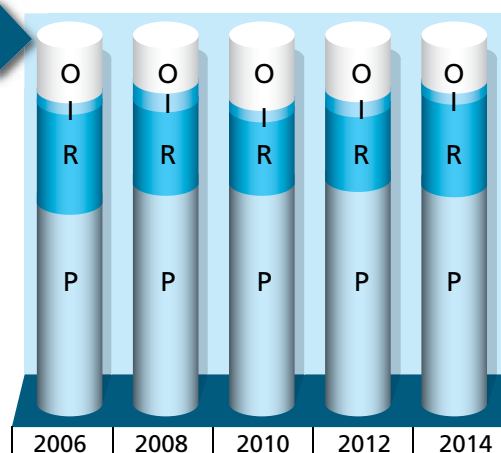


# Argentina

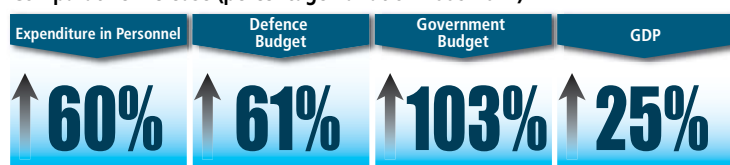
Population **41,775,000**Territorial Extension **2,780,400 km<sup>2</sup>**GDP 2014 (US\$) **404,483,000,000**Armed Forces Personnel **77,066**Defence Budget (US\$) **4,219,130,969**

## Defence Budget Breakdown

**P:** Salaries and other benefits  
**R:** Retirement and pension funds / **I:** Investment  
**O:** Other expenses



## Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

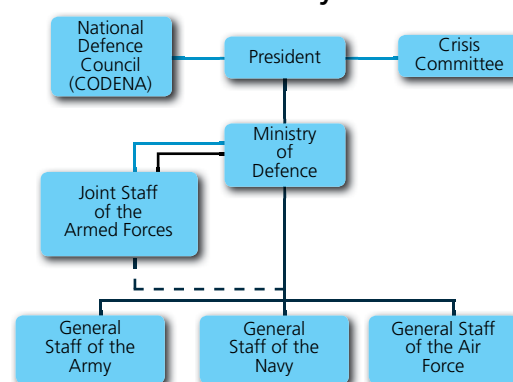
- National Defence Act (N° 23554 - 1988/05/05).
- Domestic Security Act (N° 24059 - 1992/01/17).
- Act on Ministries (N° 22520 - 1992/03/20).
- Armed Forces Restructuring Act (N° 24948 - 1998/04/08).
- National Intelligence Act (N° 25520 - 2001/12/06).

#### Military Organization

- Act on the creation of the Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares (General Department of Military Manufacturing) (N° 12709 - 1941/10/24).
- Military Service Act (N° 17531 - 1967/11/16).
- Military Personnel Act (N° 19101 - 1971/07/19).
- Act on the Financial Aid Institute for Pension and Retirement Payments (N° 22919 - 1983/09/26. Last amendment: Decree N°860- 2009/07/07).
- Voluntary Military Service Act (N° 24429 - 1995/01/10).
- Act on the Entry of Foreign Troops and Deployment of National Troops outside the Country (N° 25880 - 2004/04/23).
- Act revoking the Military Justice Code, approves reforms to the Criminal Code and to the Criminal Code of Procedures of the Nation; it also approves Instructions to Civilians in Times of War and other Armed Conflicts, as well as the Armed Forces Code of Discipline and the Organization of the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces (N° 26394 - 2008/08/26).

**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 general de la administración nacional 2014* (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).

## The Defence System



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship  
 — Command reporting line  
 - - - - - Joint planning and management relationship

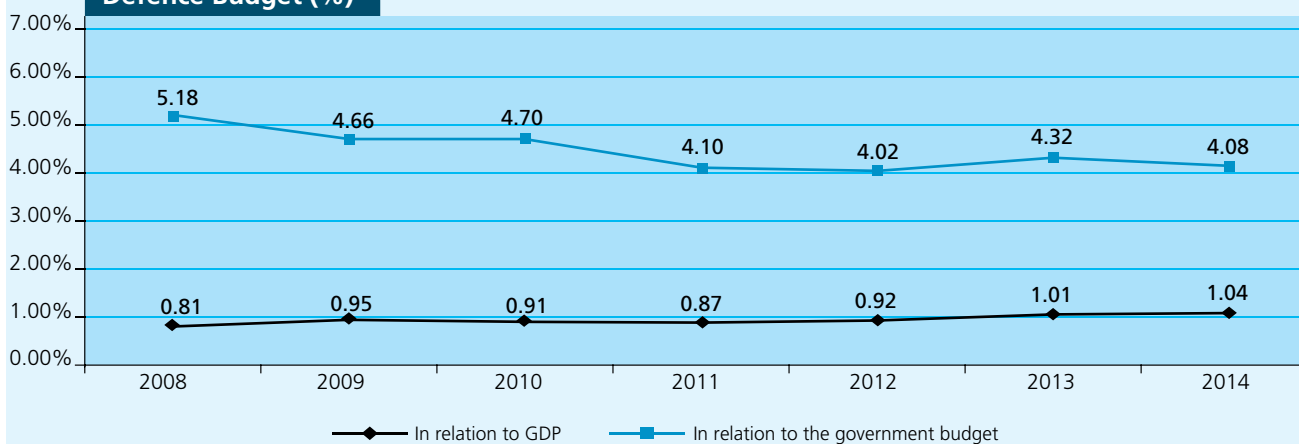
The President may receive assistance and advice from the National Defence Council, a body that includes the Vice President, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary of Intelligence and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Defence Committees. The Minister of Defence is in charge of the direction, organization and coordination of national defence activities. The Minister is advised by the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint military doctrine, planning and training. Congress has the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors issues related to defence through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley de Defensa Nacional* (National Defense Act) (N° 23554 - 1998/05/05) and *Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional* (Regulations of the National Defence Act) (Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13).

## Budget

| Year | Defence Budget (US\$) | Government Budget (US\$) | GDP (US\$)      |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 2008 | 2,628,157,098         | 50,781,906,344           | 323,800,000,000 |
| 2009 | 2,849,654,256         | 61,143,165,088           | 301,331,000,000 |
| 2010 | 3,138,200,705         | 66,779,810,249           | 344,143,000,000 |
| 2011 | 3,772,748,302         | 92,048,671,498           | 435,179,000,000 |
| 2012 | 4,351,981,686         | 108,164,872,256          | 472,815,000,000 |
| 2013 | 4,947,769,486         | 114,728,598,205          | 488,213,000,000 |
| 2014 | 4,219,130,969         | 103,315,106,271          | 404,483,000,000 |

## Defence Budget (%)



## Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

| Entities  | Personnel Expenses    | Non-personnel Services | Materials and Supplies | Others*              | TOTAL                 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Ministry of Defence</b>  |                       |                        |                        |                      |                       |
| Ministry of Defence   | 374,773,146           | 732,905,671            | 562,043,411            | 78,630,628           | 1,748,352,856         |
| General Staff of the Army   | 9,743,104,292         | 1,475,584,042          | 126,091,000            | 1,319,000            | 11,346,098,334        |
| General Staff of the Navy   | 4,840,219,190         | 918,790,124            | 112,193,427            | 1,330,000            | 5,872,532,741         |
| General Staff of the Air Force  | 3,933,327,181         | 1,501,918,426          | 225,127,446            | 94,521,000           | 5,754,894,053         |
| Joint Staff of the Armed Forces   | 57,178,000            | 440,421,281            | 133,566,000            | 96,000               | 631,261,281           |
| National Geographic Institute**   | 54,303,765            | 16,200,000             | 14,059,000             | 1,786,195            | 86,348,960            |
| National Meteorological Service**   | 116,472,000           | 48,930,096             | 8,032,000              | 3,944,000            | 177,378,096           |
| Financial Assistance Institute for Payment of Military Pensions and Retirement*** | 46,380,000            | 6,732,000              | 918,000                | 7,992,564,000        | 8,046,594,000         |
| General Directorate of Military Manufacturing **                                  | 355,478,338           | 622,131,000            | 462,100,000            | 0                    | 1,439,709,338         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>19,521,235,912</b> | <b>5,763,612,640</b>   | <b>1,644,130,284</b>   | <b>8,174,190,823</b> | <b>35,103,169,659</b> |

\* It includes transfers, financial assets, debt servicing and devaluation of other liabilities.

\*\* Decentralized organization.

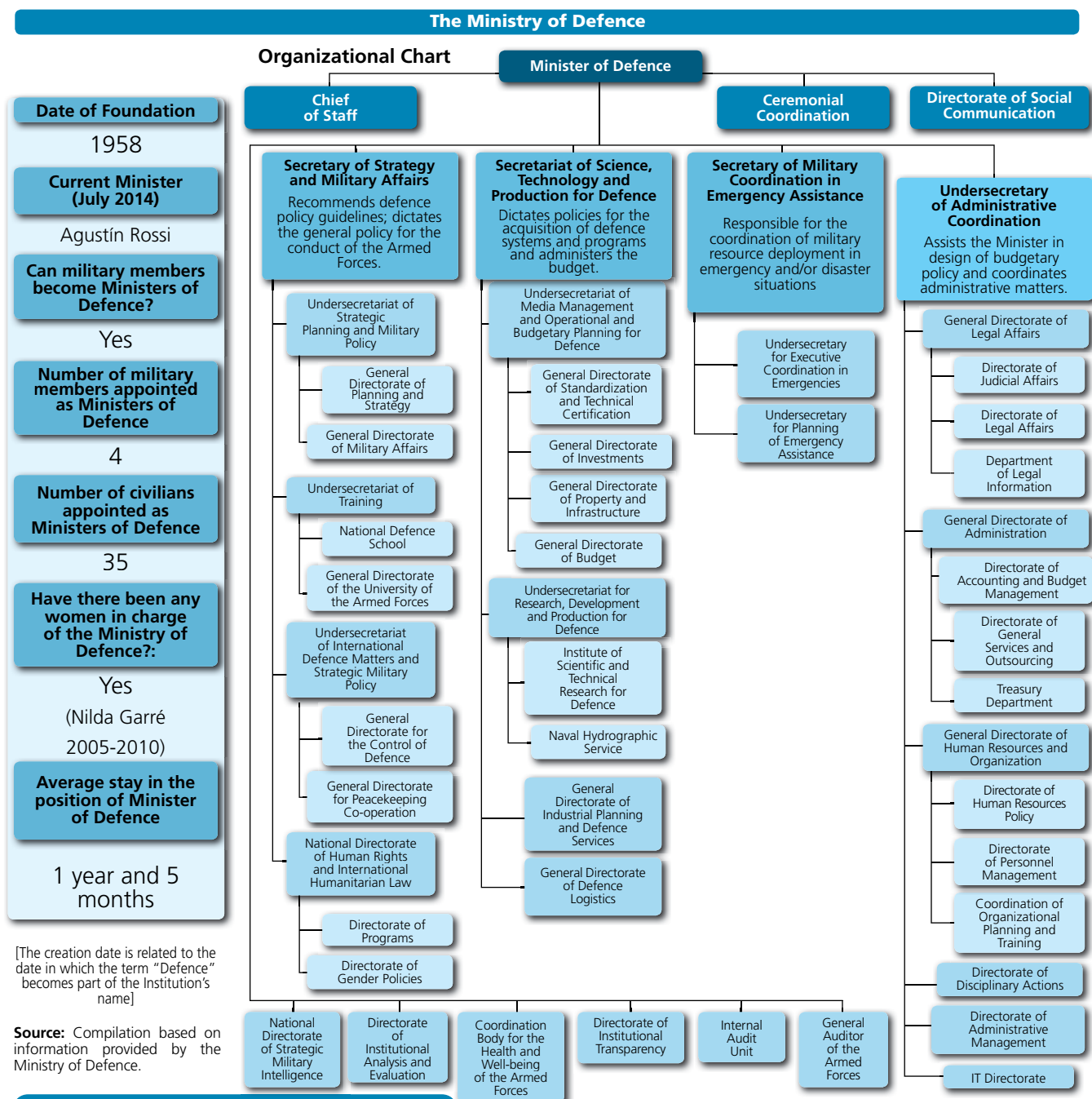
\*\*\* Social security organization.

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley de presupuesto general de la Nación* from 2006 to 2014 and the 2011 budget extension. That approved in the law previously cited (2011: Financial budget execution accrued by the first quarter of 2011, Argentine Ministry of Economy) is considered as Government Budget. That expressed in "Real direct investment" is considered as investment.

GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, of each year under review. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation.

The value of the dollar considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. The average exchange rate as of June 2014, based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Argentina, is 7.83 pesos. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency.

Expressions in bold (table) refer to the various defence budget items, which can be found in the sector or institutional classification of the Budget Act.



#### Bilateral agreements signed between 2012 and 2014

Memorandum of understanding to further cooperation in science, technology and industry for defence (2012) and agreement to deepen collaboration in scientific studies and research projects and the preservation of the Antarctic environment with Ecuador. (2013).

Scientific-technological cooperation agreement with Peru (2013).

Joint declaration to impulse cooperation in cybernetic defence through the creation of a Bilateral Group, and to further cooperation in military assistance in emergencies with Chile (2014).

Agreement for the use of the 'Gaucho' air-transport vehicle with Uruguay (2012).

Technical-military cooperation agreement with Ukraine (2013).

Memorandum of logistical cooperation with China (2012).

Joint Declaration to further cooperation in cybernetic defence with Brazil (2013).

"I Binational Meeting of Ministers of Argentina and Paraguay", ratification of the agreements already signed and review of the common agenda in distinct areas related to defence.

Agreement on the exchange of experiences in emergency management, training, exchanges between Peacekeeping Operations training centers, and coordination of industrial activities with Paraguay (2014).

**Source:** Compilation based on the websites of the Ministry of Defence of Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Ministry of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, Argentina Army and Navy; *Informe y memoria anual de la gestión del gobierno nacional de Uruguay* (2012).

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The Armed Forces, the military instrument of national defence, will be used in case of external aggressions by the Armed Forces of another state, or other states, without prejudice to Act N° 24059 of Internal Security and the Armed Forces Reorganization Act N° 24.948 regarding scenarios foreseen for the use of the military instrument, and the regulations defining the scope of such intervention in support to internal security operations. (*Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional N° 23554, Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13, Sec. 1*)

Their primary mission is to repel all external state military aggressions to continually guarantee and protect the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, its territorial integrity and the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Their secondary missions include the commitment to multinational operations within the framework of the United Nations; participating in internal security missions, in accordance with Internal Security Act N° 24059; support the national community and friendly countries; while 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 Motherland to contribute to national defence and protect its vital interests: including the nation's independence and sovereignty, self-determination, territorial integrity; its natural resources, protection of assets, the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Likewise, it shall also contribute to maintaining the republican representative and federal system of government.

#### Navy

To prepare, train and sustain the Nation's naval power means, in order to contribute to their effective employment within the framework of joint military planning. Supplementary missions: involvement in peace operations; maritime and fluvial tasks and of naval security; search and rescue at sea; support to activities carried out in Antarctica; humanitarian assistance; community support; contribution to the preservation of the environment; participation in the development of military cooperation measures, confidence-building measures; and involvement in internal security operations in accordance with Act N° 24059.

#### Air Force

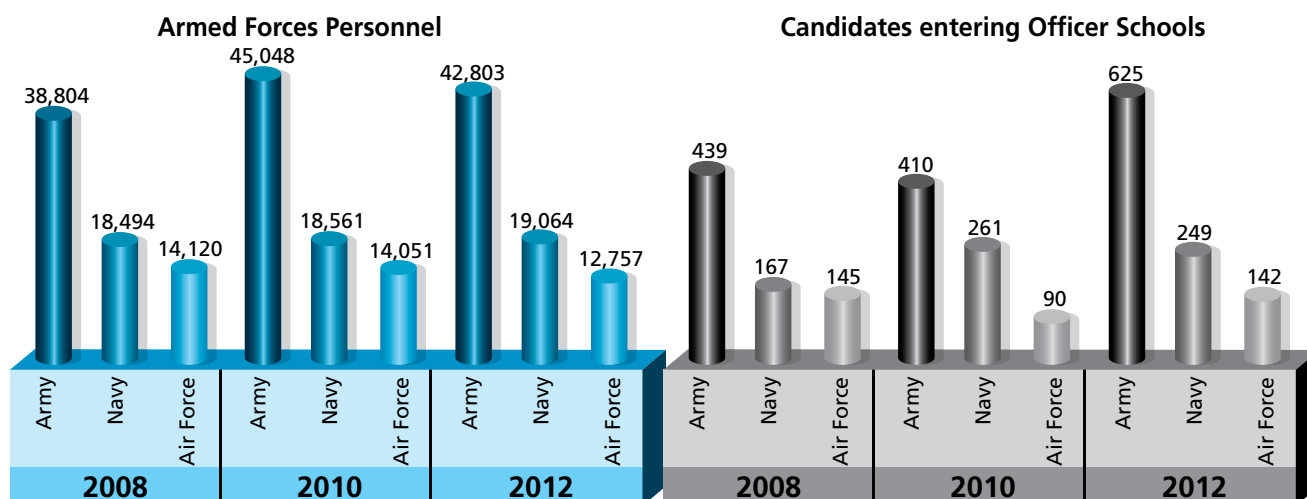
Contribute to national defence, acting effectively and in a deterrent manner in the air space, to continually safeguard and protect the vital interests of the Nation.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces provides assistance and advice to the senior national leadership on the preparation and use of the military instrument to contribute to the achievement of national strategic goals.

## Armed Forces Personnel- 2014

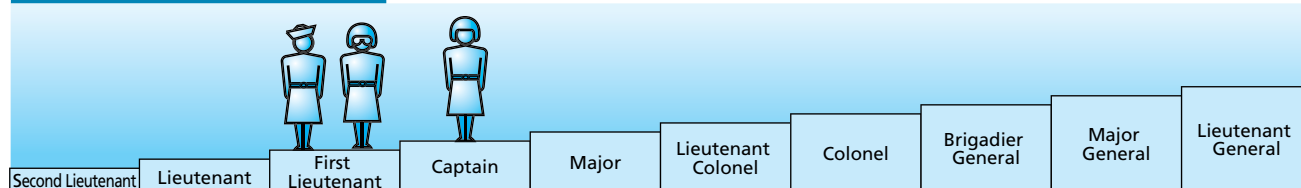
| Army   |                        |        | Navy   |                         |        | Air Force |                        |        |
|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Women  | Rank                   | Men    | Women  | Rank                    | Men    | Women     | Rank                   | Men    |
| 0      | Lieutenant General     | 1      | 0      | Admiral                 | 1      | 0         | Brigadier General      | 1      |
| 0      | Major General          | 6      | 0      | Vice-Admiral            | 3      | 0         | Brigadier Major        | 3      |
| 0      | Brigadier General      | 48     | 0      | Rear Admiral            | 22     | 0         | Brigadier              | 38     |
| 39     | Colonel                | 781    | 8      | Captain                 | 401    | 4         | Commodore              | 522    |
| 97     | Lieutenant Colonel     | 859    | 38     | Commander               | 433    | 29        | Vice Commodore         | 340    |
| 120    | Major                  | 613    | 23     | Lieutenant Commander    | 343    | 43        | Major                  | 225    |
| 162    | Captain                | 790    | 54     | Lieutenant              | 445    | 74        | Captain                | 275    |
| 276    | First Lieutenant       | 802    | 108    | Senior Grade Lieutenant | 291    | 202       | First Lieutenant       | 326    |
| 230    | Lieutenant             | 759    | 40     | Junior Grade Lieutenant | 199    | 29        | Lieutenant             | 223    |
| 121    | Second Lieutenant      | 539    | 23     | Ensign                  | 60     | 12        | Second Lieutenant      | 200    |
| 0      | Art.62 Officers        | 58     | 0      | Art.62 Officers         | 57     | 0         | Art.62 Officers        | 10     |
| 256    | Cadets                 | 1,068  | 110    | Cadets                  | 361    | 48        | Cadets                 | 307    |
| 21     | Major NCO              | 2,250  | 2      | Major NCO               | 531    | 34        | Major NCO              | 917    |
| 120    | Principal NCO          | 3,392  | 36     | Principal NCO           | 1,238  | 86        | Principal NCO          | 1,743  |
| 93     | Assistant Sergeant     | 2,786  | 131    | First NCO               | 2,199  | 182       | Assistant NCO          | 836    |
| 116    | Sergeant First Class   | 1,838  | 191    | Second NCO              | 2,070  | 269       | Auxiliary NCO          | 531    |
| 238    | Sergeant               | 2,137  | 259    | Principal Corporal      | 2,570  | 220       | Principal Corporal     | 836    |
| 374    | First Corporal         | 3,099  | 360    | First Corporal          | 2,198  | 474       | First Corporal         | 1,064  |
| 722    | Corporal               | 535    | 1,164  | Second Corporal         | 1,545  | 605       | Corporal               | 957    |
| 0      | Art.62 Deputy Officers | 23     | 0      | Art.62 Deputy Officers  | 17     | 0         | Art.62 Deputy Officers | 23     |
| 490    | Aspiring candidates    | 1,091  | 336    | Aspiring candidates     | 355    | 264       | Aspiring candidates    | 376    |
| 800    | First Volunteer        | 4,789  | 184    | First Seaman            | 867    | 262       | First Volunteer        | 527    |
| 1,948  | Second Volunteer       | 9,059  | 206    | Second Seaman           | 405    | 257       | Second Volunteer       | 262    |
| 6,223  |                        | 37,323 | 3,273  |                         | 16,611 | 3,094     |                        | 10,542 |
| 43,546 |                        |        | 19,884 |                         |        | 13,636    |                        |        |
| 77,066 |                        |        |        |                         |        |           |                        |        |

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



### Women in the Armed Forces

Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2014).



**Note:** These ranks apply to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for First Lieutenant is Senior Grade Lieutenant (Navy) while in the Air Force it has the same denomination. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 16.39% (12,632) are women.

### Gender policies

In 2010, and on the initiative of the Ministry of Defence's Council of Gender Policies, the Air Force's National Aeronautics and Space Law Institute began a **Diploma in Gender and Institutional Management**, from which 270 persons had graduated by 2014. In 2014 the Ministry of Defence decided to capture in a resolution the importance of this diploma in training those working in gender policies within the Armed Forces and instruct the Chiefs of Staff to appoint staff to attend it. In this way officers will be appointed to the offices of gender, personnel and audits of the three Armed Forces.

Another of the initiatives that are being implemented in the Argentine ministry is to develop gender indicators that aim to evaluate the policies and programs aimed at the integration of women in the military.

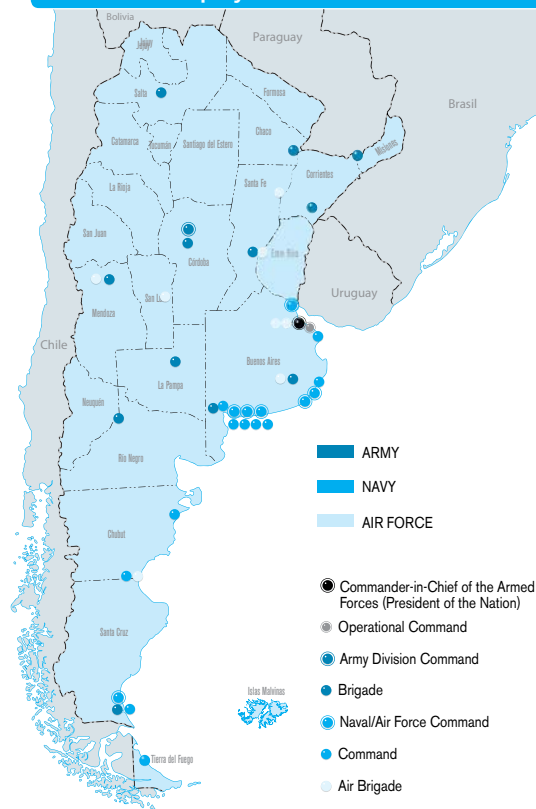
In February 2013 women were integrated into the Cavalry and Infantry, meaning there are now no specialisations within the Army without female presence.

| Military Service | 2013       | Army   |       | Navy |       | Air Force |       |
|------------------|------------|--------|-------|------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                  |            | Men    | Women | Men  | Women | Men       | Women |
|                  | Candidates | 4,858  | 3,024 | 493  | 360   | 540       | 315   |
|                  | Admissions | 4,509  | 3,670 | 369  | 273   | 405       | 236   |
|                  | Candidates | 13,305 | 8,963 | 720  | 595   | 429       | 309   |
|                  | Admissions | 4,360  | 3,368 | 533  | 436   | 376       | 270   |

The Military Service is voluntary and is open to all citizens (men and women) between 18 and 24 years old at the time of incorporation that meet the requirements for entry. The Voluntary Military Service has a two-year duration.

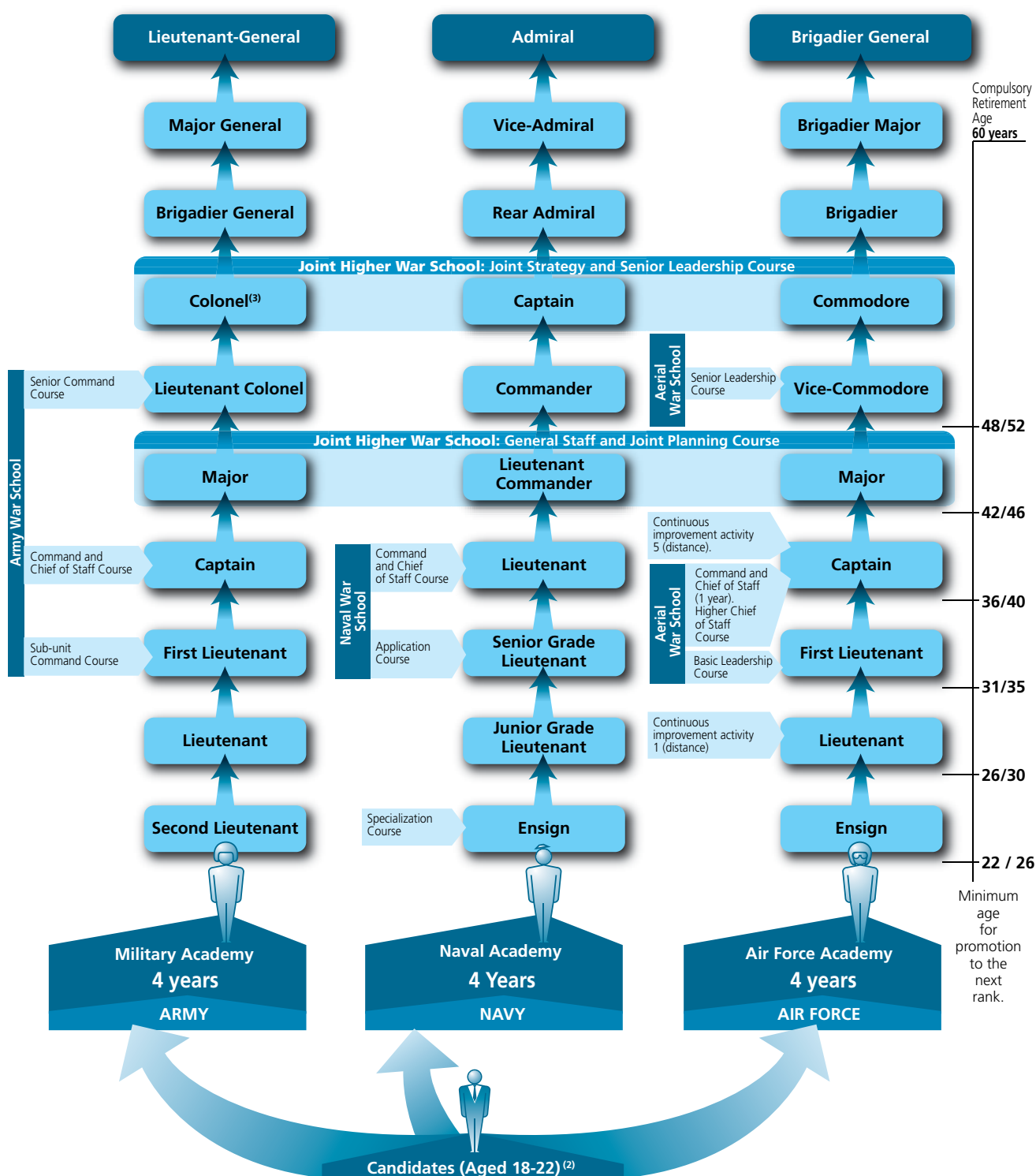
**Sources:** Ministry of Defence, *Equidad de Género y Defensa: Una Política en Marcha VIII* (2014). Resolution 93/2014, 2014-02-25. Information provided by the Ministry of Defence. *Ley de servicio militar* (N° 17.531 – 1967/11/16).

### Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



**Source:** Websites of the Armed Forces and Joint Chief of Staff, *Libro Blanco de la Defensa*, 2010.

## Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies <sup>(1)</sup>

1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph theoretically reconstructs the promotion of officers through realization of obligatory courses. Other requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18-22 has been considered for comparative purposes. The age of entrance depends on the force in question: Army: 18-22, Air Force 16-22. The minimum age for promotion depends on the military training institute's age of graduation.

3 The rank of Colonel Major is of honorary character.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de reestructuración de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 24.948 - 1998/04/08).



## Defence and National and International Community

## Addition of powers to the Ministry of Defence

In late May 2013 a presidential decree (636/2013) planted two reforms to the powers within the orbit of the defence. On the one hand, it added the coordination and deployment of the Armed Forces in emergencies or other disasters to the Ministry's functions and on the other hand planted the empowerment of military industries, including the development of science and technology with dual character. From this two initiatives, among others, arose the creation of a **Secretariat for the Coordination of Military Assistance in Emergencies, and the Industrial-Technological Hub for Defence.**

## Military Coordination in Case of Emergencies

**The Secretariat for the Coordination of Military Assistance in Emergencies (SCME)** was created in 2013. The intention was to generate a body for civil coordination within the Ministry of Defence that intercedes between military intervention in emergency situations and the civil protection system that involves other State bodies. Between its creation and June 2014 it intervened in 12 cases, with the participation of 681 military personnel (the majority of them from the Army).

## Emergency Response Military Units

It is one of the initiatives that have been implemented. It refers to 13 units trained and equipped to confront different types of emergencies (floods, fires, energy blackouts, earthquakes, structural collapses). They will be distributed across different areas of the country on the basis of the current territorial deployment of the Armed Forces.

Secretariat for the  
Coordination of  
Military Assistance in  
Emergencies

Undersecretariat  
for Emergency  
Assistance  
Planning

Undersecretariat  
for Executive  
Coordination  
in Emergencies

Activities in which  
defence is related to:

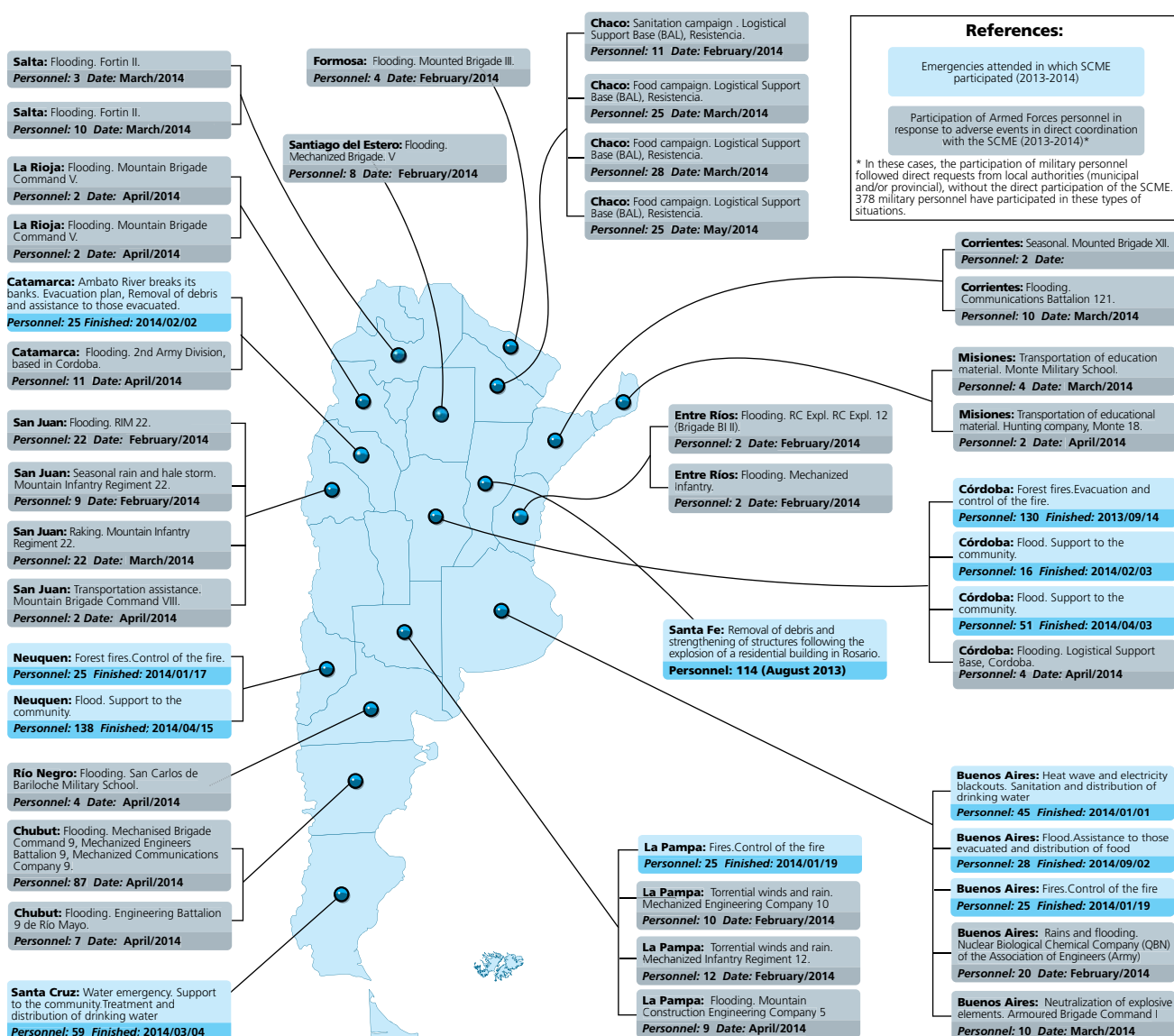
Social Development  
Interior  
Health  
Foreign Affairs  
Security  
Planning  
Education  
Labour

## References:

Emergencies attended in which SCME  
participated (2013-2014)

Participation of Armed Forces personnel in  
response to adverse events in direct coordination  
with the SCME (2013-2014)\*

\* In these cases, the participation of military personnel  
followed direct requests from local authorities (municipal  
and/or provincial), without the direct participation of the SCME.  
378 military personnel have participated in these types of  
situations.



**Sources:** Decree 636/2013, 2013-05-31, and compilation based on the Informe de la Secretaría de Coordinación Militar de Asistencia en Emergencias 2013-2014 and the website of the Ministry of Defence.

### National Integrated Approach Plan (AHÍ Plan)

It is a project of the State based on an inter-ministerial approach and led by the Coordinating Council for Social Policy (Social Development Ministry). It is aimed at improving living conditions for vulnerable communities through an approach based on 4 pillars: the provision of health care services, infrastructure, social activities (workshops, sports) and production (productive undertakings, micro-credit). Inter-ministerial working groups including members of the Joint Chief of Staff's Operational Command have been established in each jurisdiction, and carry out different community-support activities at the request of the Ministry of Defence.

Activities developed between June 2013 and May 2014, under the coordination of the Secretariat for the Coordination of Military Assistance in Emergencies:

Medical assistance (together with the Health Ministry) assistance from doctors, pediatricians and clinicians.

Carpentry work

Vaccination of horses

Debris removal tasks

Chocolate production for events

### Industrial-Technological Hub for Defence

General Directorate of Military Production

"Brigadier San Martín" Argentine Plane Factory

Naval Hydrographic Service

Argentine Naval Industrial Complex

Institute of Scientific and Technical Research for Defence (CITEDEF)

National Geographic Institute

National Meteorological Service

The question of science and technology for defence that was raised by the aforementioned decree led to the creation - within the Ministry - of a **Secretariat of Science, Technology and Production for Defence**. It also returned the **General Directorate of Military Industries**, a body that had begun in defence and been passed in recent years to the Ministry of Planning, to the Defence Ministry.

### Ministries participating in Plan AHÍ

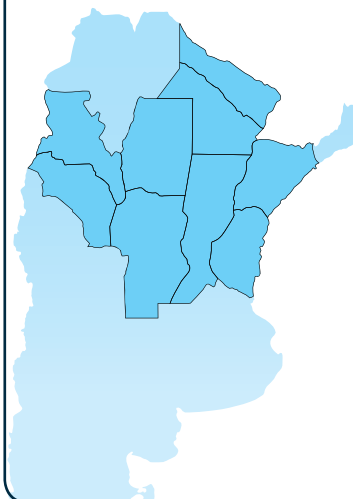
- Work
- Social Development
- Interior
- Planning
- Defence
- Security
- Health
- Education

**Sources:** Decree 636/2013, 2013-05-31, and compilation based on the Informe de la Secretaría de Coordinación Militar de Asistencia en Emergencias 2013-2014 and the website of the Ministry of Defence.

### Support Actions

| Type of Operation   | Location   | Actions   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Vessel Sanitation Campaign</b><br>(September 2013)       | Provincial localities in Corrientes, Chaco and Santa Fe. | 8 localities were visited with medical and ophthalmological attention and social development tasks carried out. |
| <b>Neighbourhood Improvement Operations</b><br>(April 2014) | Moreno, Buenos Aires province                            | Cleaning-up and painting in poor neighbourhoods   |

### Operation Northern Shield (Escudo Norte) – Border Surveillance



In mid-2011 a decree was issued establishing Operation Northern Shield in order to strengthen the surveillance and control of border areas, especially with regard to the entry of narcotics, contraband and human trafficking. It has a basic pillar in the Ministry of Security but it also includes the Ministry of Defence. The decree was extended in 2012 and again in 2013, with the term extended through to 2014.

The Ministry of Defence has implemented its participation through Operation Fortín II. The participation of the Armed Forces is under operational control of the Joint Chief of Staff and focuses on radar coverage and air operations (using aircraft from the Air Force and the Navy). In September 2013 the operation was strengthened with the deployment of 4,500 Army personnel to the border area.

**Sources:** Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, the website of the Ministry of Defence, Argentine Army, Navy and Air Force, and the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice. Decree N° 1091/2011, 269/2011, 2689/2012 and 2221/2013; communications by the Press Office of the Office of the President of the Nation; communication 107/13 of the Ministry of Defence.

### Participation in Peace Operations

| Current Missions             | Military Component |       |     |       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|
|                              | MEM                |       | MC  |       |
|                              | Men                | Women | Men | Women |
| MINURSO (Western Sahara)     | 3                  | -     | -   | -     |
| MINUSTAH (Haiti)             | -                  | -     | 529 | 38    |
| UNFICYP (Cyprus)             | -                  | -     | 247 | 18    |
| UNTSO (Israel and Palestine) | 3                  | -     | -   | -     |

MEM: Military mission experts, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers - MC: Military Contingent.

**Source:** Statistics of military and police contributions to UN operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), May 2014.

Argentina contributes 838 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, representing 13.72% of the total Latin American contribution.

CAECOPAZ, Argentine Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations, was created on June 27, 1995.

