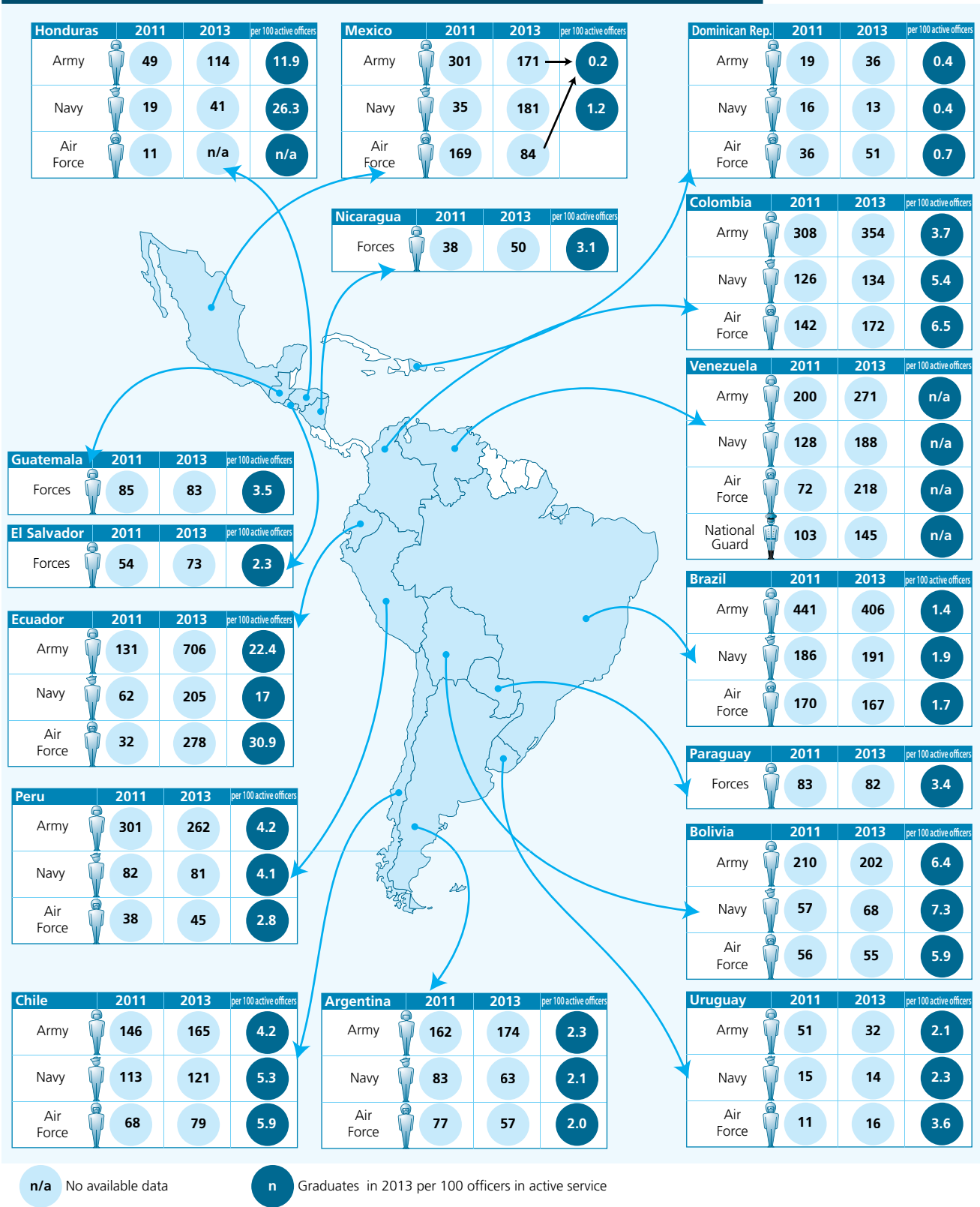


Chapter 6:
Education

A blue grid pattern on a blue background, receding into the distance. The grid consists of thin, light blue lines forming a perspective view of a grid that extends towards the horizon. The background is a solid, slightly darker blue.

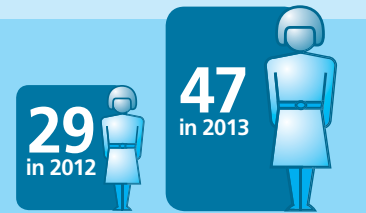
Graduated from Officer Schools of the Armed Forces (2011-2013)



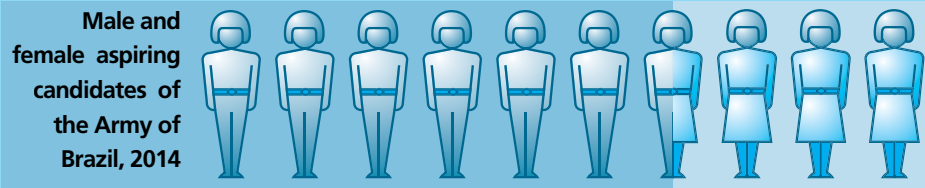
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Dominican Republic, Peru, and the Army of Brazil. National Military Academy (Argentina). General Command of the Army and Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa (Bolivia). Army, Navy and Air Force (Chile). Army and Annual Reports by the Ministry of National Defence to Congress 2012-2013 (Colombia). Ministry of Defence and *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas*, 2013 (Ecuador). Websites of the Armed Forces (El Salvador), Polytechnic School of Guatemala. Military Academy and Navy (Honduras). Secretariat of National Defence, Secretariat of the Navy, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional* and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina* 2013 (Mexico). *Memoria Anual del Ejército* (Nicaragua). Ministry of National Defence and website of the Presidency of the Republic (Paraguay). Websites of the Ministry of Defence, Army, Navy and Air Force (Peru). Website of the Army, Air Force and Navy (Dominican Republic). Army, Navy and Air Force (Uruguay). Military Academy, Naval School, Military Aviation School and National Guard Training School (Venezuela).

Changes in the Future Shape of the Military: Women in the Officer Career

The insertion of women into training centers of the Armed Forces in the region represents a growing trend. For example, the officer career of the Army of the **Dominican Republic** was opened to women in 2001. Twelve years later (2013) and 7.2% of those entering the military career are women, and the number of those who have actually entered into the Army as officers has increased from 29 in 2012 to 47 in 2013.

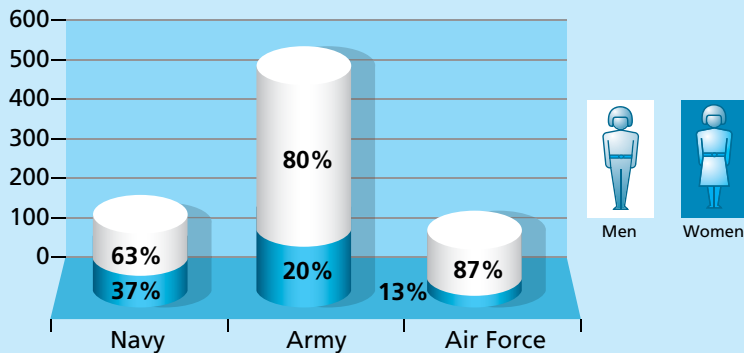


In **Brazil**, Law 12705 of 2012/10/08 opened up entrance for women into all specializations of the Army, and 2014 already shows notable results: of all lieutenants and aspiring candidates to the **Army of Brazil** in 2014, 34% are women (3,034).



In a case that displays trends in all three of the armed services, in Argentina the number of women who entered the Armed Forces officer career in 2014 also shows significant figures:

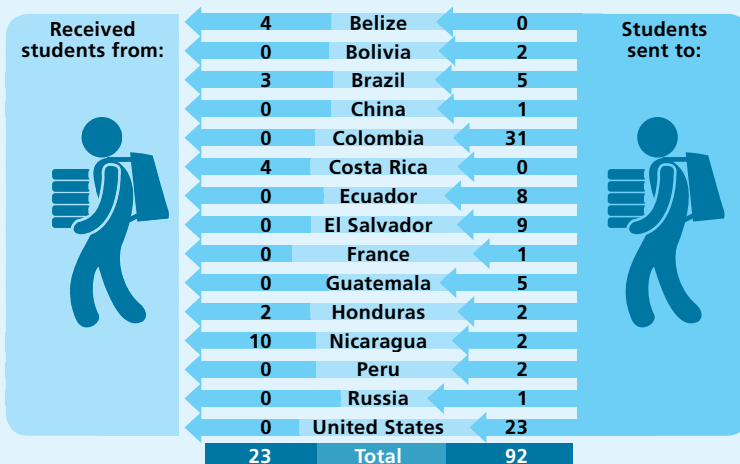
Candidates admitted to officer career, 2014



Schools allow for the entry of professionals, provided that they complete a training period that ranges from 4 months to 2 years, depending on the case. Once completed, they are integrated as officers under the category of professional officer / warrant officer, according to the denomination given in each case.

Exchange Programs

All officer academies in the region provide the possibilities of exchange programs with schools from other countries. For example, in **Panama**, given that there are no academies offering naval or aviation specializations, the education and training of **SENAN** is carried out through cooperation agreements with Ministries of Defence and Armed Forces from other countries in the region and the world, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and the United States. In the case of the **National Border Service**, in 2013 there were officer exchanges in cooperation with Armed Forces and Ministries of Defence of:



Education

In addition to their military rank, cadets / aspiring candidates receive a degree with civilian equivalence. For this, they undergo an educational program divided between two areas: academic and military. The first is provided by civilian and military professors, while in most cases military education/instruction is provided by active military personnel.

School requirements and conditions



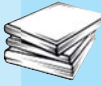







Young men and women who wish to enter the military academies and schools in the region should be native or naturalized citizens of the relevant country, without exception. Furthermore, among other requirements, their civil status must be single. In all cases, they must pass an academic and medical entrance exam. At the Agulhas Negras Military Academy in Brazil they carry out a one year preparatory course at the Army Cadet Preparatory School, which takes one year.

Because of the type of education they impart (comprehensive), these schools have a boarding system, allowing for leave once a week or every two weeks, depending on the case.

Some schools provide cadets with the possibility of taking courses at other universities and educational centers, such as in the case of Chile (Diego Portales University) and Colombia (New Granada Military University).

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, the Dominican Republic, the Ministry of Public Security of Panama and the Army of Brazil.

Main Colleges with a Defence Course Offering

Country	Institution
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Defence School * "Teniente General Luis María Campos" War College * Intelligence Institute of the Armed Forces * Argentine Joint Peacekeeping Training Center  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of La Plata • Torcuato Di Tella University
Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * "Colonel Eduardo Avaroa Hidalgo" National School of Higher Education Studies * Center for Peacekeeping Operations of the Bolivian Army (COMPEBOL)
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Higher War College * Joint Center for Peacekeeping Operations in Brazil * University of the Air Force * Naval War School  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estadual Paulista University, Estadual de Campinas University, Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo; Fluminense Federal University; University of Brasília; Rio Grande del Sur Federal University; Sergipe Federal University
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies * Army War College * Joint Center for Peacekeeping Operations * Naval War Academy * Air War Academy  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pontifical Catholic University of Chile • University Andrés Bello • University of Chile • Diego Portales University
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * War College  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military University Nueva Granada
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Defence College <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Raul Roa Garía" Institute of Higher International Affairs Studies • Defence Information Center
Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Superior Institute of Defence * Graduate School of Higher Security and Defence Studies * Graduate School of Human Rights and Humanitarian International Law
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ESPE. University of the Armed Forces * The Peacekeeping Unit School "Ecuador" (UEMPE)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Higher National Studies
El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * College of Higher Strategic Studies
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministry of Defence (with the guarantee of San Carlos University, Francisco Marroquín University and Panamerican University) * Superior Command of Education of the Army * Regional Center for Peacekeeping Operations Training (CREOMPAZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security in Democracy • ESTNA Center (Foundation for the Institutional Development of Guatemala) 
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Defence College  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras Documentation Center (CEDOH)
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Center for Superior Naval Studies * National Defence College  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Autonomous University of Mexico
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Nicaraguan Army
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Institute of Higher Strategic Studies * Joint Peacekeeping Operations Training Center.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan University of Asuncion
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Center for Higher National Studies * Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAZ)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University Alas Peruanas • Catholic University of Peru • Federico Villarreal National University
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * High National Studies Center * Military College of Higher Studies * National Peace Operations School of Uruguay (ENOPU)
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bolivarian Military University of Venezuela * Institute for Higher National Defence Studies

• Public or private institutions that do not fall under the Ministry/Secretariat of Defence, or the Armed Forces.

* Institutions that report to, or are related to, the Ministry/Secretariat of Defence or the Armed Forces

Source: Information provided by the institutions mentioned. They refer to institutions with courses open to civilians.