

Bolivia



BASIC INFORMATION

Population **10,598,000**

Territorial Extension **1,098,580 km²**

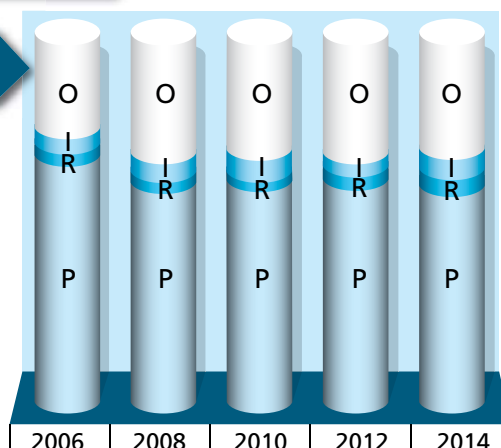
GDP 2014 (US\$) **33,616,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **34,078**

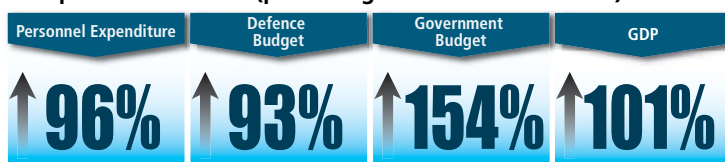
2014 Defence Budget (US\$) **490,559,378**

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

- Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30).
- Executive Branch Organization Act (N° 2446 - 2003/03/19).
- Law establishing institutional coordination mechanisms for the execution of integral development and border security policies (N° 100 - 2011/04/05).
- Law on the National System for Citizen Security "For a safe life" (N° 264 - 2012/08/01).
- Law for the control of firearms, munitions, explosives and other materials (N° 400 - 2013/09/18).
- Comprehensive Law to guarantee women a life free from violence (N° 348 - 2013/03/09).
- Law for the security and defence of the airspace (N° 521 - 2014/04/22).

Military Organization

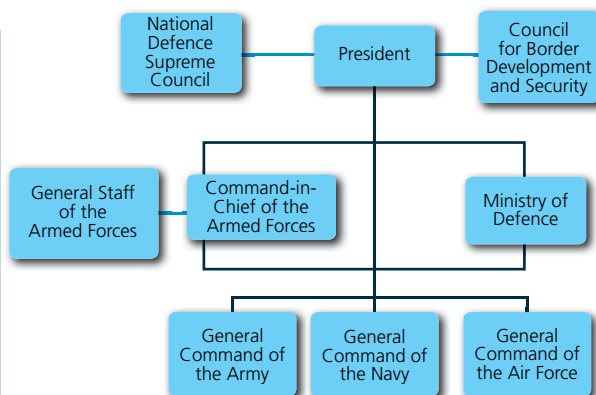
- Decree-Law on the Military Social Insurance Corporation (N° 11901 - 1974/10/21. Last amendment: Law N° 1732 - 29/11/1996).
- Decree-Law of Organization of Military Justice (N° 13321 - 1976/04/02).
- Manual on the Use of Force in case of Internal Conflict (Supreme Decree N° 27977 - 2005/01/14).

The border security act is especially focused on the 50km border and creates a Council for Border Development and Security.

The Airspace Security and Defence Law of 2014 aims to regulate measures and actions for the control, surveillance and defence of the airspace, establishing procedures for the interception of civilian aircraft and the employment of force against aircraft declared to be hostile, illegal or infracting the law.

In 2013 the Chamber of Deputies approved the increase of troops for 2014 to 9,243 personnel, responding to the creation of new military posts.

The Defence System



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship
— Command reporting line

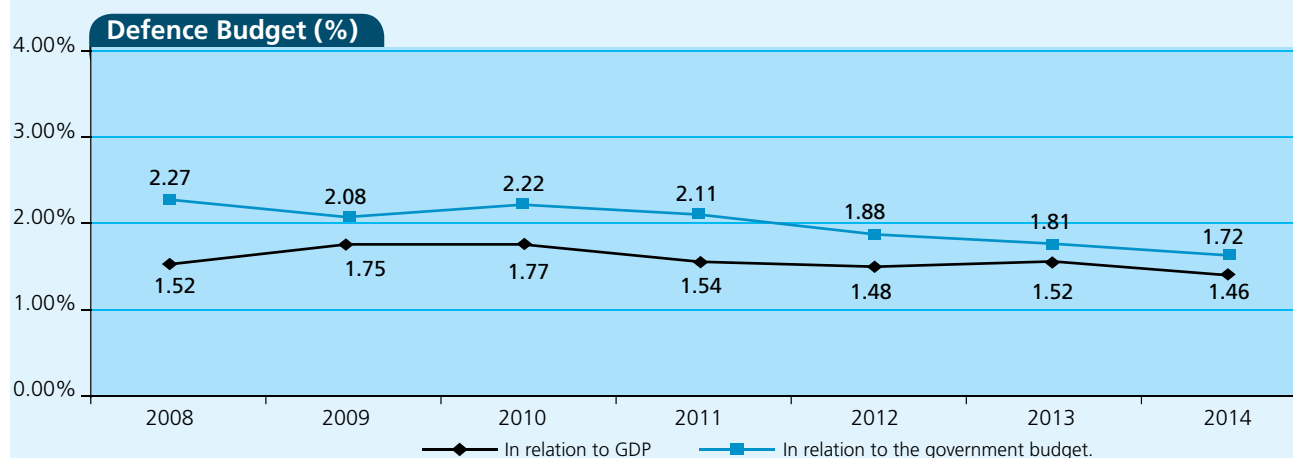
The Military High Command is the highest decision-making organ of the Armed Forces. It is composed of the President, the Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chairman of the General Staff, and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. They form the Supreme Council of National Defence, the highest advisory body. The President issues the orders to the Armed Forces through the Minister of Defence in political and administrative matters, and through the Commander-in-Chief in technical and operational matters. The Commander-in-Chief receives the advice of the General Staff. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

Source: Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (N° 1405 - 1992/12/30)

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 del presupuesto general del Estado 2014 (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (in US\$)	Government Budget (in US\$)	GDP (in US\$)
2008	254,520,509	11,203,635,538	16,699,000,000
2009	307,478,493	14,797,415,012	17,549,000,000
2010	336,894,359	15,202,917,715	19,086,000,000
2011	368,164,404	17,441,071,569	23,875,000,000
2012	400,819,204	21,274,475,553	27,012,000,000
2013	453,385,115	25,075,934,492	29,802,000,000
2014	490,559,378	28,485,360,070	33,616,000,000



Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Entities	Personnel	Non-personnel Services	Materials and Supplies	Others*	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence	1,867,018,318	324,372,045	455,220,138	132,487,739	2,779,098,240
Military Social Security Corporation **	82,757,192	50,953,719	38,541,078	234,243,324	406,495,313
Military School of Engineering **	14,318,130	49,457,284	12,119,615	55,773,152	131,668,181
Engineering Command of the Army **	2,762,036	13,257,623	6,865,061	7,340,920	30,225,640
National Naval Hydrography Service **	171,802	537,292	390,346	647,372	1,746,812
National Aerial Photography Service **	368,691	2,373,966	889,659	11,005,762	14,638,078
Geodesic Maps Service **	619,124	190,980	103,505	0	913,609
Supreme Council of Pluri-National Defence**	316,672	49,620	85,171	0	451,463
TOTAL	1,968,331,965	441,192,529	514,214,573	441,498,269	3,365,237,336

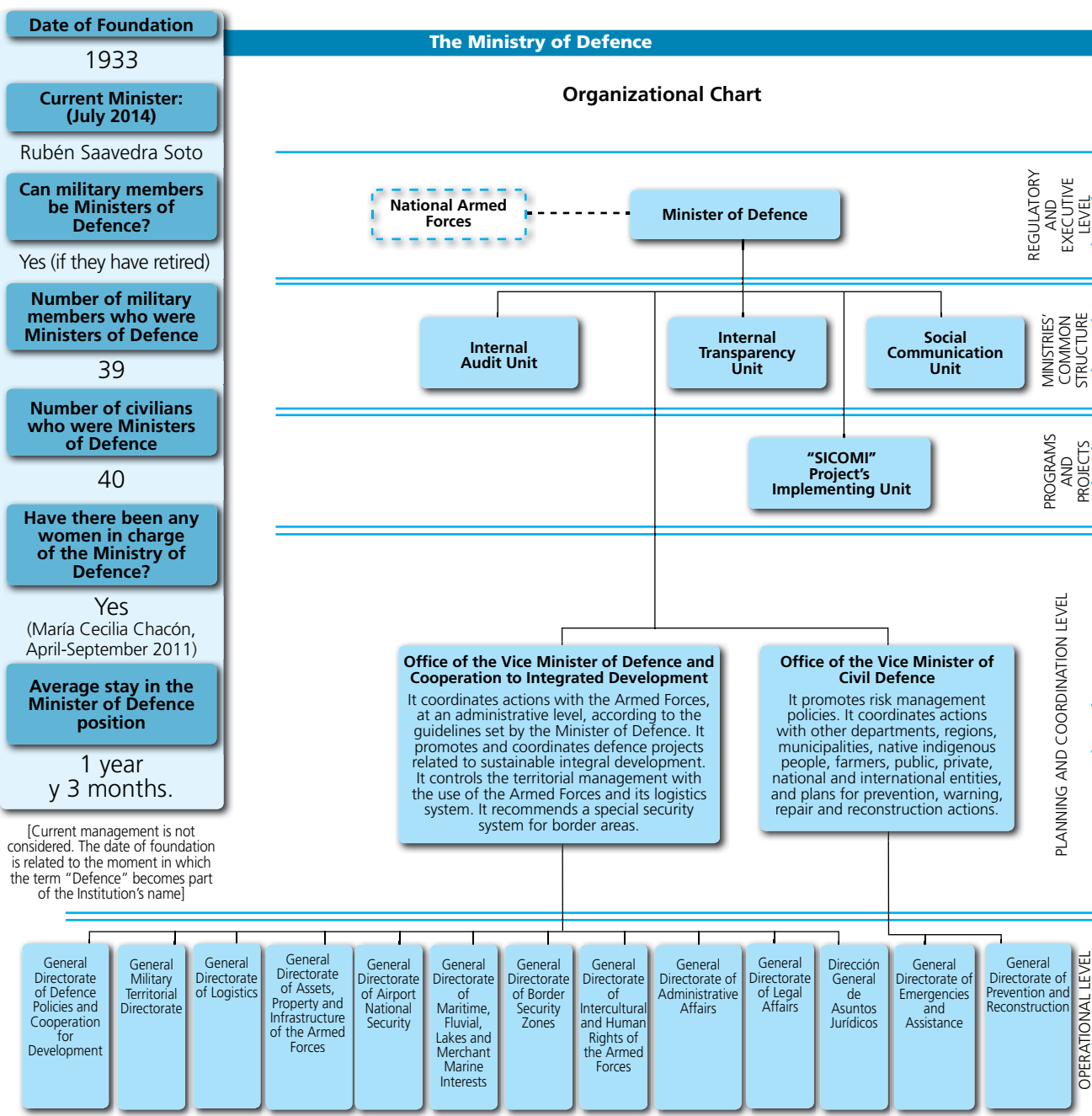
* Includes real assets, financial assets, public debt services, transfers, taxes, royalties, and other expenses. The financial assets of the Military Social Security Corporation are not taken into consideration

** Institutions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

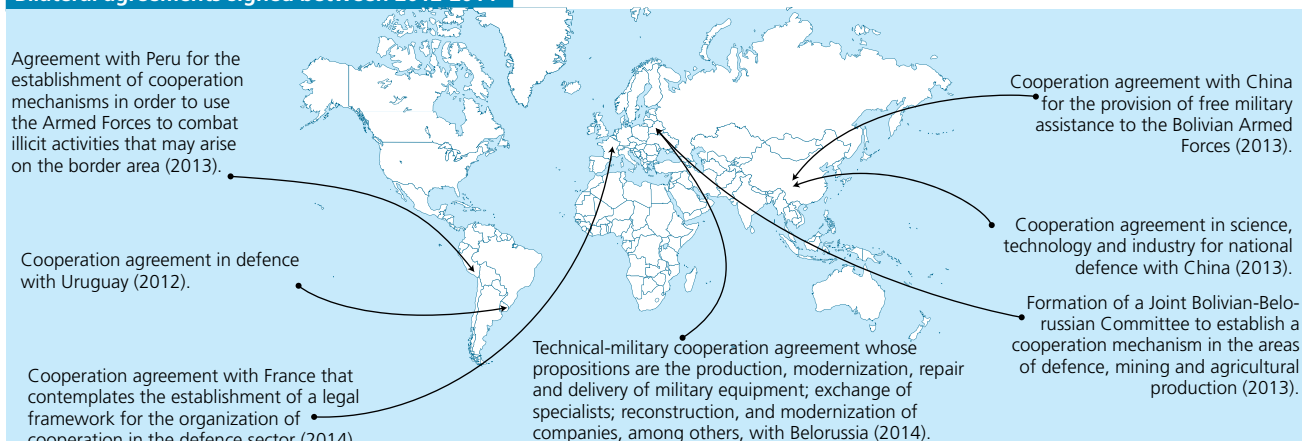
Source: Compilation based on *Ley del presupuesto general del Estado* from 2006 to 2014. The Government Budget is considered as that passed in the aforementioned law. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Real assets"

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 dollar value considered herein corresponds to the exchange rate given by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of June, the 2014 exchange rate average is 6.91 Bolivianos, based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Bolivia. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency. Expressions in Bold Type (Table) make reference to the various defence budget items, which can be found in a sector-based or institutional classification of the Budget Act.



Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014



Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence of Uruguay. *Memoria Institucional* (2013) and *Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas Parcial* (2014) of the Bolivian Ministry of Defence.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces have the fundamental mission of defending and maintaining the independence, security and the stability of the Nation, its national honour and sovereignty; ensuring the supremacy of the Political Constitution, guaranteeing the stability of the legally-established Government and cooperating in the comprehensive development of the country.

(Constitution, Sec. 244).



Specific Missions

Army

- Defend the sovereignty and the integrity of the national territory.
- Guarantee land security and cooperate with maintaining the public order as instructed by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Take part in the integration of the national territory by building and opening roads, motorways and other access ways.
- Occupy, protect and support the development of national borders.
- Protect vital areas and cities of the country.
- Carry out specific missions with the support of the Air Force and/or the Naval Force.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation, according to the guidelines of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the country in coordination with other Forces, enhancing, fostering and protecting national development.
- Create and edit geographic and political maps of the national territory.
- Protect the sources of production and legally constituted services, as well as the natural resources and ecological preservation within the national territory.

Navy

- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of river, marine and lake interests of the Nation.
- Guarantee free navigation for Merchant Marine in seas, rivers and lakes controlling the right to use the territorial sea, adjacent areas, continental shelf and seabed.
- Contribute to the empowerment of the Nation in coordination with the other Services, enhancing, fostering and protecting military, merchant and private shipping.
- Create the national hydrographical maps.
- Prevent and repress acts of piracy in navigation, trade and fishing.
- Carry out specific missions supporting the Army and/or Air Force.
- Actively participate in the comprehensive development of the Nation according to the guidelines issued by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Exercise competence and jurisdiction on territorial waters, ports and naval facilities in accordance with the regulations established in the Fluvial, Maritime, and Lake Navigation Act.

Air Force

- Ensure the sovereignty and defence of the national air space.
- Reach and maintain a position of supremacy in the air space, enabling the execution of a deterrent action on a given enemy.
- Contribute to the integration of the national territory by means of air transport services.
- Carry out the necessary and timely airlift to support all military national defence operations.
- Execute specific missions to support the Army and/or Navy.
- Actively participate in the integral development of the Nation, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Permanently survey and repress acts of piracy in military and civil air navigation.
- Protect and foster the development of military and civil aviation, infrastructure, aerospace industry and institutes of aerospace scientific research of the Nation.



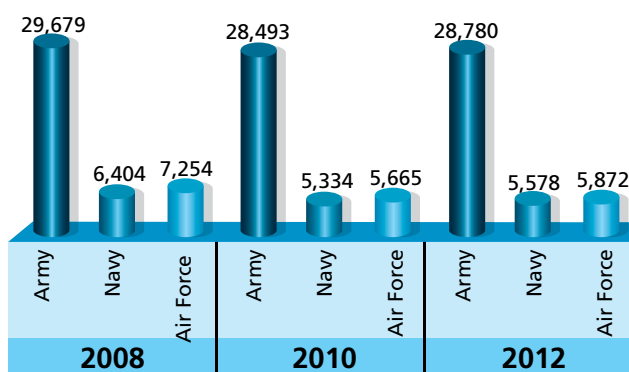
Border Presence

The government has provided for an increased presence of the Army in border regions, installing Forward Military Checkpoints through the deployment of troops to the Apolo and San Fermín communities, in order to guarantee sovereignty and support the fight against illegal activities in the region. Furthermore, of the projected increase for 2014 of 9,234 soldiers, an estimated 3,136 troops will be sent to the First Division, stationed in the town of Uyuni, to support border protection.

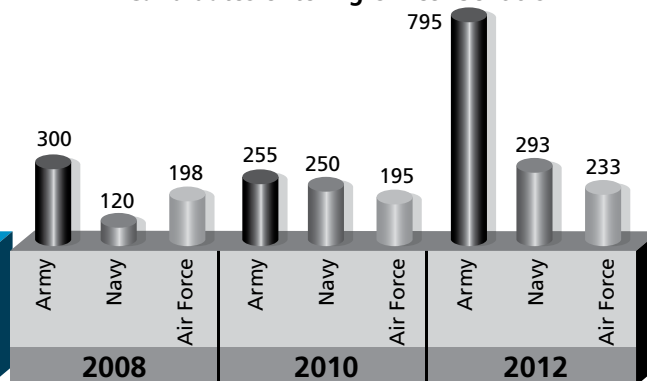
Army			Navy			Air Force		
Women	Rank	Men	Women	Rank	Men	Women	Rank	Men
--	Army General	--	--	Admiral	1	--	General of the Armed Forces	--
--	Major General	7	--	Vice Admiral	3	--	Aerial Division General	4
1	Brigadier General	24	--	Rear Admiral	6	--	Aerial Brigade General	12
30	Colonel	448	--	Captain	160	--	Colonel	146
2	Lieutenant Colonel	426	--	Commander	120	--	Lieutenant Colonel	159
--	Major	281	--	Lieutenant Commander	98	--	Major	98
--	Captain	360	--	Senior Grade Lieutenant	158	--	Captain	72
35	Lieutenant	603	--	Junior Grade Lieutenant	192	--	Lieutenant	152
130	Second Lieutenant	797	5	Ensign	194	34	Second Lieutenant	258
--	NCO Master	34	--	NCO Master	25	--	NCO Master	70
--	NCO Major	473	--	NCO Major	120	--	NCO Major	181
--	First NCO	307	--	First NCO	149	--	First NCO	186
--	Second NCO	517	--	Second NCO	200	--	Second NCO	282
--	NCO	712	--	NCO	139	--	NCO	243
--	First Sergeant	1,022	--	First Sergeant	112	29	First Sergeant	273
77	Second Sergeant	760	--	Second Sergeant	310	86	Second Sergeant	251
110	Sergeant	575	54	Sergeant	256	70	Sergeant	173
--	Soldiers	14,834	--	Mariners	2,681	--	Soldiers	3,751
385		22,180	59		4,924	219		6,311
22,565			4,983			6,530		
34,078								

Source: Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (Nº 1405 - 1992/12/30) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).

Armed Forces Personnel

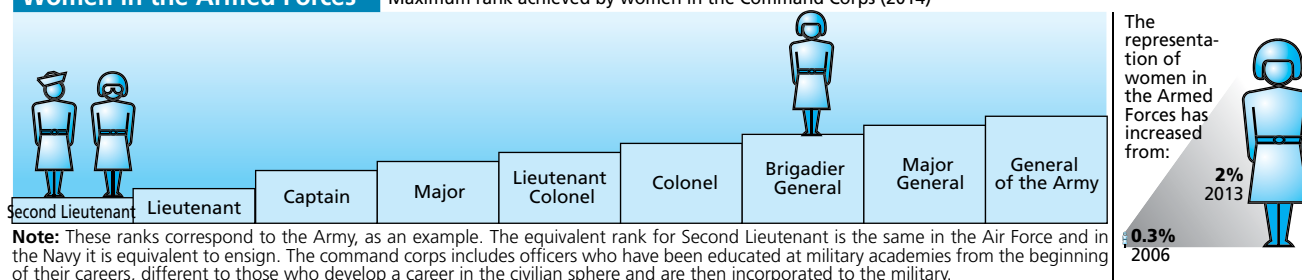


Candidates entering Officer Schools



Women in the Armed Forces

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



Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Second Lieutenant is the same in the Air Force and in the Navy it is equivalent to ensign. 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.

Source: Compilation on the basis on the *Memoria Institucional de Ministerio de Defensa* (2013) and the *Audiencia de Rendición de Cuentas Parcial de la Gestión del Ministerio de Defensa* (2013).

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 2 % (663) are women.

Military Service

It is mandatory for all men of military age (18 – 22 years of age). Soldiers and sailors are paid a daily stipend.

Alternative Military Service

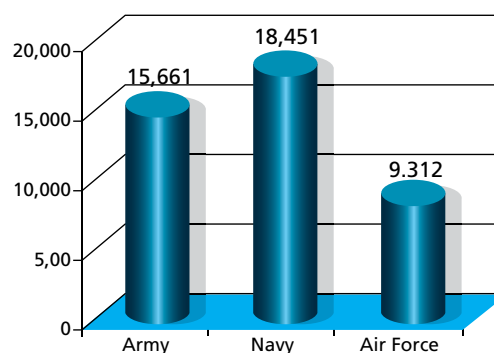
Alternative Military Service (AMS) based in search and rescue is an alternative option to traditional military service, carrying out search and rescue of aircraft in distress or following accidents, or following natural disasters through search and assistance activities to those affected. This form has a 2 year duration.

Voluntary pre-Military Service

Allows young men and women currently in their 3rd and 4th years of secondary school to engage voluntarily in service during their weekends. Its aim is to contribute to the education and training of these young persons and also to prepare them for defence and natural disaster response activities. It has a one year duration.

In 2014, for each young person aged over 18 undergoing military service, another between 15 and 18 trained enlisted themselves for pre-military service (ratio: 0.92)

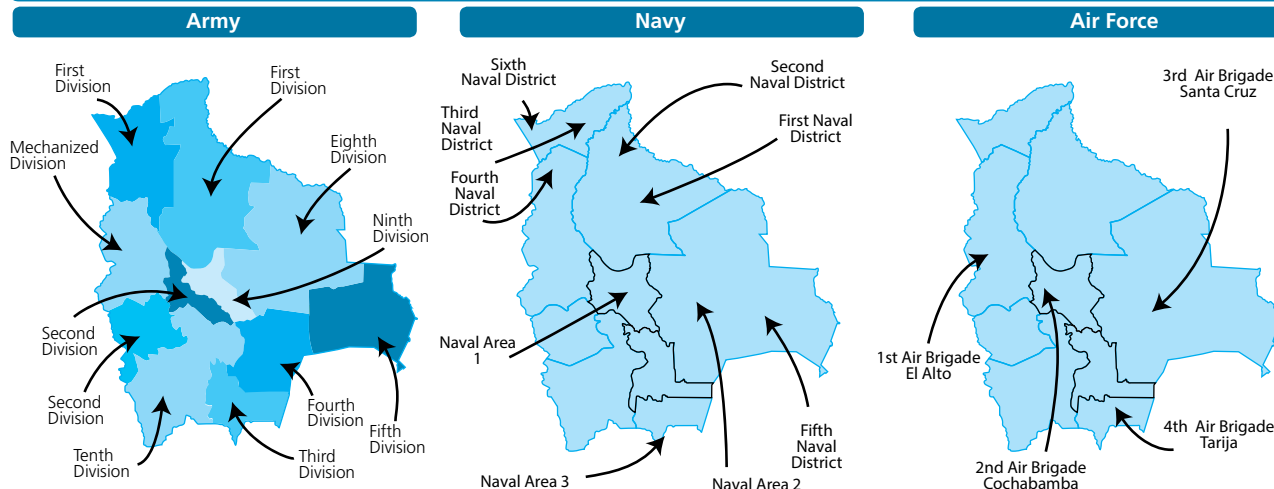
Military and Pre-Military Service Personnel



Of the 19,511 persons entering pre-military service in 2014, 20% were female. The relationship between those enlisted in each of the forces was:

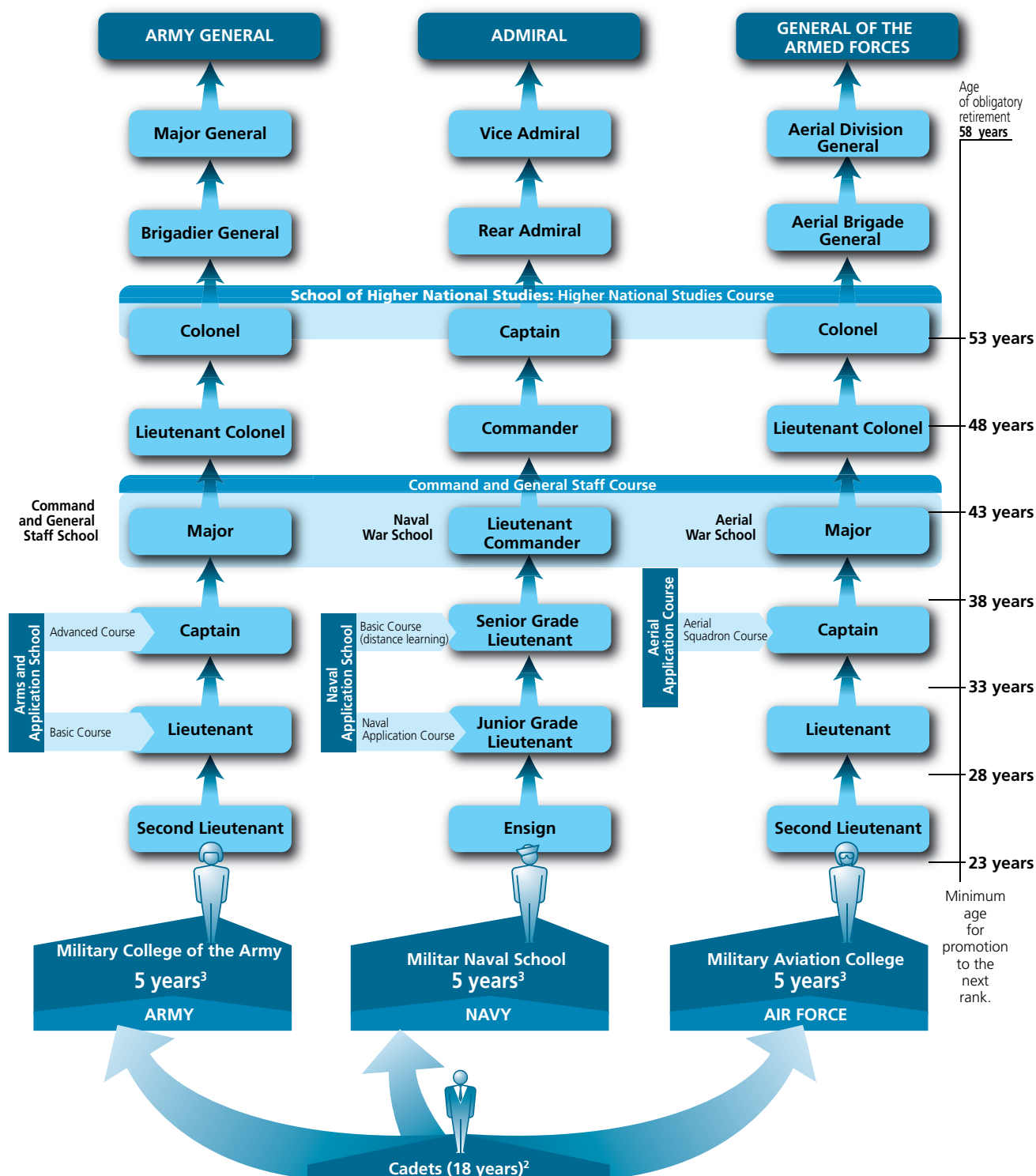
26% in the Army
18% in the Air Force
10% in the Navy

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



Source: Compilation based on the website of the Navy, the *Libro Blanco de Defensa* and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Education and the Military Career

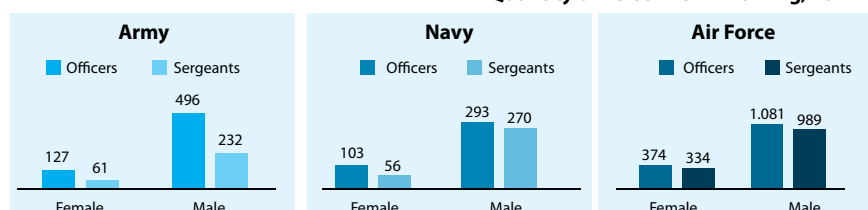
Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies ⁽¹⁾

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 has been considered for comparative purposes.

3 From 2010, all new cadets of the Military College of the Army take complementary courses in the Military Engineering School.

Quantity of Personnel in Training, 2014



Source: Compilation based on the Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación (Nº 1.405 – 1992/12/30) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Defence and National and International Community

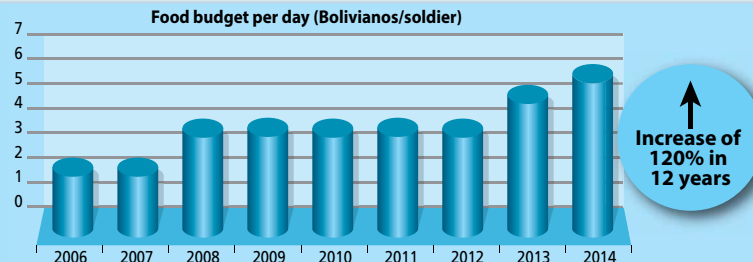
Activities in which the defence is related to:

Education
Health
Development
Hydrocarbon and Energy
Security

Between 2012-2014 there were three main areas in which the Armed Forces engage:

- Broadening the program "Living Well in the Barracks" – improving the infrastructure of the barracks.
- Adaptation of the capacities of the Armed Forces to the increase in personnel, which will be destined in particular to the border areas.
- Increasing international technical cooperation, highlighting the establishment of a Joint Commission with Belorussia, meetings of the Technical Commission with Russia, and technological cooperation with China.

In 2013, the "Living Well in the Barracks" program, which was initiated in 2013, was amplified. Its objective is to guarantee decent living conditions for soldiers and marines completing obligatory military service. Within the framework of this plan, dorms, canteens, hygienic services and other military installations across the country were refurbished. One can also highlight the increase in the budget for meals for the conscripts, which increased from 4.5 bolivianos per day in 2008 to 6.6 in 2014.



Support Activities carried out by the Army in 2013

First Division

Personnel employed: 2,041

In health campaigns (50), fumigation (267), vaccination (552), cleaning (689) and preventive conferences (314).

Mechanized Division

Personnel employed: 5,114

In health campaigns (66), fumigation (344), vaccination (3,443), cleaning (523) and preventive conferences (738).

Seventh Division

Personnel employed: 779

In health campaigns (162), fumigation (73), vaccination (278), cleaning (104) and preventive conferences (162).

Second Division

Personnel employed: 1,605

In health campaigns (64), fumigation (2,159), vaccination (1,526), cleaning (104) and preventive conferences (807).

Tenth Division

Personnel employed: 1,228

In health campaigns (113), fumigation (114), vaccination (461), cleaning (486) and preventive conferences (54).

Third Division

Personnel employed: 2,145

In health campaigns (404), fumigation (94), vaccination (799), cleaning (136) and preventive conferences (712).

Sixth Division

Personnel employed: 3,470

In health campaigns (152), fumigation (1,546), vaccination (534), cleaning (1,086) and preventive conferences (152).

Eighth Division

Personnel employed: 2,710

In fumigation (689), vaccination (1,164) and cleaning (857).

Fifth Division

Personnel employed: 1,506

In fumigation (359), vaccination (488), cleaning (580) and preventive conferences (79).

Ninth Division

Personnel employed: 3,600

In health campaigns (1,467), fumigation (334), vaccination (1,376), cleaning (180) and preventive conferences (243).

Fourth Division

Personnel employed: 22

In health campaigns (22).

Distribution of Bonds by the Army, 2013

Amounts	
Army units	68
Payment points	210
Quantity of instructors employed	630
Beneficiaries paid	302,438
Juancito Pinto Bond	
Army units	67
Army units	12,286
Beneficiaries paid	1,339,310

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

International Technical Cooperation

Russian-Bolivia Technical-Military Committee

Progress has been made in cooperation with the completion of the second session of the Meeting of Russian-Bolivia Technical-Military Cooperation.

Cooperation Agreement in Science and Technology with China

The Minister of Defence of Bolivia and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bolivia signed a Cooperation Agreement on Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence. Through this the countries have established a cooperation mechanism for information exchange and ensuring joint development. Bolivia also launched its first satellite in 2013 Tupac Katari, in cooperation with China.

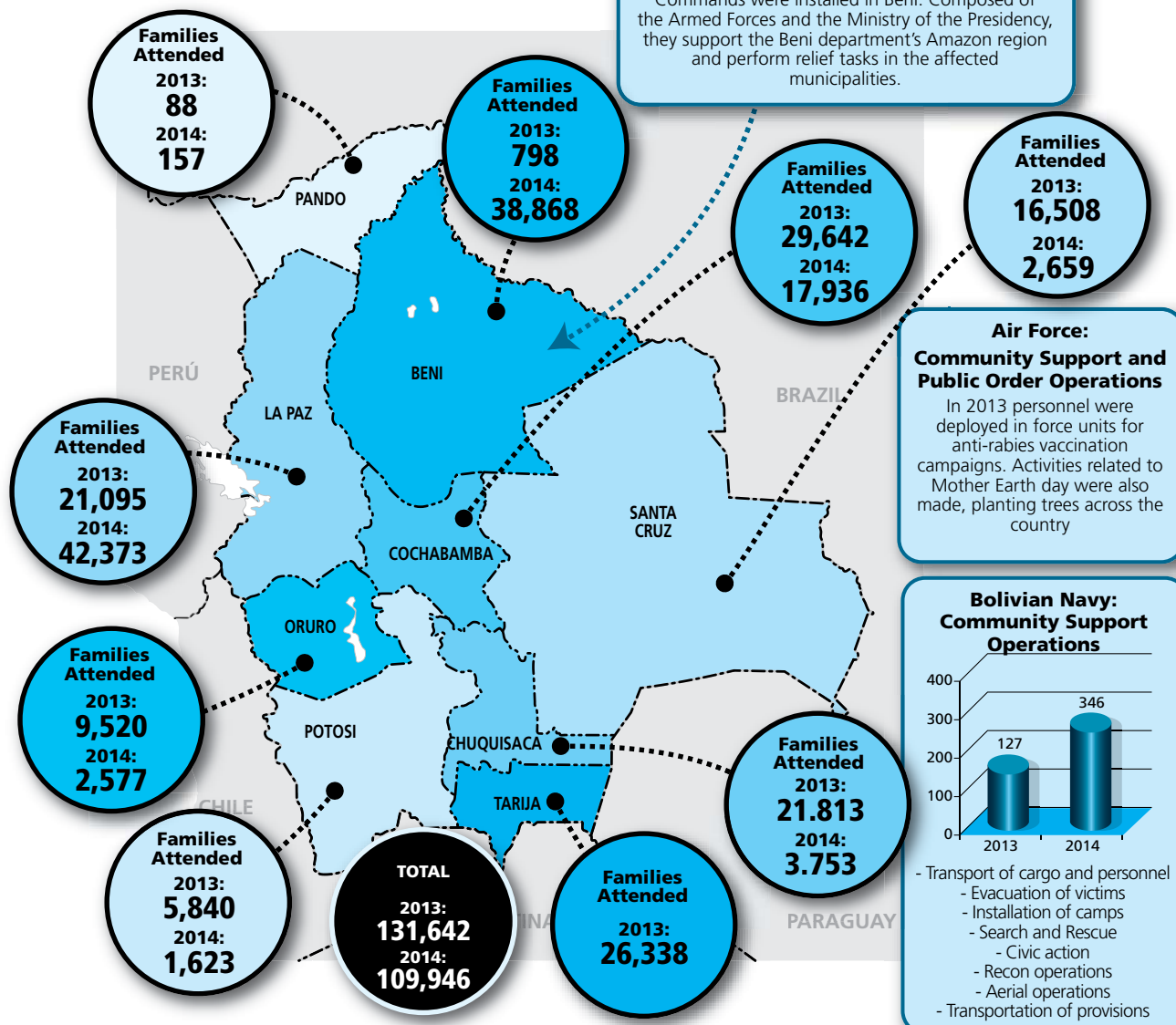
Joint Belorussian Committee – Bolivia

Through the commitment signed in 2013, the countries have agreed to establish a Joint Commission for attention to topics that are of interest to both countries. Under the responsibility of the Commission is the coordination and discussion of activities in the area of defence.

Source: Memoria Institucional (2013), Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas Parcial (2013 and 2014), Boletín Informativo, Year 5 N° 39 (January-February 2014) and Boletín Informativo, Year 5 N° 43 (April 2014) of the Ministry of Defence.

Defence and National and International Community

In support of the community, and according to the strategic pillar of risk management, between January 2013 and June 2014 numerous families were assisted following a variety of different events and emergencies, such as overflowing rivers, landslides, hail, heavy rain, and floods.



Source: Ley de seguridad y defensa del espacio aéreo (N° 521 – 2014/04/22). Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa (2013), Audiencia Pública de Rendición de Cuentas Parcial (2014) and the website of the Ministry of Defence of Bolivia.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	197	12
MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo)	9	1	-	-
UNAMID (Darfur)	1	-	-	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	3	-	1	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	-	2	1	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	2	1	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	2	1	-	-

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

Bolivia contributes 233 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, representing 3.81% of the total Latin American contribution.

COMPEBOL, The Center of Peacekeeping Operations of the Bolivian Army, was created on January 23rd 2007.



Source: Statistics of military and police personnel contributions to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014.