



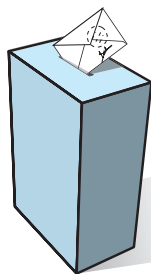
Argentina

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts	Military Organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Defence Act (N° 23.554 - 1998/05/05) - Internal Security Act (N° 24.059 - 1992/01/17) - Ministerial Law (N° 22.520 - 1992/03/20) - Act on the Restructuring of the Armed Forces (N° 24.948 - 1998/04/08) - National Intelligence Act (N° 25.520 - 2001/12/06) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of Military Justice (N° 14.029 - 1951/08/06. Last Reform, Act N° 23.049 - 1984/02/15)* - Military Service Act (N° 17.531 - 1967/11/16) - Military Personnel Act (N° 19.101 - 1971/07/19) - Voluntary Military Service Act (N° 24.429 - 1995/01/10) - Act on the Entry of Foreign Troops and the Deployment of National Troops outside the Country (N° 25.880 - 2004/04/23)

* The replacement of this Code was approved by the Chamber of Deputies in November 2007. As of August 2008 the reform was under consideration of the Senate.
 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 and *Ley para el Personal Militar* (N° 19.101 - 1971/07/19).

International Treaties

On Hemispheric Security

- Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Signature: 1947/09/02 Deposit: 1950/08/21
- American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogota): Signature: 1948/04/30 Unratified

On Disarmament

- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco): Signature: 1967/09/27 Deposit: 1994/01/18
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Accession: 1995/02/10
- Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: Signature: 1993/01/13 Deposit: 1995/10/02
- Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Convention): Signature: 1997/12/04 Deposit: 1999/09/14
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction: Signature: 1972/08/01 Deposit: 1979/11/27
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques: Accession: 1987/03/20
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons: Signature: 1981/12/02 Deposit: 1995/10/02
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials: Signature: 1997/11/14 Deposit: 2001/10/09
- Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions: Signature: 1999/06/07 Deposit: 2004/03/02
- Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT): Signature: 1996/09/24 Deposit: 1998/12/04

On Human Rights and Justice

- Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San Jose de Costa Rica): Signature: 1984/02/02 Deposit: 1984/09/05
- Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons: Signature: 1994/06/10 Deposit: 1996/02/28
- Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture: Signature: 1986/02/10 Deposit: 1989/03/31
- Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife: Signature: 1957/08/08 Deposit: 1957/10/24
- International Criminal Court: Signature: 1999/01/08 Deposit: 2001/02/08

On the Hemispheric System

- Charter of the Organization of American States: Signature: 1948/04/30 Deposit: 1956/04/10
- Antarctic Treaty: Signature: 1959/12/01 Deposit: 1961/06/23

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	161,486,462,174
US\$	50,781,906,344
2008 GDP (in US\$)	323,800,000,000

Defence Budget 2008

Local currency	8,357,539,573
US\$	2,628,157,098
GDP's %	0.81
% of the State Budget	5.18

Defence Budget 2008 (in Local Currency)

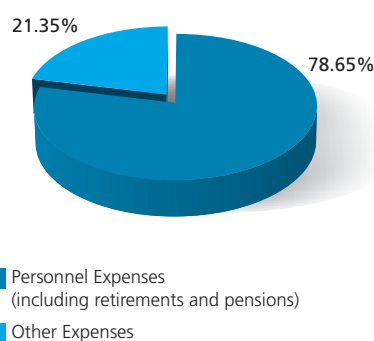
Jurisdictions and Entities	Personnel Expenses	Consumer Goods and Non-personal Services	Fixed Assets	Others*	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence					
Mimistry of Defence	69,462,985	32,218,927	91,880,000	1,593,000	195,154,912
General Staff of the Army	2,176,932,333	375,250,320	50,071,000	228,000	2,602,481,653
General Staff of the Navy	1,280,634,857	236,221,792	59,043,368	420,000	1,576,320,017
General Staff of the Air Force	1,105,317,680	479,360,450	145,626,948	17,273,942	1,747,579,020
Joint Command of the Armed Forces	11,883,000	108,290,081	73,477,229	31,000	193,681,310
Military Geographic Institute**	11,195,000	15,489,600	6,881,400	619,000	34,185,000
National Weather Service**	24,091,000	14,846,000	1,619,000	1,394,000	41,950,000
Institute for the Financial Support to the Payment of Military Retirements and Pensions***	9,985,000	2,086,000	282,000	1,821,171,661	1,833,524,661
General Department of Military Manufacturing	62,709,000	66,934,000	3,000,000	20,000	132,663,000
TOTAL	4,752,210,855	1,330,697,170	431,880,945	1,842,750,603	8,357,539,573

* Includes Transferences, Financial Assets, Figurative Expenses, Debt Service, and Decrease of Other Liabilities.

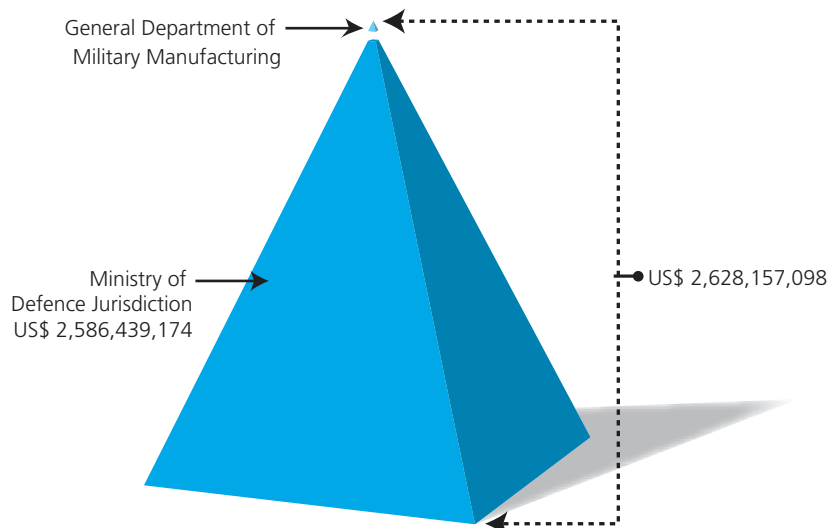
** Decentralized organization.

*** Social security organization.

Defence Budget 2008 Breakdown



Composition of Defence Budget 2008



Source: Compilation based on the National Administration General Budget Act 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 exchange rate average is 3.12 pesos, based on the information provided by the Central Bank of Argentina. 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

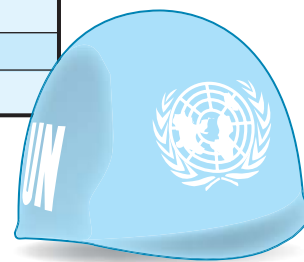
Concepts

What is Defence?	What is Security?
<p>National defence means the integration and coordinated action of all of the Nation's forces aimed at solving those conflicts which may demand the use of the Armed Forces, in a dissuasive or effective way in order to face external aggressions. Its purpose is to guarantee sovereignty and independence of the Argentine Nation on a permanent basis; protect life and freedom of its inhabitants.</p> <p>(<i>Ley de Defensa Nacional</i>, Nº 23.554 - 1998/05/05, Sec. 2)</p>	<p>Internal security is the actual situation based on the rule of law in which freedom, life and assets of its inhabitants, their rights and guarantees, and the full force of the institutions of the representative, republican and federal system established by the National Constitution, are safeguarded.</p> <p>(<i>Ley de Seguridad Interior</i>, Nº 24.059 - 1992/01/17, Sec. 2)</p>

Participation in Peace Operations

Missions	Military Component	
	MO	CT
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	3	—
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	—	557
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	—	296
UNMIK (Kosovo)	1	—
UNTSO (Israel and Palestine)	5	—

■ The Argentine Center for Joint Training in Peacekeeping Operations (CAECOPAZ), was founded on June 27, 1995.

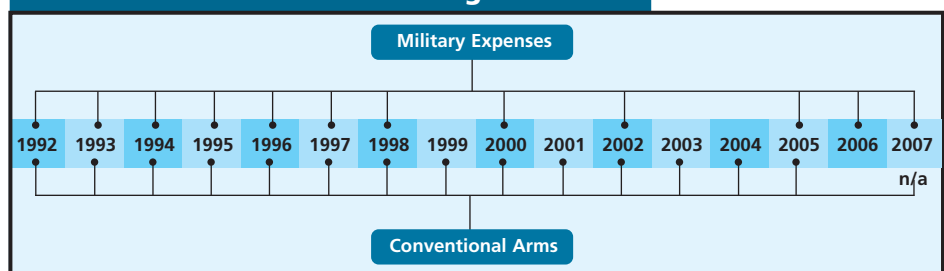


MO: Military Observers - CT: Contingent Troop.

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.

■ Argentina provides 862 military members to UN peace operations, which represents a 13,58% of the total amount of the Latin American contribution and a 1,12% 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.

■ Argentina published the *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional* (White Book of National Defence) in 1999 and the *Revisión de la Defensa* (Defence Review) in 2001.

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?: Yes

Related to Control

- Is its approval required to appoint senior officers of the Armed Forces?: Yes (1)
- Can it accuse officers of the Armed Forces?: No
- Can it try officers?: Yes (1)
- Does it participate in the election of officials for institutions of external control?: Yes
- Can it modify the national budget?: Yes

(1) Corresponds to the Senate.

States of Exception

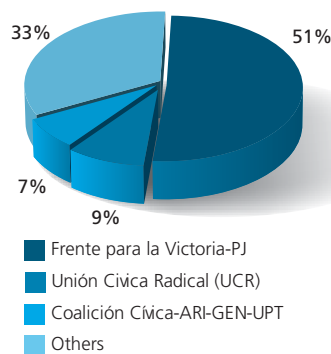
Name: State of siege
Cause: Internal commotion
Participation of the Legislative Power: Declared by the Congress and by the President if the latter were not in session (with a subsequent report).

Name: State of siege
Cause: Foreign attack
Participation of the Legislative Power: Requires the approval of the Senate.

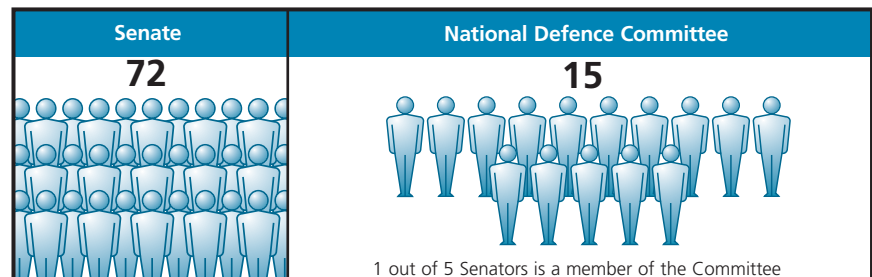
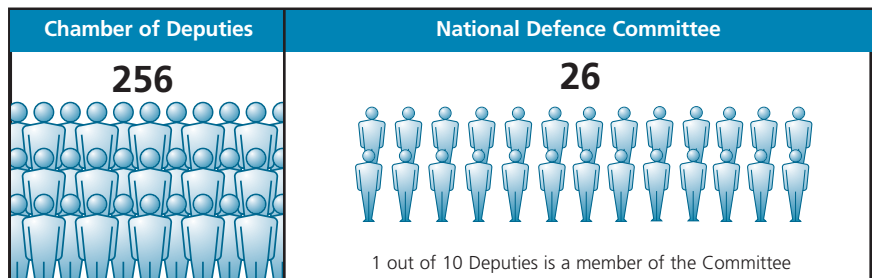
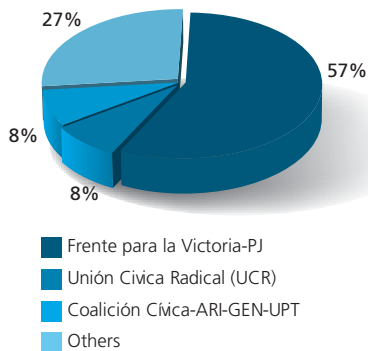
Source: Compilation based on the Constitution.

Breakdown of Parties

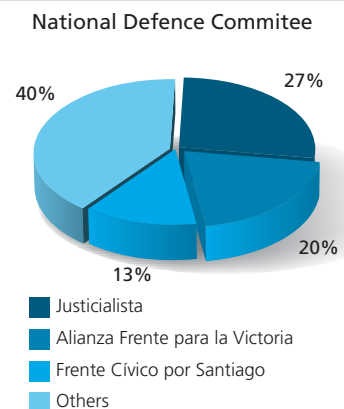
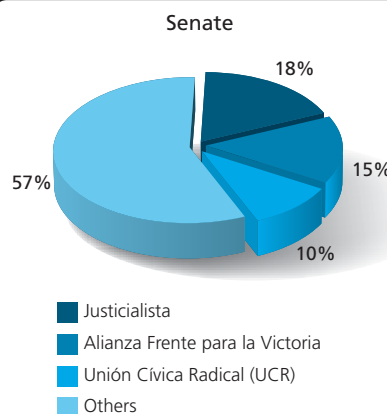
Chamber of Deputies



National Defence Committee



Breakdown of Parties



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



System Organization

Functions

State Powers Sphere

As Chief of State and Chief Executive, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President of the Nation exercises the command of the national defence.

The President states, counting on the advice and assistance from the National Defence Council (CODENA), the content and guidelines for making the national defence planning, through monitoring its creation and direction. The CODENA is headed by the President and composed of the Vice President, the Ministers, the person in charge of the Intelligence Area, and the Presidents of the Congressional Defence Committees.

The President will exercise the whole command of the war, with the assistance and advice of the CODENA and the Ministry of Defence, the Chairman of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, and the Chiefs of Staff of all the Armed Forces, all of them set up as a Crisis Committee.

The Congress of the Nation permanently monitors the defence related issues through defence committees in both chambers.

Ministerial Sphere

The Ministry of Defence will exercise the direction, organization and coordination of the activities that are proper to the national defence. Such Ministry should assist and advise the President of the Nation on the military command of the war.

Military Sphere

The Armed Forces are the military instrument of the national defence and are made up of human and material resources, organically structured in order to allow their use in a deterrent and effective way. They are composed of the Argentine Army, the Navy of the Argentine Republic and the Argentine Air Force. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is responsible for the design of the Military Instrument, the formulation of the joint military doctrine, and the encouragement of its renewal; the elaboration of the joint military planning, the direction of the joint military training, the control of the operational strategic plan and the efficacy of the joint military action. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces secures the maximum integration and standardization of the set of rules, processes, procedures, functions, services and activities related to the efficient use of the military resources, as well as the strengthening and consolidation of the operational capacities. Its Chairman is responsible for the use of military resources in peace times, holding the functional control over the Armed Forces, with the authority to give orders. The Chairman keeps a functional relation with the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, who will advise him on the joint military plan. The Chairman should establish a permanent bureau - answerable to him- which will be in charge of directing and coordinating the operational activity. That bureau will count on a responsible person. The President of the Nation will appoint this Operational Commander, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Defence; the Commander will be selected from among the Generals, Admirals or Brigadier Generals from the Line Corps in activity.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de Defensa Nacional* (Nº 23.554 - 1988/05/05) and *Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional* (Decree Nº 727/2006 - 2006/06/13).

Date of Foundation

1958

Current Minister (August 2008)

Nilda Garré

Can the military members be Ministers of Defence?

Yes (if they have retired)

Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence

4

Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence

33

Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?

Yes (the current Minister of Defence performed functions as Defence Minister in the former administration)

[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]

Average permanence in the Minister of Defence position

1 year and 3 months

The Ministry of Defence

Mission:

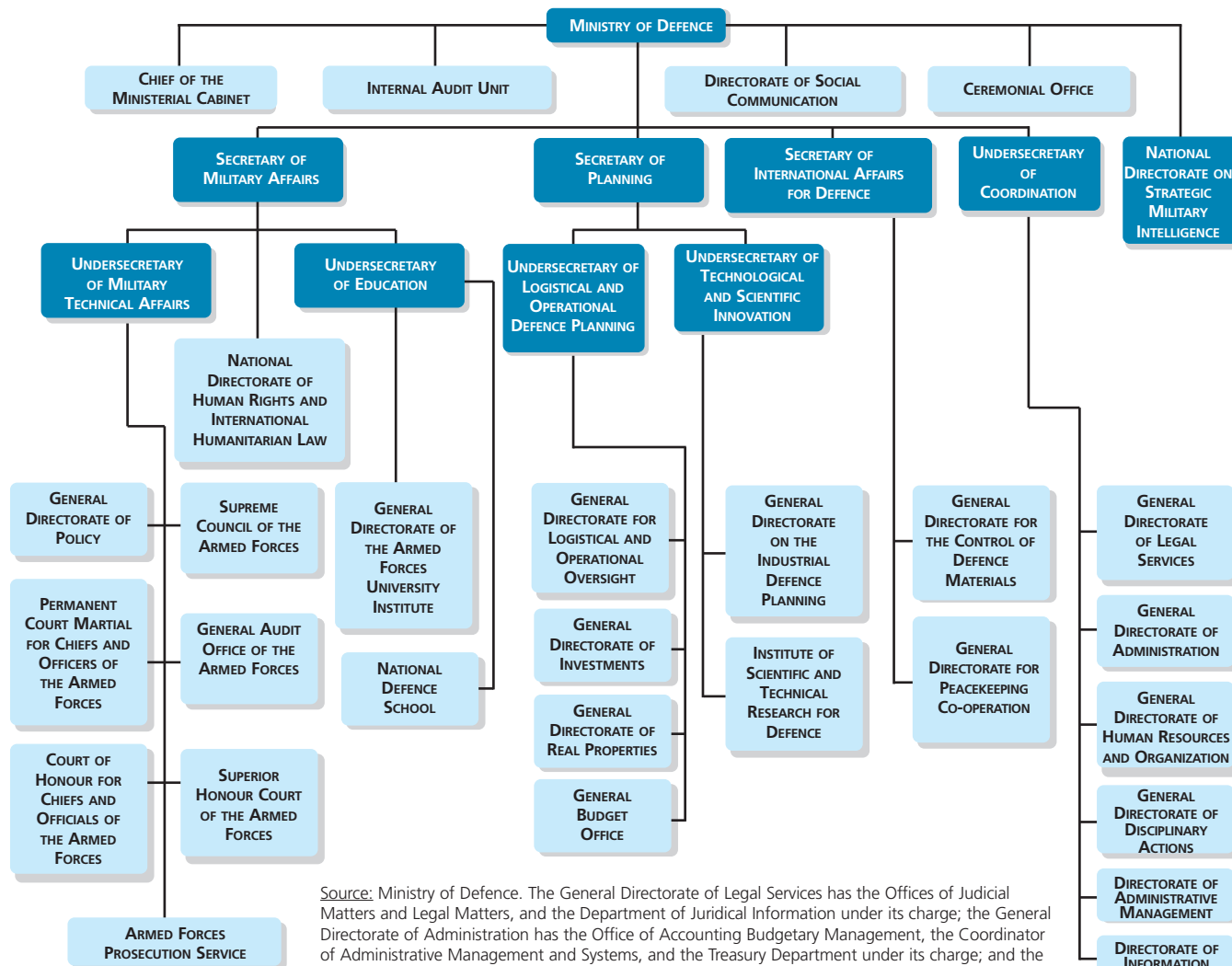
To advise the Nation's President and the Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet within its sphere of action, on all national defence matters and relations with Armed Forces within the existing institutional framework.

Specific Responsibilities:

- Have responsibilities in setting the goals, policies and requirements of national defence.
- Execute area plans, programs and projects of his sphere of action.
- Be involved in the preparation of the Armed Forces budget and in the coordination and allocation of the corresponding credits.
- Take part in the coordination of the Armed Forces' logistic activities.
- Be involved in the planning, management and execution of research and development activities relevant to the national defence.
- Be involved in the formulation and execution of the policy and plan of mobilization in the event of war.
- Have responsibilities on the enrollment, classification and allocation of human capital, assigned to the Reserve forces and on the promotion of activities and skills to be developed within the defence sphere.
- Take part in activities concerning strategic military intelligence.
- Take part in the coordination of the Armed Forces common issues, particularly in administrative, legal and logistic areas.
- Perform a joint coordination with the Secretary of Internal Security regarding common Armed and Security Forces issues.
- Be involved in the assignments of recruits of contingents sent abroad to perform peace operations.
- Take part in the management of joint Armed Forces agencies under its responsibility.
- Take part in nominations of senior positions in subordinate joint agencies.
- Be involved in the administration of justice and military discipline through Courts under its responsibility.
- Take part in the nomination and allocation process of Armed Forces personnel.
- Be involved in planning, managing and executing production activities where the State's participation is recommendable due to the fact that national defence is involved.
- Be involved in technical research and works and in the formulation and execution of national policies regarding national defence.
- Intervene for establishing policies regarding the defence production system.
- Take part in the creation and proposals aimed at reaching national defence goals at frontiers, along with its management and execution.
- Have responsibilities along with the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Ministry, for planning, managing and executing activities in the Antarctic area.
- Be involved in the joint military planning and its requirements, and in the oversight of its fulfillment.
- Take part in the formulation and application of principles and rules for the operation and use of the Armed Forces.
- Have responsibility in the registry, licensing, oversight and technical management of navigation and aerial navigation actions and activities within his jurisdiction.
- Intervene in the implementation and communication of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law rules, along with the pertaining training programs within the Armed Forces.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence, *Ley de Ministerios* (Nº 22.520 - 1992/03/20) and Decree 825/05 (2005/07/13).

ORGANIZATION CHART



Source: Ministry of Defence. The General Directorate of Legal Services has the Offices of Judicial Matters and Legal Matters, and the Department of Juridical Information under its charge; the General Directorate of Administration has the Office of Accounting Budgetary Management, the Coordinator of Administrative Management and Systems, and the Treasury Department under its charge; and the General Directorate of Human Resources and Organization is responsible for the Offices of Human Resources Policy and Personnel Administration.

Defence Education

Main Training Courses of Specialization in the Area

Training Course	Institution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masters in National Defence - Advanced Training Course on National Defence - Special Course on National Defence 	National Defence School*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masters in Strategy and Geopolitics - Masters in the History of War - Recognition of the Graduate Degree on Strategy and Organization - Course on Doctrinary Update - Information Management for Strategic Decision Making - Planning and Military Education Management 	Superior War School "Teniente General Luis María Campos"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masters in Strategic Studies 	Naval War School
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Course on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Instructor - International Course on Humanitarian Assistance in the Context of United Nations Peace Operations - Course on Civil Military Coordination in Complex Operations - Course on Civil Personnel in Conflict Zones and Humanitarian Assistance "White Helmets" - Training Course for Journalists in Hostile Areas 	Argentine Centre for Joint Training in Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masters in National Strategic Intelligence "XXI Century" 	University of La Plata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masters in International Studies. Specialization on International Politics and Security 	Torcuato Di Tella University

* In July 2008, the Ministry of Defence signed an agreement with the Tres de Febrero National University.

Source: Compilation based on the information supplied by the above mentioned institutions. In the case of CAECOPAZ, the courses open to civilians are referenced.



Military Career

ARMY

National Military College

Duration: 4 years
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Operation Management
 Graduation Rank: Second Lieutenant

Academies of Intermediate Education

Lieutenant
 First Lieutenant

Staff College

Superior War School

Captain
 Major
 Lieutenant-Colonel
 Colonel
 Colonel Major
 Brigade General
 Division General
 Lieutenant-General

Entry to the National Military College - 2008 -

Candidates: 795
 Admitted Candidates: 439
 2 out of 3 candidates were admitted

NAVY

Naval Military School

Duration: 5 years
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Navy Resources Management for the Defence
 Graduation Rank: Midshipman

Academies of Intermediate Education

Lieutenant
 Frigate Lieutenant

Staff College

Naval War School

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

Entry to the Naval Military School - 2008 -

Candidates: 682
 Admitted Candidates: 167
 1 out of 4 candidates was admitted

AIR FORCE

Military Aviation School

Duration: 4 years
 Graduation Title: Graduate in Air and Aerospace Systems
 Graduation rank: Second Lieutenant

Academies of Intermediate Education

Lieutenant
 First Lieutenant

Staff College

Air War Superior School

Captain
 Major
 Vice-Commodore
 Commodore
 Brigadier
 Major Brigadier
 Brigadier-General

Entry to the Military Aviation School - 2008 -

Candidates: 445
 Admitted Candidates: 145
 1 out of 3 candidates was admitted

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the above mentioned institutions and official publications on defence. 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, military instrument of the national defence, will be used in case of external aggressions perpetrated by armed forces belonging to other/s State/s, without detriment of Act N° 24.059 of Internal Security and Restructuring of the Armed Forces Act N° 24.948 regarding the scenarios foreseen for the use of military instrument, and the regulations defining the scope of such intervention in support operations to the internal security.

(Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional N° 23.554, Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13, Sec. 1)

Their primary mission is to unite and repel all external state military aggression to guarantee and permanently protect the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, territorial integrity and the life and freedom of its inhabitants.

Their secondary missions involve participating in multinational operations in the framework of the United Nations; participating in internal security missions, in accordance with the Internal Security Act N° 24.059; support the national community and friend countries; participating in the construction of a subregional defence system.

(Directiva de Organización y Funcionamiento de las Fuerzas Armadas, Decree N° 1691/2006 - 2006/11/22)

Specific Missions

Army

The Argentine Army shall serve the Fatherland in order to contribute to the national defence to protect its vital interests: independence and sovereignty, the capacity of self-determination, territorial integrity; natural resources, protection of the assets, the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Likewise, it shall also contribute to maintaining the representative, republican and federal system of government.

Navy

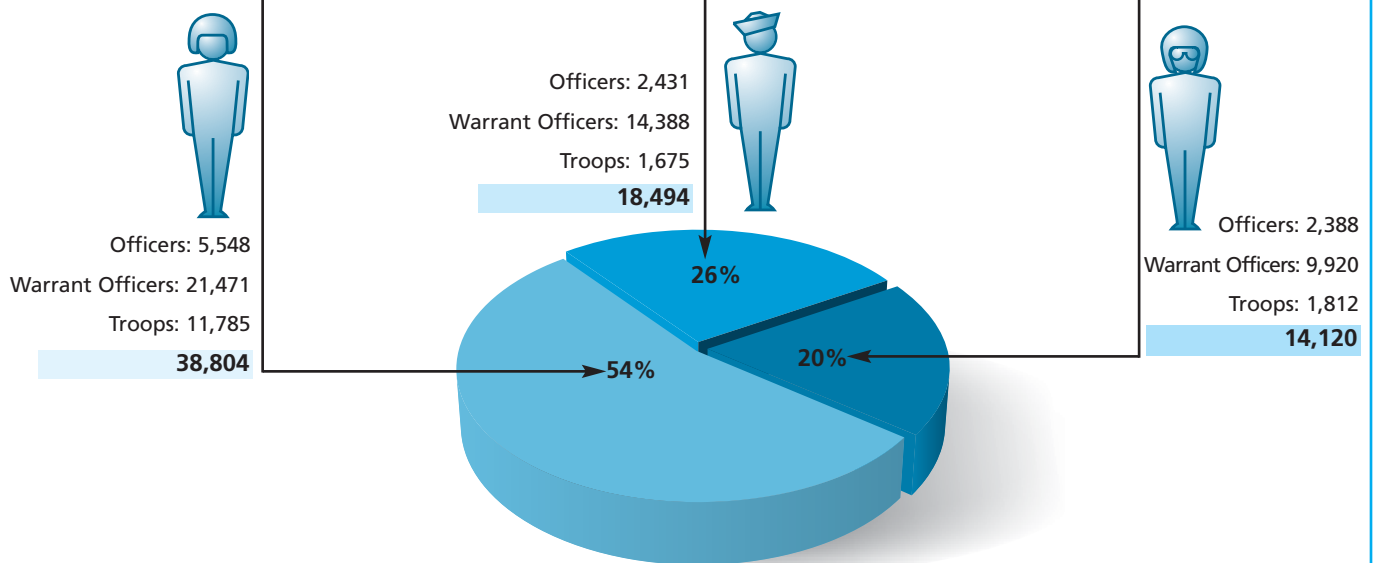
Primary mission: contribute to the national defence acting as a deterrent or using its means in an effective way to protect and permanently guarantee the vital interests of the Nation against external aggression.

Complementary missions: participation in peace operations and/or multinational coalitions under the command of international organizations; maritime and fluvial tasks and of nautical security maritime, fluvial tasks and nautical security tasks; maritime search and rescue; support to activities carried out in Antarctica; humanitarian assistance; community support; contribution to the preservation of the environment; participation in the development of measures of military cooperation, confidence building measures and the like in the regional and international regional framework to prevent situations of conflict; and participation in internal security in accordance with Act N° 24.059.

Air Force

Contribute to the national defence acting effectively as a deterrent in the aerospace, to permanently guarantee and protect the vital interests of the Nation.

Total Armed Forces: 71,418



Source: Information supplied by the web pages of each Force (missions) and the Ministry of Defence (Regular Force).



Women in the Armed Forces

		Army	Navy	Air Force
Entry year (Officers)	Staff Corps	1982	1981	1982
	Line Corps	1997	2001	2001
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 and the Forces.

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:

Human Rights and Defence in Argentina

■ Jaime Garreta*

■ The reflection upon the human rights issue within the sphere of the Ministry of Defence has been a long pending matter throughout all constitutional Argentine governments, since the recovery of democracy in 1983. Beyond the trials of the military juntas conducted during Raul Alfonsín's administration, the idea of generating a human rights policy to be applied to defence had never arisen.

Since the very beginning of Kirchner's administration, the issues of human rights and the collective memory have gained support and importance, and also permeated public policies related to the socio-economic, educational, legal and public security fields.

Even when the primary liability in this issue – within the State jurisdictions – rests upon the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Nation (subordinated to the Ministry of Justice), it was considered necessary and important to create a special space within the Ministry of Defence, which would be in charge of this issue and its specific application to the Armed Forces existing concerns.

Thus, through Presidential Decree N° 825, July 13, 2005, the Secretariat of Military Affairs of the Ministry of Defence was empowered to:

- Take part in the implementation and spreading of the rules of the International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights Law, within its area of competence.
- Take part in the guidance and formulation of training plans that should be carried out within the Armed Forces sphere, in order to consolidate and develop the International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights Law.

■ Reflection upon the issue of human rights, within the sphere of the Ministry of Defence, was a pending matter.

*Advisor, Senate of Argentina.



- Take part in advising tasks and in the elaboration of military staff related reports, processed before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights or any other committees or commissions created in accordance with the International Human Rights treaties.
- Take part in human rights matters when related to the Armed Forces.

The Secretariat interventions regarding human rights are carried out in coordination with the faculties corresponding in this regard to the Secretariat of Human Rights within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

Concurrently with the creation of this new sphere of action within the Ministry, the reformulation of the military justice system started, with the aim of revoking the old 1951 Code of Military Justice – considered incompatible with the National Constitution and the international treaties that were incorporated in its 1994 reform. Since 2005, the Argentine State had made a commitment – before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights - to revoke the old Code. The Ministry of Defence started a research on the issue at that moment, which included enquiries to specialists and members of civil society.

The debate focused on the incorporation of new types of offences (such as sexual harassment and discrimination); and on the eradication of dungeons and confinement, due to their obsolescence. It was posed, as well, that the prosecuted military have the same judicial guarantees as any citizen before the civil justice. Progress is being made on the idea of reaffirming the condition of full citizens for the Armed Forces members, who currently do not have those elemental rights due to their military condition.

In April 2007, the Government passed out to the National Congress a bill to reform the Code. The submitted bill posed, among other questions, the treatment of military crimes in the federal jurisdiction, the eradication of death penalty, the redesign of the disciplinary system and the creation of a service of justice common to all the Forces, in order to allow the force of identical rights and guarantees for every citizen (in this case militaries), as it is established by the National Constitution.

The reform of the military justice system includes the survey of ordinary crimes and offences that appear in the old Code, comprising them with other similar offences and crimes already established in the Ordinary Criminal Code. It incorporates in some cases an aggravating circumstance for certain crimes and offences due to the military condition of the doers. In procedural matters, the procedures are those of the ordinary justice, and special processes are established in the case of armed conflicts circumstances that hinder the submission of crimes committed by the military, to the ordinary justice. The project of the Executive Branch did not establish the issue of Courts of Honour, but their treatment in the Chamber of Deputies added an article to rule out its existence.

In matters of discipline, the reform creates a new code of conduct, and sets up the possibility for courts to uphold disciplinary sanctions (and also penalties).

The Armed Forces have, in turn, understood the need to approach the human

■ The new military justice system sets up that the criminal procedure is that of the ordinary justice.

rights issue regarding their officers and intermediate ranks, and set off the organization of courses and seminars to foster deeper reflection on the matter. An example of this has been the training courses that the Argentine Navy has recently organized, also aimed at chief officers from the South American Armed Forces.

All of these initiatives, which promote and support the civil management of the defence, favour a change of mind within the Armed Forces, furthering that way their inclusion in our country's democratic system. Another especially important issue is the inclusion of the human rights issue in the curricula of military training institutes – a process that has been going on for some years now. The Ministry of Defence has set off a rigorous review of the curricula in the three Forces, with the purpose of applying curricular adjustments in accordance with the new contents.

The Argentine State is responsible for, among other obligations, generating the necessary policies that seek the purging of all kinds of discrimination within society. In the case of women, their discrimination has been a constant feature within the Armed Forces; this issue has been off the Ministry of Defence's agenda until recent years.

This scenario has begun to evolve favourably; along with the integration of new Defence policies that enhance women's access to diverse Armed Forces areas. Along these lines, within the reform of the military justice system, the figure of sexual harassment has been incorporated into the Military Justice bill as a misconduct and gross misconduct, in proportion to the hierarchical situation of the doer. Conditions for entrance and permanence in the military training institutes have also been modified, now allowing for pregnant-women access.

As a final point, another area that has gained interest in the civilian management of the defence is the promotion of the Armed Forces training in the International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights law. This training is of special importance to develop a responsible action in officers and soldiers being part of peace operations, as in the field of the MINUSTAH (Peace Operation in Haiti), where Argentina has been actively participating for several years.

■ A rigorous review of the curricula in the Armed Force has been set off.