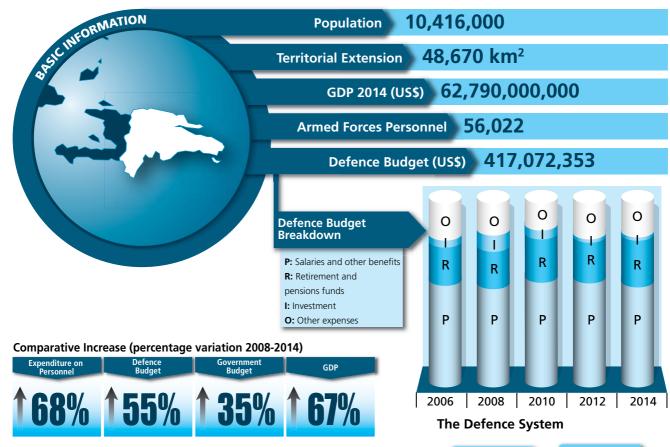
# **Dominican Republic**



## The Legal Framework

## **National Legislation**

## **Systems and Concepts**

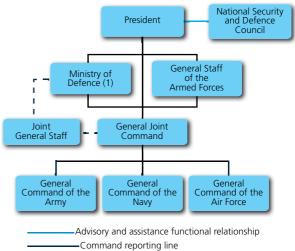
Organic Law of the Armed Forces (N° 139 2013/09/19).

## **Military Organization**

 Code of Justice of the Armed Forces (Act N° 3483 - 1953/02/13)

Source: Compilation based on the aforementioned legislation.

The Dominican Republic represents the most recent case of institutional reform in the region. In September 2013, the Organic Law of the Armed Forces was modified and the previous Ministry of the Armed Forces became the Ministry of Defence.



The President may receive the advice of the National Security and Defence Council. The Minister of Defence is the highest authority for the administration of the Armed Forces, but in case of being a civilian, the highest military authority is the General Joint Command. The Joint General Staff is a planning body. The General Staff of the Armed Forces is the highest decision-making body Presided by the Minister and coordinated by the General Joint Command, it is integrated by the Vice-ministers, the Commander and Deputy Commanders of the Joint General Staff, the General Inspectorate of the Armed Forces and the Legal Advisor of the Ministry and the General Commanders of each branch. Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the specific committees in both Houses.

- - - - Joint planning and management relationship

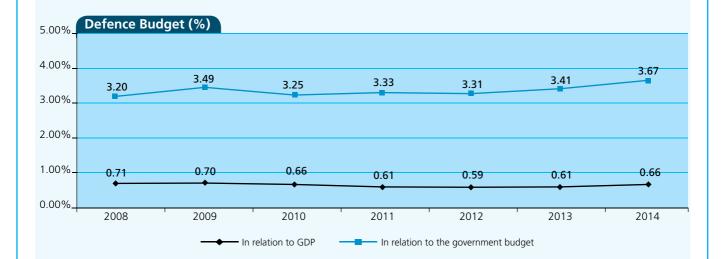
(1) Only if the Minister is a member of the military. In cases where the Minister is a civilian, direct command is exercised by the Joint General Command.

**Source**: Compilation based on the Political Constitution and *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 139 – 2013/09/19). *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2014), CEPAL website (territory), and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).



## **Budget**

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)	
2008	269,120,373	8,416,481,414	37,698,000,000	
2009	311,355,315	8,928,070,214	44,716,000,000	
2010	332,298,929	10,215,566,144	50,055,000,000	
2011	333,481,771	10,012,199,372	54,355,000,000	
2012	353,297,867	10,669,995,399	59,429,000,000	
2013	371,290,891	10,894,281,111	60,765,000,000	
2014	417,072,353	11,368,645,280	62,790,000,000	



## Defence Budget 2014 (in local currency)

Chapters	Personnel Services	Non-personnel Services	Materials and Supplies	Others*	TOTAL
Ministry of the Armed Forces					
Ministry of Defence	1,275,334,027	371,655,952	633,968,996	5,057,073,541	7,338,032,516
Army	4,327,101,745	214,964,561	445,577,300	11,998,803	4,999,642,409
Navy	1,800,559,482	79,894,572	410,362,291	38,064,441	2,328,880,786
Air Force	2,597,072,345	548,241,127	485,909,221	103,453,815	3,734,676,508
TOTAL	10,000,067,599	1,214,756,212	1,975,817,808	5,210,590,600	18,401,232,219

<sup>\*</sup> Includes current transfers, capital, and non-financial assets and works.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Presupuesto de ingresos and Ley de gastos públicos* from 2006 to 2014. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Non-financial assets". GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year considered. 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. As of June, the 2014 average was 43.22 Pesos on the basis of data provided by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency. Expressions in Bold Type (Table) refer to the different items regarding defence that can be found in a sectorial or institutional classification of the Budget Act.



## Date of Foundation

1930 (since 2013 as the Ministry of Defence)

## Current Minister (September 2014)

Lieutenant General Máximo William Muñoz Delgado

Can military members be Ministers of Defence?

Yes

Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence

39

Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence

--

Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?

No

Average permanence in the Minister of Defence position

2 years

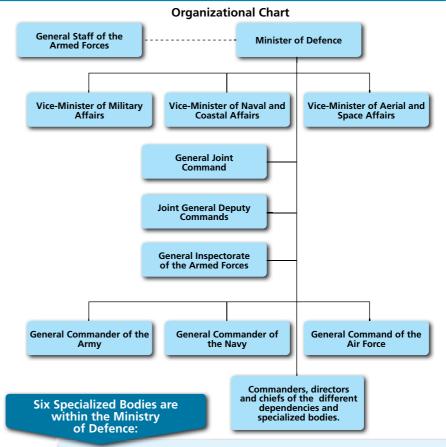
In addition, the Armed Forces collaborate in operational tasks through the **Special Fuel Control Body (CECCOM)** which is within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and whose mission is to implement national security and control policies for the distribution and marketing of fuels and to ensure compliance with rules, procedures and regulations.

## Exchange Activities between 2012-2014

The Dominican Republic assumed the Secretariat of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces – CFAC in 2014. In the framework of this mechanism, between 2012 and 2014 it participated in the following Exchange activities with representatives of the countries that form part of CFAC:

- Specialization in Military Health
- Specialization in Military Education
- Specialization in Transmissions
- Specialization in Civil Affairs
- Specializations in Naval and Air Forces
- Specialization in the Humanitarian Rescue Unit

## **The Ministry of Defence**



## Specialized Port Security Body: (CESEP):

It is responsible for security and the protection of the national port system. Its mission is to provide the Port Authority with the highest level of security for the county's port installations, whether they are nationalised, operating under concessions, or private. Furthermore, it is the implementing agency for the protection of Boats and Port Installations.

## Specialized Ground Border Security Body (CESFRONT):

Its mission is to establish permanent security and control in the country's formal entry and exit points as well as areas assigned to it along the Dominican land border. It performs patrols and establishes checkpoints, observation points and screening in coordination with the various agencies deployed along the Dominican-Haitian border.

## Specialized Body in Airport Security and Civil Aviation (CESAC):

It is responsible for ensuring security services in domestic and international airports, by applying rules, methods and procedures established by the International Civil Aviation Organization for the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference

## Specialized Body for Metro Security (CESMET):

Its mission is to establish permanent security and control throughout the metro transport system and the national railway system in order to provide the highest level of security, ensuring its good functioning. It consists of a joint force, 60% of which is formed by members of the Army, 20% Navy and 20% Air Force, as well as assimilated military personnel required for the protection of its facilities.

## Specialized Tourist Security Body (CESTUR):

Created in 2014 following an agreement between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Tourism to replace the former Tourist Police, its mission is to ensure the comprehensive security of the Dominican tourism sector, through prevention, protection and the provision of guidance to tourists, ensuring sustainable development consistent with the performance of the law.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley Orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (N° 139 – 2013/09/19), websites of the Ministry of Defence, Specialized Security Body, Specialized Body in Airport Security and Civil Aviation, Specialized Body for Metro Security, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

## The Armed Forces

## **General Mission**

The mission of the Armed Forces is to defend the independence and sovereignty of the Republic, the integrity of its geographic spaces, and the Constitution and institutions of the Republic. The Armed Forces shall intervene, whenever the Executive orders so, in programs devoted to promoting the country's social and economic development, to mitigate disaster and public calamity situations, and aid the National Police in maintaining or restoring public order in exceptional cases. (Constitution, Sec. 252)

## **General Joint Command**

- Exercise the highest military authority for all issues relating to command, organization and instruction of the Armed Forces
- Execute the strategic direction of military operations under the authority of the President of the Republic and Ministry of Defence.
- · Designate, when operational circumstances require so, the Joint Operational Commands with functions that include the general coordination of these operations, in accordance with the Manual of Joint Operations of the Armed Forces.
- Inspect the different institutions, services and units of the Armed Forces., either directly or through the officers designated
- Present to the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces all the issues related to functioning and employment, as well as the fundamental dispositions regarding mobilization and troop concentrations, operational plans, the adoption of new arms and, in general, all measures concerning the preparation of the Armed Forces, organizational changes, regulations, investments, acquisitions and all aspects that in one way or another impact members of the Armed Forces
- Elaborate operational and contingency plans in conformance with the currently valid Manual of Joint Doctrine.
- Plan and supervise the annual exercises of the Armed Forces at the tactical, operational and strategic levels.
- Coordinate joint actions with the military commands of allied countries and international organisms.
- · Participate in the national system of prevention, mitigation and response to disasters and in the control and protection of the environment.
- Form part of the Advisory Board for peace operations

# 

## **Specific Missions**

### Armv

- -Defend the integrity, sovereignty, and independence of the Nation.
- Defend the Constitution, laws and institutions of the Republic.
   Assist the National Police in maintaining or reestablishing public order in exceptional circumstances and form part of the Public Force under the control of the Central Electoral Board during national elections programmed by this body.

  Provide the functions of military service to which they are destined by the President of the Repub-
- lic, in normal situation, in exceptional cases, or during states of exception.

  Recruit, train and equip personnel for their employment in the diverse operations to which they
- are destined
- Plan, organize, train and equip units to participate in joint, combined, peace, and humanitarian assistance operations
- assistance operations.

  Adopt all the measures and actions necessary to achieve the orders made by the President of the Republic aimed at combatting transnational criminal activities declared as high priority national objectives, which put the interests of the country in danger.

  Participate in the organization and maintenance of efficient systems that prevent or mitigate the damage occasioned by natural or technological disasters, in accordance with the directives contained in the Risk Management Act.

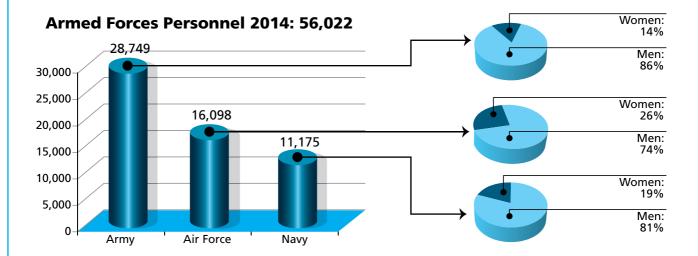
  Prepare and coordinate the Nation's land capacities and resources for their employment in case of being required in the interest of patients required in the interest of patients.
- being required in the interest of national security and defence.
  Secure, control and defend the Land Border Zone from all threats to national security interests or
- those that affect the Dominican cultural identity.
  Elaborate self-management programs and projects to promote military industry that contributes
- to national development.



- Exercise the functions of national maritime authority, in virtue of that established in legislation in force.
- Exercise the control, security, and defence of the coasts, ports, sport marinas, interior waters, territorial waters, contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic.
- Protect legal maritime traffic and industries
- Combat maritime piracy, violations of laws, and impose the dispositions on navigation, maritime commerce and international treaties
- Ensure compliance with the dispositions of maritime navigation, international agreements on flags, titles and crews, the registry of boats, commerce and fishing, and facilitate legal maritime commerce.
- Elaborate self-management programs and projects to promote naval military industry.
- Prepare and coordinate the Nation's maritime capacities and resources for their employment in case of being required in the interest of national security and defence.
- Exercise the control, supervision and operational direction of auxiliary naval civilian services
- Prepare and execute plans for naval defence and maritime security.

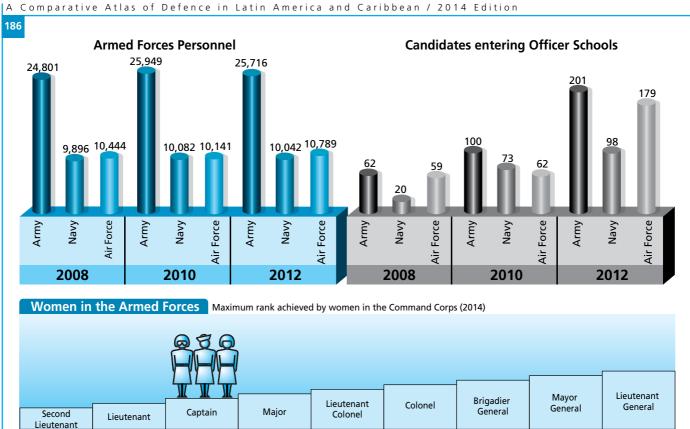


- Exercise the control, security and defence of the Republic's airspace.
- Protect legal air traffic and commerce
- Combat air piracy, law violations and ensure compliance with the dispositions of aerial navigation, commerce and international treaties.
- Prepare and coordinate the Nation's aeronautical capacities and resources for their employment in case of being required in the interest of national security and defence.
- Exercise surveillance and security of the Nation's airspace.
- Prepare and implement plans for air defence
- Exercise the control, supervision and operational direction of auxiliary aerial civilian services.
- Elaborate self-management programs and projects to promote aerospace military industry.



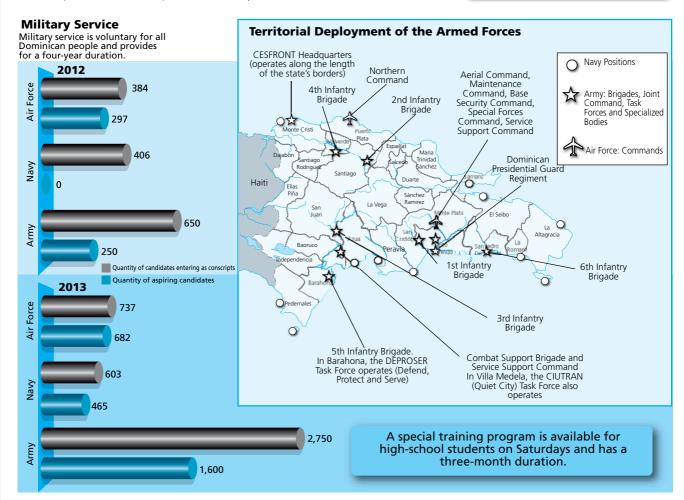
Source: Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (Nº 139 - 2013/09/19) (missions) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (personnel).





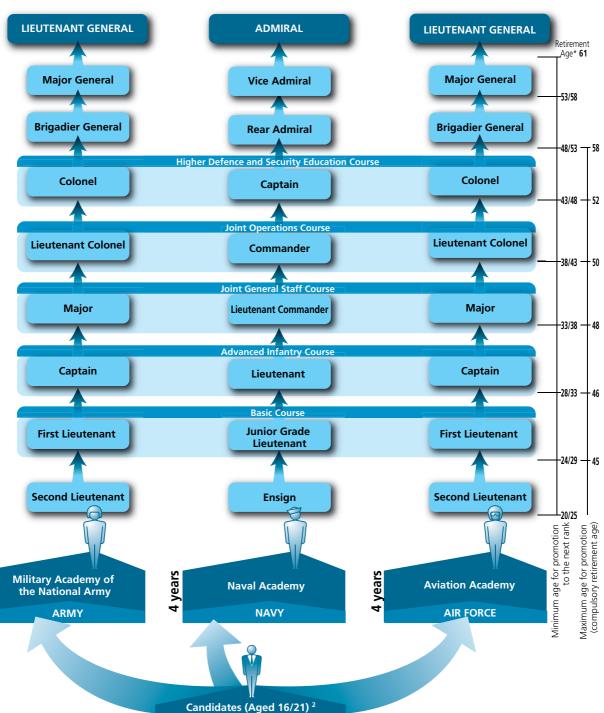
**Note:** These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank to Captain in the Navy is Lieutenant and in the Air Force it has the same rank. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who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

Of total Armed Forces personnel, 18% (10,224) are women.



Source: Compilation based on the Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas (Nº 139 – 2013/09/19) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

# Education and the Military Career Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies<sup>1</sup>



- 1 The command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The diagram 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 16-21 has been considered for comparative purposes. The minimum age for promotion shall depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.
- \* Retirement is obligatory when 40 years in service have been completed.

<b>Source:</b> Compilation based on <i>Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas</i>
(N° 139 – 2013/09/19) and information provided by the Ministry of
Defence.

	Aspiring candidates	Army	Navy	Air Force	
	2012	803	370	45	
ets	2013	649	447	0	
Cadets	Entrants	Army	Navy	Air Force	
U	2012	106	101	31	
	2013	100	81	0	

In accordance with the new Organic Law of the Armed Forces, INSUDE brings together all institutes for initial, medium and higher training.



## Activities in which Defence relates to:

Public Health Foreign Affairs Environment

Immigration

Natural Disasters

CESFRONT (Aug-Oct) • 11,626 repatriations due to immigration issues.

- 48 vehicles seized
- 176.25 pounds of marijuana
- •12 firearms seized

## **Defence and National and International Community**

## **Defence Bodies for National Security**

In 2013, **national security and defence bodies** carried out operations in order to provide security and protection to certain strategic areas that are deemed vital to ensuring national security interests, with the following results:

## CESAC (Aug)

- 239 deported from the country's airports.
  20 extradited from the country's airports.
- 17 passengers detained for illegal acts in the country's a

## CESMET (Jul-Aug)

- 13 arrests for aggression.21 detections of counterfeit money
- CESTUR (Aug) 7 operations carried out

CESEP

In August to September, the arrival of **717** vessels was registered at the country's ports

## Objective

Increase surveillance coverage and protection of the country's maritime areas.

## Goals for 2015

Increase from 24,000 to 192,000 nautical miles<sup>3</sup> the coverage of maritime territory and from 400 to 608 km the coastal zone covered.

### Achievements by May 2014

In the present year an increase of approximately 2,000 nautical miles<sup>3</sup> of surveillance and protection and maritime space has been achieved.

During this period, the surveillance and protection of the national coast has not increased.

## **Objective**

Increase surveillance coverage and protection of the country's airspace.

Illncrease from 1,274,613 km<sup>3</sup> 2,549,226.5 km<sup>3</sup> the amount of airspace under surveillance and protection within 4 years time. Detect 100 % of traces in Dominican airspace

In January to September 205 fuel seizure operations

## **Achievements by May 2014**

The number of aerial traces detected has reached 99%, following the acquisition of the super-toucan aircraft.

The km² of coverage, surveillance, and protection of airspace has not increased.

Strategic Institutional Plan 2012-2015 of the Ministry

of the **Armed Forces** 

Increase surveillance coverage and protection of the country's land and border territory.

## Goals for 2015

ncrease total coverage to 90% for the country's security. Achieve 90% coverage of surveillance of the country's land border.

## **Achievements by May 2014**

Protection and surveillance has reached 95%, due to the Internal and Citizen Security Operations Plan, which is carried out by the Unified Joint Command, with 80% covered by the efforts of the Army of the Dominican Republic and CESFRONT.

## Haiti- Dominican Republic Agreement

In February 2014, an agreement between the National Directorate of Drug Control of the Dominican Republic and the Anti-Drug Trafficking Bureau of Haiti was made with the objective of carrying out harmonized policies and establishing specific programs to develop coordinated actions in the fight against the illegal trafficking of drugs to Isla la Española.

## **Operations in Support of Public Security**

November 2012, implementation of the "HURON" Operations **Plan**, due to calls for a national strike by a group of popular organizations

## January to April 2013. Joint Plan "Calm Christmas 2012". (Plan in support of the national police in providing citizen security).

April 2013 Directive Nº 11 which provides preventive patrol services in support of the national police. 600 military personnel engage in daily patrols.

June 2013. Execution of the Operational Plan "Internal and Citizen Security 2013", to support the national police in public order operations.

## "Plan Huron"

It is a plan linked to internal order, which contemplates the deployment of military units to strategic points across the country.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry, the Annual Report of the Ministry of Armed Forces, the Plan Estratégico Institucional 2012-2015 of the Ministry, Decreto 325-06 and Boletín Estadístico of December 2013, and the Acuerdo entre la Dirección Nacional del Control de Drogas de la Republica-Dominicana y el Bureau de Lucha Contra el Tráfico de Estupefacientes de Haití.



## **Natural Disasters**

## The Institutional Plan of the Armed Forces for Natural Disasters 2012-2015

The Strategic Pillar of Population Protection aims to contribute to the prevention and mitigation of the effects of natural and technological disasters together with the National Emergency Commission.

## Strategy:

- Support the National Emergency Commission through the Center of Emergency Operations, providing risk management for humanitarian assistance and reducing the effects caused by natural or technological disasters.
- Contribute to preserving security and the well being of citizens.
- Provide security and maintain order within refuges in affected areas.

## Goals for 2015:

- Assistance to 90% on the national territory with an emphasis on vulnerable and atrisk areas.
- 3 sufficientlyequipped Specialized Military Units
- Have the necessary operational land vehicles, helicopters, planes and boats.

## Achievements by May 2014:

- Assistance to 90% on the national territory with an emphasis on vulnerable and at-risk areas.
- 3 sufficientlyequipped Specialized Military Units
- Have the necessary operational land vehicles, helicopters, planes and boats.

## **Military Support**

The **Relámpago Plan** is activated on the basis of alerts emitted by the **Center of Emergency Operations** (COE). It works in reestablishing communication and support to persons most affected through the reconstruction of housing.

October 2012, the Armed Forces activated the "Relámpago" Operational Plan, in the face of the passage of Tropical Storm Sandy.

**November 2012,** implementation of phases II and III of the "Relámpago" Operational Plan due to the effects of flooding.

**July 13**, activation of the "Relámpago" Operational Plan in prevention of Tropical Storm Chantal, which caused flooding and the bursting of rivers, provoked by strong downpours left as it passed.

## **Commission of Natural Disaster Management**

In 2014, the Commission for Natural Disaster Management was created through presidential decree. It will be responsible for applying the **HOPEFOR Initiative**.

The Commission will be composed of: the Ministry of the Armed Forces, of Foreign Relations, and the Environment and Resources, the Center of Emergency Operations and of Civil Defence. Created through **Resolution 65/307 of the United Nations General Assembly** to improve the efficiency of coordinating military resources and civil defence in the response to natural disasters, signed by **Qatar**, **Turkey** and the **Dominican Republic**.

The fundamental pillars of the **HOPEFOR Initiative** are:

- Establish a training plan for civilian and military actors involved in humanitarian operations.
- Improve the operational capacities of the region through information exchange.
- Elaborate a model for the prevention of disasters that includes new preparation agreements.
- Implement a Center of Excellency for Natural Disaster Assistance in the Caribbean.

Other operations carried out by the Armed Forces in support of the Center of Emergency Operations.

March 2013, provided support to the National Emergency Commission in the "Easter Work" operation, providing assistance and security during Easter week.

Operation "Easter Week 2014", the Armed Forces placed Navy personnel at the disposal of the Center of Emergency Operations with the objective of preserving human life.

## **Participation in Peace Operations**

	Military Component			
Current Missions	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSMA (Mali)	-	-	1	1

MEM: Military experts on mission, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. - MC: Military Contingents

The Dominican Republic contributes 2 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, representing **0.03%** of the total Latin American contribution. It is the only country of the region present in Mali

In terms of training for peace operations,
Armed Forces personnel have
participated in courses at the CREOMPAZ
Regional Center (Guatemala). The
courses attended were Basic
United Nations Soldier,
Military Observer, General
Command Officer
and United Nations
Terminology, as well
as Gender and Peace
Operations.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Plan Estratégico Institucional* 2012-2015, *Informe de los logros y/o seguimiento del Plan Estratégico Institucional* 2012-2015 of the Ministry of Defence, *Decreto Nº 325-06 que crea el Cuerpo Especializado de Seguridad Fronteriza Terrestre (CESFRONT), Decreto Nº 18-13 que crea la Comisión Presidencial para la implementación de la iniciativa HOPEFOR,* and Resolution Nº 65/307 of the United Nations General Assembly. Websites of the Air Force, Navy, the Center of Governmental Information, of the Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and information provided by the Ministry of Defence. Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014.

