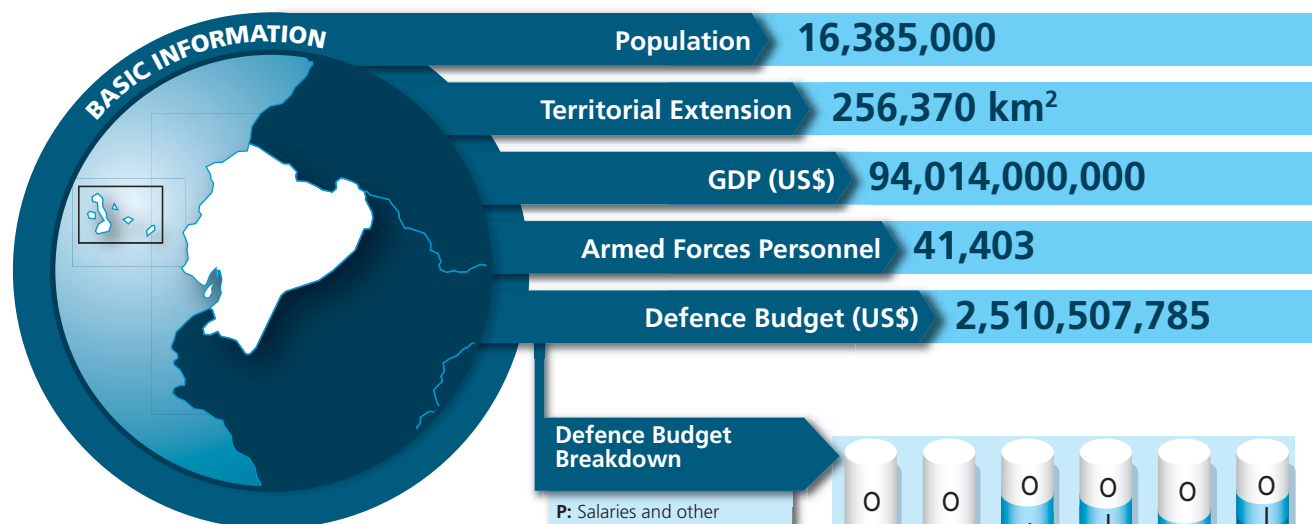
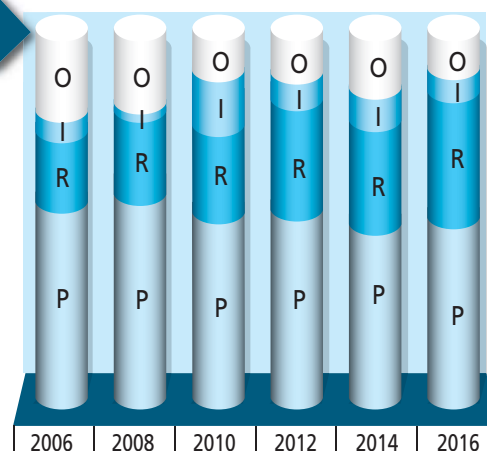


# Ecuador

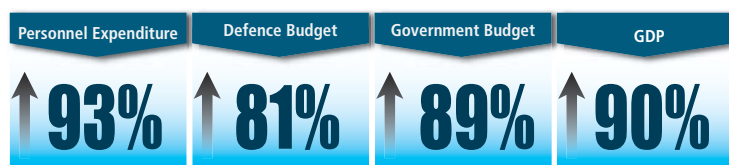


## Defence Budget Breakdown

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



## Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2016)



The Ministry of National Defence was created in 1935 and its incumbent Minister is Economist Ricardo Patiño Aroca.

## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

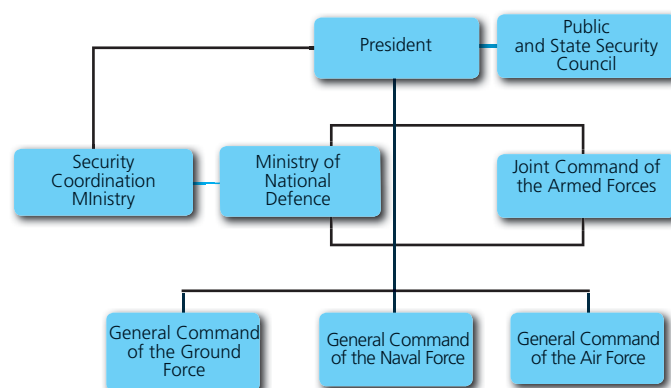
#### Systems and Concepts

- Organic Act for National Defence (N° 74 • 2007/01/19. Last amendment: Act N° 35 – 2009/09/28).
- Public and State Security Act (N° 35 • 2009/09/28. Last amendment: N° 263 – 2014/06/09).

#### Military Organization

- Armed Forces Pensions Act (N° 30 – 1961/11/06. Last amendment: 2011/03/09).
- Armed Forces Personnel Act (N° 32 • 1991/04/10. Last amendment: 2015/02/20).
- Armed Forces Social Security Act (N° 169 • 1992/08/07. Last amendment: N° 399 – 2011/03/09).
- Law for the recognition of armed combatants in conflict (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 of national heroes and heroines (2011/03/09).

## The Defence System



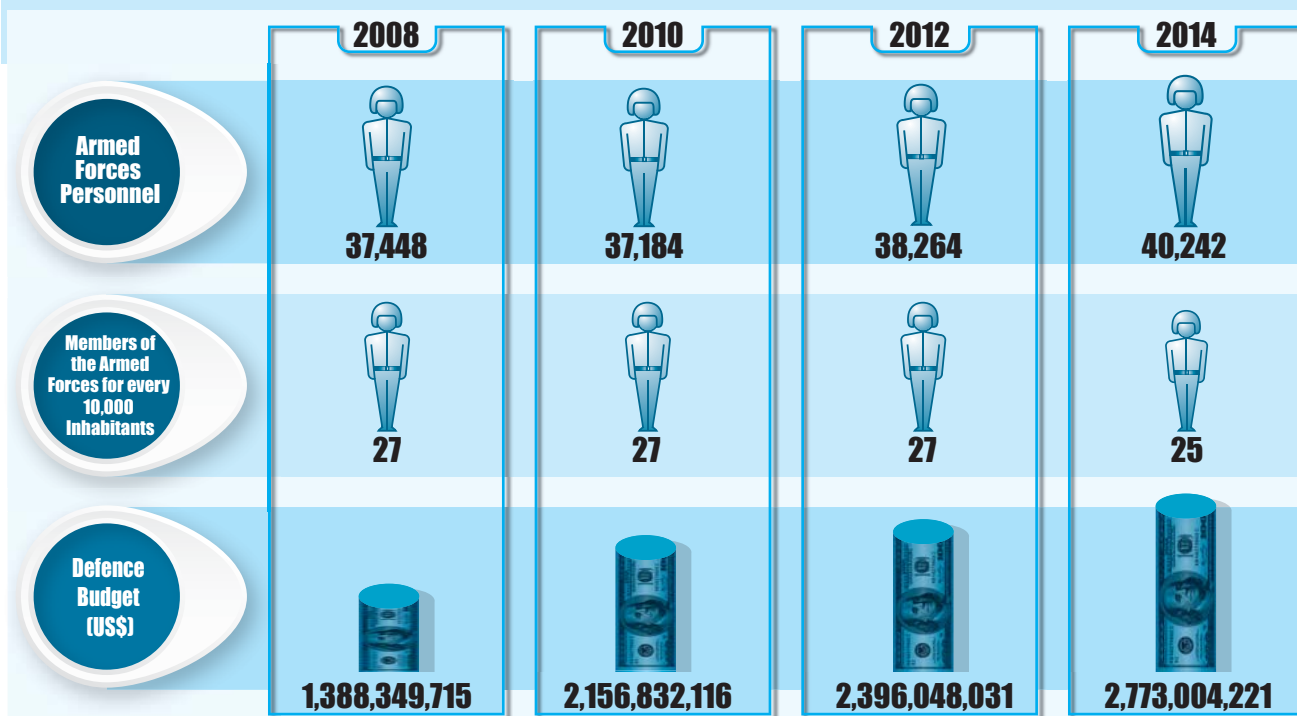
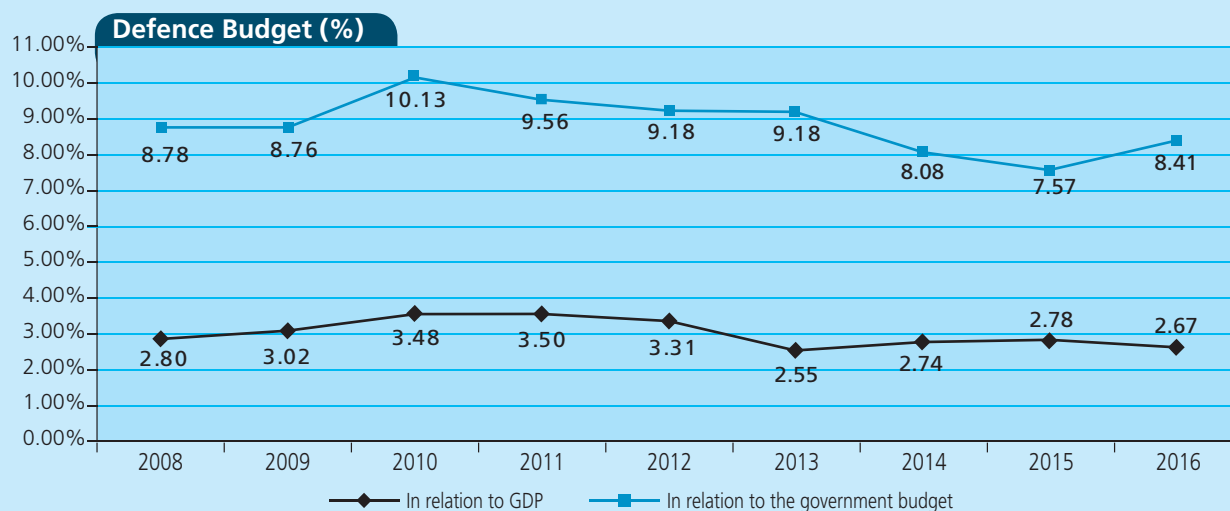
The President may request the advice of the Public and State Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Presidents of the National Assembly and the National Court of Justice, the Ministers of Coordination for Security, Defence, Government, Police and Religion, Foreign Affairs, the Chief of 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 the *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 - 2007/01/19. Last amendment: N° 35 - 2009/09/28) and the *Ley de seguridad pública y del Estado* (N° 35 - 2009/09/28. Last amendment: N° 263 – 2014/06/09).

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

## Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (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
2013	2,396,048,031	26,109,270,276	94,144,000,000
2014	2,773,004,221	34,300,637,010	101,322,000,000
2015	2,748,990,738	36,317,119,043	98,828,000,000
2016	2,510,507,785	29,835,098,321	94,014,000,000



**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado* from 2006 to 2016. For 2013, electoral year and installation of a new government, the budget approved for the previous year is considered as an initial budget, as expressed in the Constitution. The Government Budget is considered as that passed by Congress in the aforementioned law. Investment is considered as that presented in the "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.

## 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

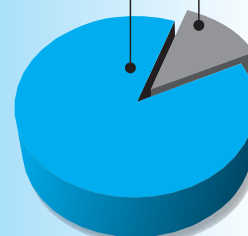
- Research in defence areas.
- Scientific research and military development.
- Products and services for defence.
- Support to maritime, livestock, sanitary, health, education, environmental and transport activities

### Armed Forces Personnel 2016:

# 41,403

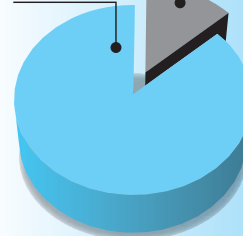
#### Army

Officers 13%  
Troops 87%



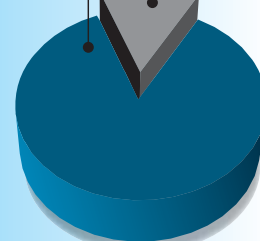
#### Navy

Officers 13%  
Troops 87%



#### Air Force

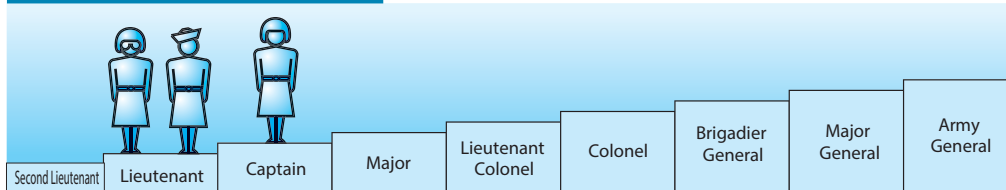
Officers 14%  
Troops 86%



**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la defensa nacional* (N° 74 – 2007/01/19. Last amendment: N° 35 – 2009/09/28), website of the Armed Forces, information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel 2014) and *Rendición de Cuentas* 2015 (military personnel Dec. 2015 according to ISSFA).

### Women in the Armed Forces

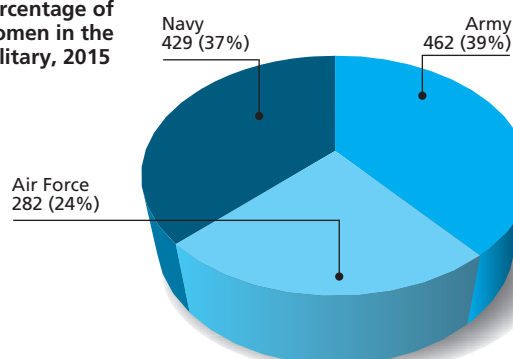
Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016)



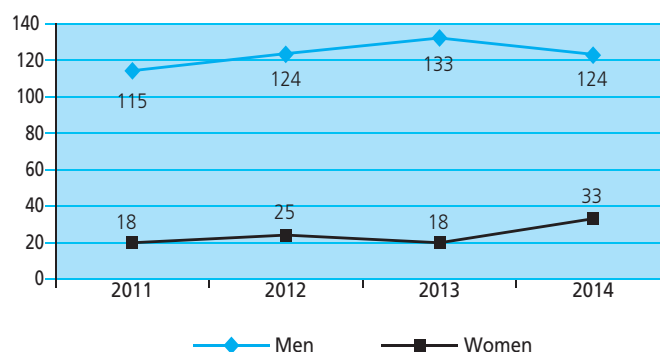
**Note:** These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant in the Navy is Lieutenant Senior Grade, and for the Air Force it is the same. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different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

2.9 % of the total Armed Forces are women.

Number and percentage of women in the military, 2015



Graduated from the Military Superior School Eloy Alfaro, by sex



In 2013, the **Gender Policy of the Armed Forces of Ecuador** was published. It seeks to contribute to the integration of women in the military, and to equality of rights and opportunities.

### Civic Military Service

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

#### Process:

- Registry: process through which citizens update their information
- Qualification: medical exams that evaluate suitability for military service.
- Quarters: (3 calls: February, May and August): those deemed suitable are incorporated into military installations where they will complete the service.

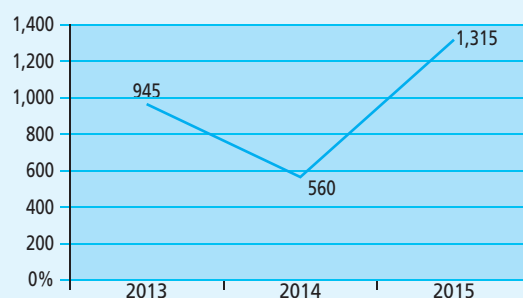
#### Military Service – In Quarters

	2014	2015
	16,664	15,000

#### Air Force – In Quarters

	Class 1996	Class 1994
1st call	119	260
2nd call	148	175
3rd call	139	185

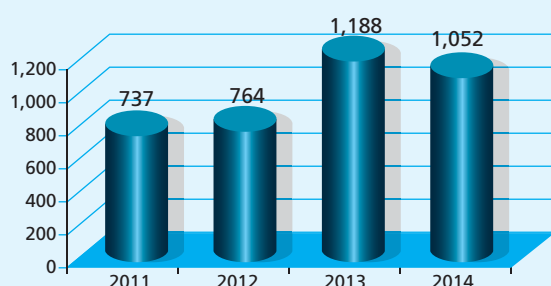
#### Army. Reserve Training.



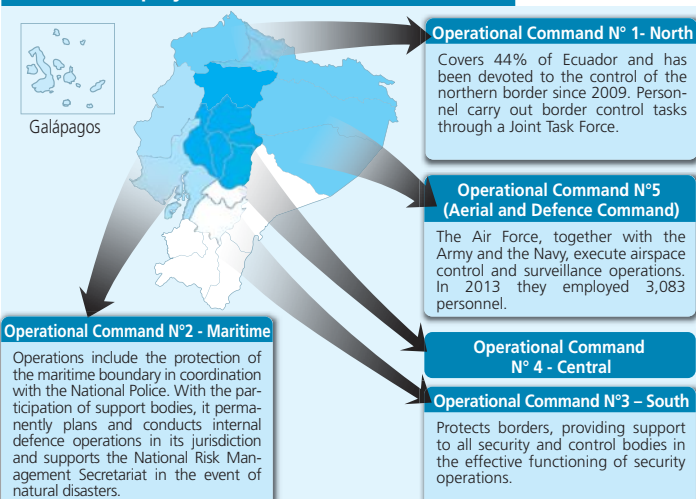
### Resistance Forces

They are units formed by reservists who receive military instruction in order to complete the missions laid out in the Defence Plan.

#### Trained Resistance Forces

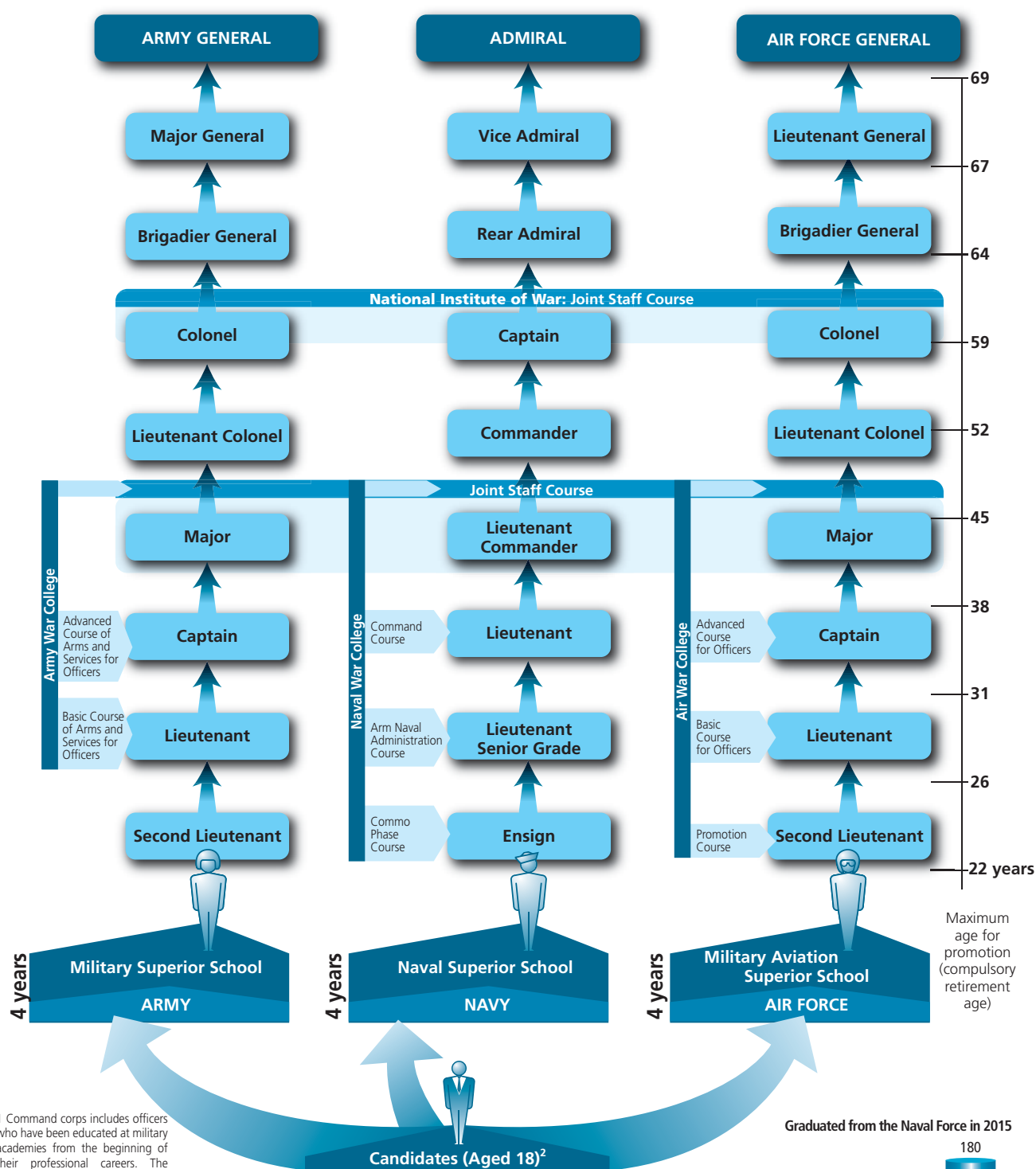


### Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



**Source:** Informe de Rendición de Cuentas 2015 of the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces; Informe de Gestión del Ejército 2015; Informe de Gestión 2014-2016 de la Fuerza Aérea; Ministry of National Defence; and website of the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces.

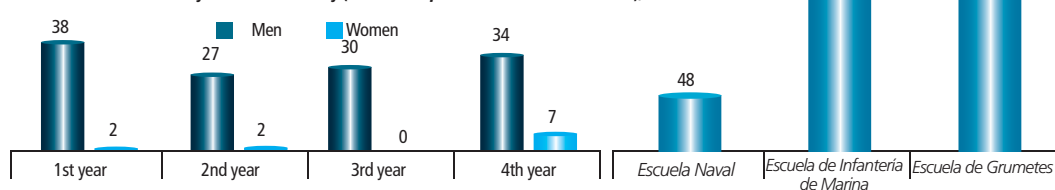
## Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the services: Army 18-22 years old, Naval Force 18-21 years old, Air Force 16-21 years of age.

Cadets of the Military Air Force Academy (Escuela Superior Militar de Aviación), 2016



**Source:** Compilation based on Ley de personal de las Fuerzas Armadas (N° 32 - 1991/04/10. Last amendment: 2015/02/20), Informe de Gestión de la Dirección General de Educación y Doctrina de la Armada del Ecuador, 2015 and Informe de Gestión 2014-2016 of the Armed Forces..

## Defence and the National and International Community

## Support to the National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR) in natural disasters, 2015

**105**  
support  
operations

**1,091**  
people  
evacuated

**37**  
fire extinction  
support  
actions

**4,321**  
troops

In 2013, the Army alone deployed **1,709 personnel** through military detachments, carrying out **3,936 patrols** to prevent the illegal entrance of persons into the national territory.

## Energy Sovereignty

The Armed Forces are also engaged in operations whose stated aim is to protect non-renewable natural resources that are declared as strategic. They support institutions responsible for the control, transportation, distribution and commercialization of fuels in marine and terrestrial areas. Among other actions, they seize illegal goods.

**5,076**  
military patrol  
operations

**80,753**  
gallons of fuel  
confiscated

**11,643**  
searched  
vehicles

## Support Operations in Combat of Border Contraband

In 2015 were involved in these operations



**579**  
Military



**344**  
Police  
Officers

The military/police officer ratio is 1.68

The Ecuadorian Armed Forces helped rebuild bridges in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines following the flooding that afflicted that country.

31,000 military troops provided security during Pope Francis' visit to Ecuador in 2015.

## Support to the Secretary of Assistance of Challenged Persons

Number of people attended **19,714**

Aid handed **25,156**

Personnel deployed **901**



patrol operations

seized weapons

inspected vehicles

detainees

confiscated dynamite sticks

seized ammunitions

## Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	1	-
UNAMID (Darfur)	3	-	1	-
UNISFA (Sudan)	2	-	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 with 10 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Source: Ministry of National Defence, *Rendición de Cuentas* 2015. Statistics of military and police personnel contributions to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, June 2016.