

# Chile



Population **17,748.000**

Territorial Extension **756,100 km<sup>2</sup>**

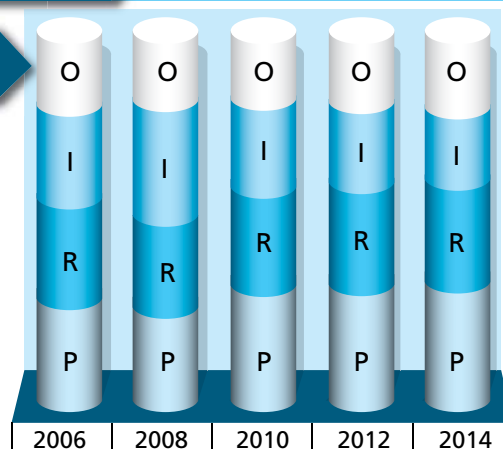
GDP 2014 (US\$) **263,115,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **59,031**

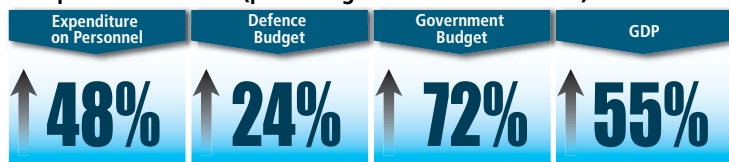
Defence Budget (US\$) **5,511,299,093**

## Defence Budget Breakdown

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



## Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



## National Legislation

### Systems and Concepts

- Act that dictates regulations on mobilization (N° 18953 - 1990/03/09). Last amendment N° 20477 - 2010/12/30).
- Act that establishes rules on Chilean troops' involvement in peace operations (N° 19067 - 1991/07/01. Last amendment: Act N° 20297 - 2008/12/13).
- Act on the National Intelligence System (N° 19974 - 2004/10/02).
- Ministry of National Defence Organization Statute (N° 20424 - 2010/02/04. Last amendment: DFL N° - 2011/03/11).
- Act on the creation of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (N° 20502 - 2011/02/21).

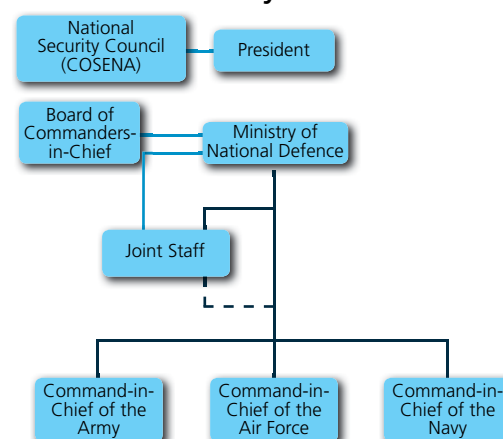
### Military Organization

- Code of Military Justice (Decree-Law N° 806 - 1925/12/23. Last amendment: Act N° 20477 - 2010/12/30).
- Reserved Copper Law (N° 13196 - 1958/01/01).\*
- Act authorizing the President of the Republic the disposition of State-owned lands and real estate used by the Armed Forces (N° 17174 - 1969/08/21. Last amendment: DL N° 1195 - 1975/11/01).
- Act on rules for the execution of works designated for exclusive military use (N° 17502 - 1971/11/12).
- Decree-Law on the recruiting and mobilization of the Armed Forces (N° 2306 - 1978/09/12. Last amendment: Law N° 20045 - 2005/03/10).
- Decree Law of the Military Public Ministry (N° 3425 - 1980/06/14).
- Organic Law on ASMAR, Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Company (N° 18296 - 1984/02/07. Last Amendment: Act N° 18899 - 1989/12/30).
- Organic Law on ENAER, Chile's National Aeronautical Company (N° 18297 - 1984/03/16. Last amendment: Act N° 19113 - 1992/01/14).
- Decree that establishes regulations on the constitution, mission, reporting and responsibilities of the Armed Forces (DS N° 272 - 1985/03/16).
- Act on National Defence Staff Pension System (N° 18458 - 11/11/1985. Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Act for Armed Forces' social welfare service Statute (N° 18712 - 1988/06/04).
- Act establishing the authority of the Army Military Industry and Engineering Command (N° 18723 - 1988/07/12).
- Organic Law on FAMAE, Army factories and arsenals (N° 18912 - 1990/02/16).
- Constitutional Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 18948 - 1990/02/27. Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Act on the Armed Forces Health System (N° 19465 - 1996/08/02. Last amendment: N° 20735 - 2014/03/12).
- Decree having force of law which establishes the statutes of the Armed Forces Staff (DFL N° 1 - 1997/10/27. Last amendment: N° 20672 - 2013/06/14).
- Act that modernizes the mandatory military service (N° 20045 - 2005/09/10).
- Act on staff and professional troops of the Armed Forces (N° 20303 - 2008/12/04).
- Act of war crimes and crimes against humanity (N° 20357 - 2009/07/18).

\* By July 2014 the Ministry of Defence had sent a new draft law to reform the Copper Reserve Law to Congress.

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 del sector público 2014* (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

## Defence System



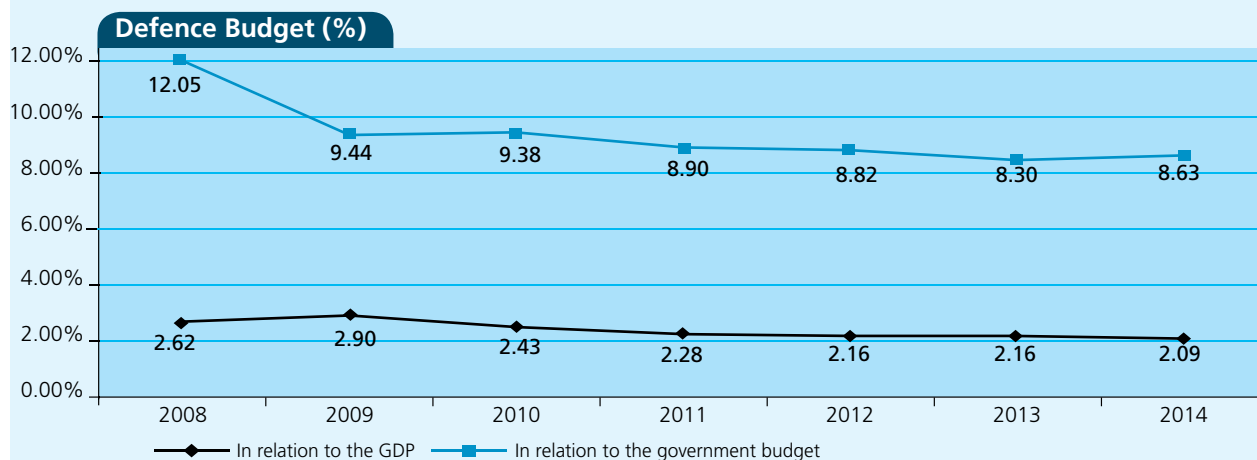
— Advisory and assistance functional relationship  
— Command reporting line  
- - - Joint planning and management relationship

The President may request the advice of the National Security Council, composed of the Chairmen of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the General Director of Carabineros and the General Comptroller of the Republic. The Armed Forces are under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Defence. The Minister is advised by the Commanders in Chief Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commanders of the Armed Forces, and the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint preparation and employment of the Armed Forces. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation on the basis of the Political Constitutions, the *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 - 04/02/2010) and *Libro de la Defensa Nacional* (2010).

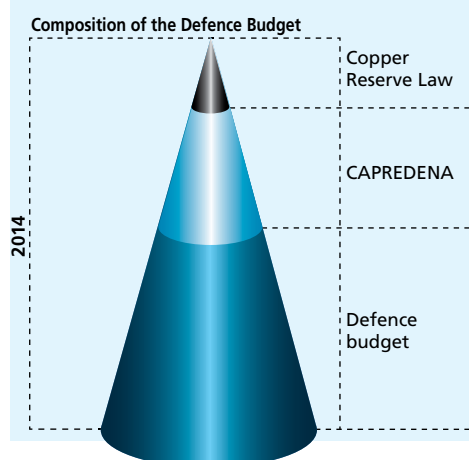
## Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	4,459,645,809	37,017,804,099	169,919,000,000
2009	4,353,450,717	46,105,933,786	150,361,000,000
2010	4,778,329,754	50,953,560,313	196,451,000,000
2011	5,531,192,182	62,138,177,229	243,049,000,000
2012	5,878,940,198	66,659,941,564	272,119,000,000
2013	5,975,561,311	71,979,388,315	276,975,000,000
2014	5,511,299,093	63,836,651,099	263,115,000,000



## Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Items	Personnel*	Consumer Goods and Services	Other**	TOTAL
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>				
Office of the Under Secretary for the Armed Forces	6,540,797,238	2,668,502,340	592,544,000	9,801,843,578
Office of the Under Secretary for Defence	1,866,744,121	577,493,890	893,244,708	3,337,482,719
Joint Staff	595,532,571	790,196,967	20,883,543,732	22,269,273,269
Army of Chile	401,769,077,784	71,422,238,059	11,116,598,093	484,307,913,936
Health Organizations	32,054,963,000	24,700,032,000	8,277,743,000	65,032,738,000
Military Industry Organizations	2,414,860,000	974,642,000	411,164,000	3,800,666,000
Navy of Chile	261,821,974,055	95,249,092,593	7,712,980,375	364,784,047,023
General Directorate of Maritime Territory	14,099,869,000	31,094,507,000	15,681,268,000	60,875,644,000
Directorate of Health Services	23,534,068,000	35,801,028,000	5,466,549,000	64,801,645,000
Air Force of Chile (FACH)	156,298,117,388	65,935,635,541	4,814,190,366	227,047,943,294
FACH Health Organisms	11,094,591,000	13,232,417,000	1,463,555,000	25,790,563,000
General Directorate of National Mobilization	1,152,742,000	1,179,105,000	3,105,829,000	5,437,676,000
Military Geographic Institute	2,163,544,000	1,266,289,000	236,621,000	3,666,454,000
Hydrography and Oceanography Service of the Navy	2,057,602,000	1,668,596,000	564,134,000	4,290,332,000
General Directorate of Civil Aviation	72,834,688,000	21,590,167,000	72,628,154,000	167,053,009,000
FACH Aerial Photography Service	823,752,000	1,324,125,000	73,246,000	2,221,123,000
<b>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</b>				
Retirement Fund for National Defence (Caja de Previsión de la Defensa Nacional)	871,912,355,000	2,651,942,000	124,024,841,000	998,589,138,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,863,035,277,157</b>	<b>372,126,009,390</b>	<b>277,946,205,273</b>	<b>2,513,107,491,820</b>
<b>Extra-budgetary funds</b>				
<b>Codefco-Copper Reserve Law</b>				<b>573,220,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3,086,327,491,820</b>



\* Includes supply of social services.

\*\* Current and capital transfers, tax payments, other current expenses, acquisition of financial and non-financial assets, investment initiatives, loans, debt service and cash final balance. CAPREDENA's acquisition of financial assets and loans are not considered.

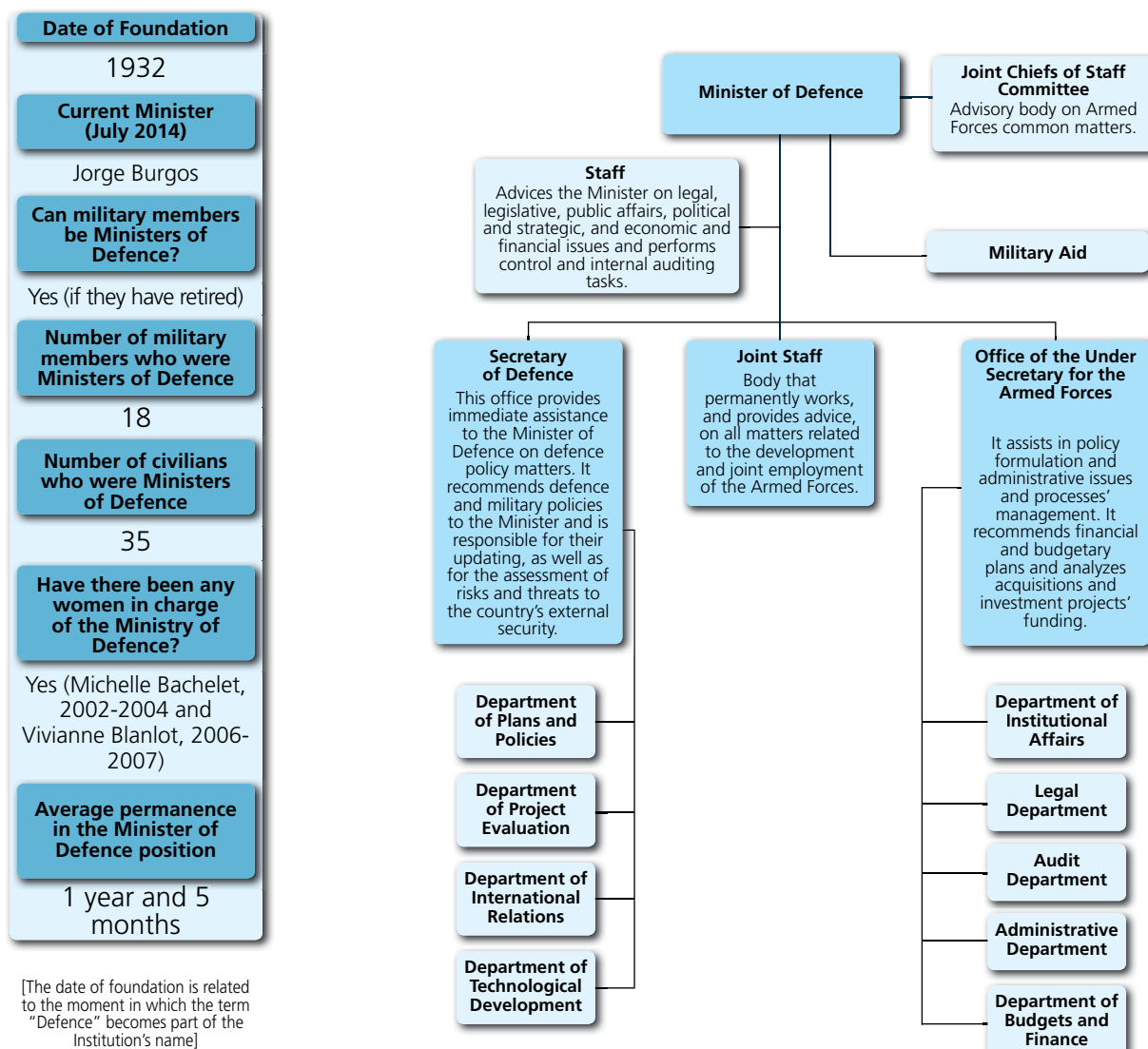
**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto del sector público* from 2008 to 2014. 2012. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Acquisition of non-financial assets" and "Investment initiatives", and revenues for the Reserved Copper Law.

Extra-budgetary funds: *Estadísticas de las Finanzas Públicas y Estado de Operaciones de Gobierno: 1990 -2011. Gobierno Central Extrapresupuestario*. Budget Directorate, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Chile.

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. In the case of tables expressed in national currency for the budget amounts expressed in dollars, an average exchange rate of 552.91 as of June has been used; this rate was calculated based on figures provided by the Central Bank of Chile. 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.

## The Ministry of National Defence

## Organizational Chart



## Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014

Technical Cooperation Agreement in Defence, with Guatemala (2013).

Act of commitment between the Air Forces to increase cooperation in natural disaster response procedures and academic exchange between the war colleges, with Colombia (2013).

Memorandum of Understanding with Chile for the incorporation of a Salvadoran military contingent within the Chilean Battalion in MINUSTAH, with El Salvador (2013).

Supplementary Agreement on Bilateral Military Cooperation with El Salvador (2013).

Supplementary Agreement on Bilateral Military Cooperation with El Salvador (2013).

Partnership Agreement on Cyber Defence with Spain (2013).

Defence cooperation agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina (2014).

Agreement for the Development of plans for bilateral cooperation with Italy (2014).

Joint statement in order to impulse permanent functioning in areas related to defence and develop bilateral cooperation initiatives, with Ecuador (2014).

Joint Declaration intended to encourage cooperation on cyber defence through the creation of a Bilateral Group, and deepen cooperation in military assistance following emergencies, with Argentina (2014).

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Decreto que aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 248 – 2012/01/27); *Ley del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (N° 20424 – 2010/02/04. Last amendment: DFL N°1 – 2011/03/11); and websites of the Ministries of Defence of Chile, Guatemala, and El Salvador; *Informe de labores de El Salvador* (June 2012 – May 2013).

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The Armed Forces exist for the defence of the Motherland and are essential to national security. Maintenance of public order during elections and referendums corresponds to the Armed Forces. (Political Constitution, Sec. 101 and 18).

The General Mission of the Armed Forces is to contribute to the protection of sovereignty and the maintenance of territorial integrity, as well as providing protection to the population, institutions and the country's vital resources against any external threat or pressure. Also, cooperate with the military forces of other countries in bilateral or multilateral initiatives, always in accordance with the national interest.

(Libro de la Defensa Nacional, 2010).



### Specific Missions

#### Army

The *raison d'être* of the Army is to contribute in a substantial manner to preserving peace. Its main mission is to ensure national sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity and protect the people, institutions and vital resources of the country, in the face of any external threat or aggression, as well as to become an important tool of Chile's foreign policy.

It participates and contributes in many ways and varied intensity in international security and cooperation according to the national interest in compliance with international treaties.



#### Navy

Its mission is to contribute to safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintain security of the Nation, and promote national development and support national interests abroad.



#### Air Force

The mission of the Air Force is to defend the country through the control and use of the air space, the participation in surface warfare and support to the national and friendly forces.

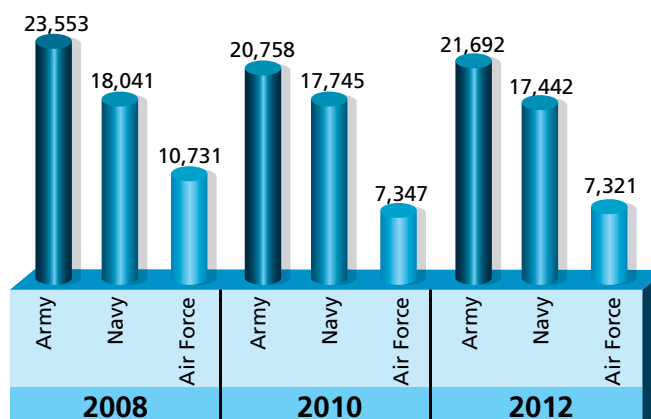
Likewise, in times of peace, it fulfils cooperation activities to support the national development, international projection, and cooperation to deterrence, among others.

The Joint Staff is responsible for the military command of ground, naval, air and joint forces assigned to operations according to the national defence secondary planning. It has command over the troops and various means involved in peace missions.

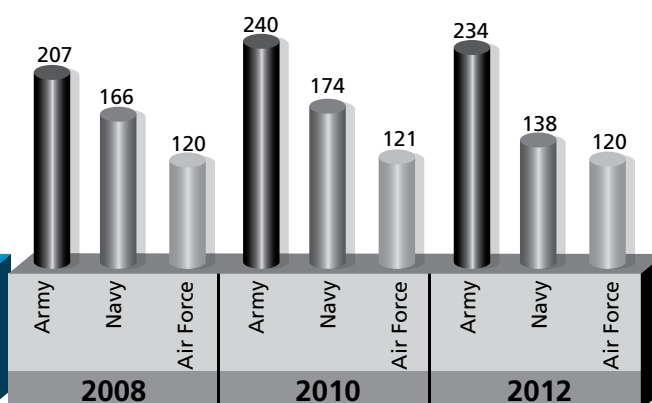
## Armed Forces Personnel 2014

Army			Navy			Air Force		
Women	Grade	Men	Women	Grade	Men	Women	Grade	Men
0	Army General	1	0	Admiral	1	0	General of the Air Force	1
0	Major General	8	0	Vice Admiral	6	0	Air Force General	6
0	Brigadier General	36	0	Rear Admiral	24	0	Air Force Brigadier General	20
0	Brigadier	0	0	Captain	0	0	Commodore	4
2	Colonel	293	0	Commander	161	1	Air Force Colonel	83
10	Lieutenant Colonel	438	0	Lieutenant Commander	297	5	Lieutenant Colonel	151
104	Major	816	15	Lieutenant Senior Grade	428	11	Squadron Commander	223
157	Captain	817	6	Lieutenant	474	37	Squadron Captain	289
127	Lieutenant	558	0	Lieutenant Junior Grade	437	40	Lieutenant	183
70	Second Lieutenant	340	66	Second Lieutenant	253	31	Second Lieutenant	178
20	Ensign	146	17	Ensign	102	16	Ensign	63
1	NCO Major	218	0	NCO Major	108	118	NCO Major	2
5	NCO	1,411	23	NCO	951	621	NCO	38
9	First Sergeant	919	200	First Sergeant	1,907	706	First Sergeant	33
79	Second Sergeant	1,710	419	Second Sergeant	3,283	1,104	Second Sergeant	3
318	First Corporal	5,104	194	First Corporal	2,756	1,394	First Corporal	32
618	Second Corporal	4,825	217	Second Corporal	3,270	1,141	Second Corporal	64
330	Corporal	2,467	285	First Marine / Soldier	1,857	746	Corporal	192
777	Troops	9,417	0	Troops	550	260	Professional Soldier	0
2,627		29,524	1,442		16,865	0	Troops	777
Total Army		32,151	Total NAy		18,307	Total Air Force		8,573

### Armed Forces Personnel (Officers and NCOs)

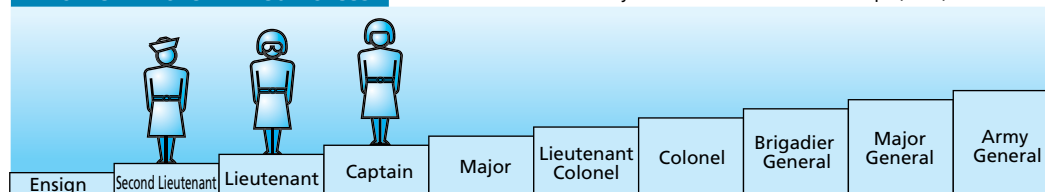


### Candidates entering Officer Schools



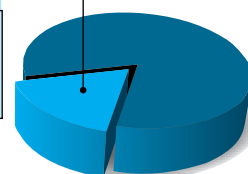
### Women in the Armed Forces

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

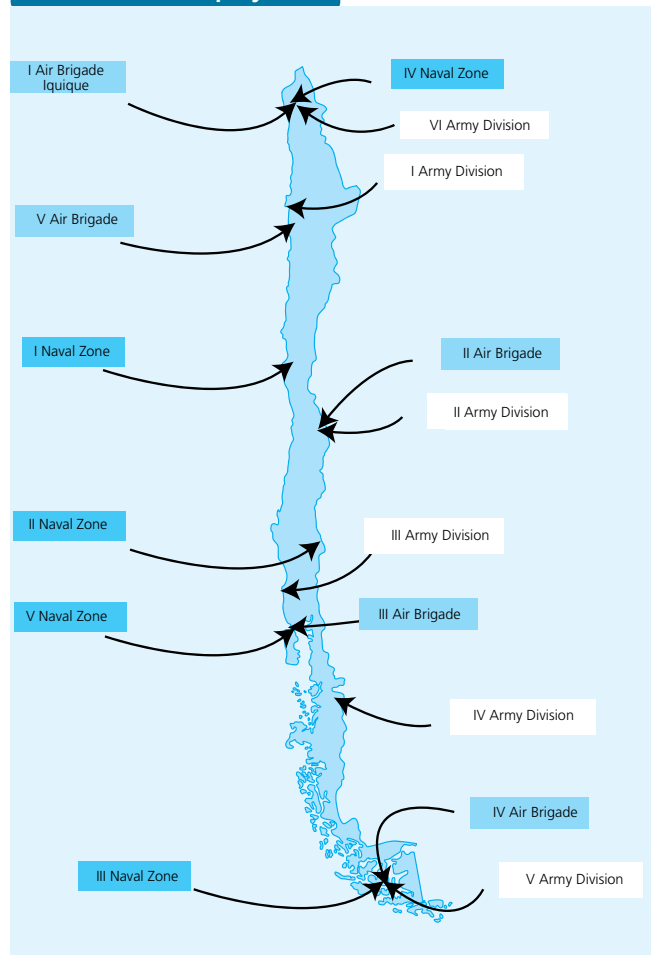


**Note:** These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for Lieutenant is Lieutenant (Air Force) and for Second Lieutenant is Lieutenant Junior Grade (Navy). The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers,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

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 17.44% (10,300) are women.



### Armed Forces Deployment



### Military Service

It is obligatory for all young men and voluntary for women upon reaching 18 years of age; it has a duration of two years. The quota of conscripts is determined by the President in accordance with the requirements expressed by the Armed Forces.

In 2013, and for the eighth year in a row, the quota was fulfilled in its entirety with volunteers, without the need to call upon citizens in an obligatory fashion.

The general quota of the Armed Forces for 2013 was 11,521.

		Applicants		In Quarters	
		2012	2013	2012	2013
Army	Men	17,920	14,813	10,248	9,417
	Women	4,033	3,328	848	777
Navy		1,726	1,391	620	550
Air Force		1,458	1,261	460	777
Total		25,137	20,793	12,176	11,521

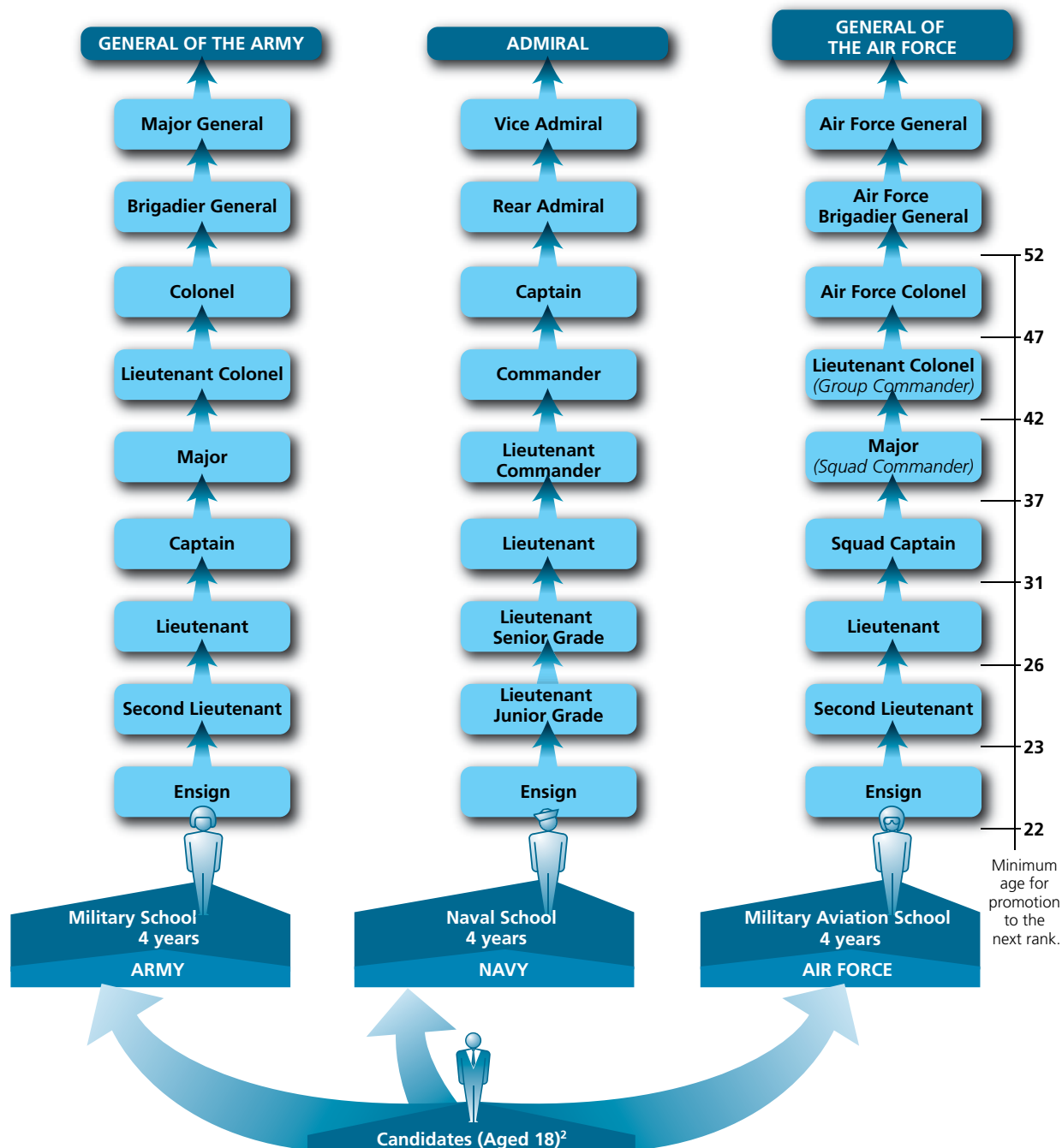
(For service reasons, only the Army recruits women as part of the Military Service).

Soldiers from the Professional Troops are young persons that progress from the Military Service and Reserves. They enter the institution with soldier or sailor grade for a non-renewable period of 5 years, where they serve in the various branches of the Forces. They can then enter fully, should institutional needs so require.

In the case of the Army, at the end of the third year they may choose to enter the NCO School through a special course, graduating a year later.

**Source:** Ley que moderniza el servicio militar obligatorio (N° 20045 – 2005/09/10), information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

## Education and the Military Career

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

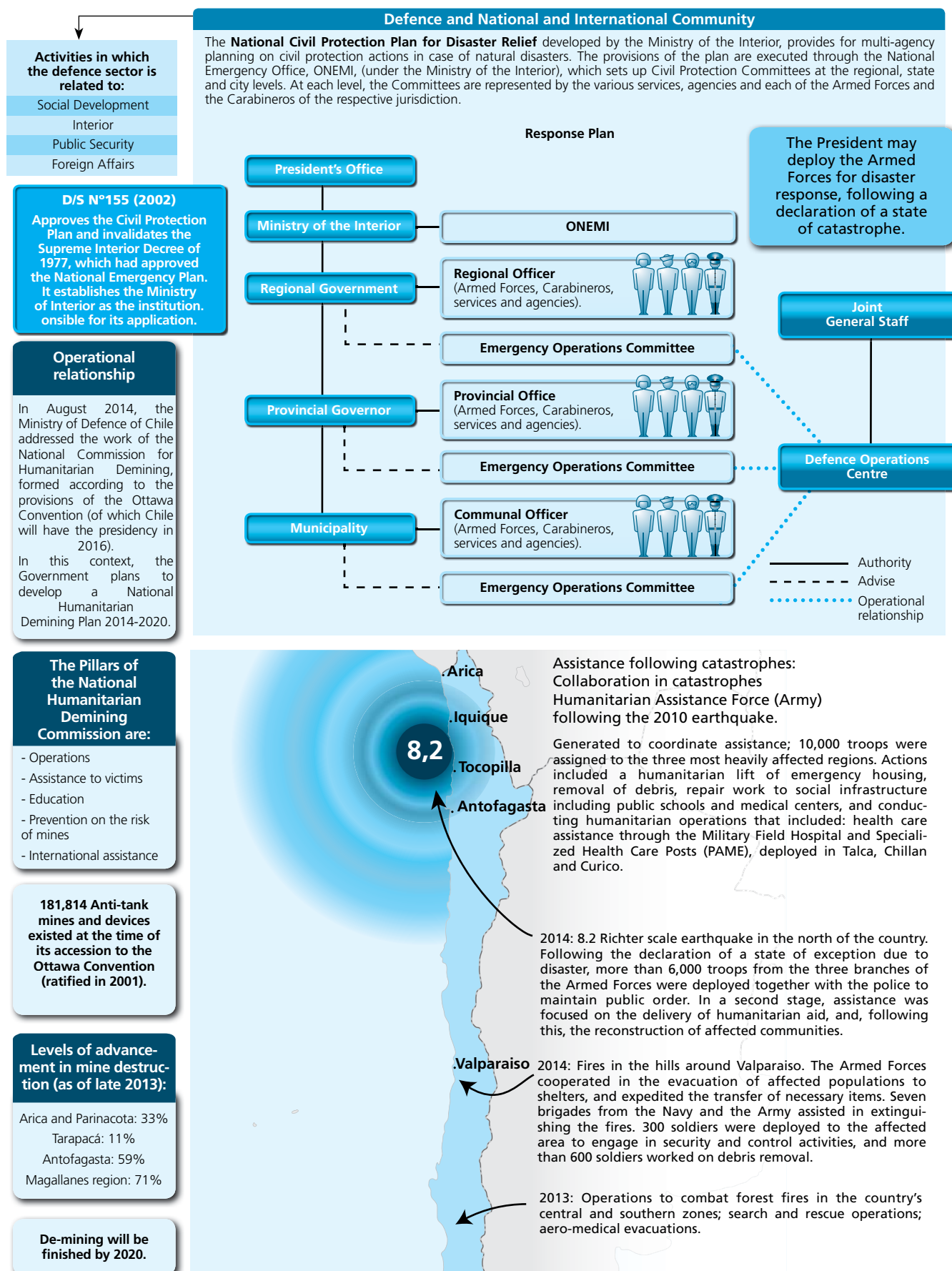
<sup>1</sup> Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers' promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

<sup>2</sup> The age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the services: Army up to 22 years old, Naval Force up to 21 years and 6 months, and the Air Force from 17 to 23 years of age.

M: Men W: Women	Army				Navy				Air Force			
	Candidates		Accepted		Candidates		Accepted		Candidates		Accepted	
<b>Military School (Officers)</b>	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
2012	1,257	130	211	29	709	201	88	15	891	189	131	15
2013	1,197	176	212	28	700	206	92	16	951	217	120	21
<b>NCO School</b>	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
2012	3,953	1,526	736	87	1,917	1,056	864	139	1,138	386	295	61
2013	4,879	1,454	755	90	2,124	1,244	823	165	1,018	385	315	102

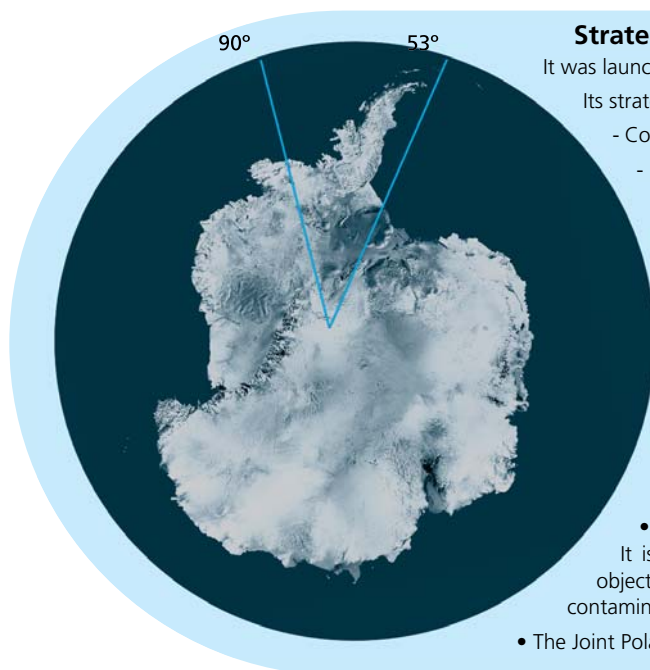
Source: : Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica constitucional de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 18948 - 1990/02/22. Last amendment: Act 20735- 2014/03/12).





**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of Defence, *Documento Apoyo de las Fuerzas Armadas en catástrofe nacional* (2010), *Apoyo solidario y reconstrucción*, Army of Chile (2010), National Demining Commission, Situation of de-mining in Chile (September 2013).

## Defence and National and International Community



## Strategic Antarctic Plan

It was launched in 2011 and goes through to 2014.

Its strategic objectives are:

- Consolidate and expand Chilean presence and activities in the Antarctic.
- Strengthen Chile's position as a bridge country, and that of the Region of Magallanes and the Chilean Antarctic as the gateway to Antarctica.
- Promote and strengthen the Antarctic Treaty System.

Some key aspects developed in the period 2012-2014 in the area of defence include:

- In 2013/2014 the sixty-seventh Antarctic Campaign was finalized. Its aim was to reaffirm the country's presence on the Antarctic continent and to bring support to national and foreign workers. For example, naval vessels transferred persons from 19 different countries, maritime signals were maintained, and organic and inorganic waste from the different bases was disposed of.
- The Combined Antarctic Naval Patrol – PANC – was also carried out. It is a binational operation together with the Argentine Navy, whose objective is to carry out life-saving actions in the sea and to combat contamination in order to help prevent emergencies in Antarctic waters.
- The Joint Polar Scientific Station was installed in Union Glaciar.

## A selection of community support tasks carried out in 2013:

- 200 secondary and higher education students were transferred to and from Pascua Island and the Aysen Region.
- Plan Noche Digna accommodations were provided.
- Army Field Hospital registered 1,000 persons receiving assistance during the Winter Campaign.
- Medical-Dental services provided by the Air Force on Pascua Island, with 3,000 actions carried out.
- Navy carried out 6,000 support tasks onboard the vessel Sargento Aldea as part of Operation "Acrux Norte."

**Community support activities:** search and rescue tasks receive a particular focus, including air evacuations, medical operations and community sports support activities.

**Public order activities:** carried out in accordance with applicable laws for supporting the Law Enforcement Forces during cases of constitutional exceptions or election activities. It also corresponds to the maritime police activities undertaken by the Navy with jurisdiction over coastal and sea areas. Joint activities correspond to support to the electoral process in 2013.

	Community Support	Public Order Activities
Joint	0	3
Army	50	0
Navy	170	3
Air Force	48	0
Total	268	6

## Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	398	12
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	14	-
UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan)	2	-	-	-
UNTSO (Israel and Palestine)	3	-	-	-

MEM: Military Experts on Mission, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. MC: Military Contingent

Chile contributes 429 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, representing 7.02% of the total Latin American contribution.

## Southern Cross

In 2011, the governments of Chile and Argentina placed the "Cruz del Sur" Combined and Joint Binational Force at the disposal of the United Nations. Since 2012, this force is prepared for operation deployment, including:

- Land component: 1,001 personnel
- Maritime component: 189 personnel
- Aerial component: 195 personnel

In January 2014, Chile became the first Latin American country to sign an **agreement with the European Union** providing for participation in civil-military operations as part of EU crisis management missions.



**Source:** Statistics on contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations; May 2014. Public account by the Ministry of National Defence, 2013; Communication 140130/01 regarding the foreign activities of the European Union, 2014-01-30, Ministry of Foreign Relations, *Plan Estratégico Antártico* 2011-2014.