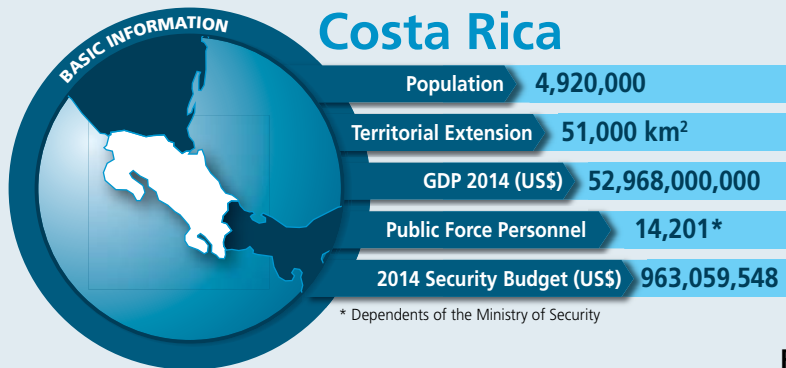
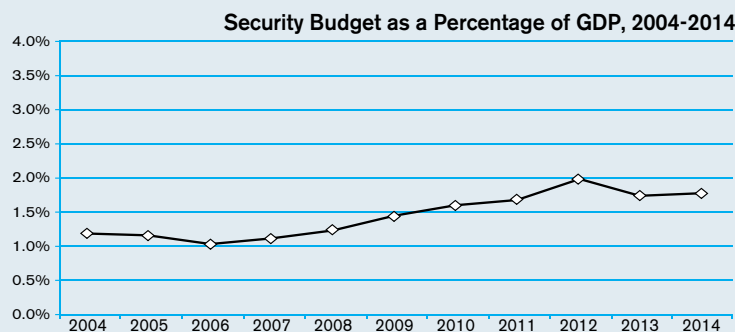
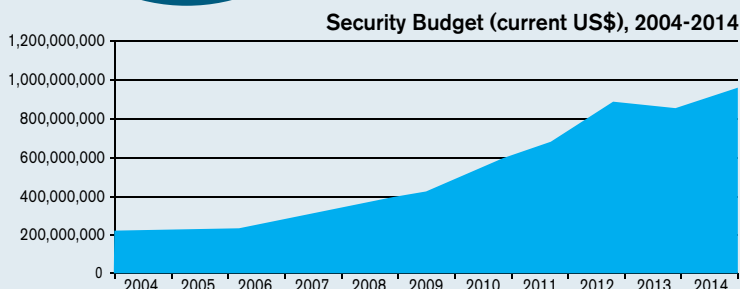
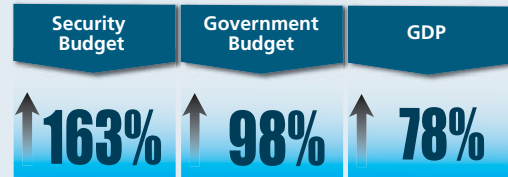


The cases of Costa Rica, Haiti and Panama



Comparative Increase
(percentage variation 2008-2014)



The Legal Framework

National Legislation

- Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Security (N° 5482 – 1973/12/24).
- General Police Law (N° 7410 – 1994/05/30).
- Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office (N° 7442 – 1994/11/25).
- Arms and Explosives Law (N° 7530- 1995/08/23).
- Youth Criminal Justice Law (N° 7576 - 1996/04/04).
- Law against Domestic Violence (N° 7586 - 1996/05/02).
- Criminal Justice Code (N° 7594 – 1996/06/04).
- Law on Alternate Conflict Resolution and Promotion of Social Peace (N° 7727 – 1998/01/14).
- Law on the Agreement with the United States to Reduce the Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics (N° 7929 – 1999/10/06).
- Law Creating the National Coast Guard Service (N° 8000 – 2000/05/24).
- Law Strengthening the Civil Police (N° 8096 – 2001/03/15).
- Law Creating the National Program of Education against Drugs (N° 8093 - 2001/03/23).
- Law Declaring December 1st as Abolition of the Army Day (N° 8115 – 2001/08/28).
- Law on Narcotics and Related Activities (N° 8204 - 2002/01/11).
- Law Criminalizing Violence against Women (N° 8589 – 2007/05/30).
- Witness Protection Law (N° 8720 - 2009/03/04).
- Law against Organized Crime (N° 8754 – 2009/07/24).
- Legal Persons Tax Law (N° 9024 - 2011/12/23).
- Casino Tax Law (N° 9050 – 2012/07/09).
- Law against Human Trafficking (N° 9095 – 2013/02/08).

Principal Actors

Institutions	Dependents
Ministry of Public Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Force (Civil Guard, Rural Guard, Coast Guard, Aerial Surveillance, Drugs Control). - Police School. - Directorate of Private Security Services. - General Directorate of Armaments.
Ministry of Interior and Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of Migration and Foreign Persons. - Communal Development.
Ministry of Justice and Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Directorate of Social Adaption. - General Directorate for the Promotion of Peace and Citizen Coexistence. - National Youth Network for the prevention of violence. - Violence Observatory. - National Directorate of Alternative Conflict Resolution. - Commission for Regulating and Rating Public Events. - Technical Secretariat of the National Commission for the Prevention of Violence and Promotion of Social Peace.
Judicial Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judicial Investigation Organism (Criminal investigation, forensic sciences, legal medicine). - Office of the Public Prosecutor
Office of the President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special Invention Unit. - Intelligence and National Security Directorate.
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of Fiscal Control Police.
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Directorate of Transit Police.
Human Rights Ombudsman	
Costa Rican Drugs Institutes	

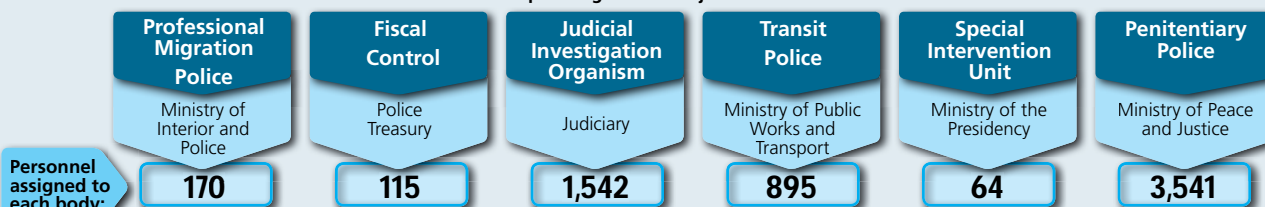
Source: Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP projection 2014); CEPAL website (territory); Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2014; Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública (2012-2013); Decreto que Crea la Comisión Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia y la Promoción de la Paz Social (N° 33.149 - 2006/06/07); Decreto que Determina los Ministerios a que pertenecen diversas fuerzas de policía (N° 23.427 - 1994/07/15); and the websites of the aforementioned institutions.

Security Forces

The following bodies operate below the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Security:

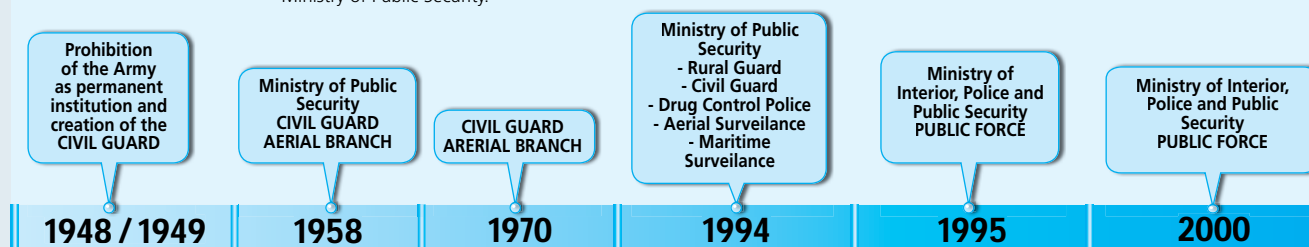


Police bodies operating under the jurisdiction of other Ministries:



The Ministry of Public Security

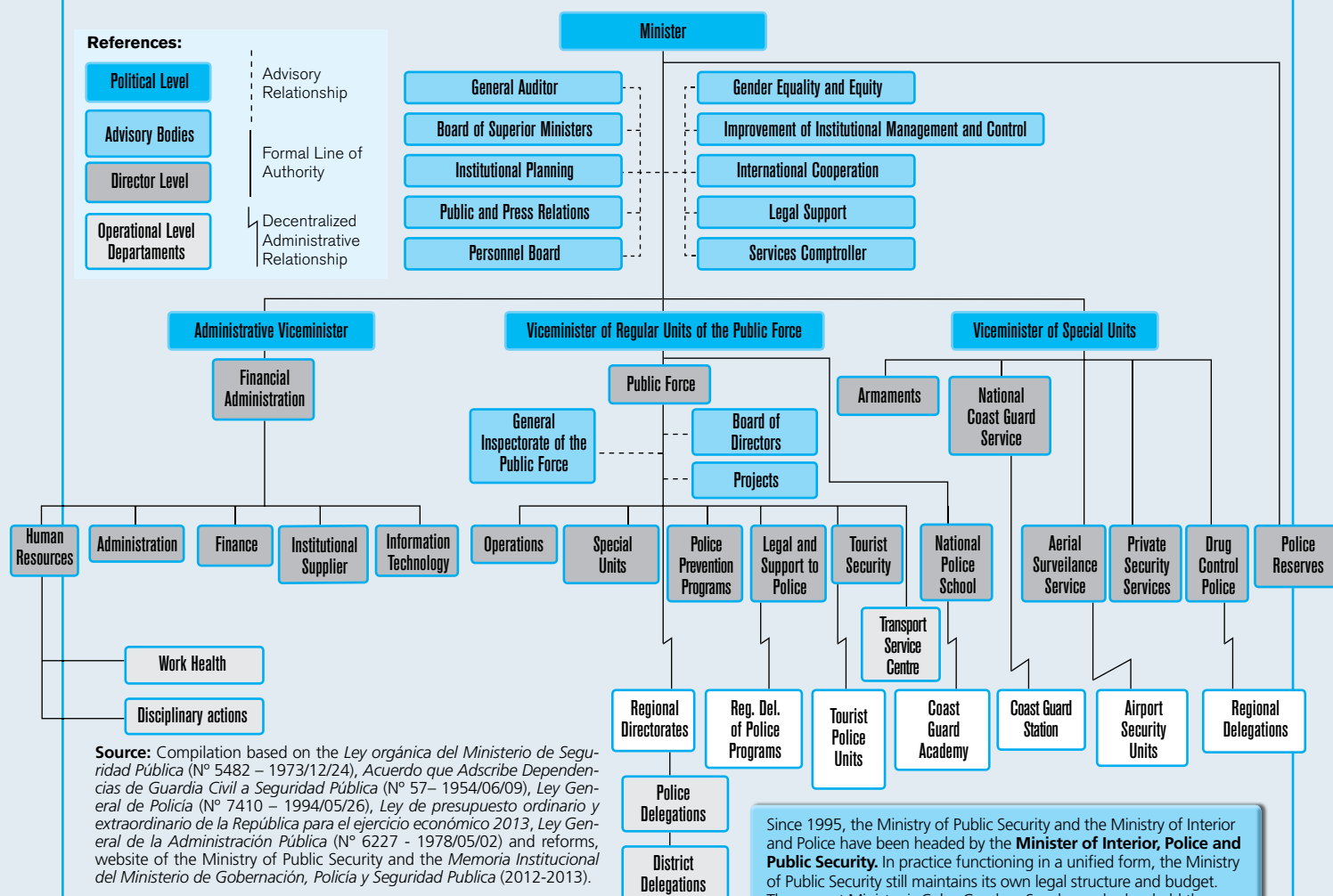
The Ministry of Public Security is the State institution whose function is to preserve and maintain national sovereignty, assist in strengthening the principle of law, and ensure security, peace and public order in the country. Historically two ministries have developed competences that include police forces: the Ministry of Interior and Police, and the Ministry of Public Security.



References:

- Political Level
- Advisory Bodies
- Director Level
- Operational Level Departments

Advisory Relationship
Formal Line of Authority
Decentralized Administrative Relationship



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública* (N° 5482 - 1973/12/24), *Acuerdo que Adscribe Dependencias de Guardia Civil a Seguridad Pública* (N° 57 - 1954/06/09), *Ley General de Policía* (N° 7410 - 1994/05/26), *Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2013*, *Ley General de la Administración Pública* (N° 6227 - 1978/05/02) and reforms, website of the Ministry of Public Security and the *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública* (2012-2013).

Since 1995, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Interior and Police have been headed by the **Minister of Interior, Police and Public Security**. In practice functioning in a unified form, the Ministry of Public Security still maintains its own legal structure and budget. The current Minister is Celso Gamboa Sanchez, who has held the position since May 2014.

The Public Force

The so-called Public Force is the main police force in the country and it has its background in the Civil Guard, which was created following the abolition of the Army as a permanent institution in 1948. The General Police Law places it definitively within the Ministry of Public Security. The reform of this law (strengthening of the civilian police) abandoned the military designation of scales and grades and created spaces of internal control. The practical Ministerial division placed on one side the police body, which is known in the country as the Public Force (which in other countries would be called the national police) and on the other side specialist units (which, given the nature of their functions, have different regulations, situations and challenges).

The main provisions that govern the Public Force are:

General Police Law (N° 7410 -1994/05/26), and reforms	Law Strengthening the Civil Police 2001	Regulations for toxicology tests to members of the police forces attached to the Ministry of Public Security 04/04/2002	Ethics Regulations for members of the police forces attached to the Ministry of Public Security 08/27/2003	Service regulations of the police forces attached to the Ministry of Public Security Last amendment 2008	Regulations of Police Grades and the Promotion of Public Force personnel Last amendment 2009	Police –Citizen Manual 05/03/2010
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Specific Powers of the Public Force

Ensure the exercise of constitutional rights, the protection of the constitutional order, citizen security, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Keep the peace and public order.

Ensure the security and integrity of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the Republic.

Maintain respect for the property and the other rights of the inhabitants of the Republic

Maintain respect for the property and the other rights of the inhabitants of the republic

Public Force Reserves

It consists of civilians that can be summoned for specific cases. They are given a short induction course for agents, but are called up specifically for their professional skills, such as doctors for example.

Preventive Programs

DARE: its goal is to prevent the use and abuse of legal and illegal drugs and other toxic substances among children and adolescents, train parents on the subject of drug abuse, and work with youth that are not at school in the same areas.

Pinta Seguro: training on prevention to children who attend educational institutions across the country to avoid being victims of theft, abuse, assault, accidents and kidnappings.

Intrafamily Violence Program: trains members of the Public Force to conduct appropriate intervention in cases of domestic violence.

Commercial Security Program: trains the business sector to take preventive measures against crime and work together with their local police.

Community Security Program: designed to organize and train residents to take preventive measures to avoid becoming victims of crime and to improve the quality of life in their communities.

Distribution of Public Force Personnel*

0.03 % Commissioner	Senior Officer Scale
0.15% Deputy Commissioner	
0.13% Commander	
0.48% Captain	Mid-level Officer Scale
0.75% Intendant	
1.43% Super Intendant	
0.30% Sergeant	Basic Scale
0.52% Inspector	
63.42% Agent	
32.80 % Not identified	

* Coastguard and Aerial Surveillance units are not included.

Judicial Investigation Organism

In 1974 the Judicial Investigation Organism was created (through Organic Law N° 5.524) as an institution below the authority of the Supreme Court, and as an auxiliary justice organ that functions as an authentic judicial police. It is formed by the Criminal Investigation Department, the Office of Forensic Sciences and the Department of Legal Medicine, and it has 34 regional offices. In terms of its links with other institutions, it works together with prosecutors during the investigation process. They also have a relationship with the Ministry of Public Security although to a lesser degree. They coordinate with the Public Force in particular operations (such as raids).

There are 2.7 Public Force agents for every 1,000 inhabitants.

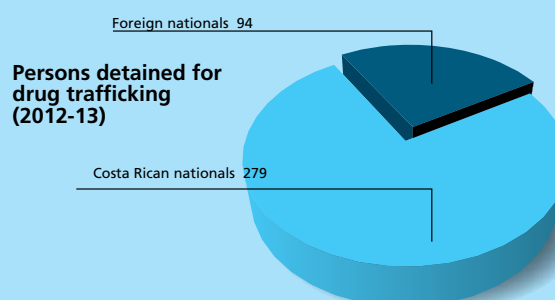
Source: Ley general de policía (N° 7410 – 1994/05/30), Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública (2012-2013), Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2011-2014 del Gobierno Nacional de Costa Rica, website of the Ministry of Public Security and of the Public Force.

While the Public Force constitutes the principal security body, the Ministry of Public Security has other police bodies under its jurisdiction, which are tasked with specific functions:

Drug Control Police

It dates back to 1970, when within the Civil Guard a "Directorate of Narcotics" began to function. In 1992, following the fusion of the anti-drug police bodies that existed at this time in different ministries, the National Directorate of Drug Control was born, which since the 1994 Police Act became known as the Drug Control Police.

It is responsible for the control of unauthorized drugs and connected activities and for cooperating in the repression of crimes in the area. It investigates related illegal acts and elaborated reports, as well as carrying out confiscations and police actions.



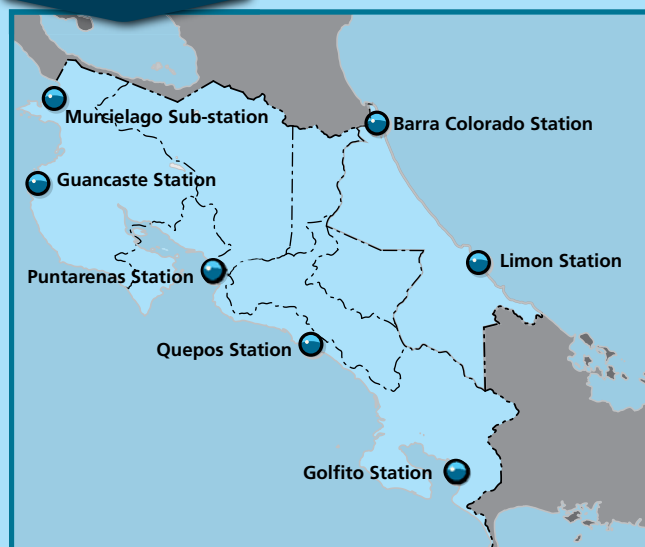
National Coastguard Service

In 1976 the Maritime Surveillance Service was created to protect Costa Rican marine resources in both the oceans surrounding its territory. Over time, other functions were added, including search and rescue, anti-smuggling, and drug traffic control were added. In 2000, Act No. 8000 transformed it into the National Coastguard Service, aiming to create a professional police unit.

It is responsible for safeguarding the sovereignty of the State over its territorial waters, natural resources, and human life in strict compliance with law.

- Monitors and protects the country's maritime borders and territorial waters.
- Ensures the security of port and maritime traffic.
- Develops the necessary operations to rescue people or to locate lost ships.
- Collaborates in the protection of natural resources and the fight against illicit drug trafficking, illegal migration, arms trafficking and other illicit activities.

Operational bases: 5 on the Pacific Ocean
2 on the Caribbean Sea



Training is carried out in the **Coastguard Service Academy**, which is a dependent of the National Police School.

Aerial Surveillance Service

Its mission is to monitor the Costa Rican skies, perform rescue missions and air ambulance operations as well as anti-drug operations on land and sea.

- Provides transportation within and outside of the country in cases qualified as exceptions.
- Coordinates and cooperates with the institutions involved in response to national emergencies.

Between 2012 and 2013, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, the Red Cross, the Tourist Police and Transit Police, 137 air operations dedicated to humanitarian support were carried out.

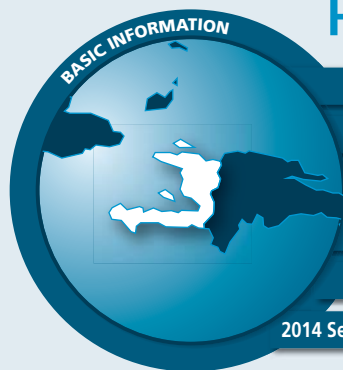
The Directorate of the Air Surveillance Service is located at Juan Santamaria International Airport, located in the capital, San Jose of Costa Rica.

Dependencies

- 1 Department of Aeronautical Operations
- 2 Department of Aeronautical Maintenance
- 3 Airport Security Units

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley general de policía* (N° 7410 – 1994/05/30), *Ley de creación del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas* (N° 8000 - 2000/05/24), *Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2013* and the *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública* (2012-2013).

The cases of Costa Rica, Haiti and Panama

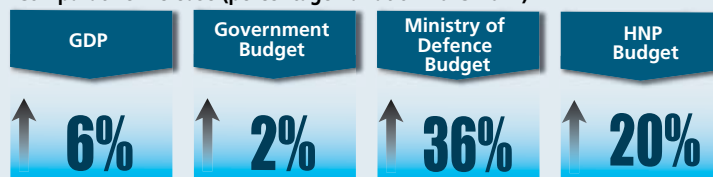


Haiti

Population	10,386,000
Territorial Extension	27,750 km ²
GDP 2014 (US\$)	8,980,000,000
Public Force Personnel	13,321
Ministry of Defence Budget (US\$)	5,504,997
2014 Security and Defence Budget (US\$)	169,992,004

The Government budget for fiscal year 2014-2015 is US\$ 2,678,232,119

Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2013-2014)

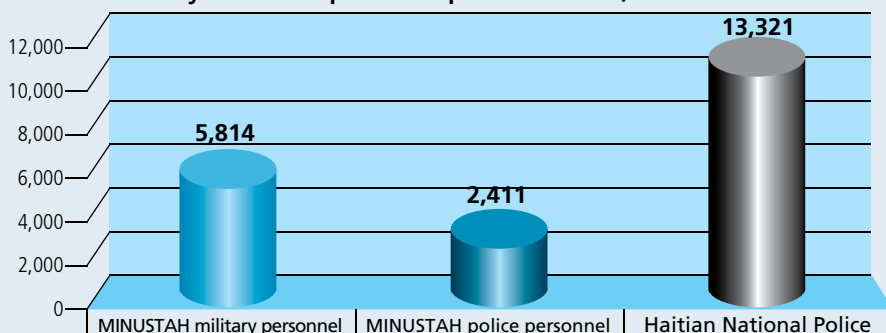


The Legal Framework

National Legislation

- Decree creating the Ministry of Defence (1990/05/30).
- Act creating the Haitian National Police (1994/11/29).
- Act creating a National Anti-Drug Commission (2002/05/31).

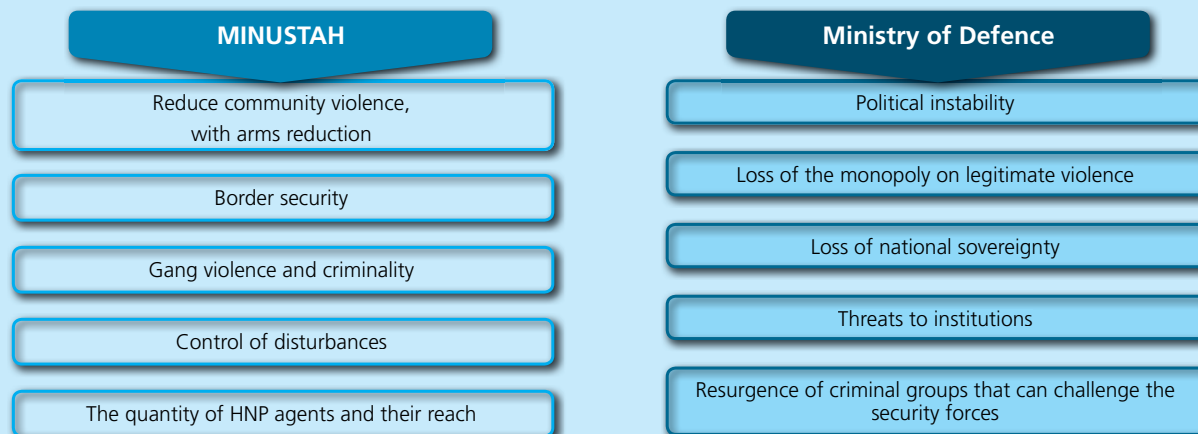
Military and Police personnel present in Haiti, 2014



Public Force

According to the Constitution, the security forces are composed of two distinct bodies, the Haitian Armed Forces and the Police Force. The Armed Forces were officially disbanded in 1994. The Haitian National Police (HNP) was created to transfer the maintenance of public security to civilian control in 1995. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) provides security alongside the National Police, as was established by Resolution 1743 of the United Nations Security Council. The Police Force is an armed body operating under the Ministry of Justice (Sec. 269). The Commander in Chief is appointed, according to the Constitution, for a period of three years, with the possibility of this term being renewed. The Police are established to ensure law and order and to protect the life and property of citizens (Sec. 269-1 and 270).

Security agenda according to actors: principal themes

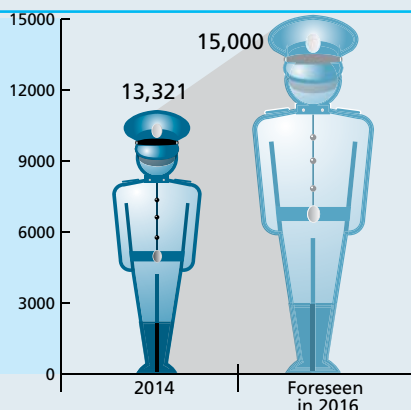


Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2014), CEPAL website (territory), *Ley de Finanzas del Ejercicio 2014-2015*, *Reportes del Secretario General acerca de la Misión de Estabilización de Haití* (2014), *Plan de acción 2013-2016* of the Ministry of Defence, and websites of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice, and of Public Security.

Haitian National Police (HNP)

The Haitian National Police was created in response to the demobilization of the Armed Forces in order to place public security under civilian control. The United Nations Mission supports the plan to reform the police while correcting and training the Force, trying to remove all forms of corruption and abuse of power (Security Council Resolution 1702).

Plans foreseen for the transfer of security and the withdrawal of MINUSTAH speak of the need to have a local force of approximately **15,000** police personnel.



MINUSTAH collaborates directly with the Higher Council of the HNP in training and education. The plan foresees the training of an annual average of 1,000 police agents, allowing for the goal to be met by 2016.

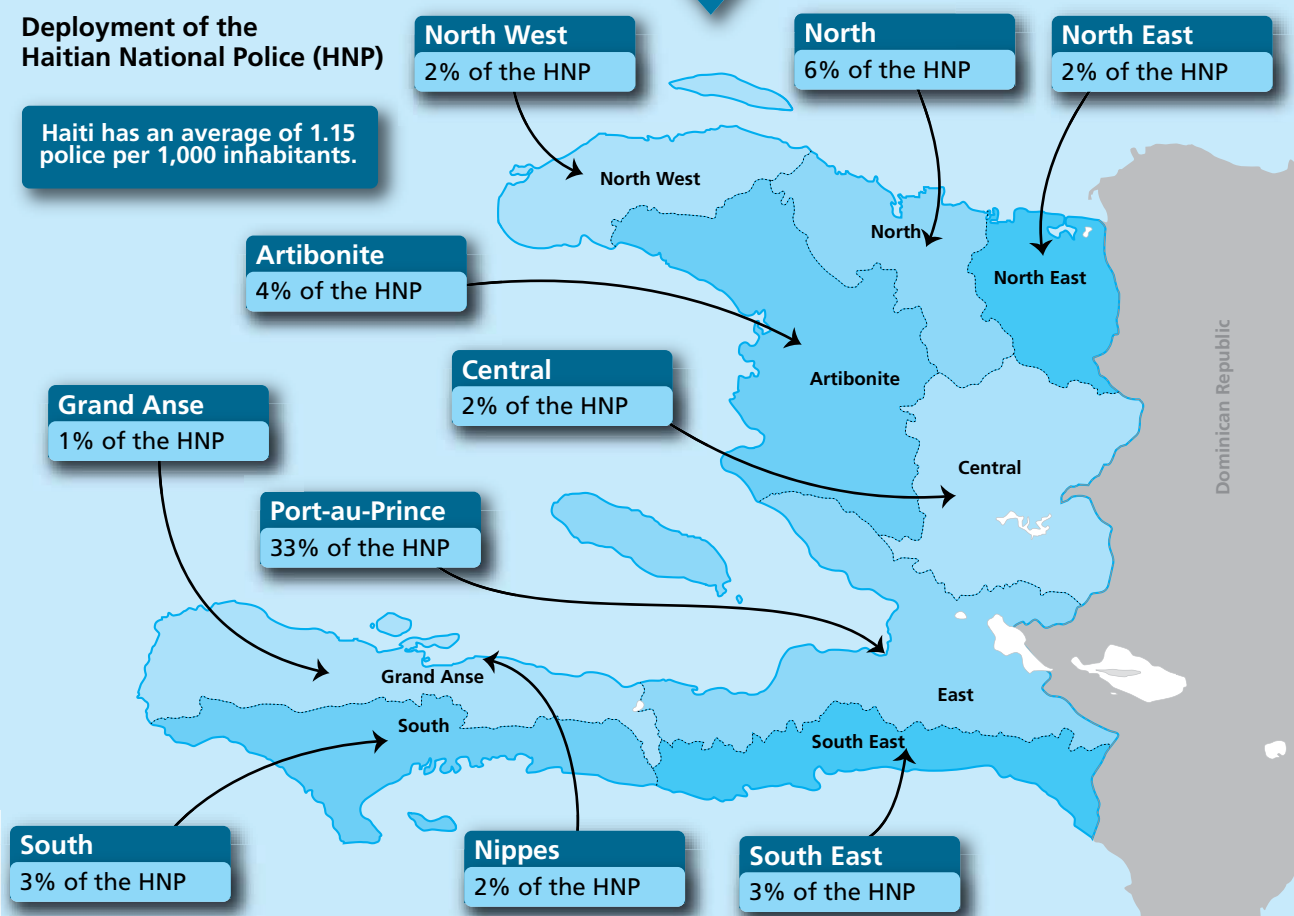
Supported by personnel from the MINUSTAH police component, by the end of 2013 1,058 HNP cadets had graduated, of which 111 are women.

Personnel deployed across the country: **58%**

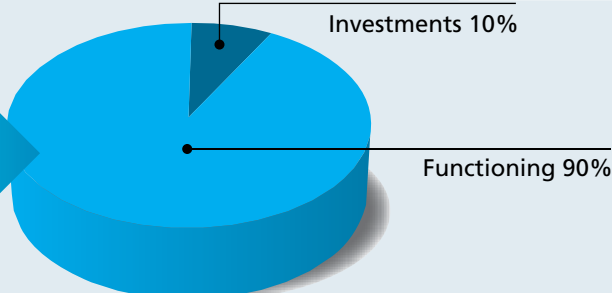
Personnel on other tasks: **42%**

Deployment of the Haitian National Police (HNP)

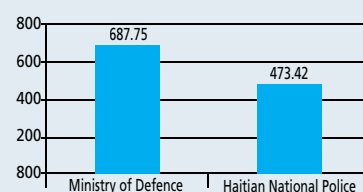
Haiti has an average of 1.15 police per 1,000 inhabitants.



HNP Budget Breakdown, 2014-15 fiscal year (%)



Average Monthly Salary (US\$)



The Ministry of Defence

It was created in 1990, upon separating itself from the Ministry of Interior, and deactivated in 1995 after the dissolution of the Armed Forces. In 2012, the Ministry was reactivated by the government of Michel Martelly. That was accompanied progressively by organizational and personnel development and greater budget allocation (US\$ 5,504,997 in fiscal year 2014-2015).

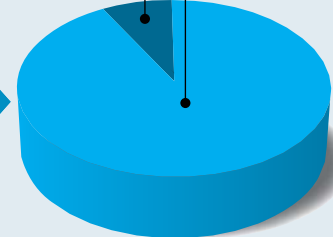
Principal Powers

- Ensure the defence and security of the State.
- Participate in the maintenance of peace across the entire national territory.
- In conjunction with other responsible agencies, ensure compliance with the law and the measures laid down by the Executive Power aimed at ensuring the internal and external security of the State.
- Ensure physical protection against all forms of internal and external aggression.
- Conduct education and training, as well as the operations of the Armed Forces within the country.
- Participate in the development and coordination of measures in case of war, civil disorder or in case of natural disasters.
- Ensure the development, modernization and maintenance of military and strategic infrastructure.
- Ensure security and the physical integrity of the country's territory, as well as the physical protection of the population, in all places, all circumstance and against all forms of aggression.

The Ministry has 63 officials.

Breakdown of the Ministry of Defence Budget, 2014-15 fiscal year (%)

Investment 9% Functioning 91%



In the framework of bilateral cooperation and the transfer of skills from MINUSTAH contributing countries, Ecuador and Brazil have collaborated in training future military engineers.

In its 2013-2016 Action Plan the Ministry of Defence proposes the creation and structuring of four bodies of:

Military Engineers

Environmental Guards

Border Guards

Medical-Health Unit

In addition to organizing compulsory mixed civic service for all young people who turn 18 years old in all of the country's departments, in order to train them on disaster response tasks, with training and activities lasting for a period of no more than 3 years.

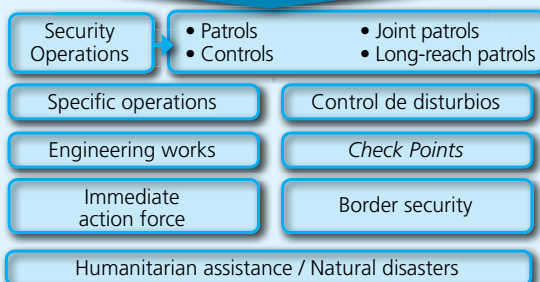
Source: Compilation based on the Plan de Acción 2013-2016 of the Ministry of National Defence, information provided by MINUSTAH, and the Reports of the General Secretary of the United Nations regarding the Stabilization Mission to Haiti.

MINUSTAH

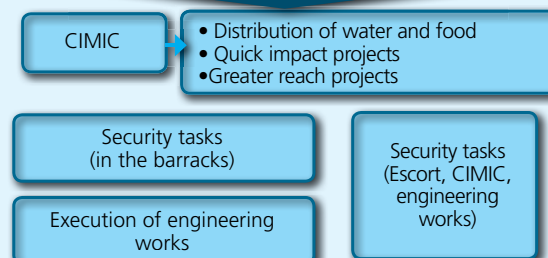
Installed in 2004, since 2011 the United Nations Stabilization Mission to Haiti has been in the process of reducing the numbers of military personnel.

In the last year, the Mission reduced its area of military operations, no longer deploying personnel to the following regions: Northeast, South, Southeast, Nippes and Grand Anse, summoning Formed Police Units in their place.

Mandate



Other Activities



Mandate

- Create and maintain a secure and stable environment.
- Assist the political process.
- Ensure human rights are respected.

Landmarks

- Violence reduction
- Presidential elections

Period I: 2004-2006

Mandate

- Continue providing security and stability to Haiti.

Landmarks

- Stability

Period II: 2007-2009

Mandate

- Assist immediate recuperation, reconstruction and stability.

Landmarks

- Earthquake and cholera
- Presidential elections

Period III: 2010-2011

Mandate

- Support the Haitian government to provide a secure and stable environment.

Landmarks

- Consolidation plan
- Military reduction
- Legislative elections

Period IV: Current

Source: Compilation based on information provided by Reports by the Secretary General on MINUSTAH and MINUSTAH, Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014, and the *Ley de Finanzas del Ejercicio 2014-2015*.

The presence of Formed Police Units, of United Nations police bodies, and of military forces.

Deployment of the Mission's military and police components

References:

FPU: Formed Police Units
UNPOL: United Nations Police
MIL: United Nations Military

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Bolivia
- ☒ Peru
- MP Guatemala
- ✚ Argentina
- HQ Philippines
- Argentina
- Chile
- Chile / Ecuador
- Brazil
- Paraguay

Artibonite (area without FPU):
UNPOL: 35 agentes
MIL: Argentina

Port-au-Prince:
Bangladesh - FPU: 158
Jordan - FPU: 240
India - SWAT: 39
India - FPU: 280
UNPOL: 181
MIL: Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Guatemala, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Philippines, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Uruguay

Grand Anse:
Rwanda - FPU: 140
UNPOL: 23

Nippes:
Bangladesh - FPU: 158
UNPOL: 24
MIL: Sri Lanka

North West
Pakistan - FPU: 2: 140
UNPOL: 27

North
Nepal - FPU: 140
UNPOL: 36
MIL: Chile, El Salvador, Honduras

North East (area without FPU):
UNPOL: 35 agentes
MIL: Uruguay

Center:
India - FPU: 140
UNPOL: 33
MIL: Uruguay

West:
MIL: Peru

South:
Senegal - FPU: 140
UNPOL: 28

South East (area without FPU):
UNPOL: 28 agentes

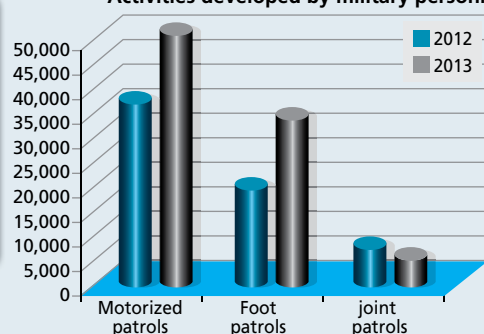
The reduction plan would be based on:

- The presence of two military battalions: one in Port-au-Prince and the other on Cap-Haïtien.
- Forces available on these sites, in order to be mobilized if the capacities of the local and international police are overcome.
- A Rapid Reaction Force (company) at the disposal of the military component, operating as a reserve force.
- Support of engineering and medical bodies (especially the Level 2 Hospital)

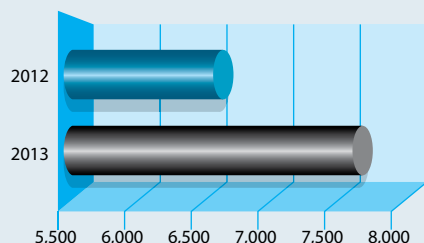
What do the military do on a daily basis?

- 125 motorized patrols
- 84 foot patrols
- 14 joint patrols
- 21 rations distributed
- 54kg of food distributed
- 25,249 liters of water distributed

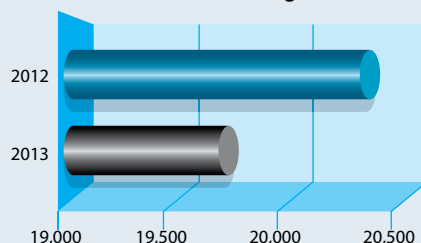
Activities developed by military personnel



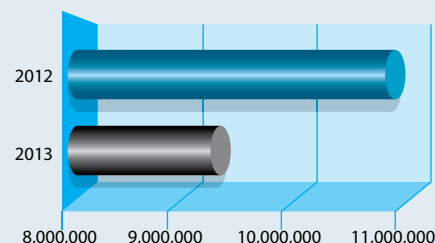
Distribution of rations



Distribution of food (kg)

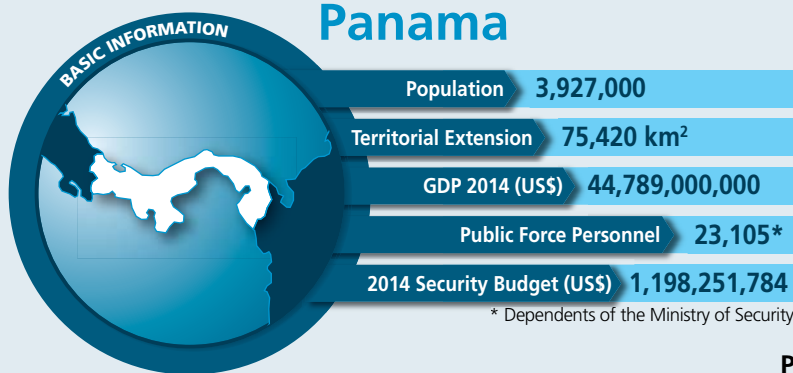


Distribution of water (liters)

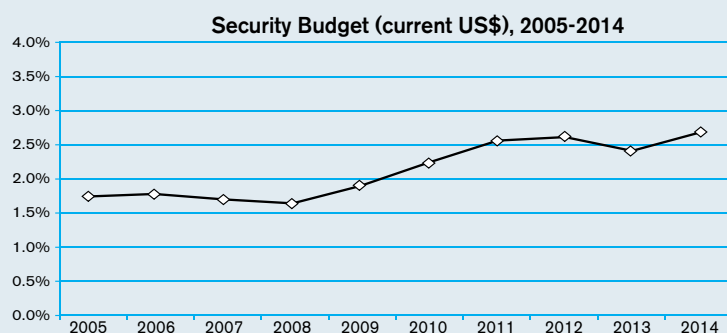
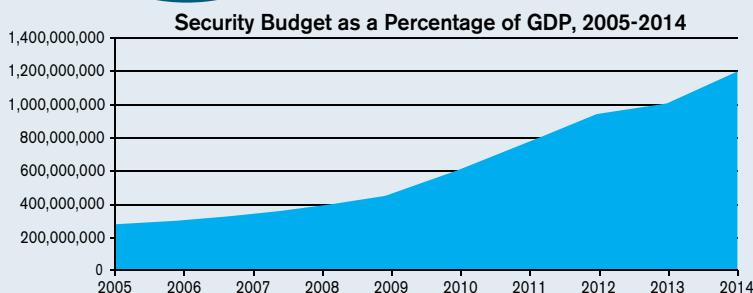
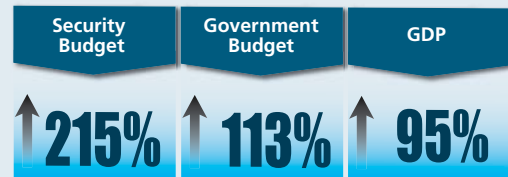


Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Reports by the Secretary General on MINUSTAH, Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014, and the *Ley de Finanzas del Ejercicio 2014-2015*.

The cases of Costa Rica, Haiti and Panama



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



The Legal Framework

National Legislation

- Law N° 23, 1986 that covers drug-related issues (Executive Resolution N° 101 - 1994/09/22).
- Law creating the Human Rights Ombudsman (N° 7 - 1997/06/02).
- Organic law of the National Police (N° 18 - 06/04/1997).
- Protection of victims of crime law (N° 31 - 1998/05/28).
- Equal opportunities for women law (N° 4 - 1999/02/06).
- Special criminal liability for adolescents law (N° 40 - 1999/08/28).
- Organic law of the Institutional Protection Service (N° 2 - 1999/07/10).
- Law that adopts measures to prevent money laundering offenses (N° 42 - 2000/10/03).
- Law that adopts the judicial code (N° 1 - 2001/09/10).
- Law reorganizing the penitentiary system (N° 55 - 2003/08/01).
- Law covering crimes against sexual liberty and integrity (N° 16 - 2004/04/05).
- Law that defines the crime of "pandillerismo" (gangs) and the possession and trade of prohibited weapons, and that adopts measures for protecting the identity of witnesses (N° 48 - 2004/08/31).
- Law that reorganizes the National Civil Protection System (N° 5 - 2005/02/14).
- Law adopting the Penal Code (N° 14 - 2007/05/22).
- Law creating the Directorate of Judicial Investigation within the National Police and that ascribes Forensic Services to the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (N° 69 - 2007/12/28).
- Law creating the National Migration Service (N° 3 - 2008/02/26).
- Law creating the National Border Service (N° 8 - 2008/08/22).
- Law adopting the Criminal Procedure Code (N° 63 - 2008/08/29).
- Law repealing the law that reorganized the National Defense and Public Security Council and creating the National Intelligence and Security Service (N° 11 - 2010/03/18).
- Law creating the Ministry of Public Security (N° 15 - 2010/04/14).
- Law reorganizing the Ministry of Interior (N° 19 - 2010/05/03).
- Law on human trafficking and related activities (N° 79 - 2011/11/15).
- Law regulating private security services (N° 56 - 2011/05/30).
- General law on firearms, ammunition and related materials (N° 57 - 2011/05/30).
- Law that reorganizes the National Aero-Naval Service (N° 93 - 2013/07/11).

Principal Actors

Institutions	Dependents
Ministry of Public Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Police (includes the Directorate of Judicial Investigation), National Aero-Naval Service, National Border Service and National Migration Service - Weapons and Explosives Registrar. - Private Security. - Comprehensive Security Program (PROSI). - Violence and Crime Observatory. - Integrated National System of Crime Statistics. - Inter-institutional Intervention Network. - Prevention Security Cabinet.
Ministry of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Directorate of the Penitentiary System. - Institute of Interdisciplinary System. - Fire Service. - National System of Civil Protection.
Office of the President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional Protection Service. - National Program for the Prevention of Violence and Juvenile Delinquency. - Darién Development Program (PRODAR).
National Security Council (Office of the President)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Secretariat. - Intelligence Service. - National Crisis Coordination Center. - National Passenger Investigation Center.
Office of the Public Prosecutor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prosecutors. - Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences. - National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug-Related Crimes (CONAPRED). - National Commission for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation Crimes (CONAPREDES). - Center of Victim Attention.
Human Rights Ombudsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Violence Observatory.

Source: Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2014), CEPAL website (territory), Ley que dicta el presupuesto general del Estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2014 e información suministrada por el Ministerio de Seguridad Pública (personnel). Decreto de Gabinete que organiza la Fuerza Pública (N° 38 - 1990/02/20), Decreto de Gabinete que crea el Servicio de Protección Institucional (N° 42 - 1990/03/01), Ley orgánica de la Policía Nacional (N° 18 - 1997/06/04), Decreto Ley orgánica del Servicio de Protección Institucional (N° 2 - 1999/07/10), Decreto Ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Fronteras (N° 8 - 2008/08/22), Ley que deroga el decreto ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Inteligencia y Seguridad (N° 11 - 2010/03/18), Decreto Ejecutivo que crea el Consejo de Seguridad Nacional (N° 263 - 2010/03/19), Decreto Ejecutivo que crea el Gabinete de Seguridad Preventiva (N° 18 - 2012/01/27), Ley que reorganiza el Servicio Nacional Aeronaval (N° 93 - 2013/11/07). Constitución de la República de Panamá. Websites of the aforementioned institutions.

National Security Council

Created in 2010, it is responsible for the security strategy at the national level. It develops the "safe commerce and transport" strategy, with its aim being to convert Panama into the region's safest country, both for its citizens and for investments. It is the only State body that engages in intelligence tasks.

The authority of the Council is its Secretary, which is linked directly with the President of the Republic. Within its structure some 320 officials work, and its dependencies include:

The **National Center of Passenger Research** (located in Tocumen International Airport), has specialized personnel to detect cases that threaten security.

The **National Crisis Coordination Center** establishes alert levels in different areas or the entire country for civil protection during disasters or threats to the population.

The Panama Canal

Inaugurated in 1914, the inter-oceanic canal is administered by the Panama Canal Company, together with the exclusive 8-kilometer zone surrounding it on each side. It was recently in 1962, with the construction of the Bridge of the Americas, that the north and the south of the country were linked by land, with the Centenario bridge added in 2004. In 1977 the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed, indicating that the Canal would be placed under Panamanian authority in 1999 in its totality. The Canal passed to the administrative authority of the Panama Canal Authority, a company autonomous of the Panama State.

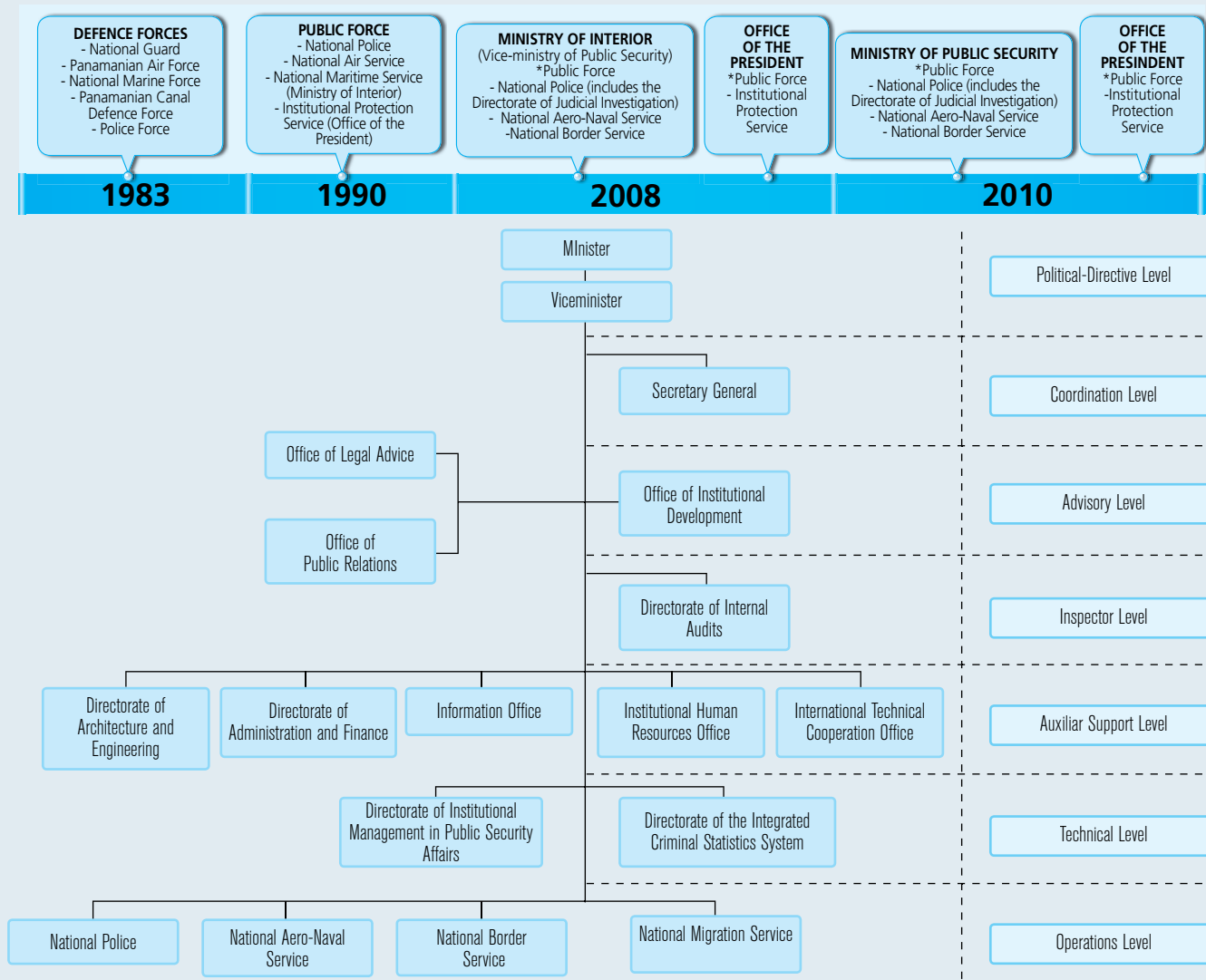
The expansion program has a Special Directorate of Labor that was created in partnership with the Panama Canal Authority. The canal's expansion (and consequent increased flow) will also result in increased illicit smuggling, which presents new challenges to security policies.

PANAMAX Exercise: It is a police - military exercise in which 19 countries from the Americas participate, and whose objective is training in defence and maintaining the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal, as well as increasing the security of transport and trade and guaranteeing the interoperability of the region's militaries. It is sponsored by the Southern Command of the United States. The exercise involves an "alpha" hypothesis, activated by the President, in which only the Panamanian security forces participate. Once they are unable to resolve the situation, a "beta" action protocol is activated which summons the help of a multinational force.

The 2013 edition proposed the development of table exercises that simulated the occurrence of terrorist threats to the Canal.

The Ministry of Public Security

It was created in 2010 as part of the restructuring of the security area. Its function is to maintain and defend national sovereignty, ensure security, peace and order and to protect the lives, honor and property of nationals and foreigners under the jurisdiction of the State. It coordinates its work with the National Security Council.



Sources: Contraloría General de la República, Informe de la Contraloría General de la República (2012), Decreto que crea el Consejo de Seguridad Nacional (Executive Decree N° 263 – 2010/03/19), Informe Anual 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 of the Panama Canal Authority and information provided by the National Security Council and by the Ministry of Public Security.

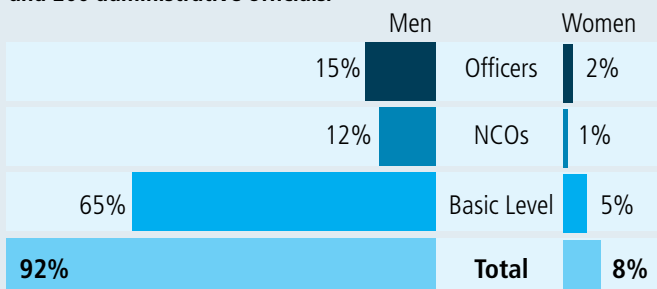
The National Aero-Naval Service (SENAN)

The National Aero-Naval Service – SENAN – carries out maritime, aerial, port and airport police functions. It is therefore a police institution, part of the Public Force, and of permanent civil character. It was created in 2008 with the unification of the National Air and National Maritime Services. It has its own professional career and disciplinary regime.

It has different units:

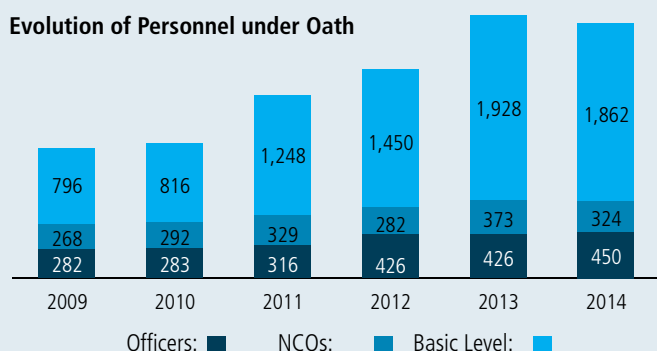
- The Aerial Group
- The Naval Group
- The Marine Infantry
- The Aero-naval Police (for islands and airports)

2014 Personnel: 2,636 personnel (personnel sworn under oath) and 200 administrative officials.



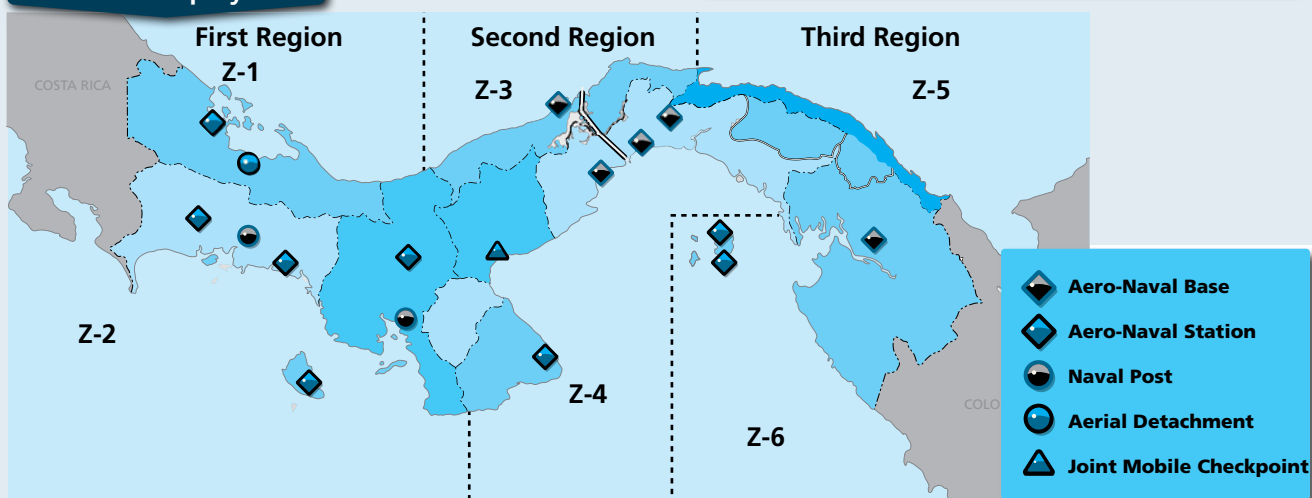
Total Officers: 450 / Total NCOs: 324 / Total Basic Level: 1,862

Evolution of Personnel under Oath



SENAN is projected to have 5,238 sworn personnel by 2019.

Zones and Deployment



Coordination with other bodies

It is linked with SENAfront to assist in transportation along borders or offshore islands, and they also engage in occasional joint operations.

A tactical anti-drug operations unit from SENAN works with the National Police's anti-drug unit. The investigations area coordinates with the Directorate of Judicial Investigation Police for operations, raids and arrests. Similarly, SENAN members can be transferred to another police service according to service needs or at the request of the interested party.

SENAN has executed different operational plans together with the anti-drugs prosecutor of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in order to secure interdictions and inspections of different vessels in the search for bellicose material and the products of drug trafficking.

The Aero-Naval Service Career

Staff are divided between personnel under oath and those not under oath. Those under oath perform the National Aero-Naval Service Career, while those not under oath carry out purely administrative and technical functions (non-uniformed, no weapons or institutional badges).

Personnel under oath are divided across scales:

- Basic level: Agent, Second Corporal, First Corporal.
- NCOs level: Second Sergeant, First Sergeant.
- Mid-level officer level: Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Captain.
- Senior officer level: Major, Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner.
- Director level: Deputy Director General, Director General.

The training of **officers** and **NCOs** in naval and aviation specialties is carried out within the framework of technical cooperation relations with the Ministries of Defence and the Air Forces of other countries in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and United States).

The police specialty is taught in the National Police's Doctor Justo Arosemena Centre for Higher Education (CES).

During the 2012-2013 period 26 officers and 9 NCOs graduated with aerial, naval, police and infantry specialties.

Basic training is conducted at the Aero-Naval Training Center (CEFORENT). As of 2014, 13 promotional classes of naval agents have graduated. Personnel from SENAN, SENAfront and the Institutional Protection System (IPS) are trained in the center. They receive theoretical training for a period of approximately three months.

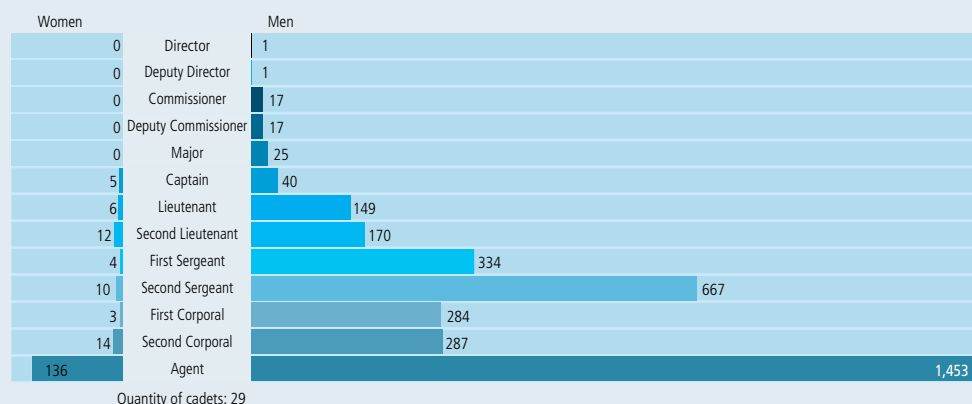
In the tenth promotion (finalized in June 2013), 41 aero-naval agents graduated.

Sources: : Presidency of the Republic, *Informe de la Nación* (July 2013), *Ley que reorganiza el Servicio Nacional Aeronaval* (N° 93 – 2013/11/07) and information provided by the Ministry of Public Security.

National Border Service (SENAFRONT)

The National Border Service is a police force specialized in the border area. It is part of the Public Force, and therefore a dependent of the Ministry of Public Security. It was created in 2008 through Decree Law N° 8 as a permanent institution of civil character, with a professional career and a special disciplinary regime. Until then, this body was part of the National Police as a Special Border Service ascribed to the National Border Directorate. Currently, SENAFRONT is under the Ministry of Public Security.

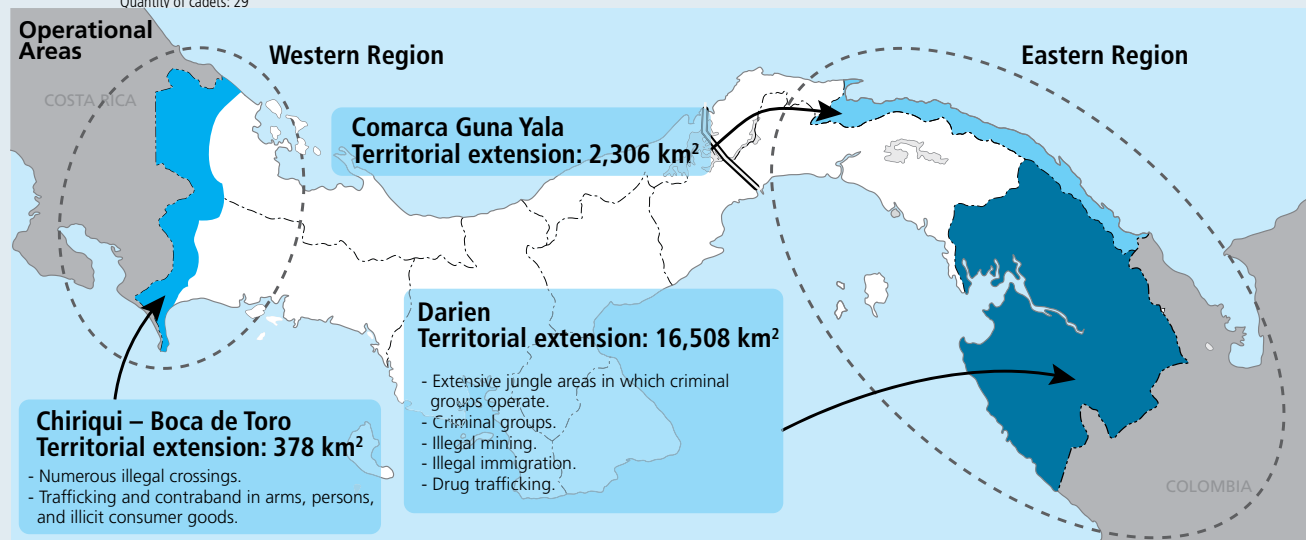
2014 Personnel: 3,635 personnel (sworn personnel) and 108 civilian officials.



As in the case of the Aero-Naval Service (the decrees creating them were in fact published the same day), SENAFRONT is comprised of personnel that are, and are not, under oath. Those under oath are members of the National Border Service Career and those that are not fulfill administrative and technical roles. Training of personnel under oath is carried out in its own Academy, where cadets pass through a 6-month basic course. This is followed by 2 months of specialized classes and from there they are placed on a 2 year trial period.

Quantity of Applicants to the Career

	Men	Women	Total
2012	222	19	241
2013	254	36	290



The principal deployment is on the border with Colombia, where 70 fixed positions are located. In the last two years, the number of staff operating these positions decreased by 40% in order to form mobile units in the area. Personnel received special training for deployment to these mobile units, with an emphasis on jungle survival. Specialized equipment has also been invested in.

Achievements 2013

Seizures

- Cocaine packets: 5,436
- Marijuana packets: 486
- Heroin packets: 21

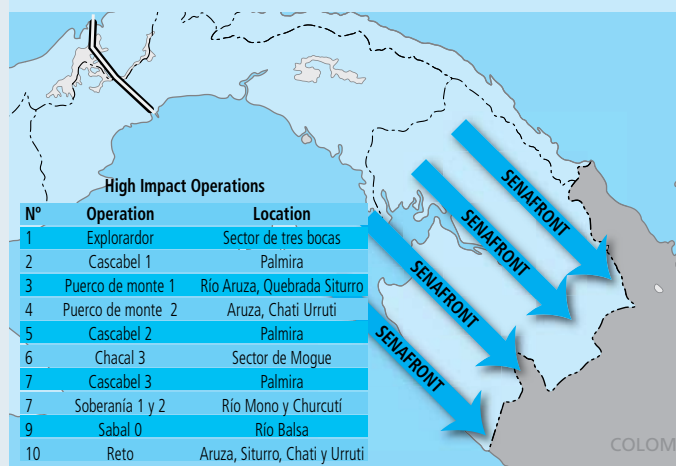
- 71.1% in the Caribbean zone
- 21.1% in the central sector
- 3.9% in the western zone
- 3.9% in the Pacific coast

SENAFRONT performs humanitarian actions together with organizations like the Red Cross and the Ministry of Health, permitting furthermore the presence of the State and other organizations in remote areas of the country. It also conducts activities such as sports, food distribution, and vaccination campaigns, etc. All of these activities are carried out within the budget allocated to the institution.

Among other operations they provide assistance to illegal immigrants. In 2013 they attended to 3,240 foreigners, with the majority of which (2,104) were from Cuba, followed by Bangladesh (390) and Somalia (167) among others. In these cases, resources were destined to maintain these persons for a few days: with food and water, clothing etc.

High Impact Operations - 2013

These operations are performed in the framework of the strategy of sweeping across the territory, with the aim of consolidating the presence of the State and removing the presence of camps of criminal gangs and/or narco-terrorists in the area close to the border with Colombia.



Sources: Presidency of the Republic, *Informe de la Nación* (July 2013), *Decreto Ley que crea el Servicio Nacional de Fronteras* (N° 8 - 2008/08/22), website of the National Border Service and information provided by the Ministry of Public Security.

THE COUNTRIES

