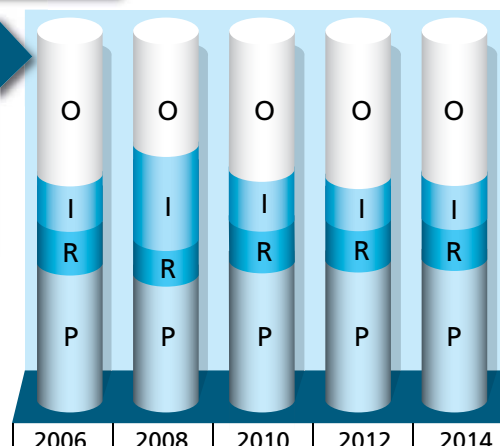


Colombia

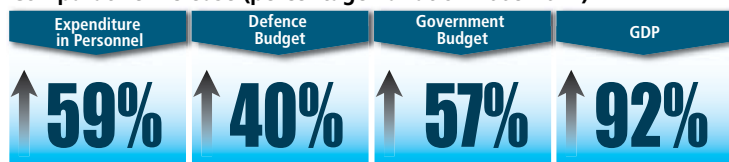
Population **49,007,000**Territorial Extension **1,141,750 km²**GDP 2014 (US\$) **387,692,000,000**Armed Forces Personnel **268,160**Defence Budget (US\$) **8,416,388,574**

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

Systems and Concepts

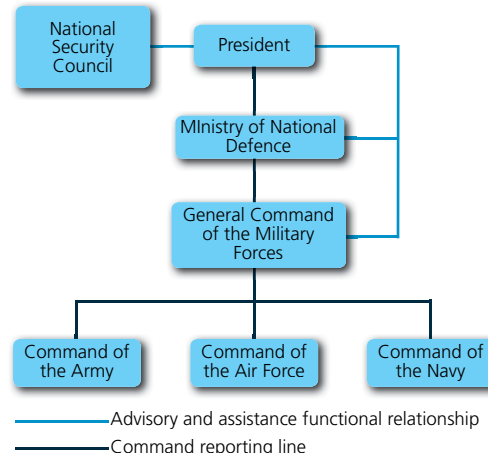
- Merger of the National Security Council, the Superior Council of National Defence and the Commission created by Decree 813 of 1983 (N° 2134 – 1992/12/31. Last amendment: Decree N° 4748 – 2010/12/23).
- Act establishing Civil Service career rules (N° 443 – 1998/06/11).
- Benefits for relatives of individuals deceased during mandatory military service (N° 447 – 1998/07/21).
- Organization and operation of national entities (N° 489 – 1998/12/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 19 – 2012/01/10).
- Extraordinary authority to issue regulations related to the Armed Forces and national law enforcement forces (N° 578 – 2000/03/15).
- Structure of the Ministry of National Defence and other provisions. (N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last amendment: N° 2578 – 2012/12/28).
- Act that regulates the scheme for the civilian personnel at the Ministry of National Defence (N° 1792 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Legal nature of the Military University of Nueva Granada (N° 805 – 2003/04/29).
- Reincorporation of members of illegal armed groups (N° 975 – 2005/07/25. Last amendment: Act N° 1592 – 2012/12/03).
- Special administrative career for non-military civil servants (N° 1033 – 2006/07/19).
- Acquisition of goods and services for national defence and security (N° 1089 – 2006/09/01).
- Special career system (N° 91 – 2007/01/17).
- Denomination and classification of jobs in the Defence sector (N° 92 – 2007/01/17. Last amendment: Decree N° 2127 – 2008/06/16).
- Regulations of Act 1097 on reserved expenses (N° 1837 – 2007/05/25).
- Attention, assistance and comprehensive relief for victims of the internal armed conflict and other provisions (N° 1448 – 2011/06/10).

Military Organization

- Recruitment and mobilization service (N° 48 – 1993/03/03).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (N° 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 1405 – 2010/07/28).
- Disabilities, compensations, disability pensions and administrative reports for injuries (N° 1796 – 2000/09/14).
- Single Disciplinary Code (N° 734 – 2002/02/05. Last amendment: Act N° 1474 – 2011/07/12).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (N° 775 – 2002/12/09).
- Regulation for the disciplinary regime of the Armed Forces (N° 836 – 2003/07/17).
- Disability pensions and survival of professional soldiers (N° 2192 – 2004/07/09).
- Pensions and retirement of members of the Public Force (N° 923 – 2004/12/30).
- Military situation of individuals over 28 years of age (N° 924 – 2004/12/30).
- Requirements for positions in the military criminal jurisdiction (N° 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Salaries and benefits (N° 987 – 2005/09/09).
- Special procedure in the Military Criminal Code (N° 1058 – 2006/07/26).
- Rules of Decree 1790 of 2000, on career (N° 1428 – 2007/04/30).
- Military Criminal Code (N° 1407 – 2010/08/17).
- Comprehensive rehabilitation of members of the Public Force (N° 1471 – 2011/06/30).
- Administrative liability due to loss or damage to property belonging to or serving the defence sector (N° 1476 – 2011/07/19).

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 por la cual se decreta el presupuesto de rentas, recursos de capital y Ley de apropiaciones para la vigencia fiscal del 1° de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2014* (defence budget) and *Logros de la Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la prosperidad*, Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

The Defence System



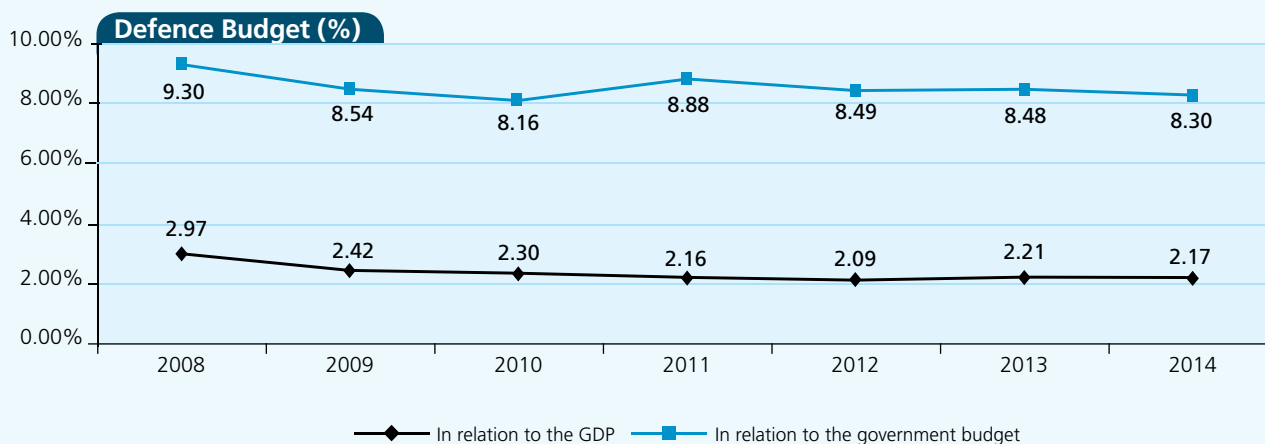
The President receives the advice of the National Security Council, made up of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice, Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Economy and Public Credit, the Directors of the Administrative Department of the President's Office and the Security Administrative Department (DAS), the General Commander of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police, the High Presidential Advisor for Citizen Coexistence, and the High Presidential Advisor for National Security.

The command of the armed forces is held by the President, who holds it either directly or through the Minister of Defence, and the General Commander, who has command over the forces. Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the specific Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on *Decreto por el cual se modifica la estructura del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional y se dictan otras disposiciones* (N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last amendment: Decree N° 4890 – 2011/12/26) and *Decreto por el cual se fusiona el Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, el Consejo Superior de la Defensa Nacional y la Comisión creada por el Decreto 813 de 1983* (N° 2134 – 1992/12/31. Last amendment: Decree N° 4748 – 2010/12/23).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	6,004,957,107	64,578,637,852	202,437,000,000
2009	5,534,277,720	64,812,772,301	228,614,000,000
2010	6,178,261,917	75,672,628,409	268,107,000,000
2011	6,935,015,513	78,059,451,642	321,460,000,000
2012	7,907,923,506	93,113,418,593	378,713,000,000
2013	8,419,264,316	99,275,802,244	381,822,000,000
2014	8,416,388,574	101,439,740,288	387,692,000,000



Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Ministry of Defence Section	Personnel	Other Operational Expenses*	Investment	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence Section				
Ministry of Defence				
General Administration	72,083,500,000	1,368,094,260,550	30,212,000,000	1,470,389,760,550
General Command	16,594,000,000	44,405,980,000	36,579,000,000	97,578,980,000
Army	4,798,737,500,000	1,680,070,765,770	527,109,240,000	7,005,917,505,770
Navy	867,657,000,000	333,694,476,840	636,962,000,000	1,838,313,476,840
Air Force	443,257,000,000	717,879,316,840	565,600,000,000	1,726,736,316,840
Health	76,137,000,000	715,782,000,000	40,042,000,000	831,961,000,000
General Maritime Directorate	19,821,000,000	37,268,000,000	48,737,000,000	105,826,000,000
Retirement Fund of the Military Forces	9,989,000,000	2,043,612,000,000	7,928,500,000	2,061,529,500,000
Casas Fiscales Institute of the Army	3,607,000,000	23,393,000,000	47,947,000,000	74,947,000,000
Colombian Civil Defence	9,707,000,000	16,865,000,000	1,417,000,000	27,989,000,000
Officers Military Club	6,997,000,000	32,183,000,000	1,500,000,000	40,680,000,000
Military Hospital	48,625,000,000	225,286,000,000	9,073,900,000	282,984,900,000
Logistics Agency of the Armed Forces	42,450,000,000	961,924,800,000	12,572,200,000	1,016,947,000,000
TOTAL	6,415,662,000,000	8,200,458,600,000	1,965,679,840,000	16,581,800,440,000

* Includes general expenses, current transfers, capital transfers, sales and production expenses.

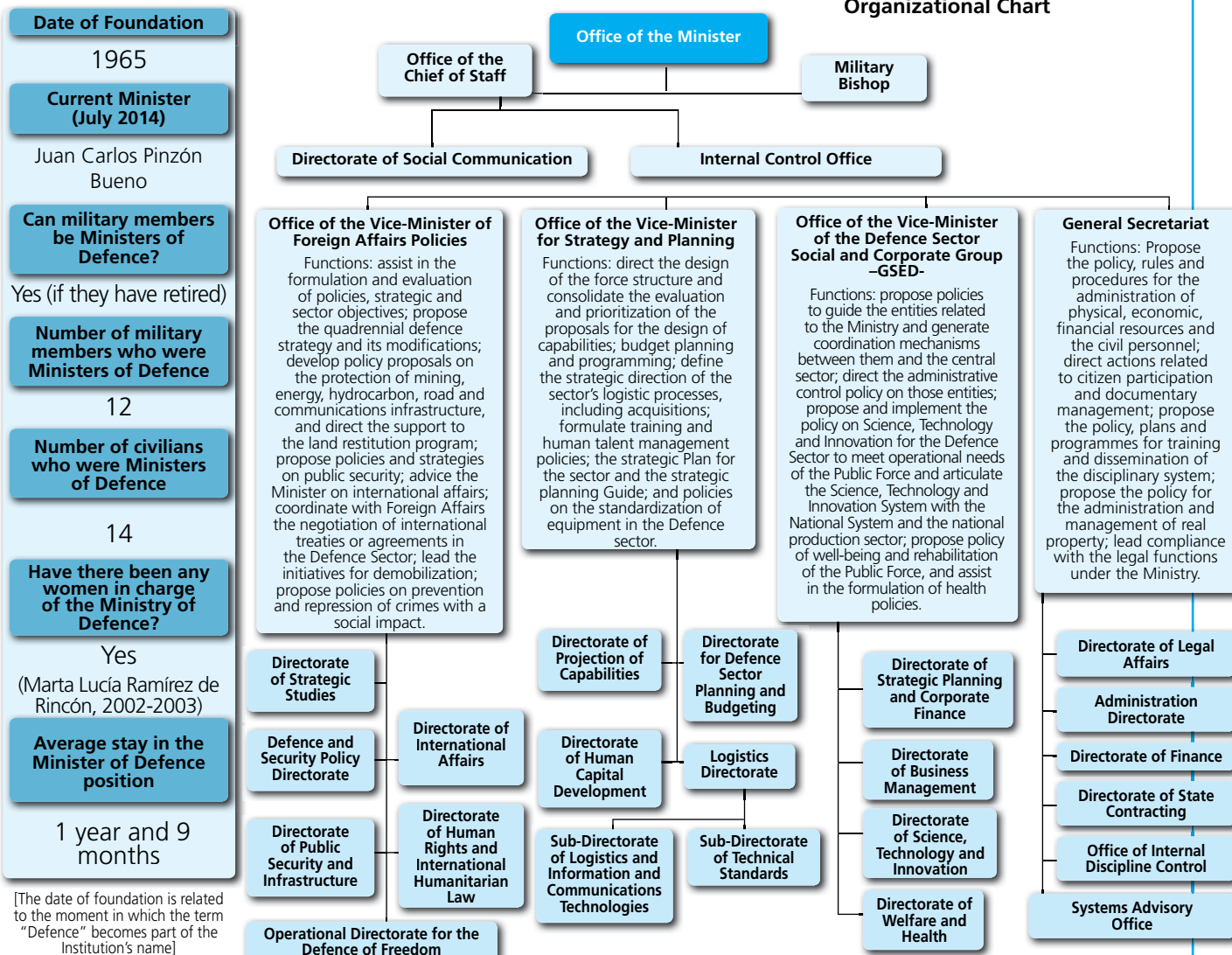
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley por la cual se decreta el presupuesto de rentas y recursos de capital* and *Ley de apropiaciones para la vigencia fiscal del 1° de enero al 31 de diciembre* from 2006 to 2014. Considered as the Government Budget is that which is approved by Congress in the above mentioned act. The concept of investment includes the content of the item "Investment".

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

The dollar value corresponds to the exchange rate considered by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under review. The average 2014 exchange rate as of June, based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Colombia, is 1,958.58 Pesos. The figures are provided in the local currency for further calculations. Expressions in bold type (table) identify the various defence-related items that may be found in the sectoral or institutional categorization of the Budget Act.

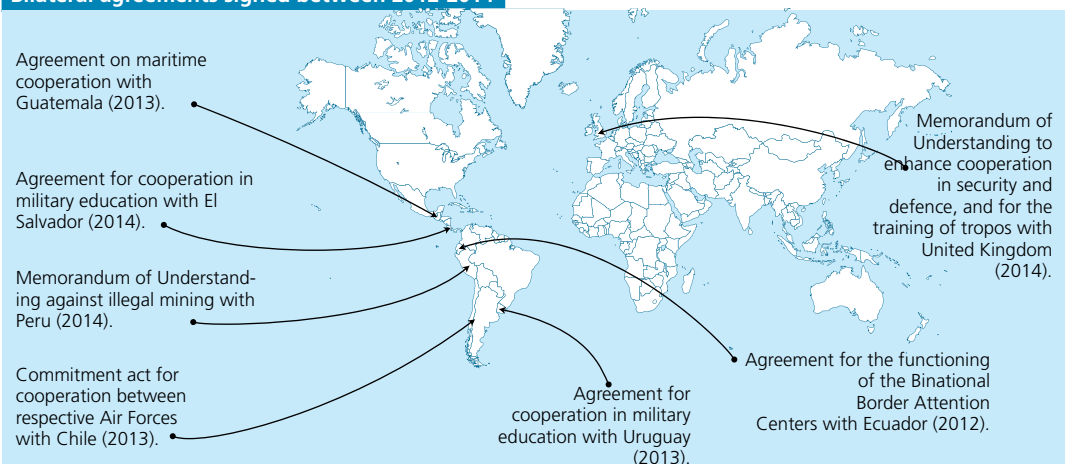
The Ministry of National Defence

Organizational Chart



Source: Website of the Ministry of National Defence.

Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014



Binational Border Attention Center

Created through an agreement signed with Ecuador that was based on Decision 502 of the Andean Community, this unit operates under the concept of inter-agency cooperation in border areas. It promotes comprehensive border control and has a Consultory Board that is integrated by a member of each basic regulatory body (migration, customs, and sanitation). The work of the military is to facilitate preparation and the exchange of information in the area.

International Humanitarian Law and Military Operations

In cooperation with the Red Cross, in October 2013 the Ministry of Defence organized an international seminar on **International Regulations regarding Military Operations**. Representatives from 53 countries participated.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Relations and Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Defence of Ecuador, the Ministry of National Defence of Guatemala, and the Ministry of National Defence of Peru.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The primary objective of the Military Forces shall be to defend the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the nation and of its constitutional order.
(Political Constitution, Art. 217).

The **Joint General Command of the Military Forces** is the highest ranking body of strategic planning and direction for the Armed Forces. It encompasses the National Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It issues directives and command policies in compliance with the National Constitution.

Mission: The Military Forces conduct military operations aimed at the defence of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and to defeat threats, to contribute to the generation of a peaceful and secure environment and development, ensuring the nation's constitutional order.

Specific Missions

Army

The National Army conducts military operations to defend and maintain national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, to protect the civilian population and private and state-owned assets, so as to contribute to generating a peaceful and secure environment and development to assure the Nation's constitutional order.

Navy

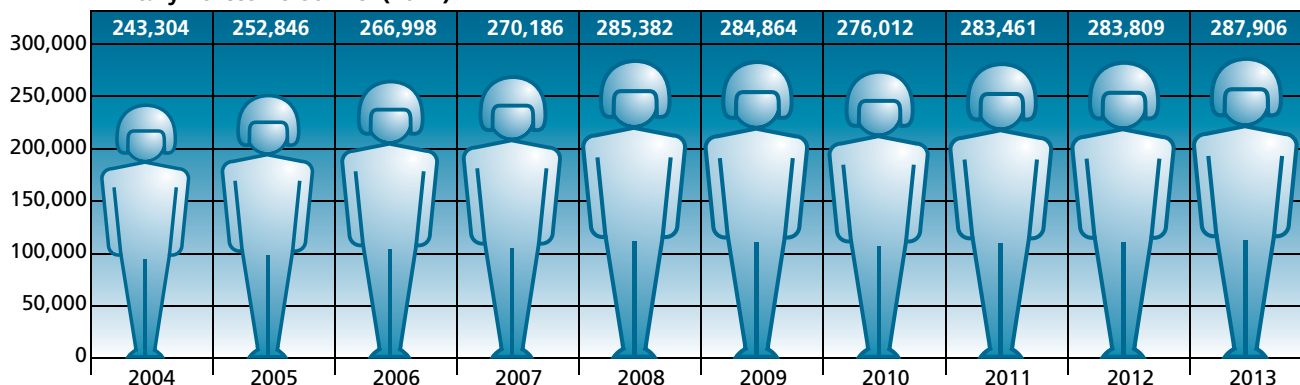
Contribute to the defence of the Nation through the effective use of a flexible naval power in maritime, fluvial and land spaces under its responsibility to comply with the constitutional order and participate in the development of maritime power and the protection of Colombian interests.

Air Force

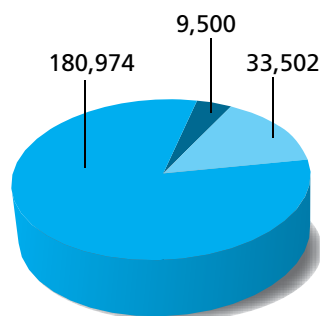
The Colombian Air Force dominates and maintains control over Colombian air space and carries out air operations for the defence of the country's sovereignty, independence, national integrity and constitutional order.

Military Forces Personnel (2014)

Military Forces Personnel (2014)*



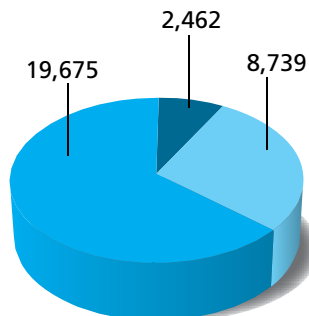
Army Personnel – 2014



+ 4,250 students

TOTAL
228,226

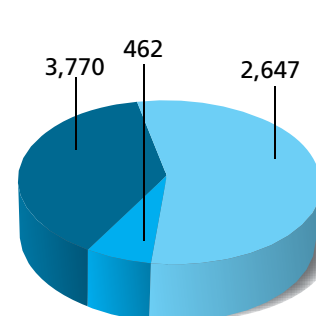
Naval Personnel – 2014



+ 1,180 students

TOTAL
32,056

Air Force Personnel - 2014



+ 999 students

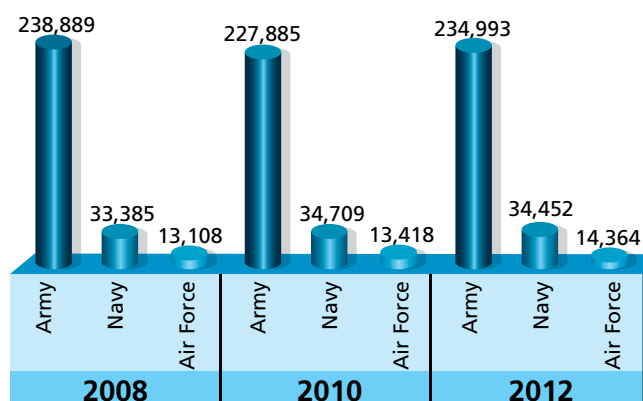
TOTAL
7,878

Total Military
Forces 2014*
268,160

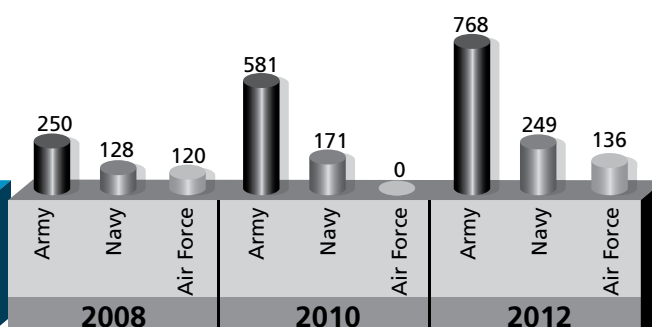
* Doesn't include civilians within the Armed Forces or the General Command.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Armed Forces and the General Command of the Military Forces (missions). *Avance de la Política de Defensa y Seguridad* (April 2014) and *Logros de la Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la prosperidad* Ministry of National Defence (May 2014), Ministry of National Defence.

Armed Forces Personnel

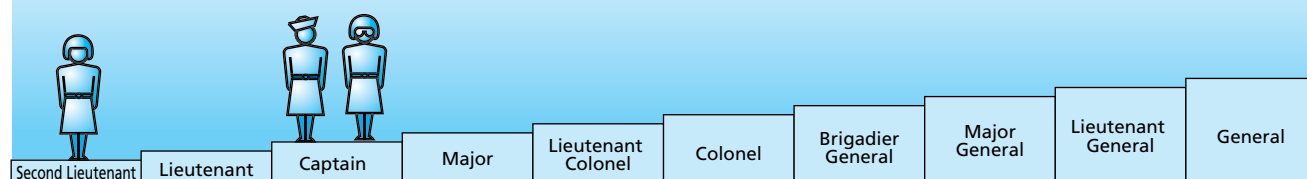


Candidates entering Officer Schools



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 ranks for Captain are Lieutenant (Navy) and Captain (Air Force). 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.

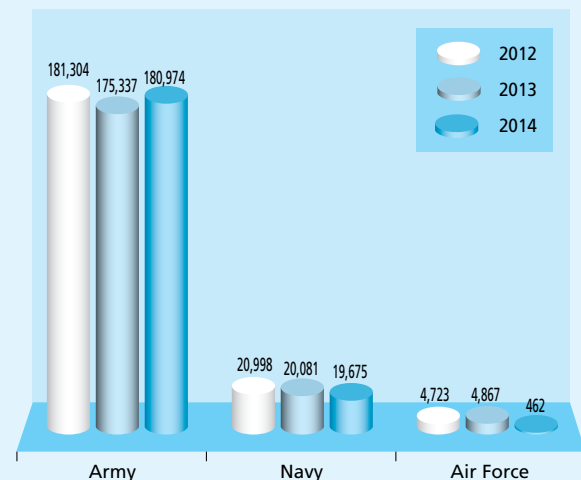
Military Service

It is obligatory for a period of two years for all male citizens of military age. Women are only obliged when the country demands it, and in such circumstances they engage in different tasks.

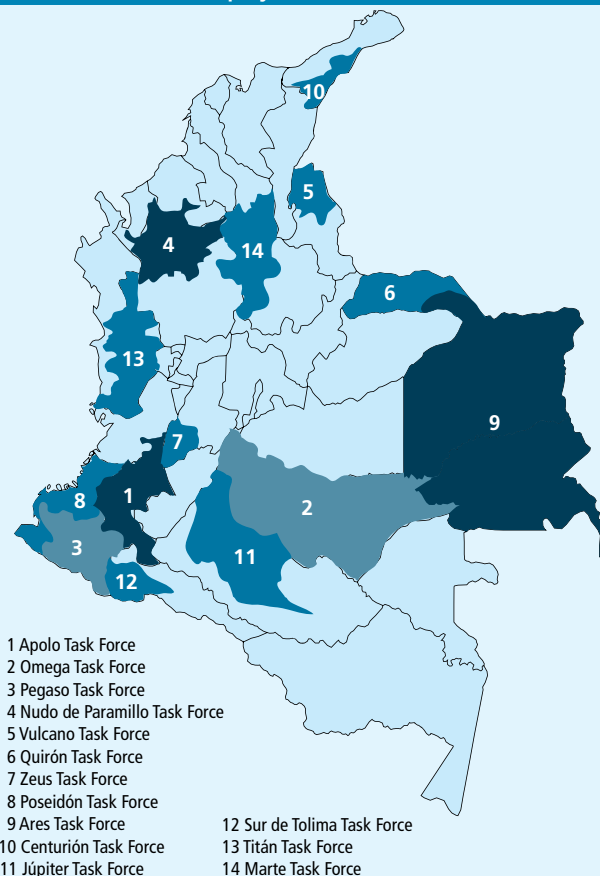
It has distinct modalities:

- Regular soldier (18 to 24 months)
- Rural soldier (12 to 18 months, in the geographic zone where they reside)
- Batchelor Soldier (12 months)
- Professionals (12 months)

Quantity of soldiers according to force and year

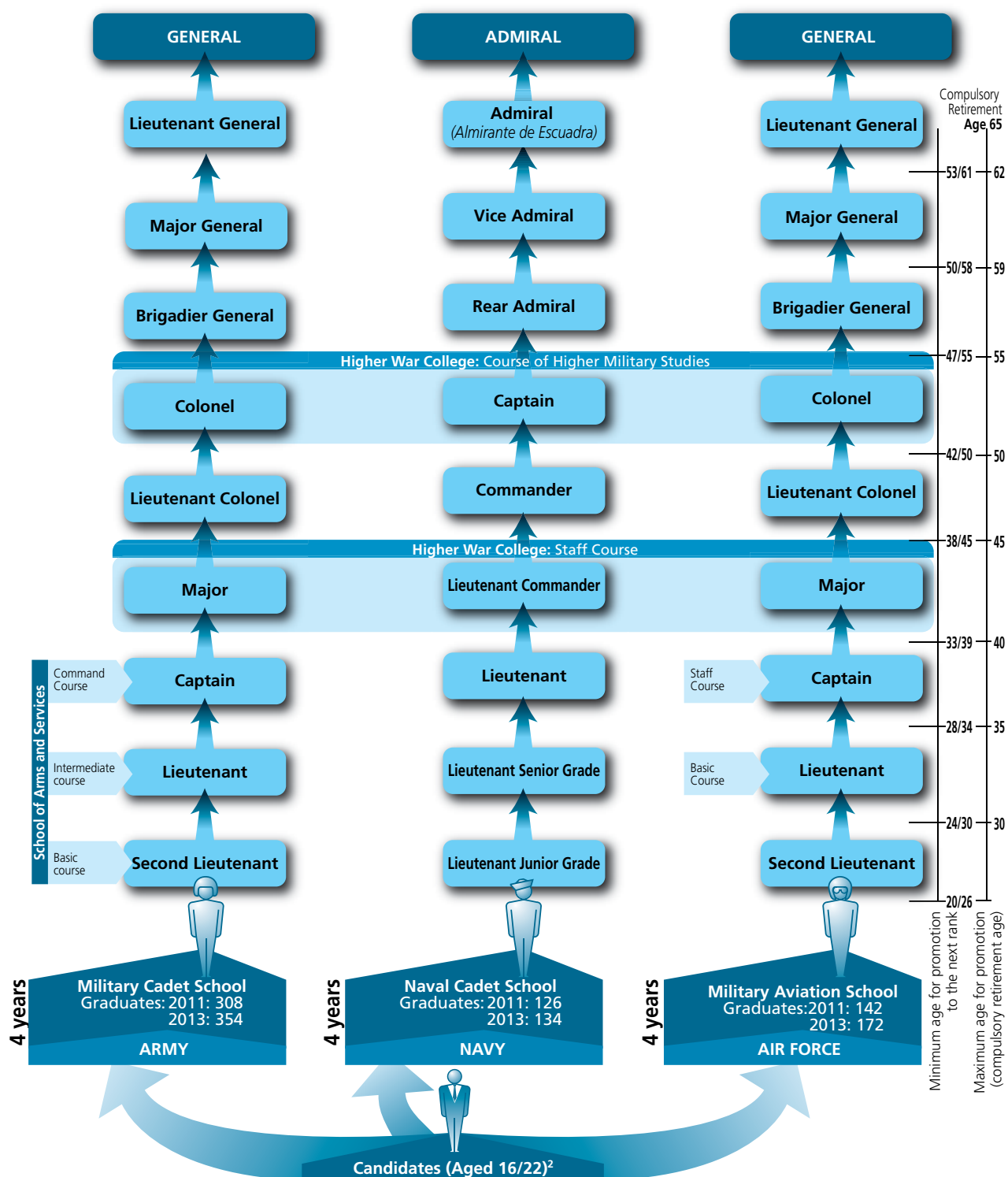


Territorial Deployment of the Task Forces



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de servicio de reclutamiento y movilización* (N° 48 – 1993/03/03) and *Avance de la Política de Defensa y Seguridad*, (Abril 2014) Ministry of National Defence.

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹

¹ 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.

² The age of 16-22 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the Service: in the Army 16-22, in the Navy 16-21 and in the Air Force 16-22. The minimum age for promotion shall depend on age of graduation from the military institution


Source: Compilation based on Decreto que regula las normas de carrera del personal de oficiales y suboficiales N° 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 1405 – 2010/07/28).


Defence and National and International Community


Activities in which defence is related to:


- Social Action
- Interior and Justice
- Planning

Assistance following natural disasters and catastrophes has been established as one of the central points of the Comprehensive Policy for Security and Defence Prosperity 2010-2014. As part of this, the National Risk and Disaster Management System (SNGRD) has been established.


 The **Navy** provided assistance to the Commission of Humanitarian Assistance of the National Risk and Disaster Management Unit (UNGRD) to attend 895 families affected by the flooding in the La Ariza ravine, in the locality of Montecristo on the Caribona river. 895 food provisions, 895 kitchen kits, 1,790 hygiene kits, 1,790 hammocks, 98 plastic rolls 98 and 110 meters of shade cloth were given out.

 The Disaster Risk Management Division of the **Army's** Engineers Company assisted through the provision of equipment and means in the face of the landslide that occurred in the neighborhood of La Avanzada, in the second district of Manizales between December 6th-9th 2013.

 **Construction of bridges:**
2014: 3 (Granada; Antioquia; Cundinamarca)
2013: 6 (3 in Boyaca; Atlantico; Antioquia and Santander)

 **Distribution of humanitarian kits:**
-63,215 cleaning kits
-46,658 night kits
-15,590 campaign rations

Support for the maintenance and recuperation of service roads, cleaning and the maintenance of canals in different regions across the country..

 The **Air Force** participated in fighting firest fires in Nobsa, Floresta and Santa Rosa Viterbo (Boyaca), Arauquita (Arauca), La Calera (Cundinamarca), Cienaga, la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Magdalena) and Yopal (Casanare).
Through the National Center for the Recuperation of Personnel, humanitarian operations including search and rescue, transport and aero-medical evacuation were carried out.

In 2013, the Ministry elaborated the Sectoral Policy for Disaster and Risk Management.

Since 2014 the Navy has had at its disposal the first ARC amphibious landing ship, designed and constructed in Colombia by the Science and Technology Corporation for the development of naval, maritime and river industry. Its mission is to engage in support operations following emergencies, disasters and humanitarian assistance in coastal and river areas. It has a capacity to transport 332 persons.

Colombian defence industry has increased its production over the years, together with the impulsion of new projects, well-being strategies, modernization efforts and the development of the Social and Enterprise Group of the Defence Sector (SEGDS).

SEGDS carried out a vital function for the development of the sector, the Military Forces, and the National Police. It has 18 bodies, which include:

- Military Industry – INDUMIL.
- Corporation of Science and Technology for the Development of Naval, Maritime and River Industry - COTECMAR.
- Corporation of Colombian Aeronautical Industry – CIAC.
- Logistics Industry of the Military Forces – ALFM.
- National Aerial and Territorial Services - SATENA.
- Central Military Hospital – HOMIC.
- Nueva Granada Military University – UNMG.
- Colombian Civil Defence

Colombian Military Industry

Production of light armaments, with the production of a line of Galil rifles under the license of Israel. Explosives, aerial bombs, grenades, launchers and mortars.

Protection of Critical Infrastructures

The actions of the Armed Forces in protecting government economic of energy production facilities against attacks by armed groups has involved the deployment of **70,000** personnel.

'Plan Republica', has achieved the neutralization of:

- 30 terrorist actions (16 in Arauca, 12 in Putumayo and 2 in the Norte de Santander)
- 53 IEDs: 31 in Putumayo, 17 in Arauca and 5 in Norte de Santander.
- 120 persons captured in Arauca, Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Nariño.

Source: Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad, Ministry of Defence (2011). Guía de Planeamiento Estratégico, Ministry of Defence (2011-2014). Logros de la Política de Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad (2014), Reports to Congress by the Ministry of National Defence of Colombia (2013-2014).

Defence and National and International Community

Within the Comprehensive Security and Defence Policy there are references to the definitive end of violence in Colombia and the neutralization of any threat to democratic prosperity and national progress, mainly those coming from armed groups operating at the margin of the law, crime against citizens, and external threats.

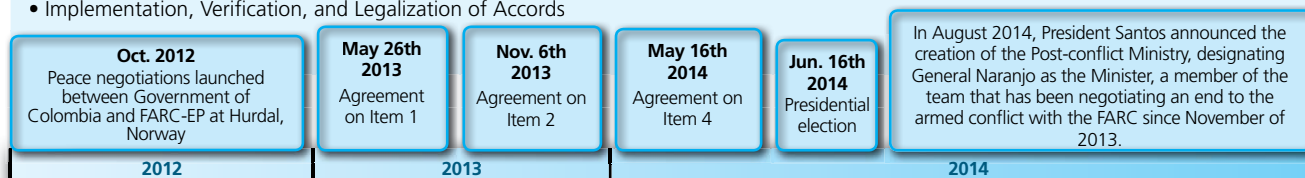
The Peace Negotiation

Joint Declaration: A 6-Point Plan for Peace:

- Comprehensive Agrarian Development Policy
- Political Participation
- Ending the Conflict
- Solution to the Illicit Drug Problem
- Victims of the Conflict
- Implementation, Verification, and Legalization of Accords

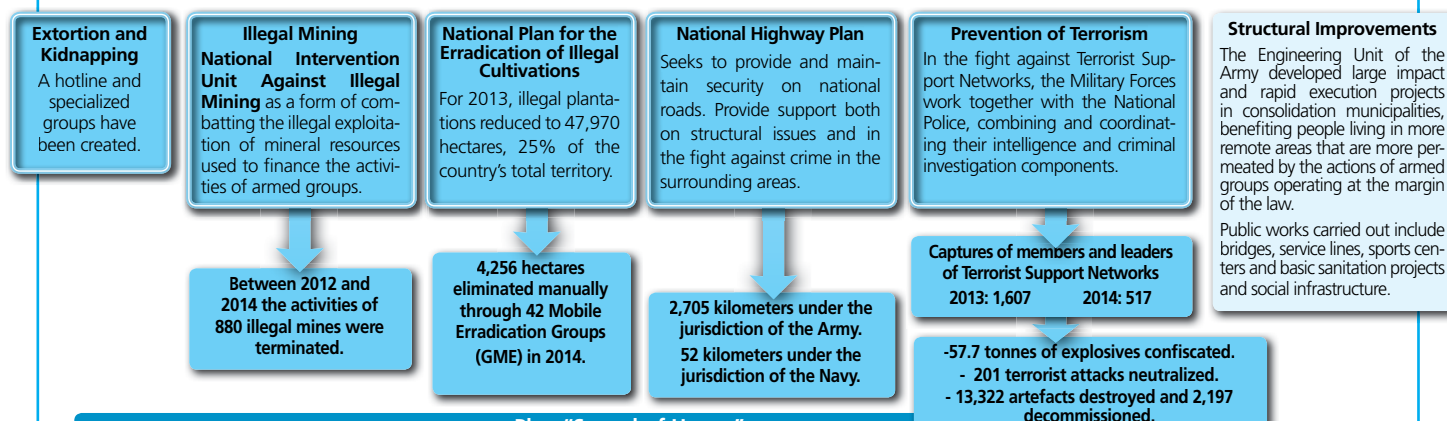
Amnesty, Justice, and the Rome Statute:

Colombia is the first peace negotiation involving a signatory of the 2002 Rome Statute, meaning that unlike in the peace processes in El Salvador and Guatemala, Colombia cannot amnesty or suspend sentences for those who have committed war crimes or crimes against humanity.



Comprehensive Action: The Military Forces plant action in distinct areas, seeking to create the sufficient security conditions which contribute to the territorial consolidation and bring the presence of the State to areas that have suffered most severely from the conflict. The Military Forces have been working on the development of a Manual for Comprehensive Action, which gives homogeneous guidelines for actions to the Army, Air Force and Navy, in order to unify and standardize concepts, organizational structure, and procedures followed by each force in order to achieve coordination and synergy in all actions undertaken in this area.

Action has been taken to eliminate the resources of these groups and to build links with the local population.



Plan "Sword of Honor"

During 2013, the plan has undergone a re-evaluation with recommendations (made by the Strategic Revision and Innovation Committee 2 CRE-I2), which emitted orders necessary for the implementation of adjustments to the irregular war campaign, which include three principal pillars of action:

- neutralization of structures
- protection
- irreversibility in security advances

Main Points:

- Prioritized the use of Comprehensive Action to strengthen the confidence of the local population.
- Generate optimum security conditions and to protect the population and the nation's economic infrastructure through a relocation and refocusing of the operation.
- Differential focus: recognized the different contexts in which conflict develops.

Creation of an additional three Joint Task Forces, located in areas where the enemy presence and actions had increased, with the aim of dismantling their armed structures and blocking their strategic corridors.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Negotiations for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace in Colombia; Letters sent by prosecutor Fatou Bensouda to the Colombian government, Annual Reports to Congress by the Ministry of National Security (2013-2014).

Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) in the Sinai

It is a Mission independent of the United Nations, whose origin lies in the 1979 Treaty between Egypt and Israel. The participation of Colombia goes back to 1982, and it currently includes 354 personnel: 31 officers, 58 NCOs and 265 soldiers. The mission of the Colombian battalion is to observe and report on all activities in the central zone, in accordance with the treaty, and provide security to the northern area. Colombian personnel are deployed for 8 months, with half of the battalion rotated every 4 months.

Within the framework of United Nations actions, Colombia contributes 26 police officers to MINUSTAH (Haiti): of which 25 are male and 1 is female.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Multinational Force of Observers in the Sinai, Reports to Congress (2013-2014) by Cotecmar, by the Military Industries of Colombia, *Informe de Gestión de la Jefatura de Ingenieros del Ejército* (2013), Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peace operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), May 2014.

