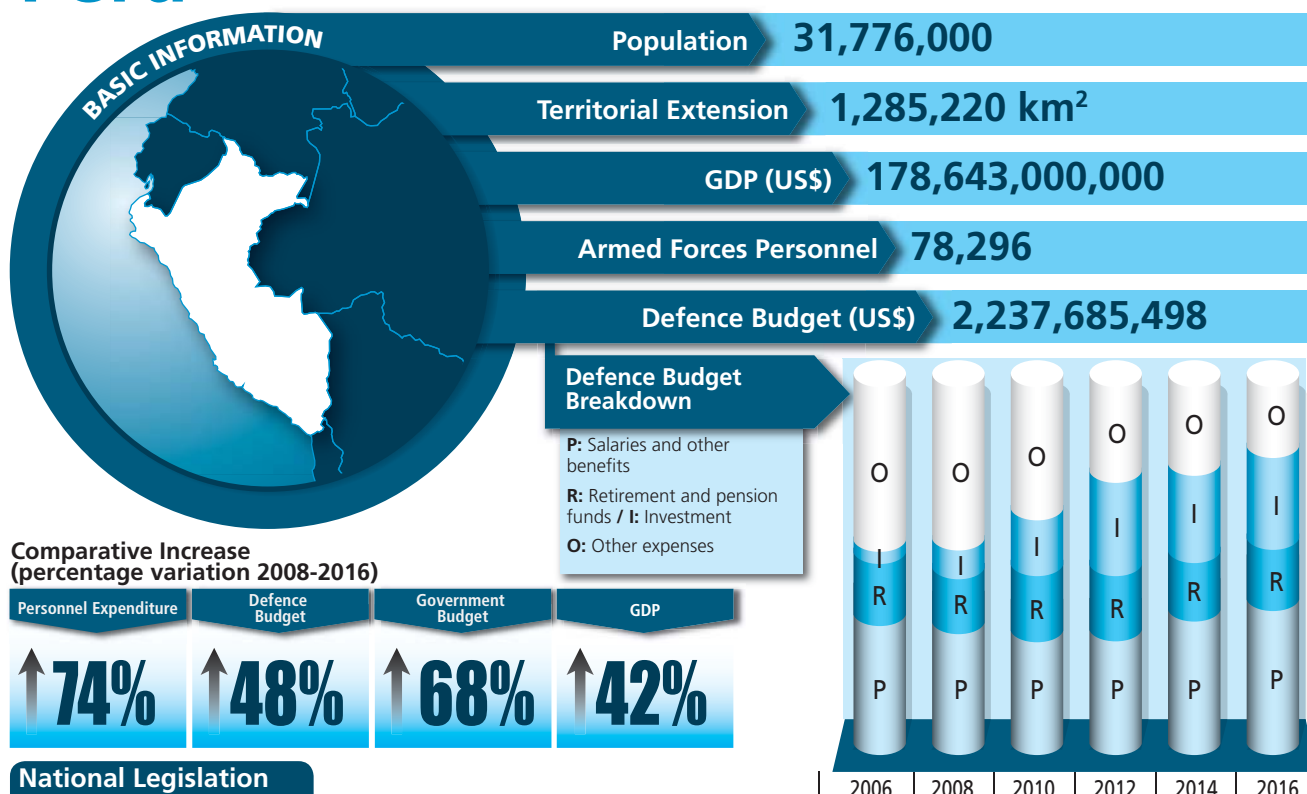


Peru



National Legislation

Sistemas y conceptos

- Act that establishes Rules for Exceptional Conditions in which the Armed Forces take over the Control of Internal Order (N° 24150 - 1985/06/07. Last amendment: DL N° 749 - 1991/11/08). (1)
- Legislative Decree acknowledging self-defence committees as organizations of the population to develop community self-defence activities (DL N° 741 - 1991/12/11).
- Legislative Decree which establishes Rules which the Armed Forces have to be subjected to when operating in Zones not declared in State of Emergency (DL N° 738 - 1992/03/10. Last amendment: Act N° 28222 - 2004/05/17).
- Law on the requirements necessary to the authorization and consent for the entry of foreign troops to the national territory (N° 27856 - 10/30/2002. Last amendment: N° 28899 - 2006/04/11).
- National Mobilization Act (N° 28101 - 2003/11/13. Last amendment: N° 30415 - 2016/02/13).
- System and National Defence Act (N° 28478 - 2005/03/23).
- Organic Law of the Executive Branch Act (N° 29158 - 2007/12/20)
- Act which establishes the Rules for the Use of Force by Members of the military in the National Territory (Decree-Law N° 1095 - 2010/09/01). (2)
- Law on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Defence (N° 29605 - 2010/02/10).
- Law that creates the National Disaster Management System (SINAGERD) (N° 29664 - 2011/02/19. Last amendment: Decree-Law N° 1200 - 2015/09/23).
- Delegation of authority to legislate within the interior sector and national defence (N° 29915 - 2012/09/11).
- Legislative Decree that regulates the National Defence System (DL N° 1129 - 2012/12/07).
- Legislative Decree that created the Secretariat of Security and National Defence (DL N° 1131 - 2012/12/07).
- Strengthening and Modernization of the National Intelligence System (SINA) and of the National Intelligence Directorate (DINI) (DLN° 1141 - 2012/12/11).
- National Airspace Control, Surveillance and Defence Act (N° 30339 - 2015/08/29).

Military Organization

- Military Status Act for Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 28359 - 10/13/2004. Last Amendment: Act N° 30415 - 2016/02/13).
- Act which creates the Fund for the Armed Forces and the National Police (N° 28455 - 2004/12/31. Last Amendment: Act N° 30372 - 2015/12/06).
- Act on the Promotion of Officers (N° 29108 - 2007/10/30. Last amendment: Act N° 29404 - 2009/09/10).
- Act on the Disciplinary Regime of the Armed Forces (N° 29.131 - 2007/11/09. Last amendment: DS 014-2009 - DE-2009/05/23).
- Military and Police Justice Law Organization and Procedures Act (N° 29.182 - 2008/01/11. Last amendment: Act N° 29955 - 2012/12/06).
- Military Service Act (N° 29248 - 2008/06/28).
- Military Police Penal Code (Decree-Law N° 1094 - 2010/09/01) (2)
- Act for the Joint Command of the Armed Forces (DL N° 1136 - 2012/12/09).
- Air Force of Peru Act (DL N° 1139 - 2012/12/10).
- Army of Peru Act (DL N° 1137 - 2012/12/13).
- Navy of Peru Act (DL N° 1138 - 2012/12/13).
- Law establishing the military status of reserve officers of the Armed Forces (N° 30415 - 2016/02/13).
- Law for the creation of Peru's maintenance service (SEMAN PERU SAC) (N° 30469 - 2016/06/22).

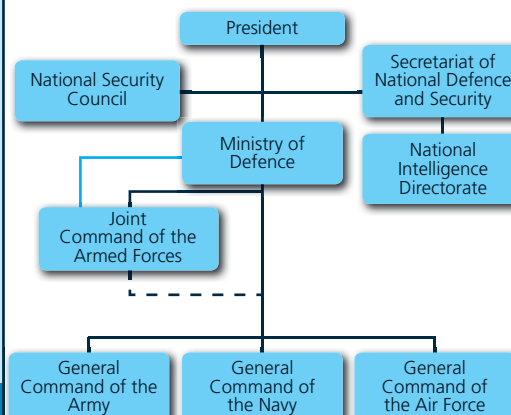
(1) The Constitutional Court declared as unconstitutional paragraphs c), d) and e) of article 5 amended by Legislative Decree N° 749, and article 11; and it amended certain texts of articles 4, 5, 8 and 10 (sentence N° 0017-2003-AI/TC - 2004/08/14).

(2) Under File 00022-2011-PV/TC dated August 22, 2015, a ruling of the Constitutional Court, several sections of executive orders N° 1094 and N° 1095 were reaffirmed as constitutional, other sections were dismissed and others re-constructed.

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 2014).

The Ministry of Defence was created in 1987. Its incumbent Minister is Mariano Gonzalez Fernandez.

The Defence System



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship

— Command reporting line

- - - Joint planning and management relationship

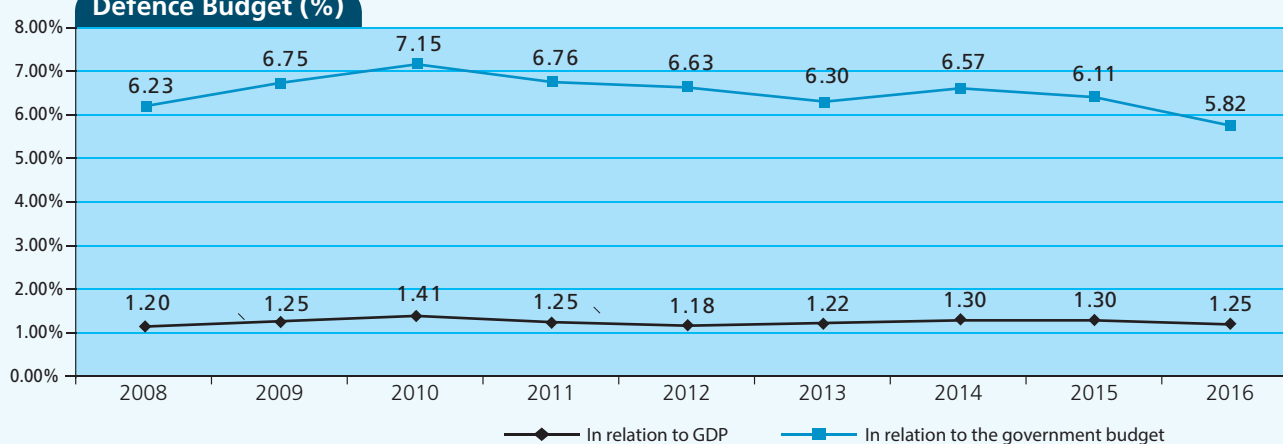
The President convenes the National Security and Defence Council, the governing body of the national defence and security system, composed of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Economy and Finance and Justice and Human Rights, the Chairman of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police, the National Intelligence Director, and the President of the National Intelligence Council. The Ministry of Defence is the main executive body of the system and receives the advice of the Superior Defence Council, composed of the main leaders in the Ministry, the Chairman of the Joint Command and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. The Consultative Council is a direct advisory body for the Minister. The Joint Command is the body in charge of joint military planning and employment. Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the defence committee.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de organización y funcionamiento del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29605 - 2010/10/22) and *Ley del sistema de seguridad y defensa nacional* (N° 28478 - 2005/03/23).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	1,515,727,130	24,332,118,765	125,828,000,000
2009	1,595,942,737	23,645,587,544	127,368,000,000
2010	2,061,617,832	28,822,985,457	146,280,000,000
2011	2,097,553,421	31,038,814,005	168,459,000,000
2012	2,190,684,087	33,056,967,179	184,962,000,000
2013	2,528,561,934	40,155,151,689	206,542,000,000
2014	2,819,591,821	42,936,553,759	216,674,000,000
2015	2,503,249,154	40,947,113,158	192,141,000,000
2016	2,237,685,498	38,469,586,457	178,643,000,000

Defence Budget (%)

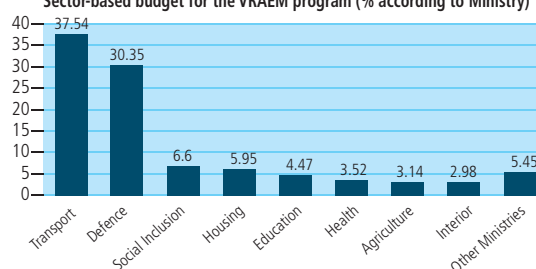


Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto del sector público para el año fiscal* from 2006 to 2016. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Acquisition of non-financial assets" and inputs into the Armed Forces Fund. Extra-budgetary funds: *Ley que crea el Fondo para las Fuerzas Armadas y Policía Nacional* (N° 28455 – 2004/12/21) and *Estadística Petrolera* from 2006 to 2015. GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year considered. 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.

Ministry of Defence, objective-based budget for the VRAEM program (in Local Currency)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Impede financing, support and inputs	0	70,247,560	96,839,129	119,495,223
2. Recuperate and guarantee the adhesion of the local population	0	56,714,498	3,215,088	3,215,088
3. Dismantle terrorist and drug trafficking organizations	420,626,291	457,028,959	573,000,982	415,967,173
4. Conditions for security and sustainable development	0	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
5. Improve operational capacity	4,123,315	582,398,734	228,798,734	195,000,000

Sector-based budget for the VRAEM program (% according to Ministry)



Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSCA (Central African Republic)	3	1	206	1
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	152	10
MONUSCO (Dem. Rep. of Congo)	10	-	1	-
UNAMID (Darfur)	1	-	-	-
UNISFA (Sudan)	-	1	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	1	-	-	-

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



Peru contributes 387 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Source: Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, June 2016.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces have as their fundamental mission to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Republic. In state of emergency, the Armed Forces take control of the internal order if the President of the Republic so requires. Participate in the economic and social development and in civil defence actions in accordance with the law. (Political Constitution, Sec. 137, sub. 1, 165 and 171)

Joint Command of the Armed Forces

It implements the planning, coordination, preparation and management of military operations of the highest level in the external and internal fronts and the counselling to the Ministry of Defence in the military field, regarding national defence-related matters.

Specific Missions

Army

The primary mission of the Army is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, within its scope. It intervenes in states of exception in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State and participates in the social and economic development of the country and in civil defence actions in accordance with the law.

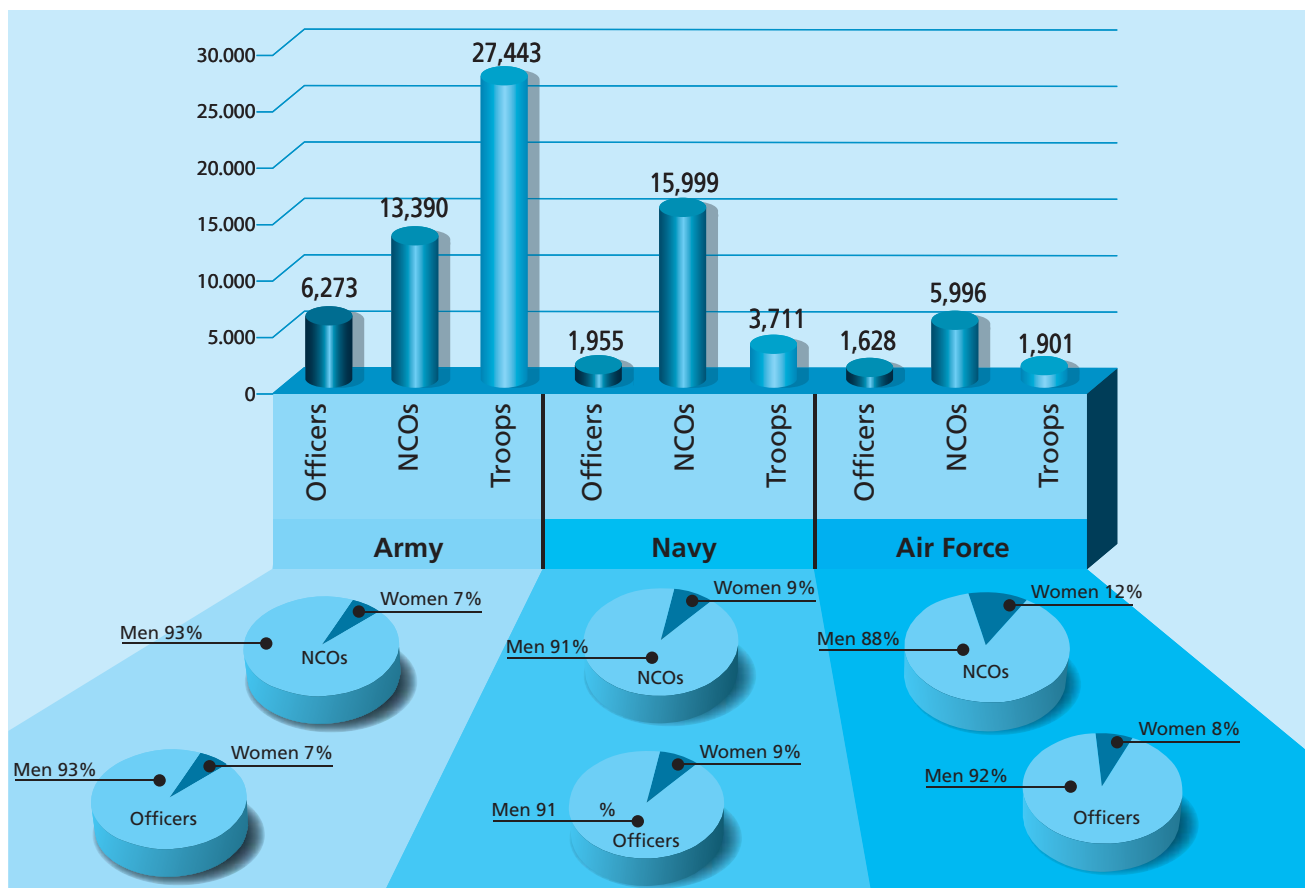
Navy

- Participate in the strategic planning of the national defence.
- Organize, equip, prepare and maintain naval forces in its maximum combat potential to ensure the defence of the Nation.
- Defend the maritime, fluvial and lacustrine assets, protecting the activities carried out there.
- Operate naval forces.
- Propose and execute the navy budget.
- Contribute to the social and economic development of the country and the civil defence in areas of competence.
- Participate in the internal defence of the territory in accordance with Section 231 of the Political Constitution of the State.

Air Force

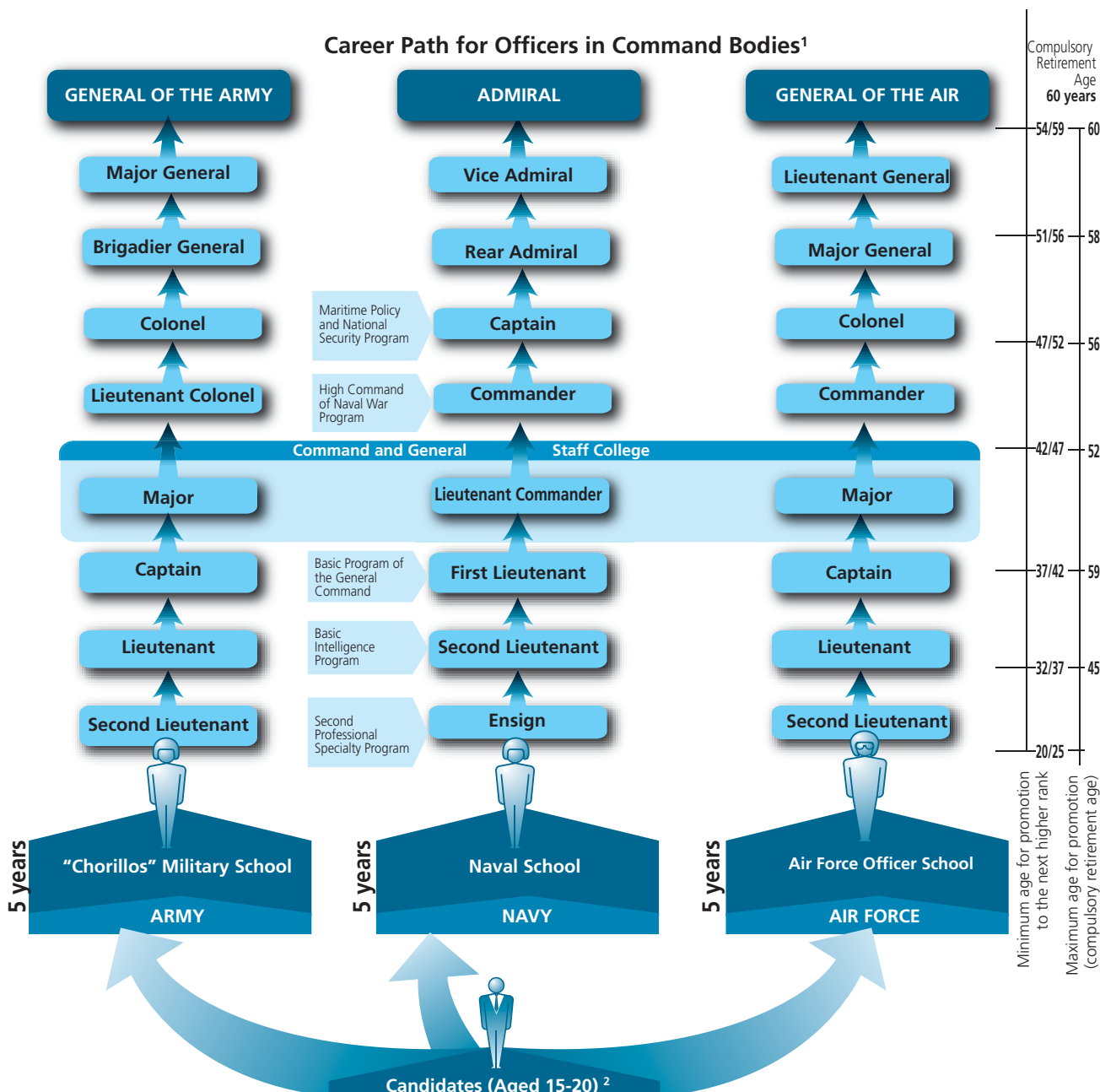
The Air Force is the air branch of the Armed Forces whose primary mission is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Republic's territory, in its scope of competence, for which it prepares and develops its strength; intervenes in states of exception in accordance with the Political Constitution; and participates in the social and economic development of the country and civil defence.

Armed Forces Personnel 78,296



Source: Ley de la Fuerza Aérea del Perú (DL N° 1139 – 2012/12/10), Ley del Ejército del Perú (DL N° 1137 – 2012/12/13, Ley de la Marina de Guerra del Perú (DL N° 1138 – 2012/12/13) and Ley orgánica del Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas (DL N° 440 – 1987/09/27). Anuario Estadístico del Sector Defensa (2013).

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹

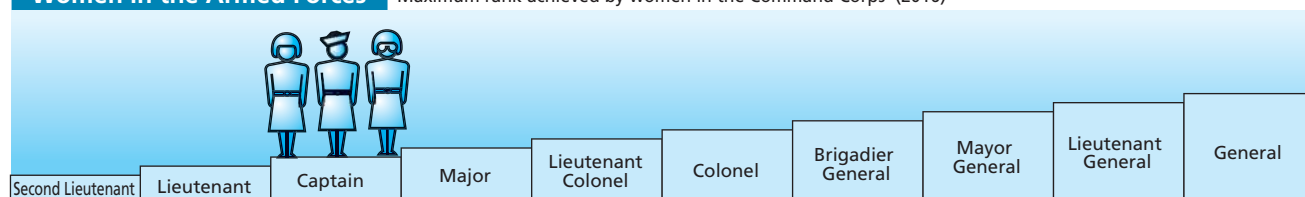
¹ The command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers' promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

² The age of 15-20 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the services. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the appropriate military education institution.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica del Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas* (DL N° 440 - 1987/09/27) and *Ley de situación militar de los oficiales de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 28359 - 2004/10/13. Last amendment: Act N° 29406 - 2009/09/15).

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 in the Air Force is Captain in the Navy is First 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 into the military.

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of Defence and the websites of the Army and Air Force.