

Chile



Population **18,276,000**

Territorial Extension **756,100 km²**

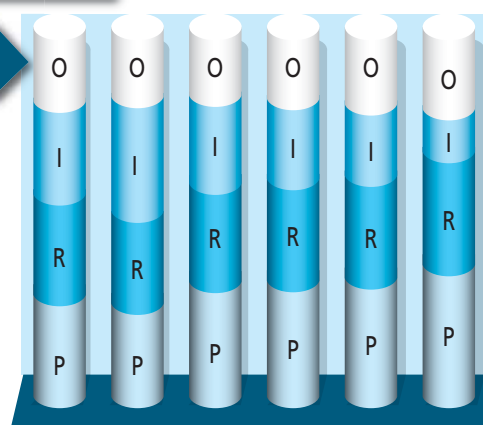
GDP (US\$) **235,419,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **67,683**

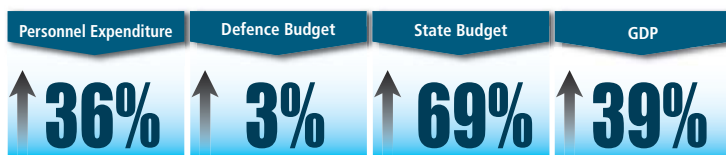
Defence Budget (US\$) **4,571,174,008**

Defence Budget Breakdown

P: Salaries and other benefits
R: Retirement and pension funds
I: Investment
O: Other expenses



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2016)



The National Defence Ministry was created in 1932 and its incumbent Minister is José Antonio Gómez Urrutia.

National Legislation

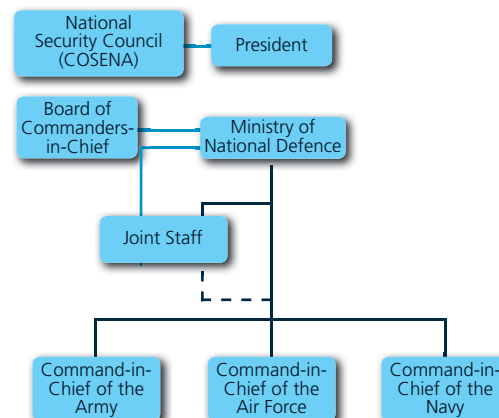
Systems and Concepts

- Act that dictates regulations on mobilization (N° 18953 - 1990/03/09), Last amendment: Act N° 20477 - 2010/12/30).
- Act that establishes rules on Chilean troops' involvement in peace operations (N° 19067 - 1991/07/01, Last amendment: Act N° 20297 - 2008/12/13).
- Act on the National Intelligence System (N° 19974 - 2004/10/02).
- Ministry of National Defence Organization Statute (N° 20424 - 2010/02/04, Last amendment: DFL N° 1 - 2011/03/11).
- Act on the creation of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (N° 20502 - 2011/02/21, Last amendment: Act N° 20844 - 2015/06/10).
- Law that creates the Ministry of women and gender equality (N° 20820 - 2015/03/08).

Military Organization

- Code of Military Justice (Decree-Law N° 2226 - 11944/12/19, Last amendment: Act N° 20931 - 2016/07/05).
- Reserved Copper Law (N° 13196 - 1958/01/01).
- Act authorizing the President of the Republic the disposition of State-owned lands and real estate used by the Armed Forces (N° 17174 - 1969/08/21, Last amendment: DL N° 1195 - 1975/11/01).
- Act on rules for the execution of works designated for exclusive military use (N° 17502 - 1971/11/12).
- Decree-Law on the recruiting and mobilization of the Armed Forces (N° 2306 • 1978/09/12, Last amendment: Law N° 20045 - 2005/03/10).
- Decree Law of the Military Public Ministry (N° 3425 - 1980/06/14).
- Organic Law on ASMAR, Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Company (N° 18296 - 1984/02/07, Last Amendment: Act N° 18899 - 1989/12/30).
- Organic Law on ENAER, Chile's National Aeronautical Company (N° 18297 - 1984/03/16, Last amendment: Act N° 19113 - 1992/01/14).
- Decree that establishes regulations on the constitution, mission, reporting and responsibilities of the Armed Forces (DS N° 272 - 1985/03/16).
- Act on National Defence Staff Pension System (N° 18458 - 11/11/1985, Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Act for Armed Forces' social welfare service Statute (N° 18712 - 1988/06/04).
- Act establishing the authority of the Army Military Industry and Engineering Command (N° 18723 - 1988/07/12).
- Organic Law on FAMAE, Army factories and arsenals (N° 18912 - 1990/02/16).
- Constitutional Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 18948 - 1990/02/27, Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Act on the Armed Forces Health System (N° 19465 - 1996/08/02, Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Decree having force of law which establishes the statutes of the Armed Forces Staff (DFL N° 1 - 1997/10/27, Last amendment: N° 20672 - 2013/06/14).
- Act that modernizes the mandatory military service (N° 20045 - 2005/09/10).
- Act on staff and professional troops of the Armed Forces (N° 20303 - 2008/12/04).
- Act of war crimes and crimes against humanity (N° 20357 - 2009/07/18).

Defence System



- Advisory and assistance functional relationship
- Command reporting line
- - - Joint planning and management relationship

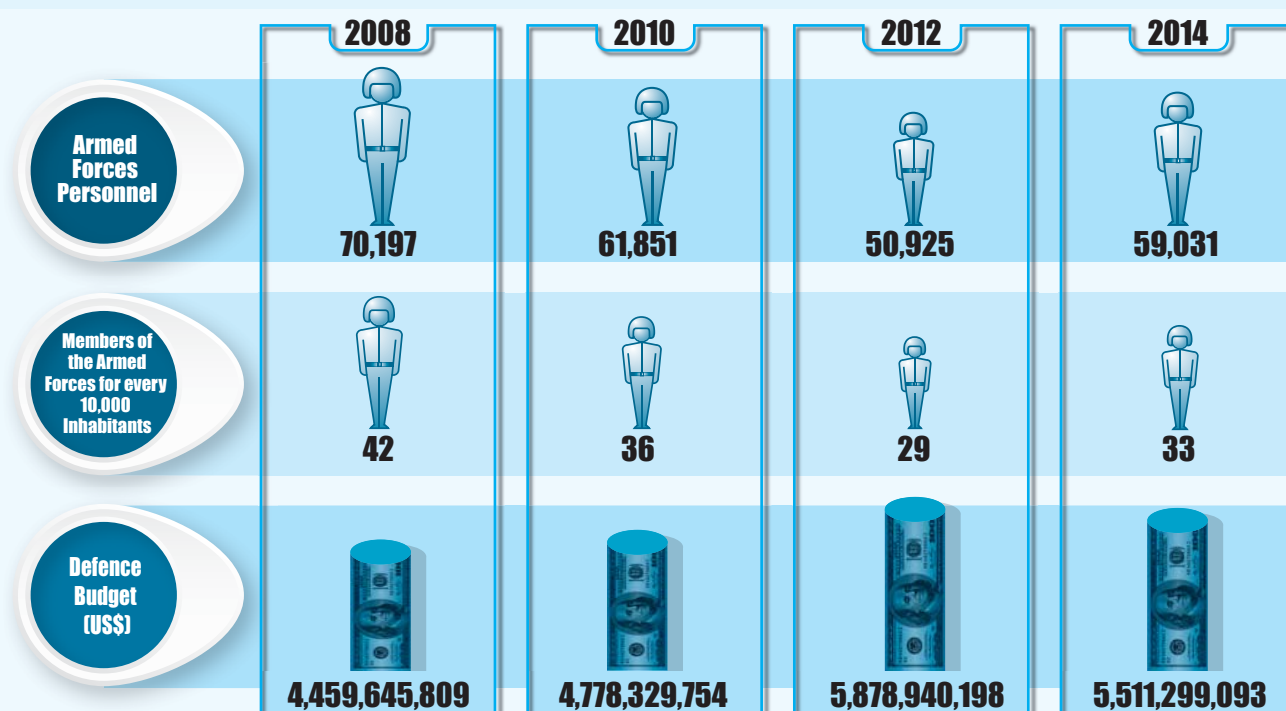
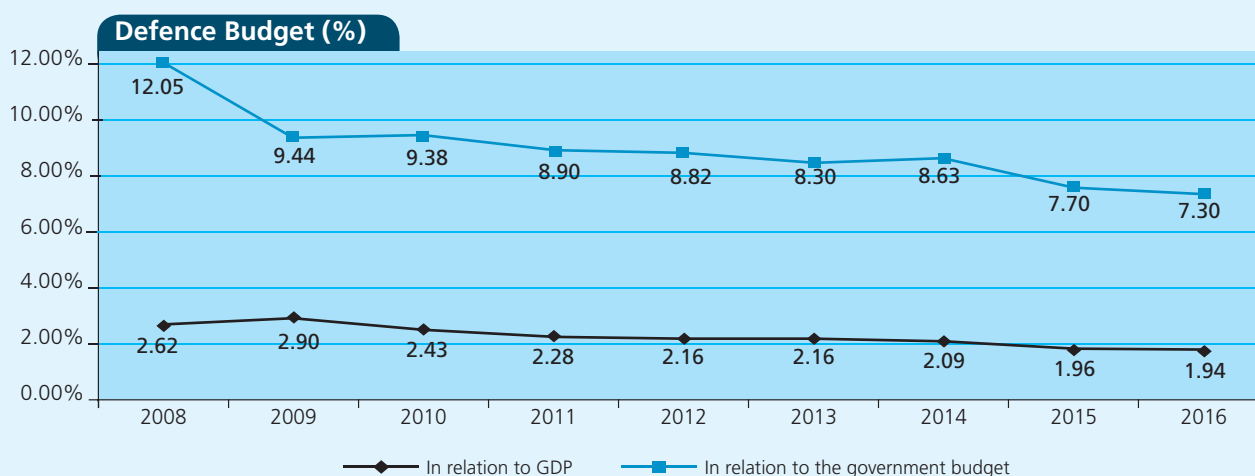
The President may request the advice of the National Security Council, composed of the Chairmen of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the General Director of Carabineros and the General Comptroller of the Republic. The Armed Forces are under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Defence. The Minister is advised by the Commanders in Chief Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commanders of the Armed Forces, and the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint preparation and employment of the Armed Forces. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation on the basis of the Political Constitutions, the *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 - 04/02/2010) and *Libro de la Defensa Nacional* (2010).

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 National Defence (personnel).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	4,459,645,809	37,017,804,099	169,919,000,000
2009	4,353,450,717	46,105,933,786	150,361,000,000
2010	4,778,329,754	50,953,560,313	196,451,000,000
2011	5,531,192,182	62,138,177,229	243,049,000,000
2012	5,878,940,198	66,659,941,564	272,119,000,000
2013	5,975,561,311	71,979,388,315	276,975,000,000
2014	5,511,299,093	63,836,651,099	263,115,000,000
2015	4,714,502,278	61,259,172,910	240,222,000,000
2016	4,571,174,008	62,628,134,523	235,419,000,000



Source: Compilation on the basis of the *Ley de presupuesto del sector público* from 2008 to 2016. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Acquisition of non-financial assets" and "Investment initiatives", and revenues for the Reserved Copper Law. Extra-budgetary funds: *Estadísticas de las Finanzas Públicas y Estado de Operaciones de Gobierno: 1990 -2015. Gobierno Central Extrapresupuestario*, Budget Directorate, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Chile.

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. In the case of tables expressed in national currency for the budget amounts expressed in dollars, an average exchange rate of figures provided by the Central Bank of Chile.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces exist for the defence of the Motherland and are essential to national security. Maintenance of public order during elections and referendums corresponds to the Armed Forces. (Political Constitution, Sec. 101 and 18).

The General Mission of the Armed Forces is to contribute to the protection of sovereignty and the maintenance of territorial integrity, as well as providing protection to the population, institutions and the country's vital resources against any external threat or pressure. Also, cooperate with the military forces of other countries in bilateral or multilateral initiatives, always in accordance with the national interest.

(Libro de la Defensa Nacional, 2010).

The Joint Staff is responsible for the military command of ground, naval, air and joint forces assigned to operations according to the national defence secondary planning. It has command over the troops and various means involved in peace missions.

Specific Missions

Army

The *raison d'être* of the Army is to contribute in a substantial manner to preserving peace. Its main mission is to ensure national sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity and protect the people, institutions and vital resources of the country, in the face of any external threat or aggression, as well as to become an important tool of Chile's foreign policy.

It participates and contributes in many ways and varied intensity in international security and cooperation according to the national interest in compliance with international treaties.

Navy

Its mission is to contribute to safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintain security of the Nation, and promote national development and support national interests abroad.

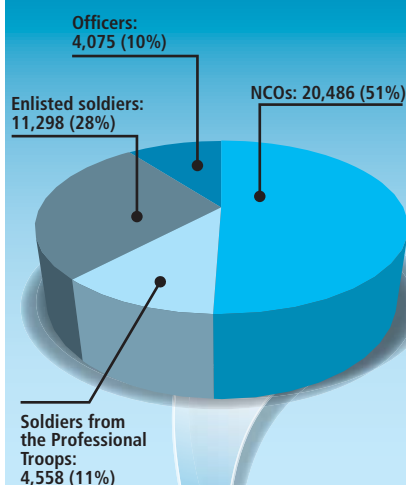
Air Force

The mission of the Air Force is to defend the country through the control and use of the air space, the participation in surface warfare and support to the national and friendly forces.

Likewise, in times of peace, it fulfils cooperation activities to support the national development, international projection, and cooperation to deterrence, among others.

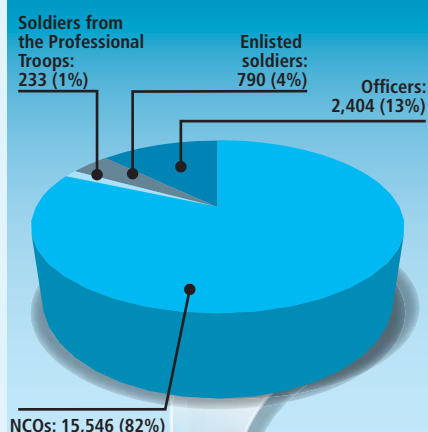
Armed Forces Personnel

Army



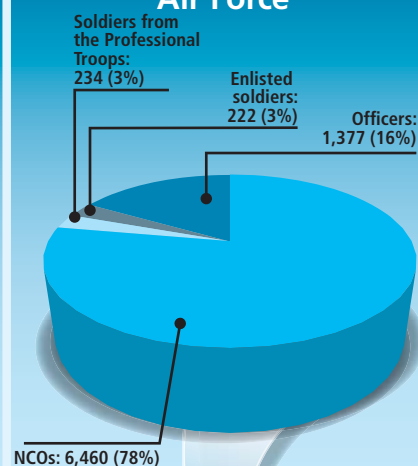
Women	Men
543	3,532
1,748	18,738
249	4,309
1,431	9,867
3,971	36,446

Navy



Women	Men
128	2,276
1,473	14,073
0	233
0	790
1,601	17,372

Air Force



Women	Men
160	1,217
440	6,020
0	234
0	222
600	7,693

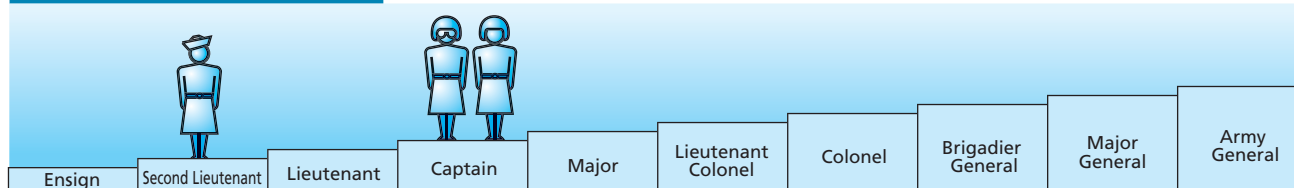
67,683

Armed Forces Personnel 2016

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Women in the Armed Forces

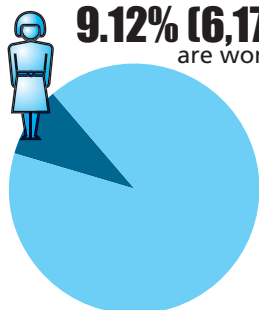
Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016)



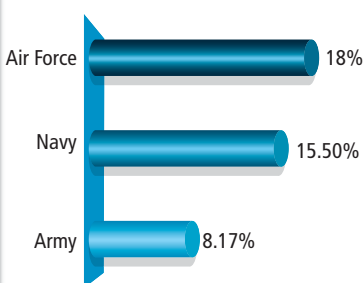
Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Captain is Captain (Air Force) and for Second Lieutenant is Lieutenant Junior Grade (Navy). The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different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

Of total Armed Forces personnel

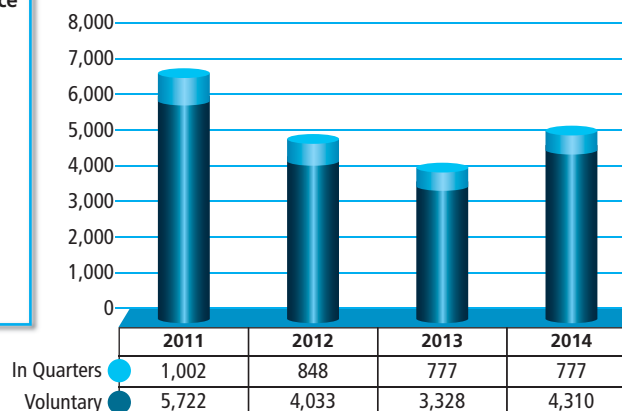
9.12% (6,172)
are women



Women military percentage by Service



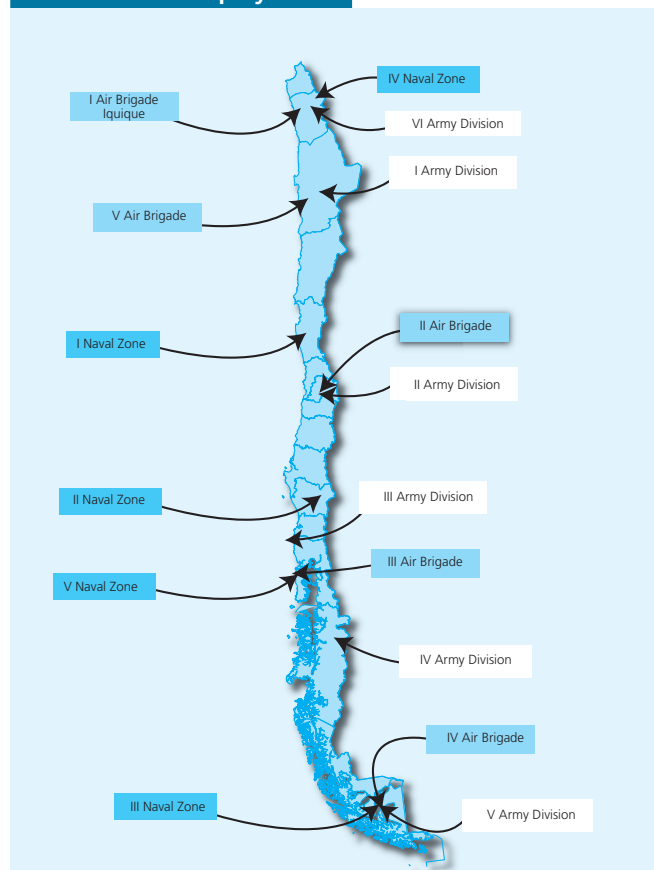
Women in Military Service



Chile was the first Latin-American country to launch a National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325, initiated in 2009 by the President of the Republic Michelle Bachelet. In March 2015, the Second Action Plan was launched.

In 2016, the largest recruitment of women conscripts of the past decade took place, reaching 1,520 women who voluntarily serve in the Military Service in different regiments, brigades and schools of the Army along the country.

Armed Forces Deployment



Candidates entering Officer Schools



Military Service

It is obligatory for all young men and voluntary for women upon reaching 18 years of age; it has a duration of two years. The quota of conscripts is determined by the President in accordance with the requirements expressed by the Armed Forces.

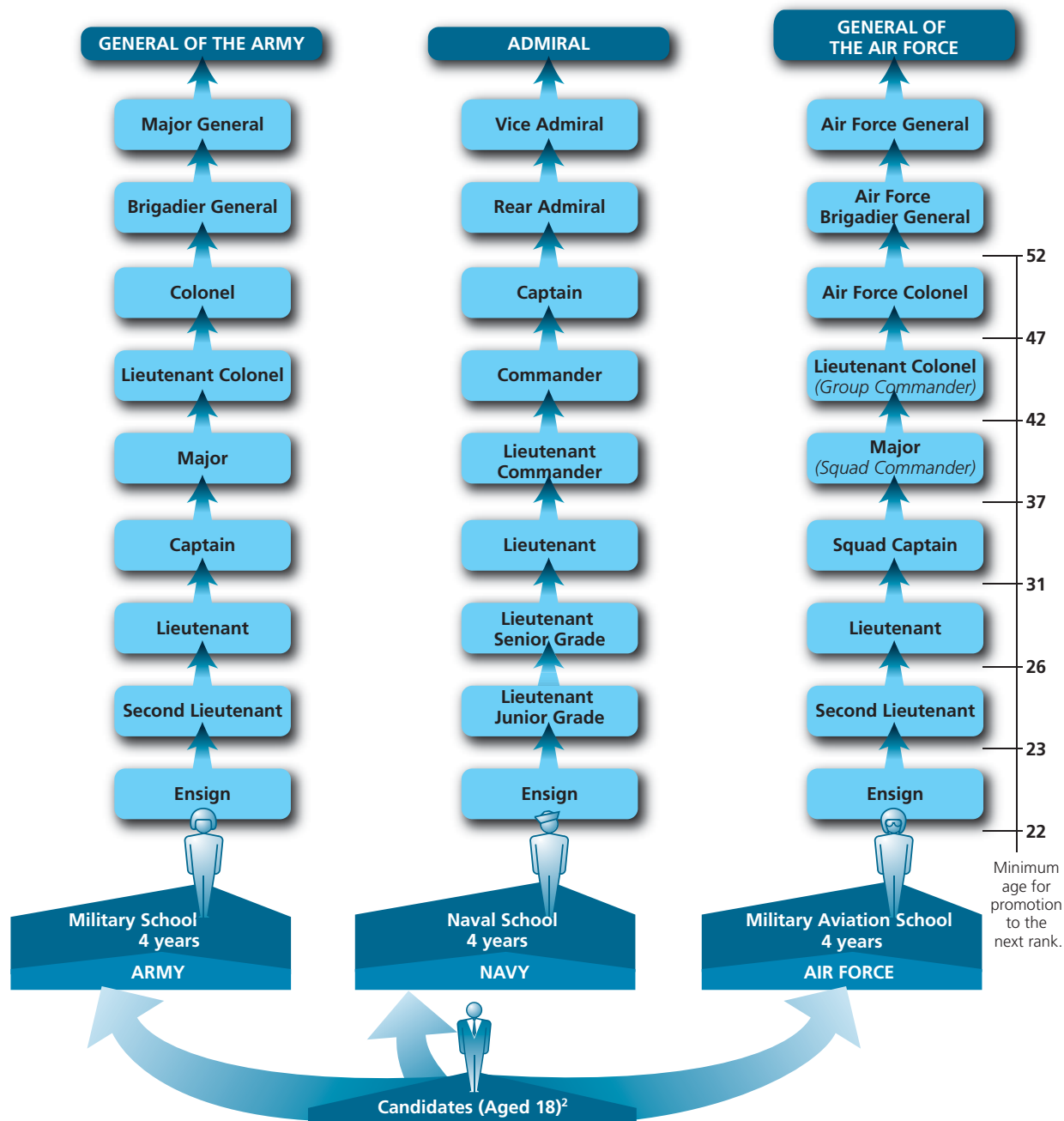
	Applicants		In Quarters	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2015	19,666	4,928	12,311	1,011
2016	20,260	5,655	11,802	1,520

Soldiers from the Professional Troops are young persons that progress from the Military Service and Reserves. They enter the institution with soldier or sailor grade for a non-renewable period of 5 years, where they serve in the various branches of the Forces. They can then enter fully, should institutional needs so require.

In the case of the Army, at the end of the third year they may choose to enter the NCO School through a special course, graduating a year later.

Source: Ley que moderniza el servicio militar obligatorio (N° 20045 – 2005/09/10), information provided by the Ministry of 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 age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the services: Army up to 22 years old, Naval Force up to 21 years and 6 months, and the Air Force from 17 to 23 years of age.

	Army				Navy				Air Force			
	Candidates		Accepted		Candidates		Accepted		Candidates		Accepted	
M: Men												
W: Women												
Military School (Officers)	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
2015	1,431*	335*	211	29	647	277	90	18	823	254	87	33
2016	1,640	452	213	28	918	266	106	22	1,022	220	90	12
NCO Schools	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
2015	3,922*	1,525*	743	100	2,244	1,303	694	203	1,286	526	298	108
2016	4,689	2,008	557	73	3,096	1,853	704	153	1,328	570	213	100

* Average of 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica constitucional de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 18948 - 1990/02/22. Last amendment: Act 20735- 2014/03/12) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Activities in which the defence sector is related to:

Social Development
Interior
Public Security
Foreign Affairs

Military community support operations

Support in the event of fires

Large fire in the communities of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar (2015) and forest fires in Magallanes, Aysen, Valparaíso, O'Higgins and Araucanía (2016).

Front system events

Support in the event of road-blocking, mudslides and population isolated as a result of such events. The communities of Antofagasta, Tal Tal and Tocopilla.

Support during:

- Mudslide in Copiapó, Region of Atacama.
- Eruption of Volcano Calbuco, including the evacuation of the people of surrounding areas, Community of Puerto Octay.
- Earthquake and Tsunami in the Region of Coquimb

Constructions

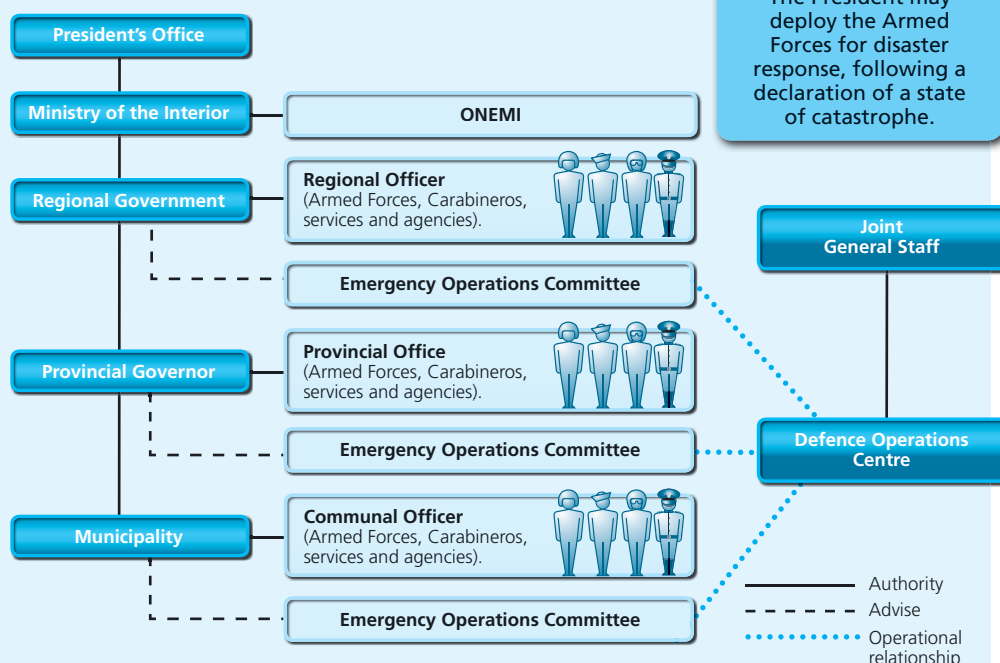
Maintenance and construction of 140 km of roads in inaccessible areas in Arica, Osorno, Coyhaique, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas.

5 medical and cultural operations in remote locations with difficult access.

Defence and National and International Community

The **National Civil Protection Plan for Disaster Relief** developed by the Ministry of the Interior, provides for multi-agency planning on civil protection actions in case of natural disasters. The provisions of the plan are executed through the National Emergency Office, ONEMI, (under the Ministry of the Interior), which sets up Civil Protection Committees at the regional, state and city levels. At each level, the Committees are represented by the various services, agencies and each of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros of the respective jurisdiction.

Response Plan



The President may deploy the Armed Forces for disaster response, following a declaration of a state of catastrophe.

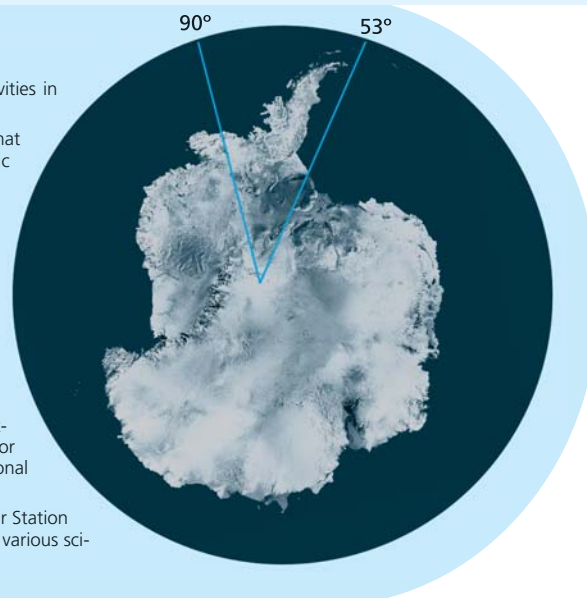
Strategic Antarctic Plan

Its strategic objectives are:

- Consolidate and expand Chilean presence and activities in the Antarctic.
- Strengthen Chile's position as a bridge country, and that of the Region of Magallanes and the Chilean Antarctic as the gateway to Antarctica.
- Promote and strengthen the Antarctic Treaty System.

In Defence, some of the main highlights of the 2015-2016 period include:

- Development of the Antarctica Scientific Campaign in Union Glacier between November and December 2015, jointly executed by Army, Navy and Air Force personnel and means. Its aim was to support the advanced science program of the Chilean Antarctic Institute and to conduct ground and air exploration.
- Continuing studies to improve and maintain the Antarctic infrastructure, bases and stations, Navy project for the acquisition and/or construction of the new National Antarctic Ship.
- Activities related to activating the Joint Scientific Polar Station in Union Glacier and ground support provided for the various scientific projects of the Chilean Antarctic Institute.



Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSCA (Central African Republic)	-	-	3	1
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	384	8
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	14	-
UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan)	2	-	-	-
UNTSO (Israel and Palestine)	3	-	-	-

MEM: Military Experts on Mission, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. MC: Military Contingent.



Chile contributes 415 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Source: Statistics on contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations; June 2016. Public account by the Ministry of National Defence, 2016; and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence