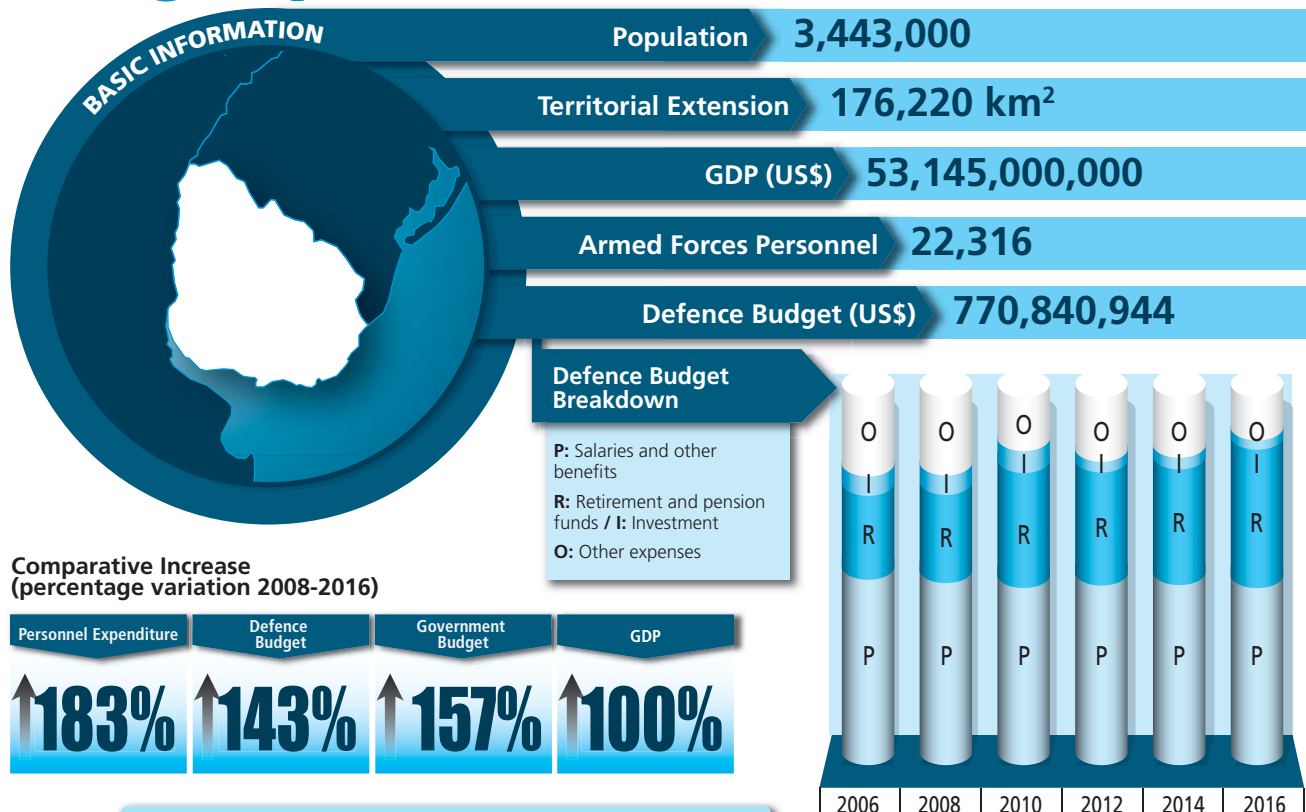


# Uruguay



The Ministry of National Defence was created in 1935 and its incumbent Minister is Dr. Jorge Menéndez.

## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

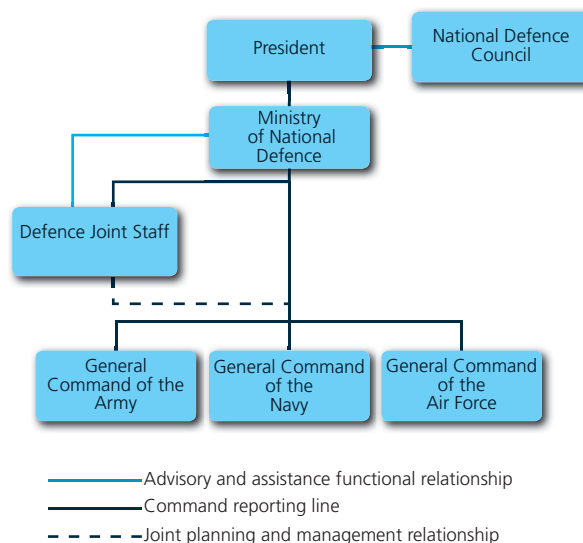
- Act on State Security and Internal Order (N° 14068 – 1972/07/12).
- Armed Forces Organic Act (DL N° 14157 – 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N° 19189 – 2014/01/20).
- National Defence Framework Act (N° 18650 – 2010/03/08. Last amendment: Act N° 18896 – 2012/05/10).

#### Military Organization

- Military Retirement Service Organization Act (N° 3739 – 1911/02/24. Last amendment: Act N° 16320 – 1992/11/01).
- Military Codes (Decree-Law N° 10326 – 1943/01/28).
- Organic Act of the Navy (N° 10808 – 1946/11/08).
- Organic Act of the Air Force (N° 14747 – 1977/12/30).
- Organic Act of the National Army (N° 15688 – 1985/01/17. Last amendment: Act N° 17920 – 2005/11/28).
- Act that grants the Executive the capacity to assign temporary perimeter-security responsibilities to military personnel under the Ministry of National Defence (N° 18717 – 2011/01/03. Last amendment: Act N° 19326 – 2015/07/08).
- Restoration Act for crimes committed by state terrorism until March 1st, 1985 (N° 18831 – 2011/10/27).

**In April 2014 the National Defence Policy was approved.**

## The Defence System



The President may receive the advice of the National Defence Council, composed of the Ministers of Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs and of Economy and Finance. The Minister of Defence leads the defence policy and exercises the higher management and administration of the Armed Forces. The Joint Defence Staff is the military ministerial advisory body, responsible for joint military planning and employment. The General Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the defence committees in both Houses.

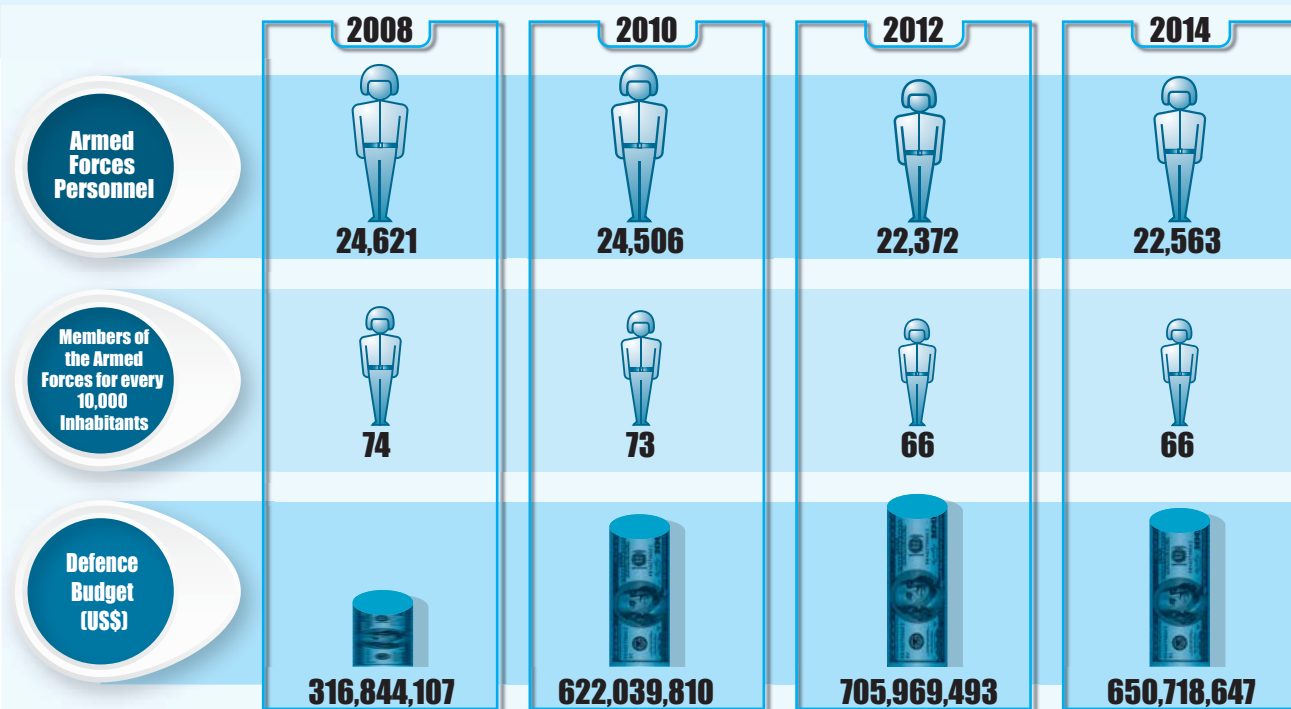
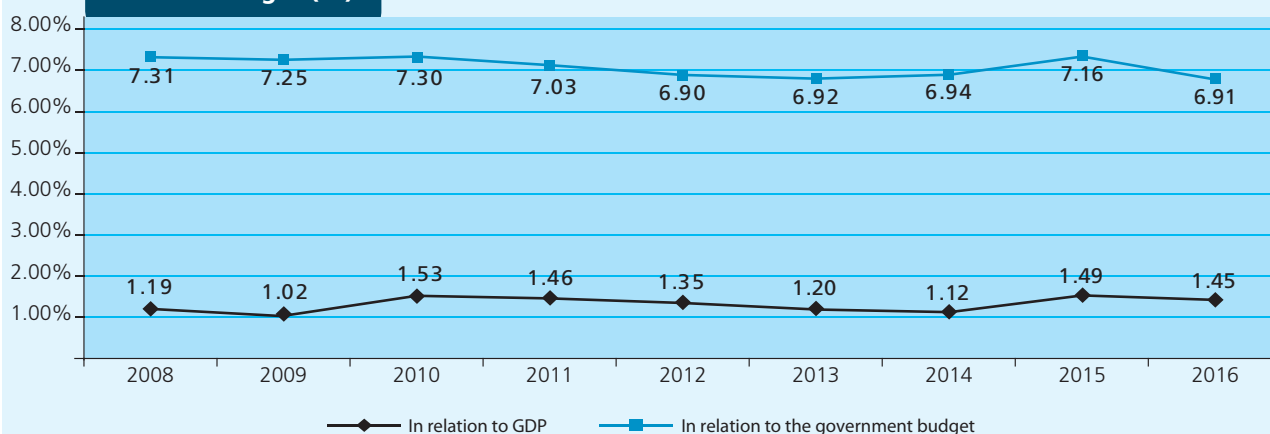
**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 – 2010/03/08 Last amendment: Act N° 18896 – 2012/05/10).

**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, Defence Joint Staff, the Army, the Navy and Uruguayan Air Force (personnel).

## The Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	316,844,107	4,331,809,675	26,607,000,000
2009	322,261,459	4,443,159,356	31,606,000,000
2010	622,039,810	8,523,891,359	40,577,000,000
2011	720,498,530	10,246,206,865	49,423,000,000
2012	705,969,493	10,225,894,607	52,349,000,000
2013	676,792,188	9,787,124,707	56,345,000,000
2014	650,718,647	9,376,041,728	58,283,000,000
2015	800,044,909	11,171,841,818	53,794,000,000
2016	770,840,944	11,153,199,069	53,145,000,000

## Defence Budget (%)



**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto nacional, período de Gobierno 2005-2009, 2010-2014 and 2015-2019*. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Investment" and inputs into the Armed Forces Fund.

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.

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The Armed Forces are the organized, equipped and trained arm responsible for executing military actions imposed by the national defence. Its fundamental mission is to defend the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as to protect strategic resources of the country, as directed by the Executive Branch, while contributing to preserving peace in the Republic under the framework of the Constitution and laws in place. (*Ley marco de la defensa nacional*, N° 18650 – 2010/03/08, Sec. 18)

The **Defence Joint Staff** is an advisory body to the Minister and the National Defence Council. It is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Armed Forces under the directives of the military police in relation to elaborating doctrines and planning joint and/or combined operations.

### Specific Missions

#### Army

Its fundamental mission is to contribute to internal and external national security, in the framework of the Armed Forces mission, developing its capacity in accordance with specific needs foreseen. Without detriment to their primary mission, the National Army shall support and undertake development plans assigned to it for the conduct of public work.

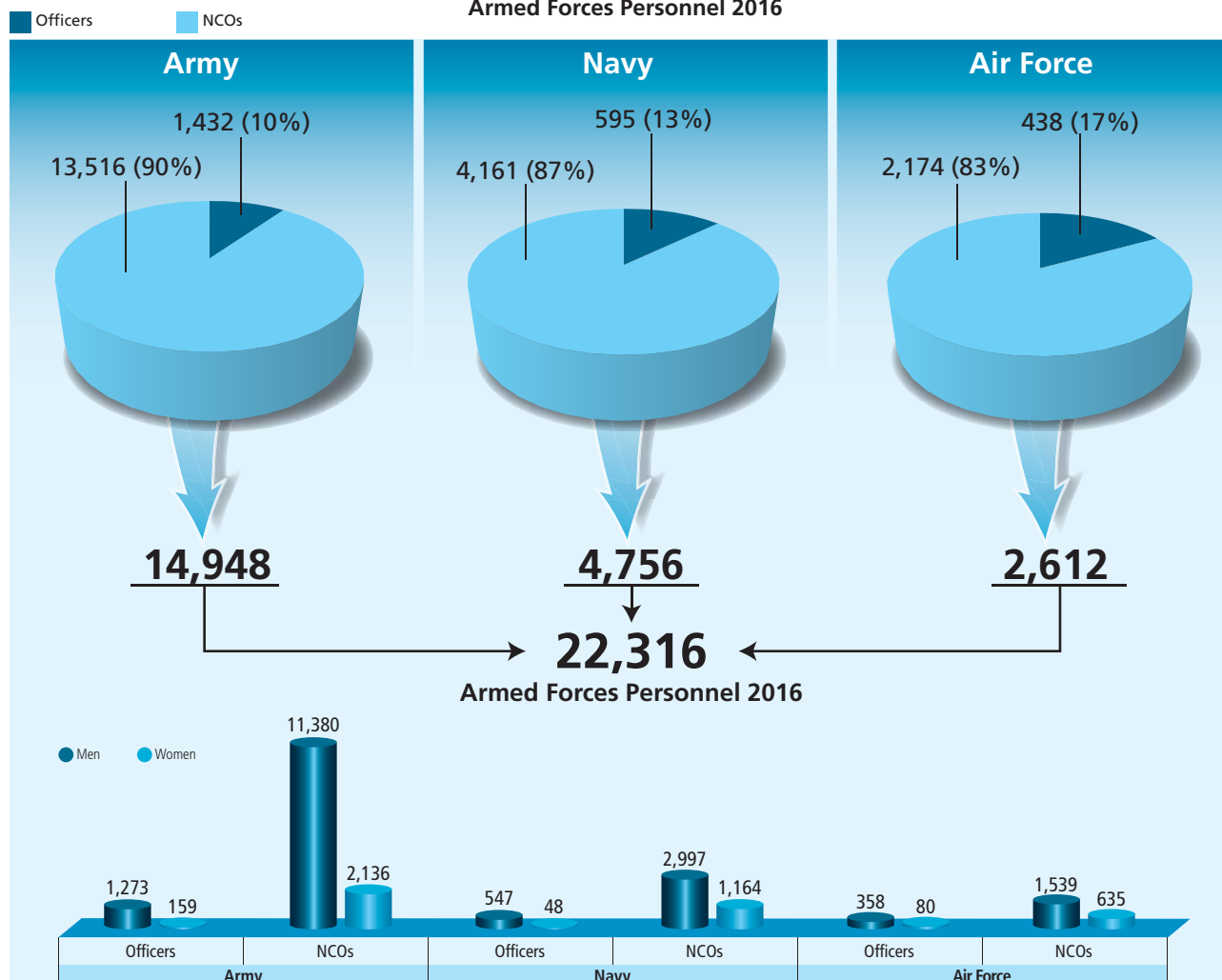
#### Navy

Their essential mission is to defend the territorial integrity of the State, its honour and independence, peace, the Constitution and its laws.

#### Air Force

The primary mission of the Air Force is to provide internal and external security, in coordination with the other branches of the Armed Forces. Without detriment to its fundamental mission, the Air Force shall support and undertake development plans assigned to it, carrying out public work; develop its potential in accordance with the specific demands or needs for the fulfilment of its fundamental mission and other missions assigned to it; become the essential consulting body of the Executive Branch in relation to airspace policies of the Republic; and act as the executive body of the Executive Branch regarding measures of conduct, integration and development of the national airspace potential.

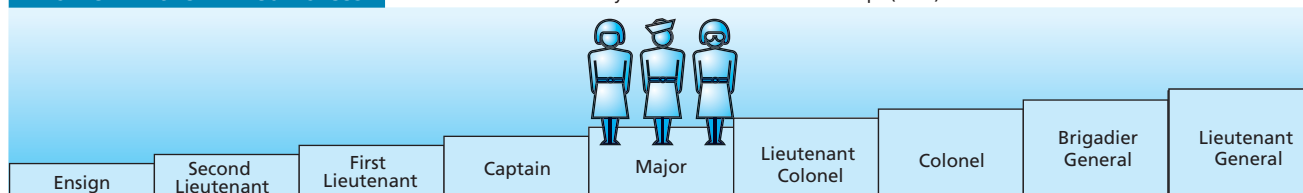
### Armed Forces Personnel 2016



**Source:** *Ley orgánica del Ejército Nacional* (N° 15688 – 1985/01/17. Last amendment: Act N° 17920 – 2005/11/28), *Ley orgánica de la Marina* (N° 10808 – 1946/11/08), *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Aérea* (N° 14747 – 1977/12/30) and *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 – 2010/03/08. Last amendment: Act N° 18896 – 2012/05/10) (missions). Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, Defence Joint Staff, the Army, the Navy and Uruguayan Air Force (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. In the Navy, the rank of Major is equivalent to Lieutenant Commander and 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.

Of the total Armed Forces personnel, 18.92 % (4,222) are women.

### Military Service

It is voluntary for all men and women who have completed their primary school education.

Service starts with two years as trainee. Upon completion of that period, there is the option of extending the contract for a minimum one-year period, until the person reaches the maximum age for a soldier (30 years), or entering a training school, as junior grade officer, to continue with the military career.

#### Military Service Admissions – Air Force

	Men	Women	Total
2015	147	102	249
2016	102	44	146

**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence. *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (DL N° 14157 - 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N°18198 – 2007/11/28).

### Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

#### Navy

The National Navy of Uruguay is as follows:

General Staff of the Navy (ESMAY)

Fleet Command (COMFLO):

- Sea Forces (FUEMA)
- Naval Aviation (COMAN)
- Naval Riflemen Corps

Navy Personnel Directorate (DIPER):

National Coast Guard (PRENA):

- Command of Rio Negro District (JECRO).

(Coast Guard of Mercedes Port and Coast Guard of Nueva Palmira Port)

- Command of the Atlantic Ocean District

(JECOA). (Coast Guard of Maldonado Port, Coast Guard of La Paloma Port, Coast Guard of Río Branco)

- Command of the Río de la Plata District (JECRI).

(Coast Guard of Colonia Port, Coast Guard of Trouville, Coast Guard of Canelones)

- Command of the Río Uruguay District (JECUR).

(Coast Guard of Salto Port, Coast Guard of Paysandu Port, Coast Guard of Fray Bentos Port)

- Coast Guard of the Port of Montevideo (PREMO)

General Directorate of Naval Material (DIMAT).

#### Air Force

- I Air Brigade

Air Base – International Airport of Carrasco - Canelones

- II Air Brigade

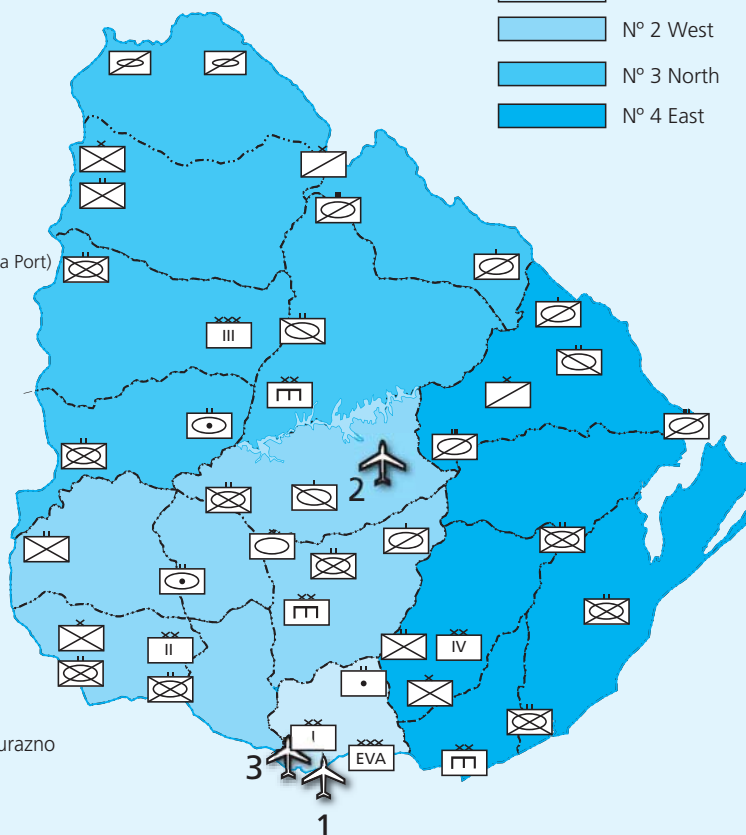
Air Brigade - International Airport of Santa Bernardina - Durazno

- III Air Brigade

Air Base - Montevideo

#### Army Divisions:

- N° 1 South
- N° 2 West
- N° 3 North
- N° 4 East



In 2016, Uruguay assigned observers to take part in the exercises carried out by Brazil in the border area (*Operación Ágata, Centinela Avanzado* and *Carguero*).

#### Antarctica

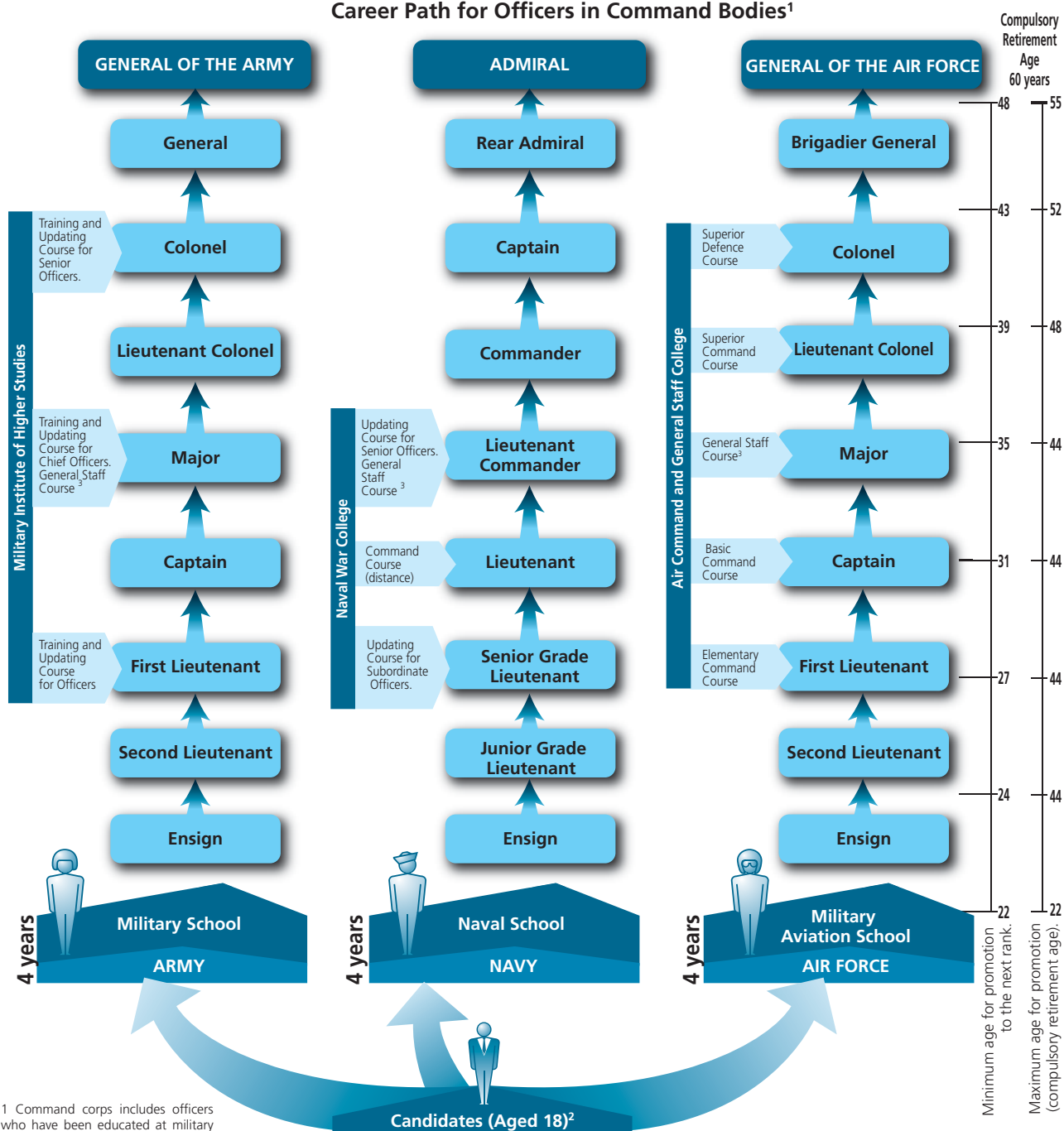
Each year, the Armed Forces carry out Antarctic campaigns, providing transport, personnel and scientific research capacities.

#### The Defense Staff's *Amatista II* Operations Plan

The Air Force increased border surveillance operations during the Olympic Games (August 2016). Aerial reconnaissance missions were carried out in the vicinity of the country's northeastern border area and border crossing points, and the presence of air means was maintained on the border area with Brazil.

**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, Defence Joint Staff, the Army, the Navy and Uruguayan Air Force.

## Education and the Military Career

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

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 officer promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18 years has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the service: in the Army up to 24 years, in the Naval Force up to 21 years and in the Air Force up to 22 years of age. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.

3 The General Staff Course in the Uruguayan Armed Forces is not compulsory. It is an optional course.

Army: Training School		Candidates			Entrants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
2015	Officers	115	42	157	53	21	74
	NCOs	377	13	390	311	9	320
2016	Officers	136	46	182	81	23	104
	NCOs	483	27	510	285	10	295

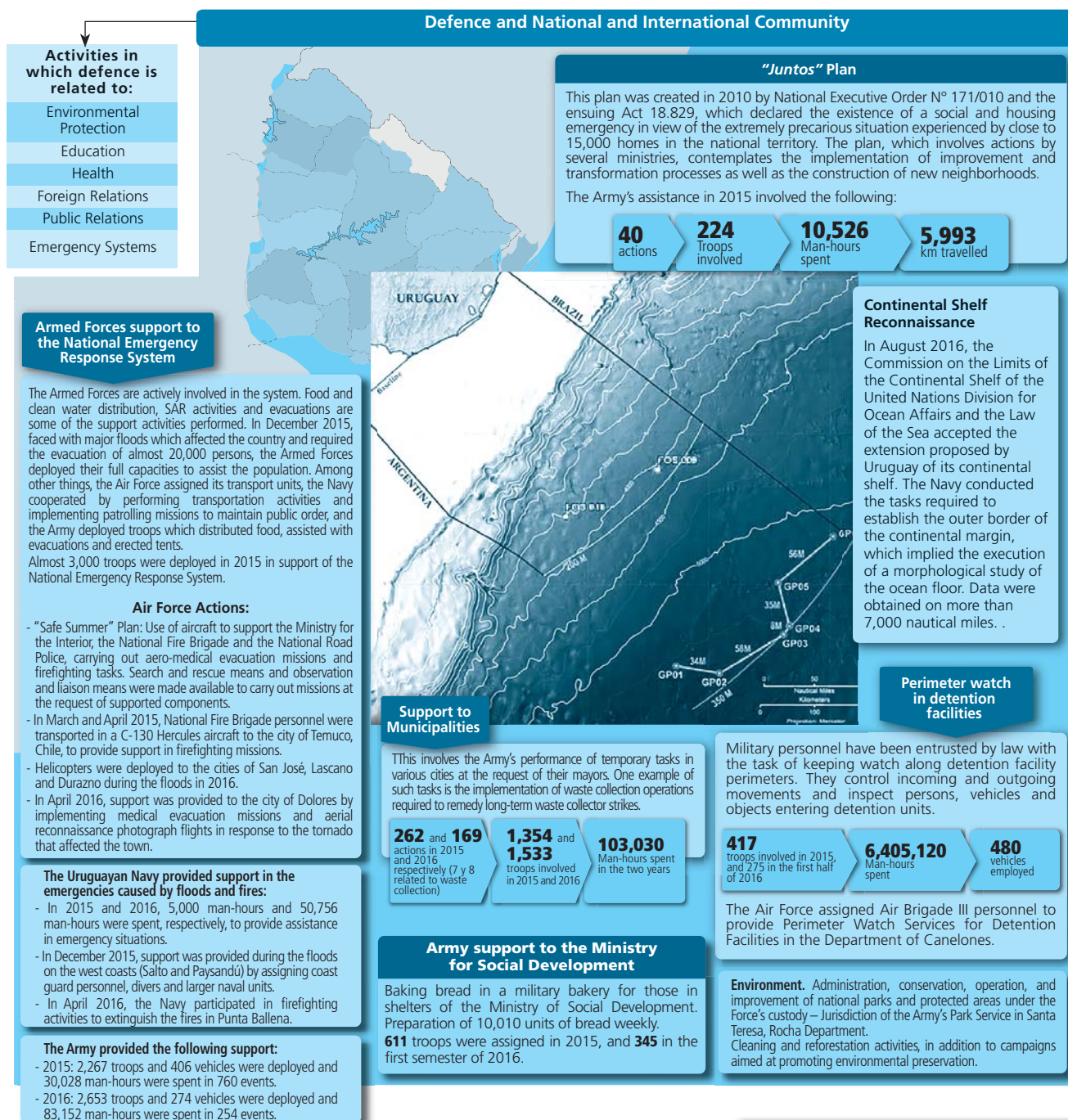
  

Navy: Training School		Candidates			Entrants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
2015	Officers	32	17	49	17	7	24
	NCOs	385	0	385	226	0	226
2016	Officers	60	32	92	30	17	47
	NCOs	400	0	400	109	0	109

Cadets in the Air Force - 2016	
Men	Women
55	12

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (DL N° 14157 – 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N° 19189 – 2014/01/20), *Ley orgánica de la Marina* (N° 10808 – 1946/11/08), *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Aérea* (N° 14747 – 1977/12/30) and *Ley orgánica del Ejército Nacional* (N° 15688 – 1985/01/17. Last amendment: Act N° 17920 – 2005/11/28). Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, Defence Joint Staff, the Army, the Navy and Uruguayan Air Force.





### Participation in Peace Operations

Current missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	235	15
MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo)	15	-	1,088	58
UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan)	2	-	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	1	-	-	-

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

### Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) in the Sinai

Since 1982 Uruguay has formed part of the MFO in Sinai. Actually 58 military personnel participate.



Uruguay contributes with 1,414 military troops to the United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Uruguay has been among the fifteen largest contributors of troops to United Nations peacekeeping operations in the last ten years. Its participation in MINUSTAH at the regional level stands out, as well as on the African scene, where it has participated in the Congo with one of its largest contingents. It also has the "Uruguayan School of Peace Operations" (ENOPU), created in 2008 on the Armed Forces basis of peace operations centers of the three Armed Forces. It is a dependent of the National System of Peacekeeping Operations (SINOMAPA), which in turn is a dependent of the General Defence Staff (ESMADE).

**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, Defence Joint Staff, the Army, the Navy and Uruguayan Air Force. Statistics of military and police contributions to UN operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), June 2016.