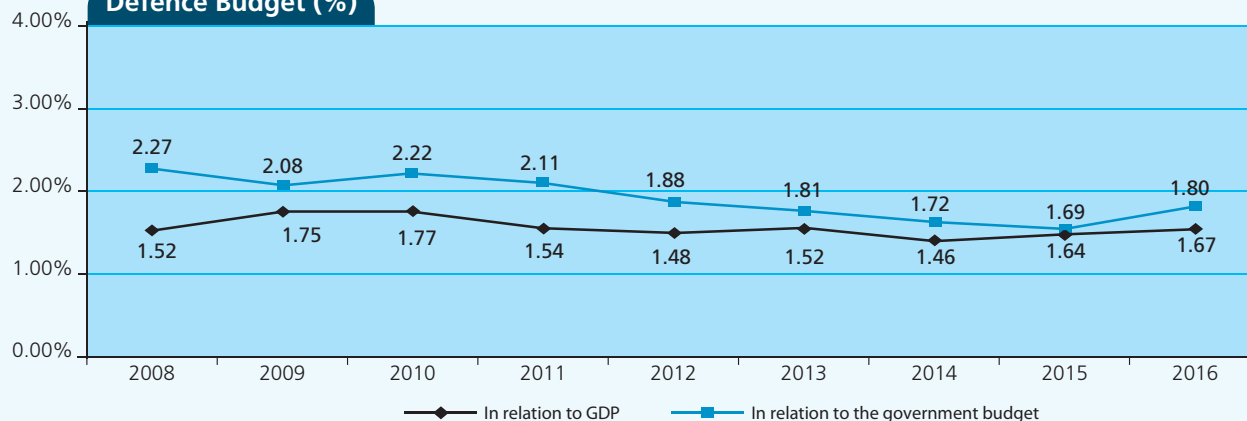
The Military High Command is the highest decision-making organ of the Armed Forces. It is composed of the President, the Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chairman of the General Staff, and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. They form the Supreme Council of National Defence, the 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: Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).

## Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (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
2013	453,385,115	25,075,934,492	29,802,000,000
2014	490,559,378	28,485,360,070	33,616,000,000
2015	545,874,031	32,242,121,069	33,210,000,000
2016	568,421,520	31,652,997,554	33,983,000,000

## Defence Budget (%)



**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley del presupuesto general del Estado* from 2006 to 2016. The government budget is considered as that passed in the aforementioned law. 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.

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The Armed Forces have the fundamental mission of defending and maintaining the independence, security and the stability of the Nation, its national honour and sovereignty; ensuring the supremacy of the Political Constitution, guaranteeing the stability of the legally-established Government and cooperating in the comprehensive development of the country.

(Constitution, Sec. 244).



### 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.

### Border Presence

The government has provided for an increased presence of the Army in border regions, installing Forward Military Checkpoints through the deployment of troops to the Apolo and San Fermín communities, in order to guarantee sovereignty and support the fight against illegal activities in the region.



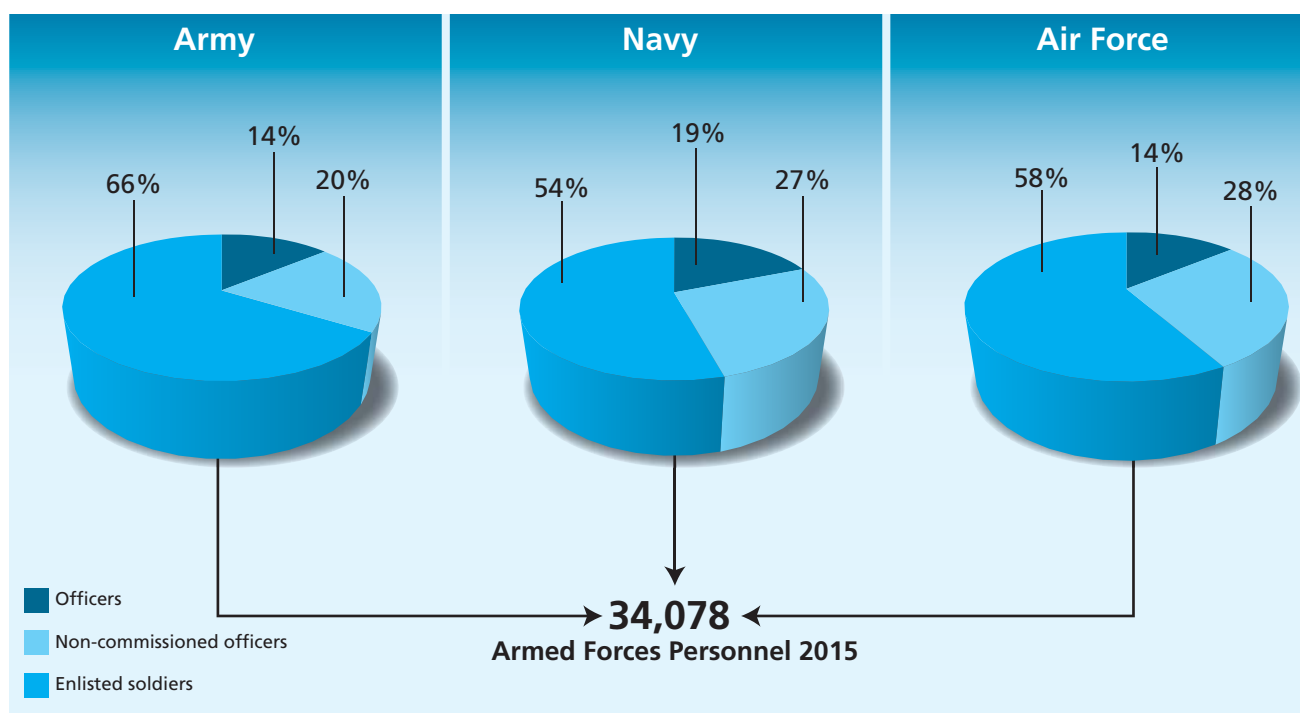
#### Navy

- 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 seabed.
- 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 comprehensive 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

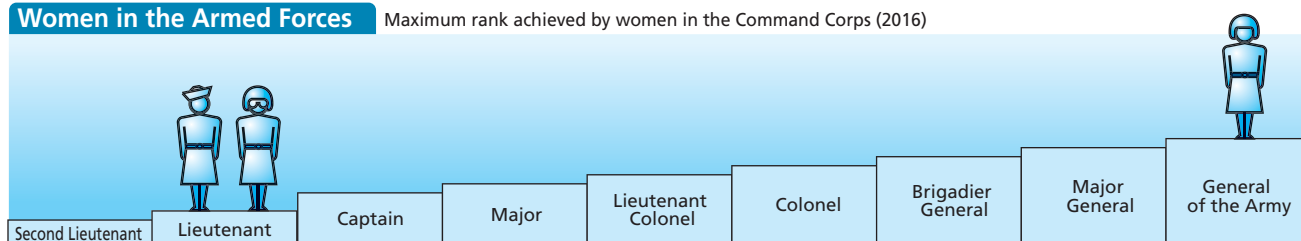
- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of the national air space.
- Reach and maintain a position of supremacy in the air space, enabling the execution of a deterrent action on a given enemy.
- Contribute to the integration of the national territory by means of air transport services.
- Carry out the necessary 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 survey 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.



Source: Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).

## Women in the Armed Forces

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

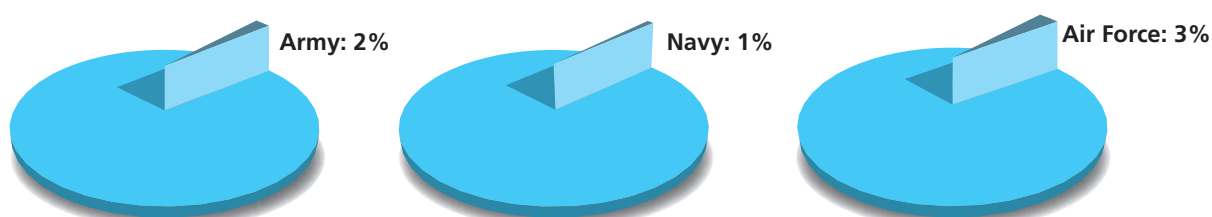


**Note:** These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant is the same in the Air Force and in the Navy it is equivalent to Junior Grade Lieutenant. The command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers,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

At the end of 2015, a woman reached the rank of Army General for the first time and was appointed as Chief of Staff.

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 2 % (663) are women.

### Percentage of women by force:



## Military Service

It is mandatory for all men of military age (18 – 22 years of age). Soldiers and sailors are paid a daily stipend.

### Alternative Military Service

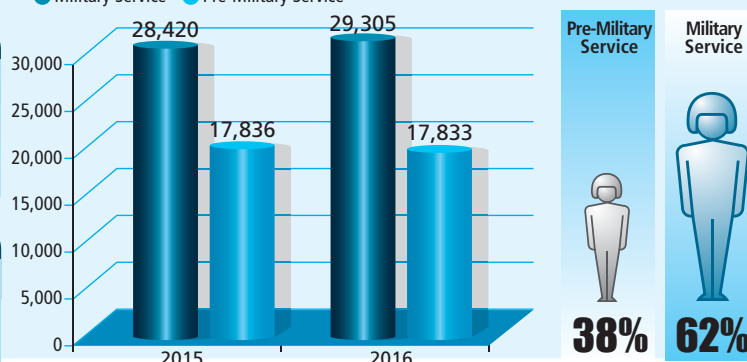
Alternative Military Service (AMS) based in search and rescue is an alternative option to traditional military service, carrying out search and rescue of aircraft in distress or following accidents, or following natural disasters through search and assistance activities to those affected. This form has a 2 year duration.

### Voluntary pre-Military Service

Allows young men and women currently in their 3rd and 4th years of secondary school to engage voluntarily in service during their weekends. Its aim is to contribute to the education and training of these young persons and also to prepare them for defence and natural disaster response activities. It has a one year duration.

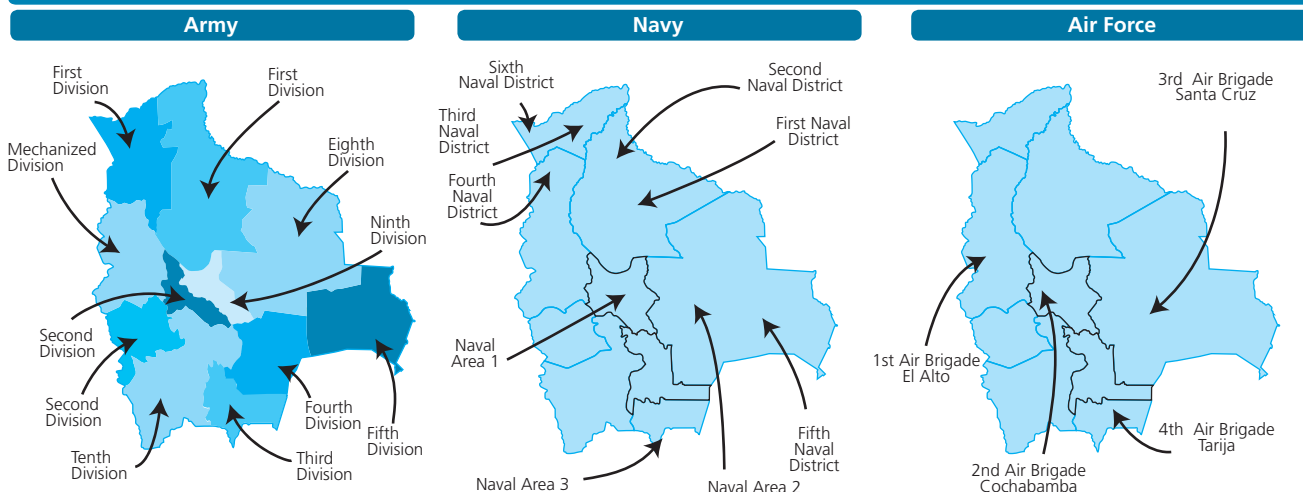
### Recruitment level

● Military Service ● Pre-Military Service

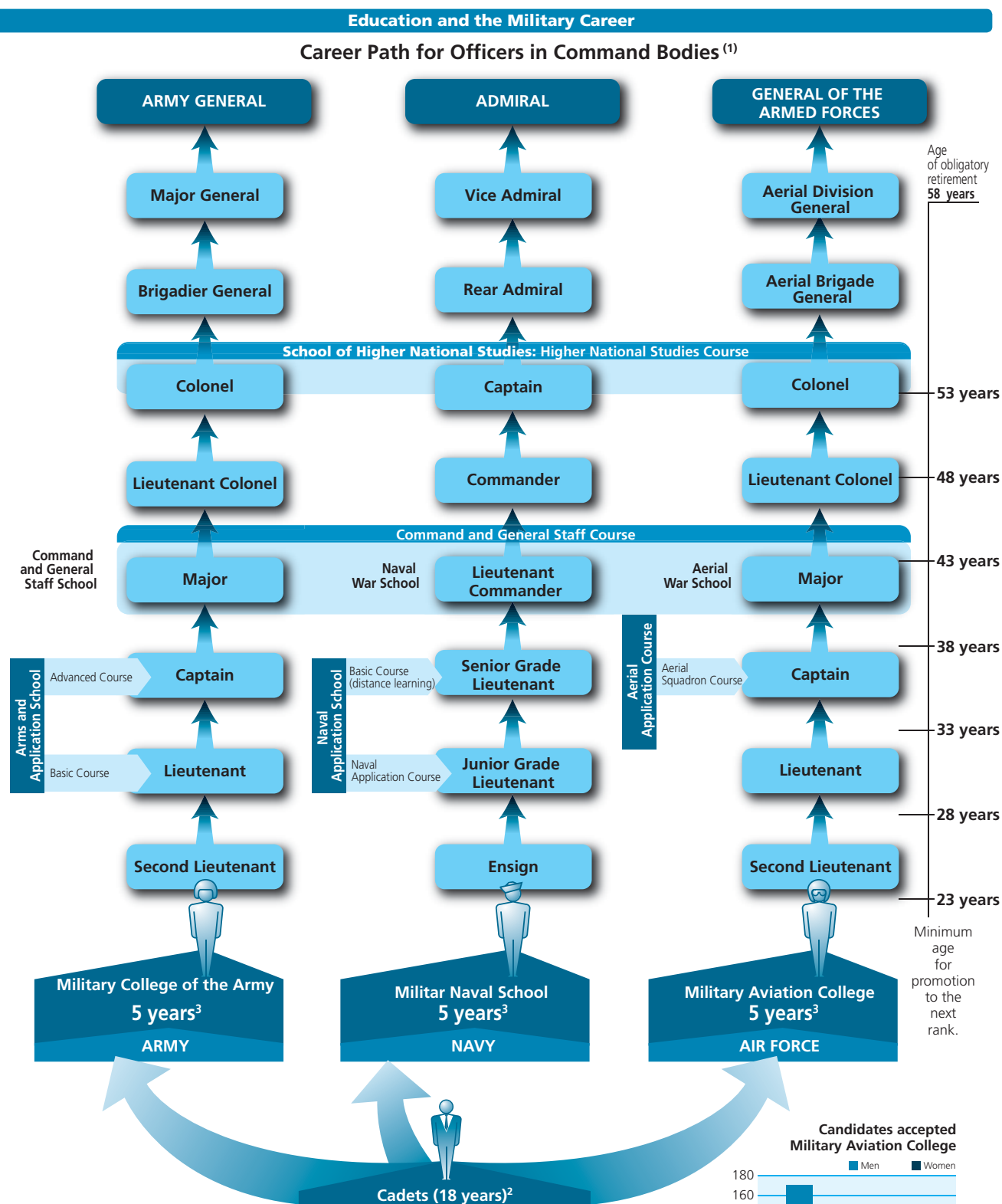


Every 6 candidates enlisted in military service, 4 candidates younger than 18 years old apply for pre-military service.

## Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



**Source:** Compilation based on website of the Navy, the *Libro Blanco de Defensa*, *Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas Inicial 2016* and *Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas final de gestión 2015*.

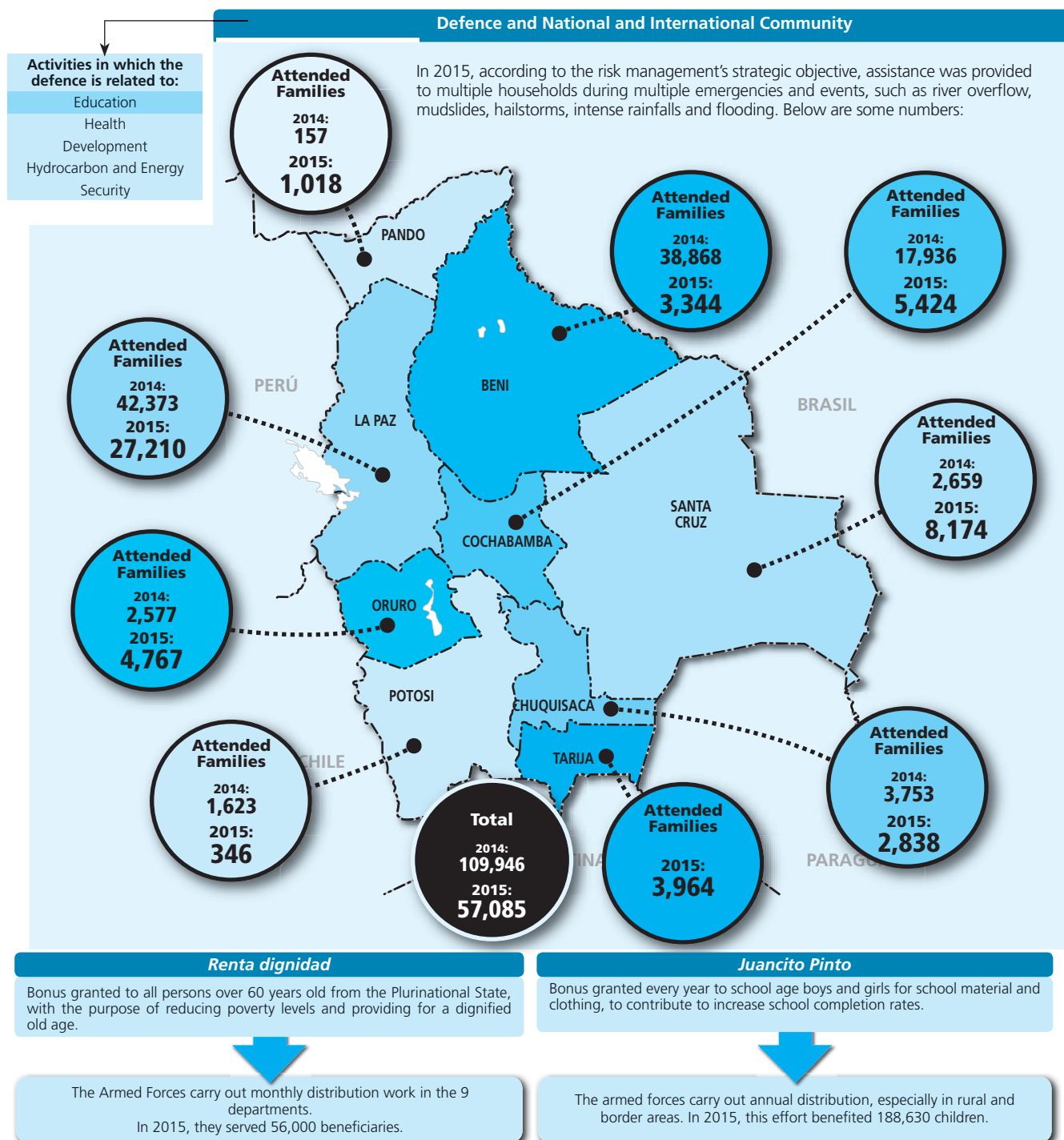


1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph theoretically reconstructs the promotion of officers through realization of obligatory courses. Other requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes.

3 From 2010, all new cadets of the Military College of the Army take complementary courses in the Military Engineering School.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N° 1405 – 1992/12/30) and information from the Military College and the Military Aviation College.



#### Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Hombres	Mujeres	Hombres	Mujeres
MINUSCA (Central African Republic)	3	-	2	-
MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo)	8	-	-	-
UNAMID (Darfur)	2	-	-	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	2	-	-	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	2	-	2	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	3	-	-	-

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



Bolivia contributes 24 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

**Source:** Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas Final (2015) and public information from the Ministry of Education. Statistics of military and police personnel contributions to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, June 2016.