



# Peru

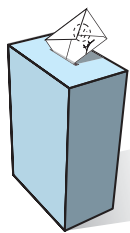
## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

Systems and Concepts	Military Organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act on the Entry of Foreign Troops (N° 27.856 - 2002/10/30)</li> <li>- National Mobilization Act (N° 28.101 - 2003/11/13)</li> <li>- Act on the Internal Intervention of the Armed Forces in the Internal Order (N° 28.222 - 2004/05/18)</li> <li>- Security System and National Defence Act (N° 28.478 - 2005/03/23)</li> <li>- National Intelligence System Act (N° 28.664 - 2006/01/04)</li> <li>- Act which establishes the Legal Nature, Responsibilities, Competencies and Organic Structure of the Ministry of Defence (N° 29.075 - 2007/08/01)</li> <li>- Act which establishes the Rules for the Use of Force by Members of the Military in the National Territory (N° 29.166 - 2007/12/20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peruvian Army Organic Act (DL N° 437 - 1987/09/27)</li> <li>- Peruvian Air Force Organic Act (DL N° 439 - 1987/09/27)</li> <li>- Navy Organic Act (DL N° 438 - 1987/09/27)</li> <li>- Organic Act for the Joint Command of the Armed Forces (DL N° 440 - 1987/09/27)</li> <li>- Military Status Act for Officers of the Armed Forces (N° 28.359 - 2004/10/13)</li> <li>- Act which creates the Fund for the Armed Forces and the National Police (N° 28.455 - 2004/12/31)</li> <li>- Code of Military Police Justice (DL N° 961 - 2006/01/11) <sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>- Act on the Promotion of Officers in the Armed Forces (N° 29.108 - 2007/10/30)</li> <li>- Act on the Disciplinary Regime of the Armed Forces (N° 29.131 - 2007/11/09)</li> <li>- Police Justice Law. Organization and Procedures Act (N° 29.182 - 2008/01/11)</li> <li>- Military Service Act (N° 29.248 - 2008/06/28)</li> </ul>

(1) The Constitutional Tribunal of Peru has sentenced the unconstitutional character of a series of sections from the Code of Military Police Justice.

Source: Compilation based on the legislation above mentioned. For constitutional provisions see Chapter 1.



### Political Participation of Military Members

	Retired	On Duty
Are they entitled to vote?	Yes	Yes
Are they entitled to become candidates for elections?	Yes	No

Source: Constitution.

## International Treaties

### On Hemispheric Security

- Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Signature: 1947/09/02 Deposit: 1950/10/25
- American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogota): Signature: 1948/04/30 Deposit: 1967/05/26

### On Disarmament

- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco): Signature: 1967/02/14 Deposit: 1969/03/04
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Signature: 1968/07/01 Deposit: 1970/03/03
- Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: Signature: 1993/01/14 Deposit: 1995/07/20
- Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Convention): Signature: 1997/12/03 Deposit: 1998/06/17
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction: Signature: 1972/04/10 Deposit: 1985/06/05
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons: Accession: 1997/07/03
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials: Signature: 1997/11/14 Deposit: 1999/06/08
- Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions: Signature: 1999/06/07 Deposit: 2002/11/25
- Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT): Signature: 1996/09/25 Deposit: 1997/11/12

### On Human Rights and Justice

- Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San Jose de Costa Rica): Signature: 1977/07/27 Deposit: 1978/07/28
- Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons: Signature: 2001/01/08 Deposit: 2002/02/13
- Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture: Signature: 1986/01/10 Deposit: 1991/03/28
- Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife: Signature: 1957/06/18 Unratified
- International Criminal Court: Signature: 2000/12/07 Deposit: 2001/11/10
- Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as Compulsory: Deposit: 2003/07/07

### On the Hemispheric System

- Charter of the Organization of American States: Signature: 1948/04/30 Deposit: 1954/02/12
- Antarctic Treaty: Accession: 1981/04/10

Source: Compilation based on the information supplied by the web pages of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs of the Organization of American States, and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs.

## The Budget

### State Budget 2008

Local currency	71,049,786,794
US\$	24,332,118,765
<b>2008 GDP (in US\$)</b>	<b>125,828,000,000</b>

### Defence Budget 2008

Local currency	4,425,923,220
US\$	1,515,727,130
<b>GDP's %</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>% of the State Budget</b>	<b>5.86*</b>

\*Without extra-budgetary resources

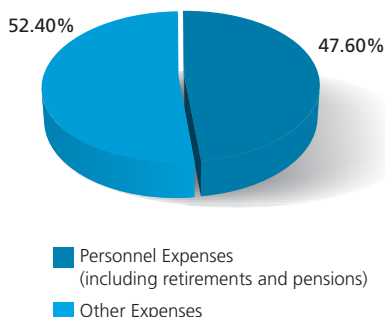
### Defence Budget 2008 (in Local Currency)

Programs	Personnel and Benefits *	Consumer Goods and Services	Other Current Expenses	Capital Expenses	TOTAL
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>					
Administration	8,872,295	177,598,632	4,763,413	8,401,876	199,636,216
Projection	658,992,776	0	421,756,508	0	1,080,749,284
Government Planning	178,583	2,414,779	0	0	2,593,362
Science and Technology	852,592	1,504,268	0	50,000	2,406,860
Internal Order	1,709,568	69,499,487	600,000	41,495,206	113,304,261
Training and Continuing Education	0	23,064,517	0	130,043	23,194,560
Political Auditing	0	15,609,772	0	5,608,000	21,217,772
External Order	1,436,299,676	910,005,495	232,630,674	135,338,713	2,714,274,558
<b>Supreme Council of Military Justice</b>	0	4,465,000	0	0	4,465,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	2,106,905,490	1,204,161,950	659,750,595	191,023,838	4,161,841,873
Extra-budgetary					
<b>Fund for the Armed Forces and National Police**</b>					264,081,347
<b>TOTAL</b>					4,425,923,220

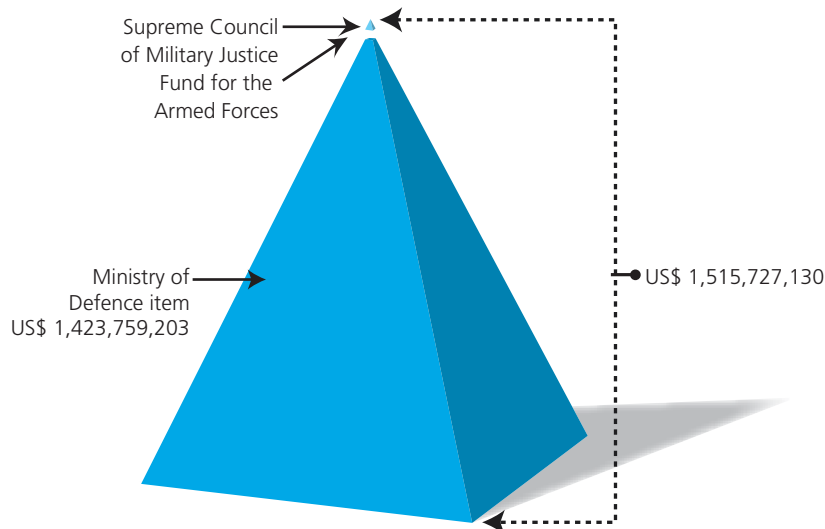
\* Includes Social Security Obligations.

\*\* Act N° 28.455 (from 2004/12/16) establishes that a percentage of royalties received by the National Government arising from the Camisea 88 Lot should be assigned to the Fund. The 40% of the royalties obtained in 2007 has been calculated. The distribution of resources for the Armed Forces (75%) is allocated according to priorities set by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces. The 25% remaining is assigned to the National Police. Source: Perupetro, 2007 Oil Statistics.

Defence Budget  
2008 Breakdown



Composition of Defence Budget 2008



Source: Compilation based on the General Budget Act for the Public Sector, Fiscal Year 2008. The State Budget passed by the Congress by means of the above mentioned Act is considered herein.

2008 GDP: World Economic Outlook Database Projection, IMF. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country makes the budget based on its own GDP estimation.

The dollar value is the exchange rate considered by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF. The seller's exchange rate average is 3.13 Nuevos Soles, based on the information provided by the Central Bank of Peru. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency.

Expressions in Bold Type (Table) make reference to the different items regarding defence, which can be found in a sectorial or institutional classification of the budgetary Act.



## Political Definitions

### Concepts

The national defence and security system is the set of interrelated elements of the State whose functions are aimed at guaranteeing national security by means of conception, planning, management, preparation, execution and oversight of national defence.  
(*Ley del Sistema de Seguridad y Defensa Nacional*, Nº 28.478 - 2005/03/23, Sec. 3)

What is Defence?	What is Security?
National defence is the set of measures, plans and actions created, adopted and executed by the State on an integral and permanent basis, both internally and externally. ( <i>Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional</i> , 2005)	Security is the situation of the State whose independence sovereignty and integrity are guaranteed as well as the inhabitants' fundamental rights established in the Constitution. This situation contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development and social justice, based on democratic values and the respect for human rights. ( <i>Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional</i> , 2005)

### Participation in Peace Operations

Missions	Military Component	
	MO	CT
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	202
MONUC (Dem. Rep. of Congo)	4	-
UNMEE (Ethiopia and Eritrea)	2	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	3	2
UNMIS (Sudan)	11	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	3	-

The Joint Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAZ) was founded on November 11, 2003.

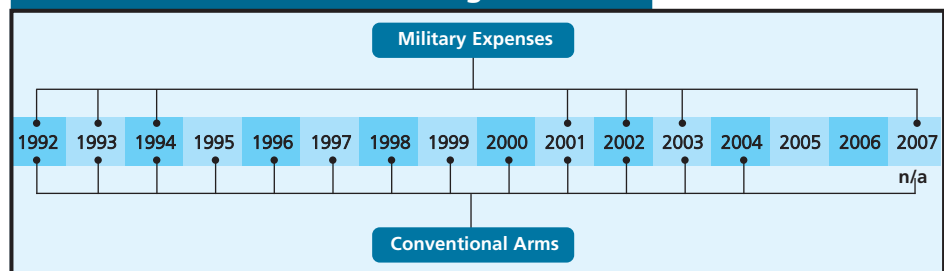


MO: Military Observers - CT: Contingent Troop.

Source: Compilation based on the information supplied by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>). Information as of June 30, 2008.

Peru provides 227 military members to UN peace operations, which represents a 3.57% of the total amount of the Latin American contribution and a 0.29% of the world total.

### Submissions to the UN Registers



Source: Compilation based on reports submitted to the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures from 1992 to 2008. The publication of information from the Register of Conventional Arms corresponding to the year 2007 is expected by August 2008.

Peru published the *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional del Perú* (White Book of the National Defence of Peru) in 2005.

### Constitutional Powers of the Congress

#### Related to War and Peace

- Can it declare war?: No
- Is a congressional authorization required to declare war?: Yes
- Can it make peace?: No
- Is a congressional authorization necessary to make peace?: Yes
- Is a congressional authorization necessary for the entry of foreign troops to the national territory?: Yes
- Is a congressional authorization necessary for the deployment of national troops outside the country?: N/R

N/R: No reference.

#### Related to Control

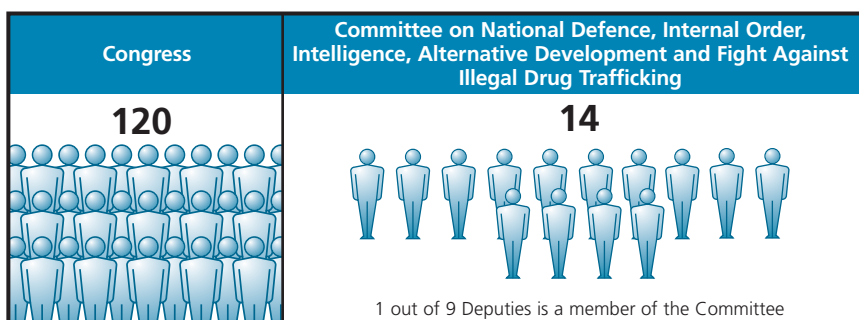
- Is its approval required to appoint senior officers of the Armed Forces?: No
- Can it accuse officers of the Armed Forces?: No
- Can it try officers?: Yes
- Does it participate in the election of officials for institutions of external control?: Yes
- Can it modify the national budget?: Yes

#### States of Exception

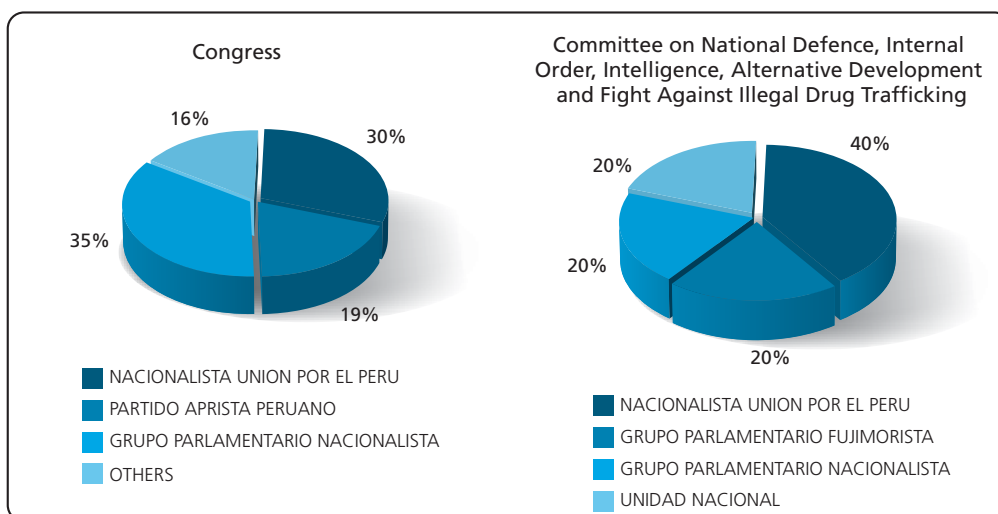
Name: State of emergency  
 Cause: Disturbance of the peace or internal order  
 Catastrophe or grave circumstances which affect the life of the Nation  
 Participation of the Legislative Power: Decreed by the President with the consent of the Council of Ministers. The Congress must be informed about it.

Name: State of siege  
 Cause: Invasion  
 External war  
 Civil war  
 Imminent danger of the above mentioned situations  
 Participation of the Legislative Power: Decreed by the President with the consent of the Council of Ministers. The Congress must be informed about it. The extension beyond forty five days requires the consent of the Congress.

Source: Compilation based on the Constitution



### Breakdown of Parties



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Legislative Power..



**System Organization**

**Functions**

Source: Compilation based on the Constitution, *Ley que establece la Naturaleza Jurídica, Función, Competencias y Estructura Orgánica Básica de Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29.075 - 2007/08/01) and *Ley del Sistema de Seguridad y Defensa Nacional* (N° 28.478 - 2005/03/23).

**State Powers Sphere**

The President of the Republic is the Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, directs the defence system and adopts the necessary measures for the defence of the Republic, territorial integrity and State sovereignty. The national security and defence system, presided by the President of the Republic, is conformed by the National Security Council, the National Intelligence Service, the National Civil Defence System, the ministries, public bodies and Regional Governments. The National Security Council is the governing body of the national security and defence system. It is composed of the President of the Republic – who presides it – the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Chairman of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the president of the National Intelligence Council. It will gather customarily once every three months, and extraordinarily whenever it is called on by the President of the Republic. The National Congress exercises the faculties conferred by the Constitution of the Republic and permanently monitors those issues related to the defence through the specific commission.

**Ministerial Sphere**

The Ministry of Defence - main executive body of the national security and defence system – formulates, regulates, co-ordinates, executes, commands and supervises the National Defence Policy in the military and non-military spheres within its competence. The Defence Superior Council is the highest advisory and coordination body of the Ministry of Defence on issues inherent to the functional activity of the sector and the defence policy. It is called on and presided by the Ministry of Defence, and conformed by the High Command of the Ministry of Defence, the Chairman of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the Commanders General of the Armed Forces. The Advisory Council is the body in charge of advising on the issues the Minister submits to its consideration. It is conformed by those who – at the Minister's request – accept to participate in the position.

**Military Sphere**

The High Command of the Armed Forces is the executing body of the Ministry of Defence in charge of planning, organizing, directing and managing the joint military operations and actions of the Armed Forces in order to attain the defence policy objectives. Participates in the planning and execution of the defence policy. It holds the command and authority over the Special Operations Commands. The Commanders General of the Armed Forces constitutes positions that are subordinate to the Ministry of Defence; they are responsible for the preparation, organization, maintenance and fitting out of the proper force.

■ Average permanence in the Minister of Defence position  
**1 year and 6 months**

**The Ministry of Defence**

**Responsibilities:**

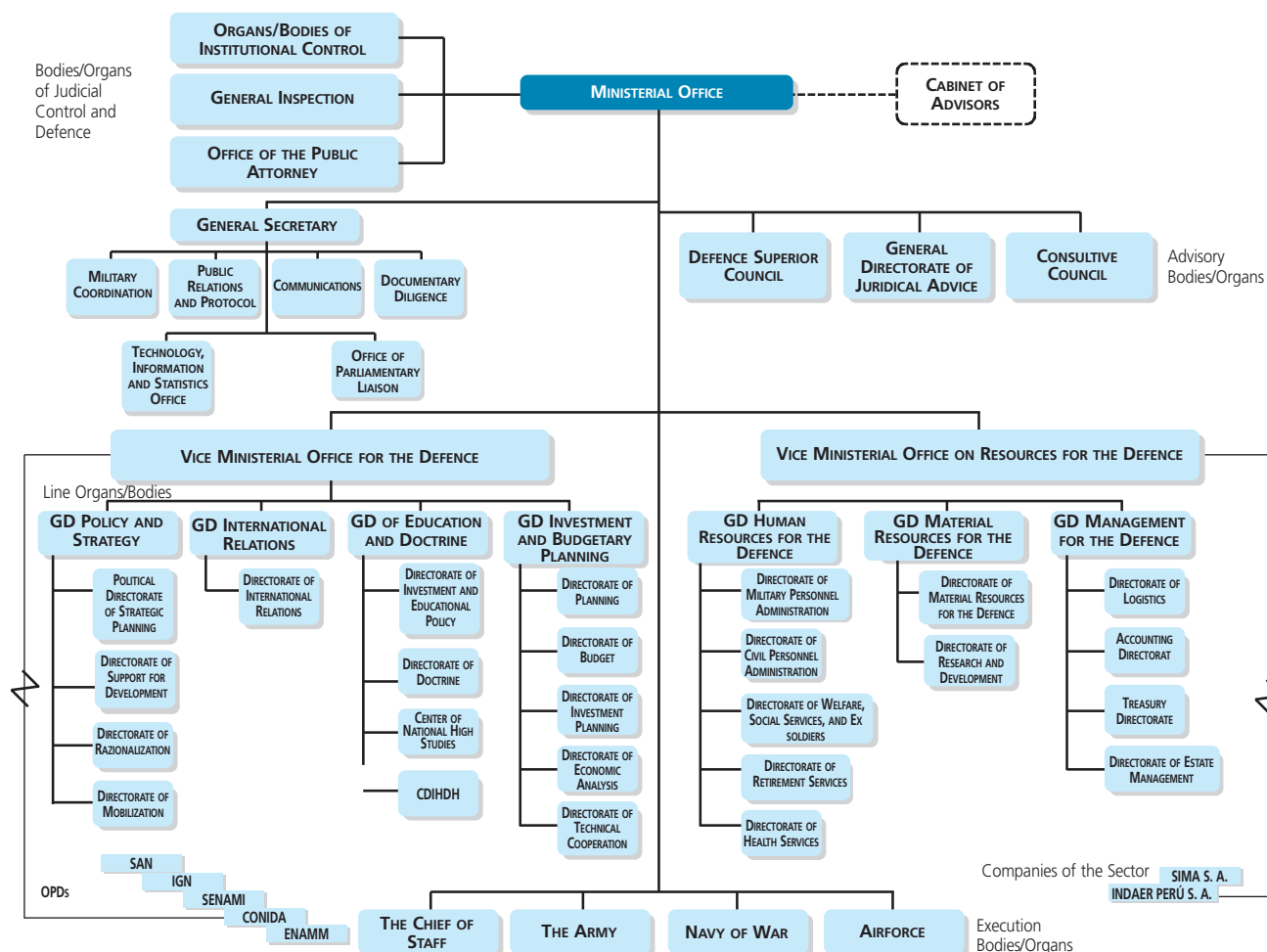
- Execute the national defence policy within its sphere of action.
- Formulate, issue rules, coordinate, manage and oversee national policy on defence and security within the military and non military spheres.
- Exercise the constitutional management of the Armed Forces, following the guidelines of the President of the Republic as Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Strengthen and guarantee an efficiency, maintenance and operation level for the Armed Forces, as well as the readiness and constant training, through General Commanders of the Armed Institutes.
- Oversee the operations and the joint work of the Armed Forces, through the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.
- Oversee the control on sovereignty and territorial integrity, which are, by virtue of law, guaranteed by the Armed Forces.
- Foster, in coordination with the Foreign Affairs Office, the adoption of policies and international agreements regarding security and defence.
- Approve the budgetary proposal of the list of credit beneficiaries, as well as the strategic plans of the area.
- Set standards for, arrange and oversee the design, dimension, classification and allocation of the Armed Forces' resources, in accordance with directions of the President of the Republic.
- Set standards for, and oversee the execution of the administrative, financial and budgetary management systems of the area, as well as the execution of the investment and standardisation plans and programs for the Armed Forces equipment, when necessary.
- Set standards for, and oversee the execution of transparency processes, expense control and fiscal accountability, especially in acquisitions and outsourcing.
- Supervise and foster, in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Armed Forces participation in international peace operations, in accordance to the objectives of the National Defence and Security Policy.
- Oversee and foster the Armed Forces participation in the social and economic development of the State.
- Manage and oversee national mobilization, pursuant to Law.
- Set standards for and oversee institutional objectives and the action of the Armed Forces regarding Human Rights International Law and International Humanitarian Law.
- Take part in the oversight of the Pension Fund for the military members and the Police.
- Set standards for and oversee the Armed Forces participation in the internal order control, in cases established by the President of the Republic pursuant to Political Constitution of Peru and the pertinent law.
- Foster initiatives and the multi-sector participation for the development of the Peruvian aerospace system.
- Establish a co-ordination channel along with the national intelligence system, through the National Direction of Intelligence.
- Co-ordinate and oversee, the execution of intelligence activities performed by intelligence bodies of the Armed Forces, aimed at guaranteeing National Security and Defence.
- Manage and coordinate the participation of the Armed Forces regarding the presence of Peru in the Antarctic.
- Guide and oversight the activities of public decentralised entities of the defence sector.

<b>Date of Foundation</b>	1987
<b>Current Minister (August 2008)</b>	Antero Florez Arazo
<b>Can the military members be Ministers of Defence</b>	Yes
<b>Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence</b>	11
<b>Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence</b>	3
<b>Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?</b>	No

[The Minister currently in charge is not considered. The creation date is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" becomes part of the Institution's name]

Source: Compilation based on information provided by Peru's Ministry of Defence web page, *Ley que establece la Naturaleza Jurídica, Función, Competencias y Estructura Orgánica Básica del Ministerio de Defensa* (N° 29.075 – 2007/08/01) and *Reglamento de Organización y Funciones del Ministerio de Defensa* (Superior Decree N°001 – 2008/01/03).

ORGANIZATION CHART



Fuente: Ministry of Defence. GD: general directorate.

Defence Education

Main Training Courses of Specialization in the Area

Training Course	Institution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Masters on Development and National Defence</li> <li>- Masters on Public Administration and Management specializing on National Defence and Development.</li> <li>- Degree on Development and National Defence</li> <li>- Degree on Administration and Management</li> <li>- Degree on Regional and Local Government Administration</li> <li>- Course on High Studies on Politics and Strategy.</li> </ul>	Centre for High National Studies (CAEN)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Masters on National Reality, Defence and Development</li> </ul>	University Alas Peruanas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Degree on Political Science specializing on Security Policies</li> </ul>	Catholic University of Peru

Source: Compilation based on the information supplied by the above mentioned institutions.



**Military Career**

**ARMY**

**Military School (Chorrillos)**

Duration: 5 years  
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Military Sciences  
 Graduation Rank: Second Lieutenant

**Academies of Intermediate Education**

Lieutenant  
 Captain

**Staff College**

**Superior War School**

Major  
 Lieutenant-Colonel  
 Colonel  
 Brigade General  
 Division General  
 Army General

**Entry to the Military School - 2008 -**

Candidates: 1.339  
 Admitted Candidates: 240

1 out of 6 candidates was admitted

**NAVY**

**Naval School**

Duration: 5 years  
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Maritime and Naval Sciences  
 Graduation Rank: Midshipman

**Academies of Intermediate Education**

Second Lieutenant  
 First Lieutenant

**Staff College**

**Superior Naval War School**

Corvette Captain  
 Frigate Captain  
 Navy-Captain  
 Rear-Admiral  
 Vice-Admiral  
 Admiral

**Entry to the Naval School - 2008 -**

Candidates: 664  
 Admitted Candidates: 100

1 out of 7 candidates was admitted

**AIR FORCE**

**Officers School (EOFAP)**

Duration: 5 years  
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Aeronautical Military Sciences  
 Graduation rank: Second Lieutenant

**Academies of Intermediate Education**

Lieutenant  
 Captain

**Staff College**

**Superior Air War School**

Major  
 Commander  
 Colonel  
 Major General  
 Lieutenant-General  
 Air General

**Entry to the Officers School - 2008 -**

Candidates: 524  
 Admitted Candidates: 63

1 out of 8 candidates was admitted

Source: Compilation based on the information supplied by the above mentioned institutions. Entry to Academies: Ministry of Defence. The table strictly follows the order and hierarchy of the ranks shown on each country.

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The Armed Forces have as 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 requires so. Participate in the economic, social development and civil defence in accordance with the law.  
(Constitution, Sec. 137, sub. 1, 165 and 171)

### Specific Missions

#### Army

The primary mission of the Army is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, in its competence scope. It intervenes in the 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 the civil defence in accordance with the law.

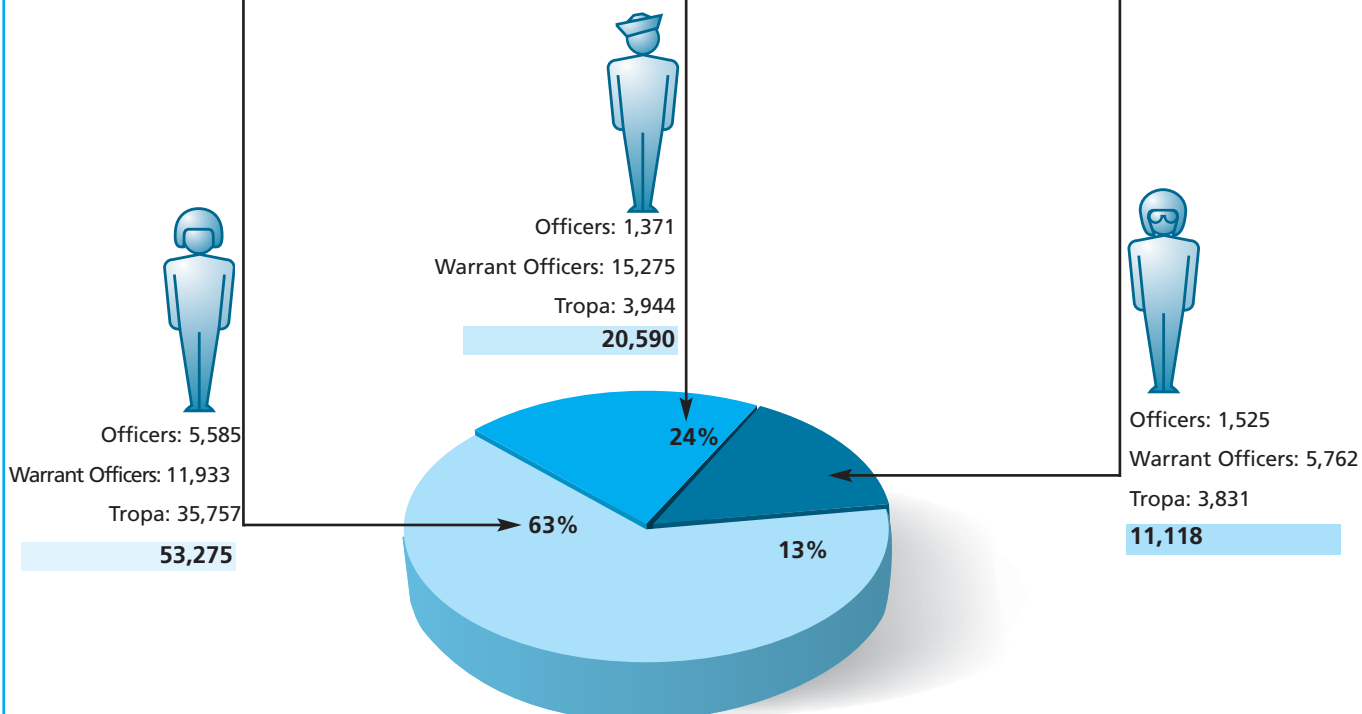
#### Navy

- 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 patrimony protecting the activities carried out in there.
- Operate naval forces.
- Propose and execute the marine budget unit.
- Contribute to the social and economic development of the country and the civil defence in the issues of its 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 territory of the Republic, in the scope of its competence, for which it prepares and develops its force; intervenes in states of exception in accordance with the Political Constitution of Peru; and participates in the social and economic development of the country and civil defence..

### Total Armed Forces: 84,983



Source: Ley Orgánica del Ejército Peruano (DL N° 437 - 1987/09/27), Ley Orgánica de la Fuerza Aérea del Perú (DL N° 439 - 1987/09/27), Ley Orgánica de la Marina de Guerra (DL N° 438 - 27/09/1987) (missions); Ministry of Defence (Regular Forces).





**Women in the Armed Forces**

		Army	Navy	Air Force
Entry year (Officers)	Staff Corps	1997	1997	1997
	Line Corps	1997	1998	1999
Rank reached		All ranks	All ranks	All ranks

“Line Corps” means those military members trained to perform in combat missions, and who also have command capacity.  
 “Staff Corps” means those military members who are part of the Forces or who join them, in order to provide technical and/or professional support services.

Source: Compilation based on information supplied by the Ministry of Defence.

**Defence and/or Military Attaché Office in:**



Source: Information supplied by the Ministry of Defence. The country to which the Attaché is posted is considered here as the Office, beyond other cross accreditations to one or many countries.

Analysis:

## Confidence-Building Measures, the Road to Peace

**José Robles Montoya\***

The beginning of the new government in Peru brought about the restart of the defence sector reform process, initiated by Minister Loret de Mola in 2002. This reform process started after Ambassador Alan Wagner was appointed Minister of Defence, and the quick appointment of the highest ranking government officials of the sector. The current ministerial administration of Dr. Antero Flores Araoz has continued the application of the original principles, based on these premises:

- Provide the Ministry administration with the adequate capabilities for the effective political procedures of defence, by means of a restructuring process which would allow for the “order of the house”. There is a new framework law for the Ministry of Defence for such purpose.
- Provide an effective and efficient responsiveness to the military instrument, by means of the creation of a basic and effective nucleus, and a constant search for professionalism inside the military barracks.
- Define and carry out missions and roles in accordance with the modern times, where conflict with neighbouring countries is more improbable, and is replaced by the phenomenon which affects the security of the hemisphere as a whole, and alters the democratic development of the countries in the region.

This new security context, and within this reform process of the defence sector of Peru, the strengthening of neighbouring relations gains importance in the quest for cooperative security, as a model of security for this part of the hemisphere.

In this sense, the role of the aforementioned Confidence-Building Measures (CBM's) gains importance as the most effective tool to dissipate controversy and

The strengthening of neighbouring relations gains importance in the quest for cooperative security.

\* Legal Defence Institute.



differences among neighbours. We can emphasise that CBM's establish and/or reinforce the bonds of cooperation and understanding among neighbours, in the permanent quest for the conservation and strengthening of peace. The spirit of this process is undoubtedly supported by the trust placed among the parts, and represents a valuable contribution to democracy provided by the defence sector, in times when globalization has shortened the distances bringing our nations closer to one another.

One of the main issues of the new government is to strengthen the relations with our neighbouring countries, especially with Brazil and Chile. This aspect has been expressed even before President García took office, in his visits to the above mentioned countries, where he participated in meetings with the highest ranking authorities of each country. The defence sector initiated a series of measures, which indicate the ministerial intention to strengthen the use of confidence measures as valuable tools of political approach with our neighbours. In this sort of "military diplomacy" important advances have been achieved, such as the following:

- It has been possible to strengthen the bilateral strategic alliance with Brazil, subscribed during President Toledo's office, with the presence of seven State Ministers (among them the Minister of Defence) accompanying the President in his first official visit. As a result, the necessary steps to define the participation of Peru in the surveillance and protection system of Peru in Amazonia were defined. This aspect facilitates our integration to Brazil in matters of security, enabling us to use state of the art technology (specially radars) used to safeguard of the sovereignty and integrity of our territory, which is a constitutional mission of our Armed Forces.
- Regarding Chile, the Peruvian complaint filed in the International Court of Justice in The Hague is a milestone in trust relations between our countries, at least in the first decade of the current century. Undoubtedly, the long process of the solution to the complaint will be reflected in bilateral relations, and it will be an important indicator of confidence between our countries. The process will allow us to clearly establish if we are still anchored to the eternal distrust of the past (which permanently halts our progress and cooperation) or, if on the contrary, we are learning from the past without forgetting it, together we can head towards a brighter future, a future of cooperation where both societies, both countries, increase our development, growth and welfare, based on a culture of peace and integration.

■ One of the main issues of the new government is to strengthen the relations with our neighbouring countries, especially with Brazil and Chile.

Evaluating the process of confidence-building, we can say that since the beginning of the century we have made considerable progress in the approach and promotion of CBM's (especially during 2007). Among them, we can highlight the strengthening of the mechanism known as "2 + 2" which consists of the meeting of the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs from both countries. At the end of 2006 they met in Santiago de Chile, establishing an unprecedented achievement in our bilateral relations: the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in matters of defence, whose objective was to consolidate bilateral relations, especially in bringing the military instruments closing together, and in carrying out the humanitarian removal of mines in the border zones.

The following are among the main points agreed in this Memorandum:

- a. Establish a Work Group whose main objective will be to define a project for the joint participation of both countries in future peace operations under the UN mandate.
- b. Formulate a plan which enables the creation and preparation of a Combined Peace Force, including the formation of a Chief of Staff combining the military instruments of both countries.
- c. Request and carry out the necessary coordination before the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations (DPKO) in Haiti and the Operational Unified Command of Peace Forces of the United Nations in Haiti, for the members of the military on active duty from both countries currently stationed there can operate jointly.
- d. Promote the exchange of information and experiences on the operations carried out by the military corps and observers of both countries under the mandate of the United Nations.
- e. Establish exchange programs for officers, military personnel, programs and instructors of the corresponding training centres for peace operations.
- f. Call the Counterpart Committee of the project to design a common standardized methodology to calculate the expenses of the defence sector, under the responsibility of CEPAL with the participation of UN-LIREC, to study a “Scheme of Unification of Information of the Expenses of the Defence Sector“ using the “Terms of reference for the standardized measurement of the expenses of defence between Chile and Peru“, approved and signed by both countries in 2002, which establishes a bilateral technical work group working under the command of the Counterpart Committee.
- g. Concerning the removal of mines, exchanging the corresponding action plans against antipersonal mines, carry out activities connected to the humanitarian action against antipersonal mines and establish the political negotiation for the compliance deadlines of the Ottawa Convention.

As a conclusion, it is worth emphasising that, firstly, the basic element of the confidence measures is the exchange of information; to be aware of the situation in advance brings a feeling of calmness and trust. It is not good to “discover“ something which might make us uneasy. The second aspect is to develop adequate bilateral relations which promote an authentic complementation, and if possible the true integration among the Forces. The study of a joint force with Chile and Peru undoubtedly aims at this future integration.

This process should run at its own possible pace, since imposing a rhythm could generate differences between the parties. It is better to advance taking short but firm steps rather than facing setbacks when establishing unreal deadlines. That is, together with the CBM's, we should create and reinforce “measures of patience“ in the ruling classes, in the media and in general in the citizenship of both countries. In this case, voluntarism can be very dangerous and counterproductive.

The process of confidence measures is based on: information - communication – mutual knowledge - complementation - integration, but above all, on a great determination to go forward despite the difficulties which might arise. This is the great challenge we have ahead of us, in the consolidation of peace which allows for our development.

■ The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in matters of defence is an unprecedented achievement in the Chilean and Peruvian relations.