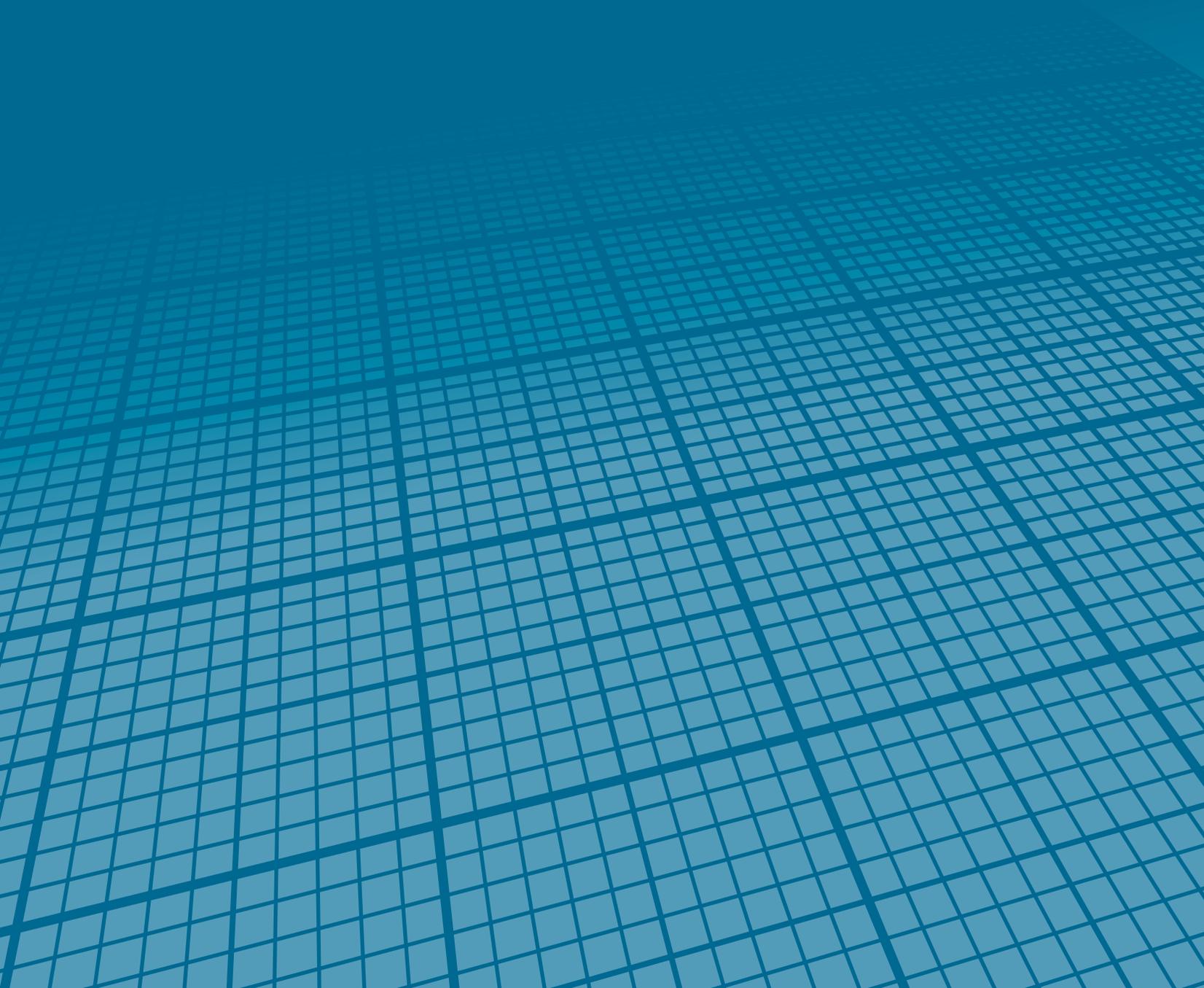


Chapter 7:

The Armed Forces



Armed Forces Strength 2014

Army			Navy			Air Force			TOTAL
Argentina									
43,546			19,884			13,636			77,066
7,625 Officers	19,325 Non-commissioned officers	16,596 Enlisted soldiers	3,020 Officers	15,202 Non-commissioned officers	1,662 Enlisted soldiers	2,911 Officers	9,417 Non-commissioned officers	1,308 Enlisted soldiers	
Bolivia									
22,565			4,983			6,530			34,078
3,144 Officers	4,587 Non-commissioned officers	14,834 Enlisted soldiers	937 Officers	1,365 Non-commissioned officers	2,681 Enlisted soldiers	935 Officers	1,844 Non-commissioned officers	3,751 Enlisted soldiers	
Brazil									
198,167			68,395			67,411			333,973
28,272 Officers	50,950 Non-commissioned officers	118,945 Enlisted soldiers	10,061 Officers	27,129 Non-commissioned officers	31,205 Enlisted soldiers	9,279 Officers	24,471 Non-commissioned officers	33,661 Enlisted soldiers	
Chile									
32,151			18,307			8,573			59,031
3,493 Officers	18,014 Non-commissioned officers	10,194 Enlisted soldiers	2,287 Officers	15,470 Non-commissioned officers	550 Enlisted soldiers	1,342 Officers	6,454 Non-commissioned officers	777 Enlisted soldiers	
Colombia¹									
228,226			32,056			7,878			268,160
9,500 Officers	33,502 Non-commissioned officers	180,974 Enlisted soldiers	2,462 Officers	8,739 Non-commissioned officers	19,675 Enlisted soldiers	2,647 Officers	3,770 Non-commissioned officers	462 Enlisted soldiers	
Dominican Republic									
28,749			11,175			16,098			56,022
Ecuador									
24,726			9,127			6,389			40,242
El Salvador									
20,897			1,945			1,957			24,799
Guatemala²									
15,568			1,666			1,008			22,326
1,990 Officers	3,678 Non-commissioned officers	9,900 Enlisted soldiers	224 Officers	551 Non-commissioned officers	891 Enlisted soldiers	180 Officers	321 Non-commissioned officers	507 Enlisted soldiers	
Honduras³									
7,200			1,100			2,250			15,550
958 Officers	210 Non-commissioned officers	6,032 Enlisted soldiers	156 Officers	358 Non-commissioned officers	586 Enlisted soldiers	372 Officers	865 Non-commissioned officers	1,013 Enlisted soldiers	
Mexico									
Army / Air Force			Navy						265,812
212,208			53,604						
38,355 Officers	104,106 Non-commissioned officers	69,747 Enlisted soldiers	15,162 Officers	28,936 Non-commissioned officers	9,506 Enlisted soldiers				

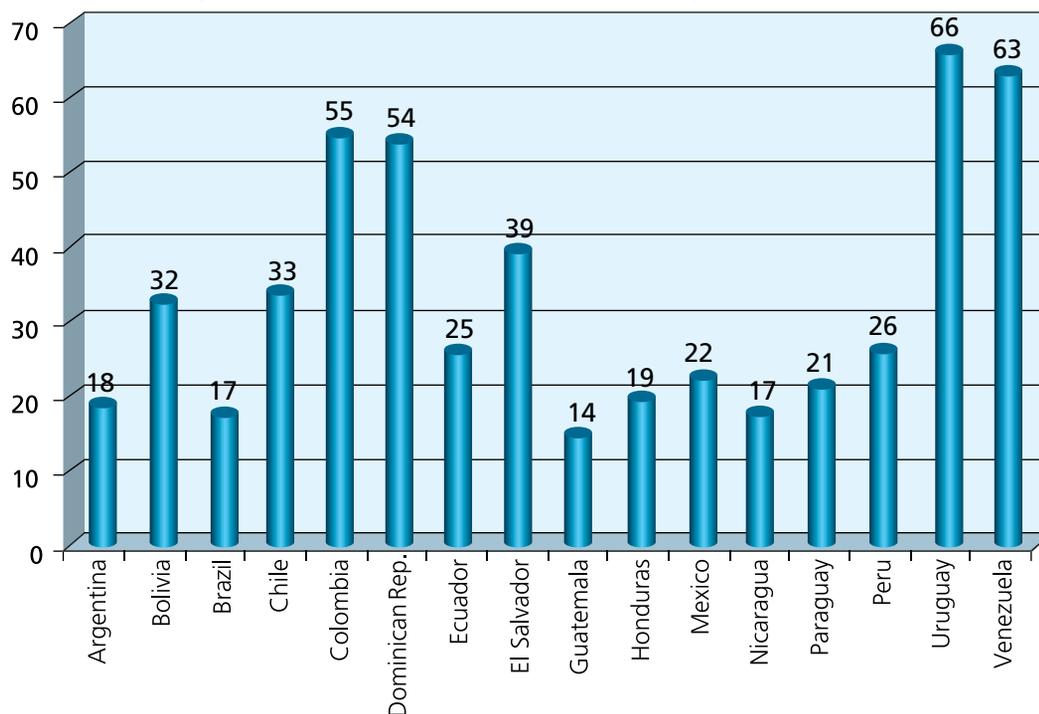
1. The totals for each force includes students: Army: 4,250, Navy: 1,180 and Air Force: 999.
 2. The total includes Citizen Security personnel: 207 officers and 3,877 soldiers.
 3. The total includes 5,000 personnel from the Military Police of Public Order.

Army			Navy			Air Force			TOTAL
Nicaragua									
10,358			8,336			1,589			10,358
Officers			Non-commissioned officers			Enlisted soldiers			
Paraguay⁴									
6,977			1,992			1,619			14,284
Officers			Non-commissioned officers			Officers			Non-commissioned officers
Peru									
47,106			21,665			9,525			78,296
Officers			Non-commissioned officers			Enlisted soldiers			
Uruguay									
15,407			4,672			2,484			22,563
Officers			Non-commissioned officers			Officers			Non-commissioned officers
Venezuela⁵									
194,744									194,744
Total 1,517,304									

4. The total includes cadets: 1,200 conscripts from obligatory military service (1876) and professional volunteer soldiers (620).

5. Includes the National Guard.

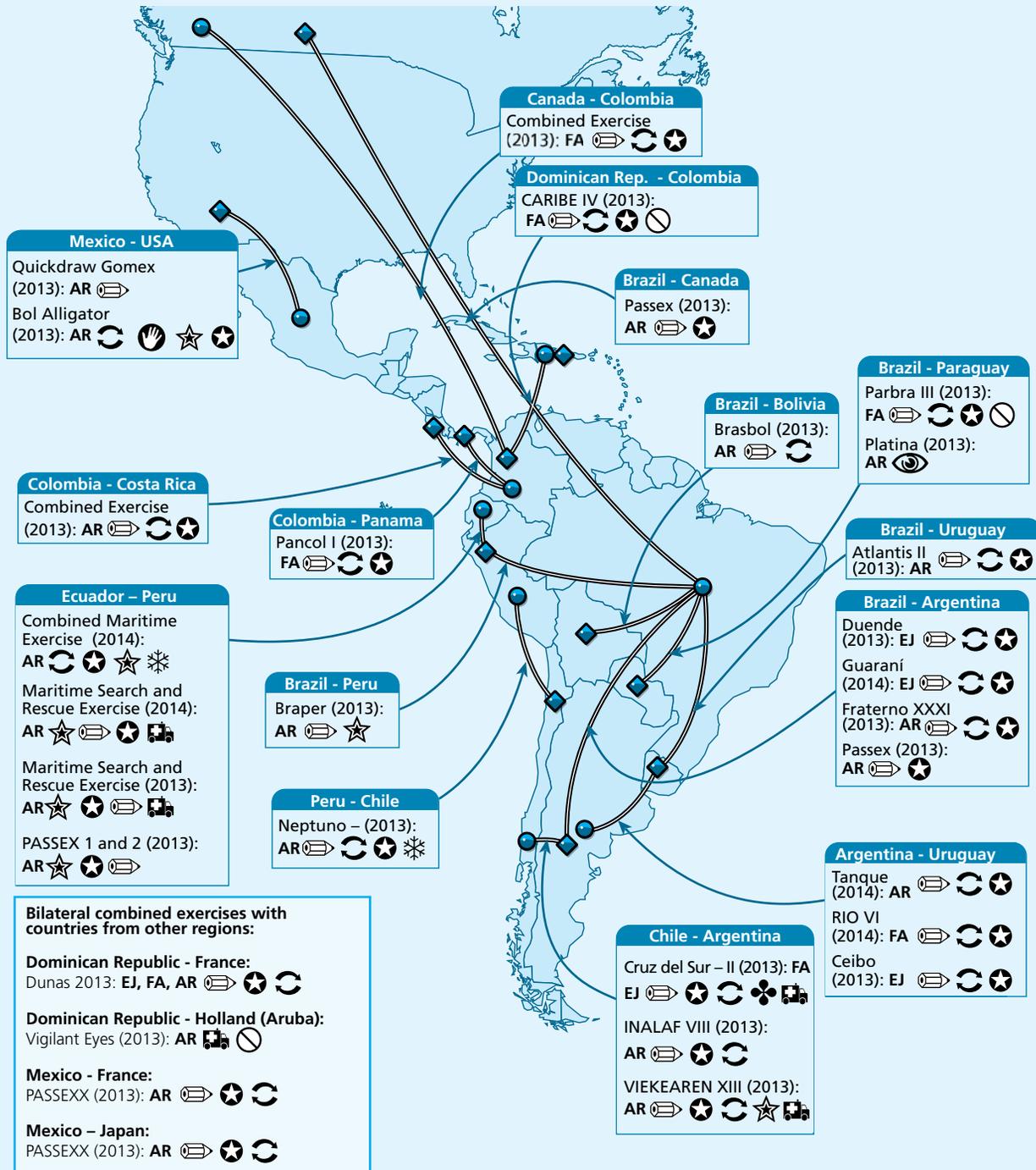
Regular Members of the Armed Forces for every 10,000 Inhabitants



Source: Agencies and official documents specified in section "The Countries" of this publication. Information on population provided by the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2013, ECLAC (Population projection 2014).

Military Cooperation

Military cooperation in the region is materialized in the ongoing and regular conduct of combined exercises, both of a bilateral and multilateral nature, where the goal is to enhance greater interoperability among forces while contributing to the strengthening of confidence building between nations. Such exercises in many instances include, in addition to military training, the conduct of natural disaster response drills, multidimensional scenarios under UN mandate, search and rescue situations, and combatting illicit trafficking, among others.



References

EJ: Army	☞: Training	☄: Natural Disasters
AR: Navy	↻: Information and Procedure Exchange	♣: PKO
FA: Air Force	★: Force Deployment	🚑: Search and Rescue
	☆: Simulation	👤: Humanitarian Assistance
	🚫: Illicit Trafficking	👁: Civic and Social Action

Source: Compilation based on information provided in annual institutional reports and the websites of legislative branches, Ministries of Defence and the Armed Forces of participating countries

Multilateral Exercises			
Exercise	Type of Exercise	Force	Participants
IBSAMAR III (2012)		Navy	Brazil, India and South Africa.
ASPIRANTEX (2013)		Navy	Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.
ACRUX VI (2013)		Navy	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.
Cooperación II (2013)		Air Force	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, United States and Uruguay.
Angel Thunder (2013)		Army, Navy, Air Force	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Singapore and United States.
HONCOLGUA II (2013)		Air Force	Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras
UNITAS LIV (2013)		Navy	Belize, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Honduras, Germany, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and United States.
Felino (2013)		Army, Navy, Air Force	Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, East Timor.
BRACOLPER (2013)		Navy	Brazil, Colombia and Peru.
PANAMAX (2013)		Navy and Army	Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and United States.
Maple Flag 46 (2013)		Air Force	Belgium, Britain, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Holland, Singapore and United States.
RED FLAG (2013)		Air Force	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, South Korea, Turkey and Venezuela.
Cruzex Flight VI (2013)		Air Force	Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.
FAHUM (2014)		Army, Navy, Air Force	Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and United States.
Angel Thunder (2014)		Air Force	Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Singapore, Sweden, United States, and Uruguay.
RIMPAC (Rim to the Pacific) (2014)		Navy	Australia, Brunei, Britain, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Holland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Tonga and United States.
CARIBEX (2014)		Navy	Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname.
IBSAMAR IV (2014)		Navy	Brazil, India and South Africa.
Salitre (2014)		Air Force	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, United States and Uruguay.
Cooperación III (2014)		Air Force	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Uruguay.
Pamparex (2013)		Navy	Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Chile and Ecuador set up a Combined Chilean-Ecuadorian Horizontal Construction Engineer Company, in operation since 2009, which is currently carrying out infrastructure construction activities in Haiti under the MINUSTAH mission, and has created bonds with institutions with scarce resources in Haiti, providing humanitarian assistance within the civil-military cooperation framework. It has 87 Chilean and 66 Ecuadorian personnel.

In October 2008, the Ministers of Defence of the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Argentina agreed on the creation of the Binational "Libertador Don José de San Martín" Company of Engineers, with the aim of carrying out joint infrastructure works within the framework of the MINUSTAH.

Argentina-Chile "CRUZ DEL SUR" Combined Peace Force (FPC)

In December 2005, the Ministers of Defence of the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile signed a bilateral agreement for the purpose of setting up the Argentine-Chilean Combined Peace Force "CRUZ DEL SUR." This project comprised the creation of a rapid deployment force under the UNSAS system (United Nations Standby Arrangement System)- with the capability of deploying within a 30/90 day period from the time the UN Security Council Resolution is passed until the deployment of a generic peacekeeping and stabilization mission; transport to the mission area using own transport, and with a self-sustaining capacity in the area for 90 days.

In 2011, the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) between the countries and the UN was signed with the purpose of determining the organization and employment of the FPC, establishing that in order for the FPC to be deployed, an official request under the UN Security Council is a previous and indispensable requirement. The parties may also offer its use in a designated mission, following which the official request mentioned above should be made.

It was established that the Cruz del Sur FPC will be composed of a brigade with a single command and common doctrine, and that it will include the following elements: ground, air, and naval components, combined engineer company, a Level II Combined Hospital and rapid deployment combined medical unit and combined modular units.

Sources: Websites of the Ministries of Defence and Armed Forces of the participating countries. *Memorandum de Entendimiento (MOU) sobre Fuerza de Paz combinada "Cruz del Sur"* (June 2011). See more exercises in Chapter 5 and in the section of the Caribbean of the present publication.

Women's Admission to the Armed Forces (year)

Country	Officers						Non-commissioned officers					
	Professional Corps			Command Corps			Professional Corps			Command Corps		
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army	Navy	Air Force
Argentina	1982	1981	1982	1997	2002	2001	1981	1980	2006	1996	1980	1998
Bolivia	1982	2010	2007	1979-1985/2003	2010	2007	1950	2010	2004	2008	2010	2004
Brazil	1992	1980	1982	2012/17(1)	2012(1)	1996	2001	1980	1982	2012/ 17(1)	2012	2002
Chile	1974	2003	1952	1995	2007	2000	1974	1937	1974	1998	2009	2009
Colombia	1976	1984	1979	2008	1997	1997	1983	1997	1992	1983	(2)	1997
Cuba	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d	s/d
Dominican Rep.	1981	1981	1981	2001	2001	2001	1961	1961	1961	2001	2001	2001
Ecuador	1956	1977	2000	1999	2001	2007	1958	1953	2008	s/d	1965	2008
El Salvador	1985			2000			(2)					
Guatemala	1967	2001	2000	1997			1967	2000	2002	1997	1997	1997
Honduras	1970	1975	1964	1998	1999	1996	2004	1999	1997	2004	1999	1997
Mexico	1938	1972	1937	2007	2010	2007	1938	1972	1938	2007	1995	2007
Nicaragua	1979			1993			1979			1994		
Paraguay	1932	1970	1970	2003			(2)					
Peru	1997	1997	1997	1997	1999	1998	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
Uruguay	1973	None	1997	1998	2000	1997	1973	1992	1990	1973	1992	1997
Venezuela	1980	1979	1980	2001	1978	1978	(3)			2001	1975	1975

(1) In August 2012, the laws establishing admission requirements for officer courses at the Army and Navy were amended, providing for the admission of women (N° 12705 – 2012/08/09 and N° 12704 – 2012/08/09). In the case of the Army, a five-year term is established to make available the means necessary for their incorporation.

(2) In El Salvador and Paraguay, women cannot enter the services as NCO's. In Colombia, this only applies in the Navy.

(3) Under the *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana* (GO Extraordinaria N° 6020 – 2011/03/21), the senior professional non-commissioned officers were promoted to technical officers. Students who graduate from the Bolivarian Military Technical Academy are in the same category. Career sergeants fall under the professional troop category.

Note: The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The professional corps refers to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the Armed Forces.

Admission of Women into Military Training Specialties (Officers, command corps)

Country	Admission level sorted by corps and specialty		
	Army	Navy	Air Force
1. Argentina	Total	Total	Total
2. Bolivia	Total	Total	Total
3. Brazil	Partial	Partial	Partial
4. Chile	Partial	Partial	Total
5. Colombia	Total	Total	Total
6. Cuba	Partial	Partial	Partial
7. Dominican Republic	Partial	Partial	Partial
8. Ecuador	Partial	Partial	Partial
9. El Salvador	Partial	Partial	Partial
10. Guatemala	Partial	Total	Total
11. Honduras	Partial	Total	Total
12. Mexico	Partial	Total	Partial
13. Nicaragua	Total	Total	Total
14. Paraguay	Partial	Partial	Partial
15. Peru	Partial	Partial	Partial
16. Uruguay	Total	Total	Total
17. Venezuela	Total	Total	Total

In 2014 the first female member from an indigenous community in Colombia graduated, having completed four years of training at the "Almirante Padilla" Naval Cadet School.

3. In the Air Force, they are not admitted in the Infantry and first-class "Taifeiro".

4. Not admitted in the infantry and armored cavalry at the Army; not allowed into the marine corps and material specialties, tactical diving, rescue diving and beaconing, naval executive and engineers at the Naval Force.

7. Not admitted to combat branches.

8. They are not admitted in the infantry, armored cavalry and aviation at the Army; not allowed as submarine officers and Naval Force aviation members. Nor are they allowed in the air force infantry, as helicopter pilots, special ops, air combat control and liaison officers at the Air Force.

9. Not admitted in branches related to combat at the Army and Air Force.

10. Not admitted in artillery, engineering and cavalry at the Army.

11. Not admitted in artillery, infantry and cavalry at the Army.

12. Not admitted in branches related to combat at the Army and Air Force.

14. Not admitted in artillery, infantry and cavalry in the Army. Submarines, infantry, special ops and diving and rescue in the Naval Force. Not allowed as fighter pilot, air defence and special ops at the Air Force.

15. Not admitted in artillery, infantry and cavalry as well as religious services at the Army; not allowed as submarine officers, intelligence and special ops forces at the Naval Force; or fighter pilot and intelligence at the Air Force.

Source: Army and Ministry of Defence (Argentina). Websites of the Armed Forces (Brazil). Army and websites of the Armed Forces (Chile). Ministry of Defence and National Navy (Colombia). Ministry of Defence and Military Academy (El Salvador). Army and Polytechnic School (Guatemala). General Command of the Air Force, General Command of the Naval Force and Joint Staff of the Armed Forces (Honduras). Secretariat of National Defence and Secretariat of the Navy (Mexico). Department III of the General Staff of the Army; Public Affairs directorate of the Uruguayan Air Force and the Peacekeeping Operations School of the Army (Uruguay). Ministry of Popular Power for Defence (Venezuela). RESDAL project on Gender and Peace Operations.

Defence Attaché's Offices from Latin American countries, in the region

CS \ CR	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
Argentina		●	●	●	●			●				●		●	●	●	●
Bolivia	●				●			●							●		●
Brazil	●	●		●	●		●	●		●		●		●	●	●	●
Chile	●		●		●		●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●
Colombia	●		●	●			●	●			●	●		●			●
Cuba		●			●							●	●				●
Dominican Republic					●					●							●
Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●							●			●		●
El Salvador				●									●				
Guatemala							●		●		●	●	●				
Honduras				●	●					●		●	●				
Mexico	●		●	●	●				●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Nicaragua				●		●			●	●	●						●
Paraguay	●		●	●	●										●	●	●
Peru	●	●	●	●	●			●				●					●
Uruguay	●		●	●								●		●	●		●
Venezuela	●	●	●	●				●					●		●		

CS: Country sending Attaché / CR: Country receiving Attaché

Attaché's Offices from Countries outside outside the Region:

Mexico
Attaché's offices from Canada, Germany, China, France, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine and United States.

Guatemala
Attaché's offices from Canada, Germany, Taiwan and United States

El Salvador
Attaché's offices from Germany, Spain, Taiwan, and United States.

Colombia
Attaché's offices from Britain, Germany, Canada, France, Holland, Italy, Spain and the United States.

Ecuador
Attaché's offices from China, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Namibia, Russia, South Korea and United States.

Peru
Attaché's offices from Britain, China, France, Germany, Israel, Italy and Russia, South Korea and Spain.

Chile
Attaché's offices from Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, France, Germany, Holland, India, Israel, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and United States.

Bolivia
Attaché's offices from China, Canada, Germany, Russia, Spain and United States.

Cuba
Attaché's offices from Canada and Spain.

Dominican Republic
Attaché's offices from France, Taiwan, and United States.

Honduras
Attaché's offices from France, Taiwan, and United States.

Nicaragua
Attaché's offices from France, Germany, Russia, Spain, United States and Taiwan.

Venezuela
Attaché's offices from Russia and Spain.

Brazil
Attaché's offices from Angola, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Israel, Italy, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Senegal, Spain, South Africa, United States and Zambia.

Paraguay
Attaché's offices from Angola, Canada, Germany, Holland, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovenia, Taiwan, Ukraine, United States and Zambia.

Uruguay
Attaché's offices from China, France, Germany, Israel, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine and United States.

Argentina
Attaché's offices from Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine and United States.

Source Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence of Peru, Embassy of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in Honduras, Informe de rendición de cuentas del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de El Salvador, Memoria del Ejército de Nicaragua 2011, websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the Ministry of the People's Power for the Defence of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, of the the Army of Chile, the Navy of Peru, the Embassies of Britain, Germany, Canada, China, France, Israel, Italy, South Africa, Russia, Taiwan and the United States in the Latin American countries mentioned. Embassies of Argentina in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Embassies of Bolivia in Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. Embassies of Colombia in Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. Embassies of Cuba in Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Embassies of Guatemala in Chile, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Peru. Embassies of Paraguay in Argentina and Chile. Embassy of Peru in Bolivia. Embassy of Uruguay in Argentina and Chile. Embassies of Venezuela in Cuba, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Military Service

Argentina 2 years	Voluntary	Mandatory
Bolivia 2 years		
Brazil 1 year		
Chile Up to 2 years		
Colombia 1 to 2 years		
Cuba 2 years		
Dominican Republic Up to 4 years		
Ecuador 1 year		
El Salvador 18 months		
Guatemala Up to 18 months		
Haiti Up to 3 years		
Honduras 2 years		
Mexico 1 year		
Nicaragua 1 year		
Paraguay 1 year		
Peru 2 years		
Uruguay 2 years		
Venezuela 1 year		

Preparation of Reserve Officers

In the Brazilian Armed Forces there is the possibility (alternative to military service) of applying to be part of the Reserve Officer Corps. Young persons between 17 and 18 years old can apply in Preparation Centers for Reserve Officers (CPOR), where they take a physical and written examination that, if passed, allows them to undertake the course (which has a one year duration). Following completion, they pass to the reserve force at the grade of Lieutenant.

In 2013 2% of those called up selected this option, which requires a commitment upon completion. (1,797 of 84,666 enlisted).

Pre-military Service

In the 'National Plan for Well-being in the Barracks' Bolivia planted as one of its objectives an increase in capacity in order to allow for the introduction of obligatory military service. One of the possibilities is to finish secondary schooling while completing the service.

A voluntary pre-military service also exists, for the basic military training of youth under 18 years old and in the 5th grade at secondary school. Activities occur during school holidays.

	Finished in 2012	Began in 2013
Military Service	25,700	27,000
Pre-military Service	21,000	17,000

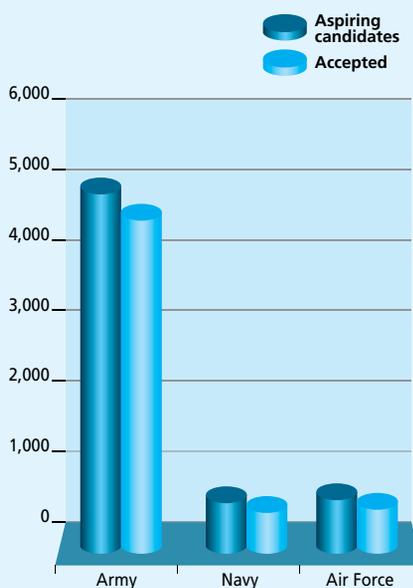
Call-up within the different systems

In the case of voluntary systems, voluntary presentation for military service practically covers the projected needs and, in some cases, exceeds them.

Ecuador, projection and call-up, 2013

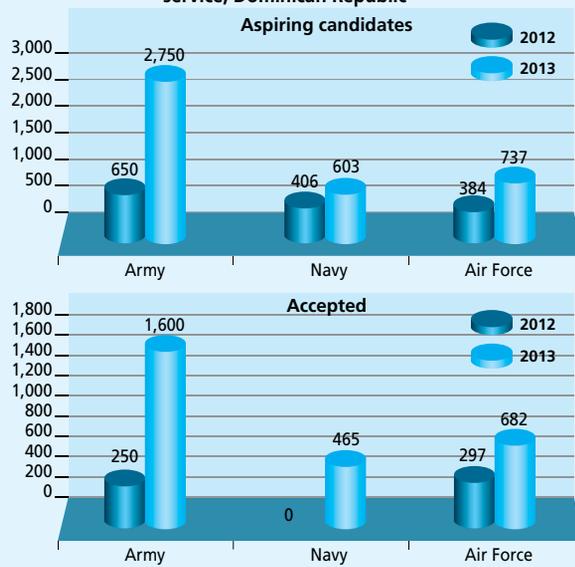
Projections	Army conscripts	Navy conscripts	Air Force conscripts
	Total	Total	Total
Projections	15,346	1,522	632
Total in barracks	11,542	1,333	519

Argentina, relation between aspiring candidates and those entering into voluntary military service, 2013



But even within obligatory systems the countries tend to initially request voluntary presentation, which in general exceeds requirements.

Aspiring candidates and those entering military service, Dominican Republic



Women in military service

In countries with obligatory military service, men are always required to undertake the service. Women are able to undertake it on a voluntary basis in peacetime but are obliged during war or emergencies. Example from National Military Service in Mexico:



Police Reserve

Costa Rica has a Reserve Police Force as defined by the General Police Act, which consists of professionals trained by members of the Public Force to exercise specific functions if/when required.

Source: Compilation based on legislation that regulates military service in the countries mentioned. Statistics: Information provided by the Army of Brazil, the Ministries of Defence of Argentina and Dominican Republic, the Ministry of Public Security of Costa Rica, *Informe de Gestión de Servicio Militar y Reservas de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador* (2013), *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia* (2013), and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional de México* (2013).