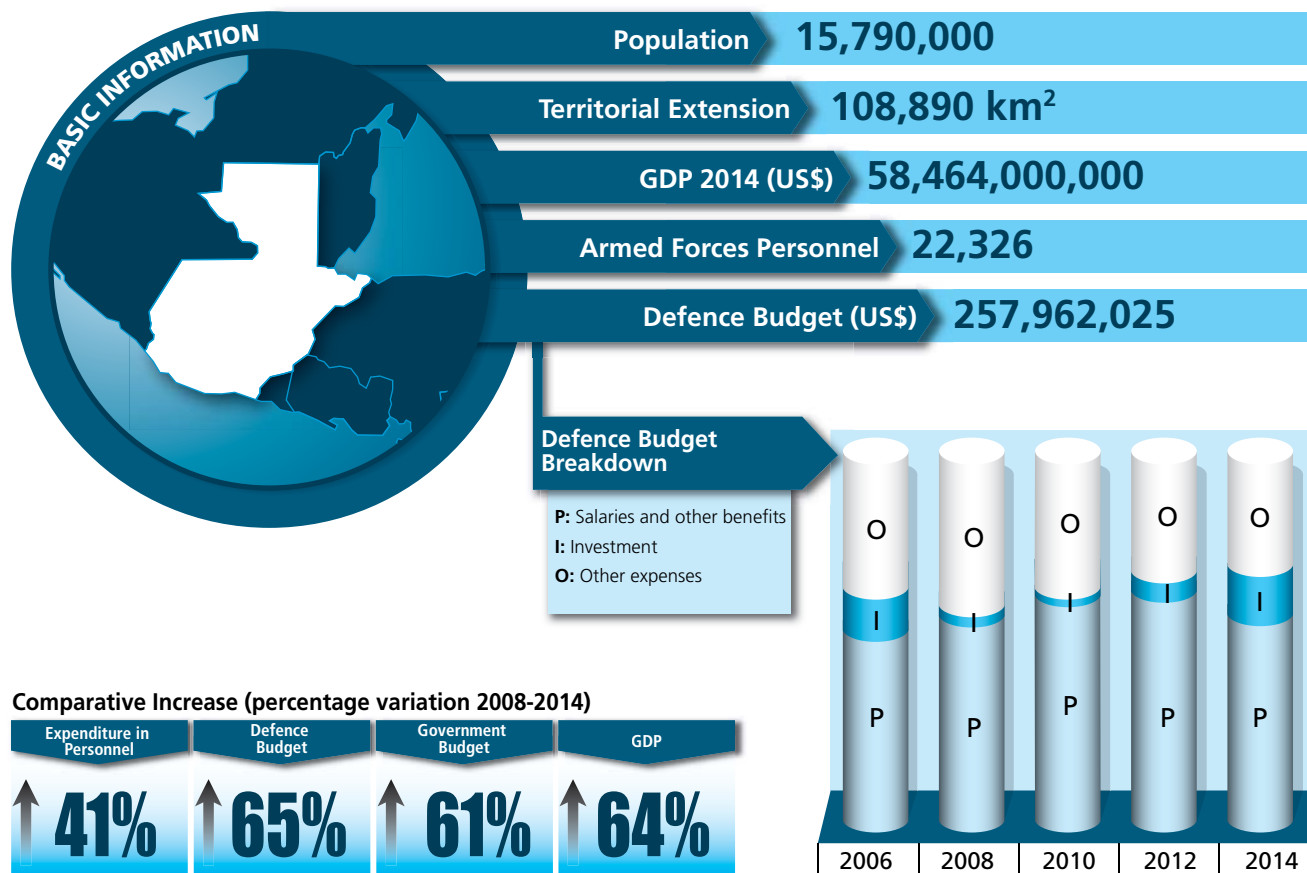


Guatemala



The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

- Constitutive Act of the Guatemalan Army (DL N° 72-90 - 1990/12/13).
- Executive Body Act (DL N° 114-97 - 1997/11/13).
- General Bureau of Civil Intelligence Act (DL N° 71-2005 - 2005/10/12).
- Framework Act on the National Security System (DL N° 18-2008 - 2008/04/15).

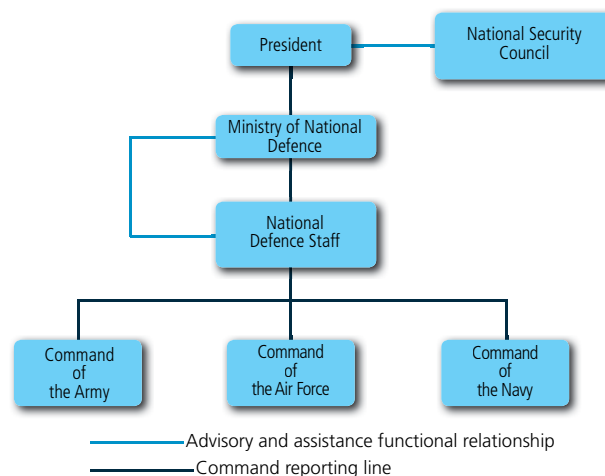
Military Organization

- Military Code (Decree N° 214 - 1878/09/15. Last amendment: Decree N° 41-96 - 1996/07/10).
- Military Social Security Institute Organization Act (Decree Law N° 75-1984 - 1984/07/20. Last amendment: Decree N° 21-2003 - 2003/06/11).
- Act on Support to Civil Security Forces (Decree N° 40-2000 - 2000/06/16).
- Civil Service Act (Decree N° 20-2003 - 2003/05/12).
- Law on weapons and ammunition (Decree N° 15-2009 - 2009/04/21).

Source: Compilation based on the aforementioned legislation.

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 de ingresos y egresos del Estado* for fiscal year 2013 (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

The Defence System

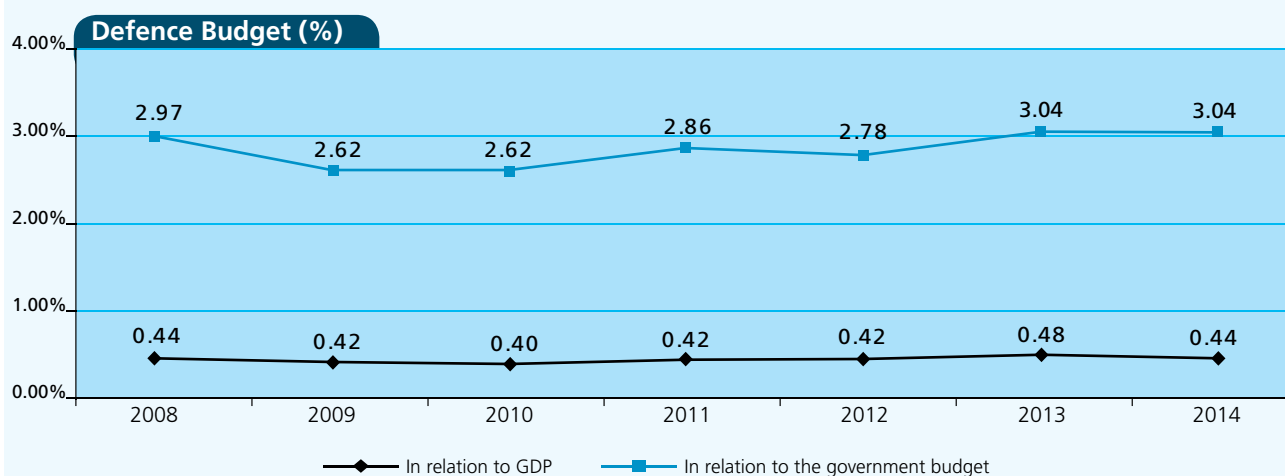


The President is advised by the National Security Council, composed of the Vice President, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Government and Defence, the Secretary of Strategic Intelligence of the State and the Attorney General. The President issues the orders through a General or Senior Officer who holds the position of Minister of Defence, and also has the General Staff of the National Defence as technical and consulting body, responsible for the command of the Army. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the National Defence Committee.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley marco del sistema nacional de seguridad* (DL N° 18-2008 - 2008/04/15) and *Ley constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala* (DL N° 72-90 - 1990/12/13).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	156,210,263	5,251,290,771	35,729,000,000
2009	153,090,192	5,849,777,368	36,471,000,000
2010	159,860,766	6,108,489,881	39,760,000,000
2011	197,818,891	6,919,961,396	46,730,000,000
2012	210,816,824	7,585,654,065	50,303,000,000
2013	258,945,362	8,511,491,383	54,383,000,000
2014	257,962,025	8,479,169,264	58,464,000,000



Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Institutions	Personnel	Non-personnel services	Materials and supplies	Other*	TOTAL
Ministry of National Defence					
Central activities	329,353,196	61,905,382	104,533,831	20,984,367	516,776,776
Defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity**	457,955,338	31,547,209	95,027,942	238,841,512	823,372,001
Health and education	200,084,775	27,049,840	40,247,296	11,884,900	279,266,811
Prevention of crimes against property	104,622,704	1,410,792	26,268,789	0	132,302,285
Mobilization of defence, prevention and mitigation of disasters	22,883,502	300,234	998,333	0	24,182,069
Regulation of maritime areas	7,545,892	202,706	241,659	0	7,990,257
Diplomatic projection and contributions to peace missions	25,183,328	47,285,160	9,844,583	8,071,917	90,384,988
Items not allocated to programs***	0	0	0	163,624,813	163,624,813
TOTAL	1,147,628,735	169,701,323	277,162,433	443,407,509	2,037,900,000

* Includes property, equipment and intangible assets, and current and capital transfers.

** Land defence: Q 418,718,716; Airspace defence: Q 289,145,979; Defence of territorial waters: Q 115,507,306.

*** Transfers to: Military Pensions Institute (Q 153,802,082), Care Center for Disabled Persons of the Guatemalan Army – CADEG (Q 9,500,000), International Hydrographic Organization -OHI- (Q 90,731), Conference of Central American Armed Forces -CFAC- (Q 232,000).

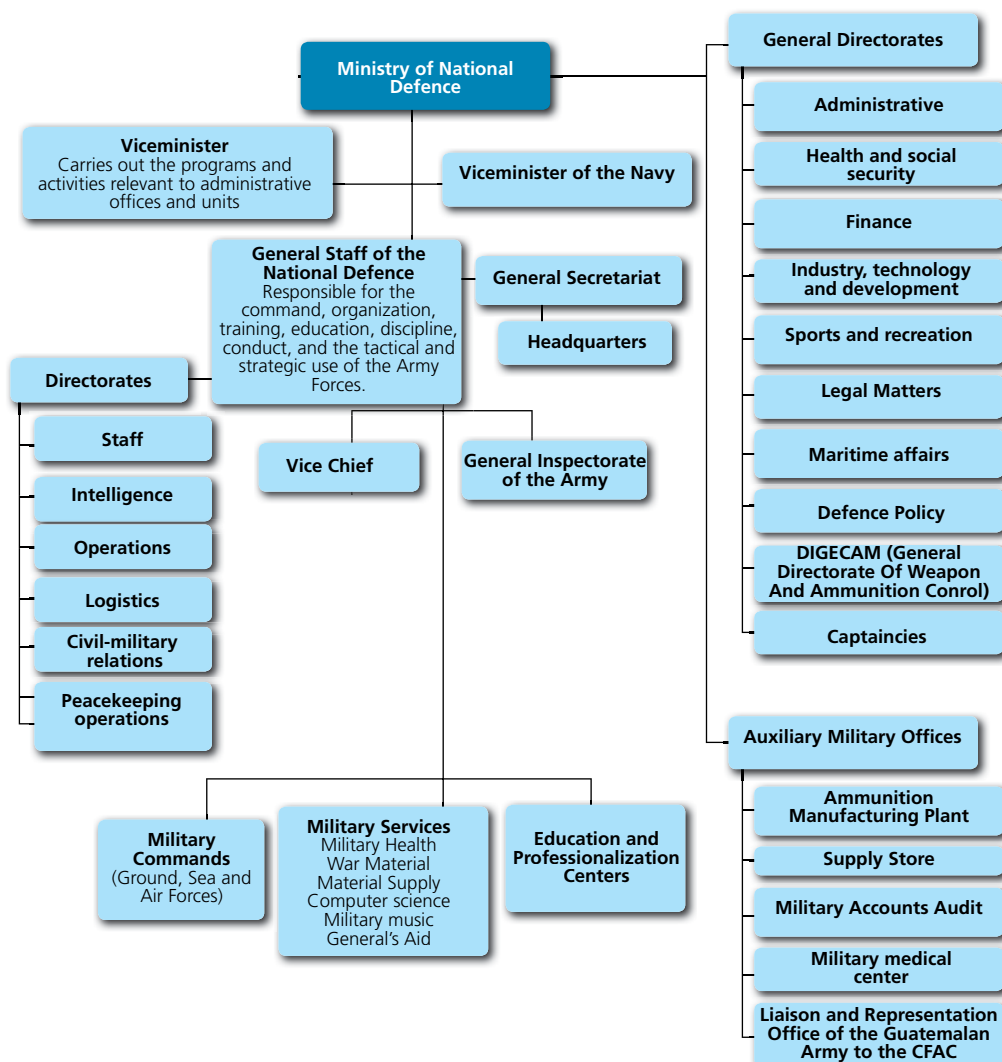
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto de ingresos y egresos del Estado* for fiscal years 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In 2007, 2010 and 2014, Congress did not approve the budgetary law, and as such the budget from the previous year was validated in accordance with the Constitution. The difference in values for these years is due to changes in the value of the dollar. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Property, equipment and intangible 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 7.72 quetzals on the basis of data provided by the Central Bank of Guatemala. 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.

The Ministry of National Defence

Date of Foundation
1945
Current Minister (July 2014)
Major General Manuel Augusto López Ambrocio
Can military members be Ministers of Defence?
Yes. According to the Constitution of the Republic, civilians cannot become Ministers of Defence.
Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence
15 (since 1996, year of the Firm and Lasting Peace Agreements - <i>Acuerdos de Paz Firme y Duradera</i>).
Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence
None
Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?
No
Average stay in the Minister of Defence position
1 year and 2 months

[The date of foundation is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" became part of the Institution's name]

Organizational Chart



Bilateral agreements signed between 2012-2014

Memorandum of Understanding for the Establishment of a Binational Defence Commission, with Honduras (2014).

Agreement for maritime cooperation, with Colombia (2013).

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



Source: Compilation based on the website of the Ministry of National Defence of Guatemala and the Secretariat of Foreign Relations of Honduras.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Guatemalan Army is an institution devoted to maintaining the independence, sovereignty and honor of Guatemala, the integrity of its territory, peace and internal and external security. It is composed of land, air and maritime forces. It has a hierarchical organization and is based on the principles of discipline and obedience. The Army shall cooperate in emergency or public disaster situations. (Constitution, Sec. 244 and 249)

Specific Missions

Army



Its fundamental mission is to preserve territorial integrity, ground deterrence, and to organize the Nation's military defence, as well as structuring the human, territorial, economic and material resources assigned to it by the State.

In times of peace, its principal efforts will be dedicated to education, training, strategic readiness, peacekeeping operations and conducting humanitarian support missions, both domestically and abroad.

Its mission also comprises organizing, training and equipping the forces required to effectively react and conduct military operations of any nature (territorial integrity, deterrence and ground military defence) that the senior leadership may order.

Navy



Guarantee national sovereignty in the country's maritime territory, contiguous zone, exclusive economic area, and the Republic's interior waters, lakes and rivers, exerting control over the maritime frontiers in order to contribute, together with the Army and Air Force, to ensuring national defence.

Air Force



Engage in operations to maintain and guarantee the sovereignty of the national air space, including through aerial warfare and disuasion, providing support to military land and maritime units, with the aim of neutralizing or destroying any threats to national objectives. It shall also cooperate with other State institutions in national efforts.

Source: Website of the Ministry of National Defence.

Army		
Women		Men
166	Officers	1,824
638	Specialists	3,040
219	Soldiers	9,681
1,023		14,545
		15,568

Navy		
Women		Men
12	Officers	212
61	Specialists	490
4	Soldiers	887
77		1,589
		1,666

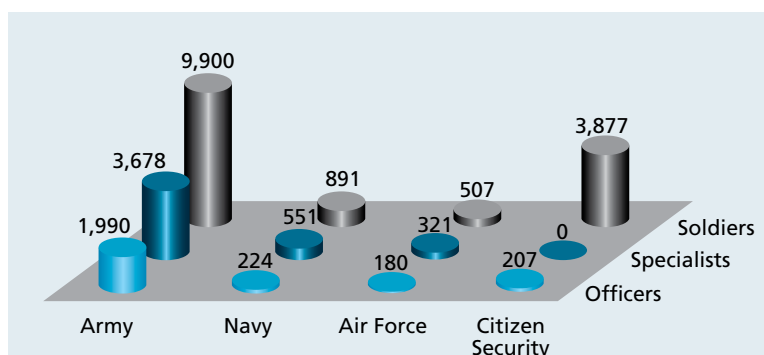
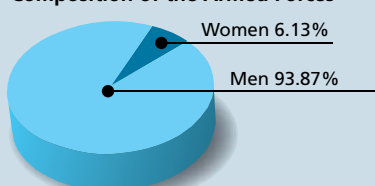
Air Force		
Women		Men
3	Officers	177
75	Specialists	246
20	Soldiers	487
98		910
		1,008

Citizen Security		
Women		Men
0	Officers	207
0	Specialists	0
170	Soldiers	3,707
170		3,914
		4,084

Total personnel 2014:

22,326

Composition of the Armed Forces



National Security Operations

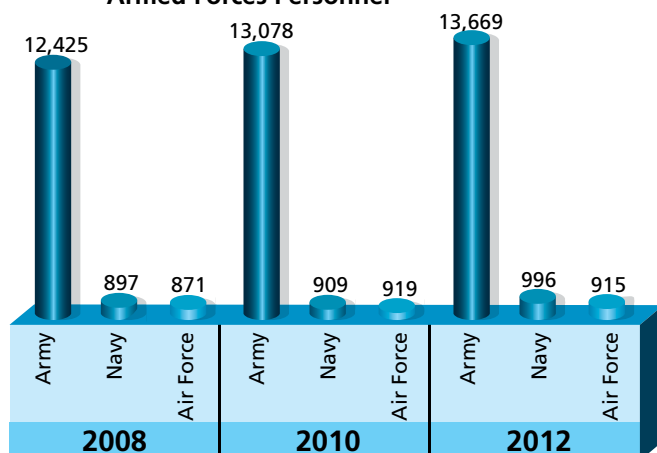
- Conducting border security operations,
- Territorial control;
- Airspace control,
- Operations on the coast, spits and groins as part of control of maritime trafficking.

The *Blindaje Fronterizo* (Border Shield) I and II operations, which were carried out in San Marcos, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Zacapa, Chiquimula and Huehuetenango departments, have achieved:

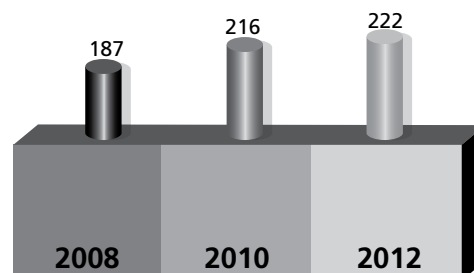
- Location and destruction of drug laboratories,
- Impeding the illegal movement of weapons, narcotics and persons.

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Armed Forces Personnel

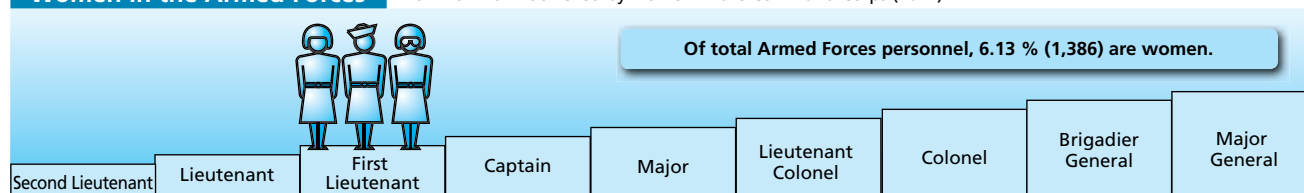


Candidates entering the Polytechnic School



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 First Lieutenant is Lieutenant (Navy) and First Lieutenant (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.

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and by the Project Gender and Peace Operations, RESDAL.

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

In 2013, 6 new military detachments were opened.

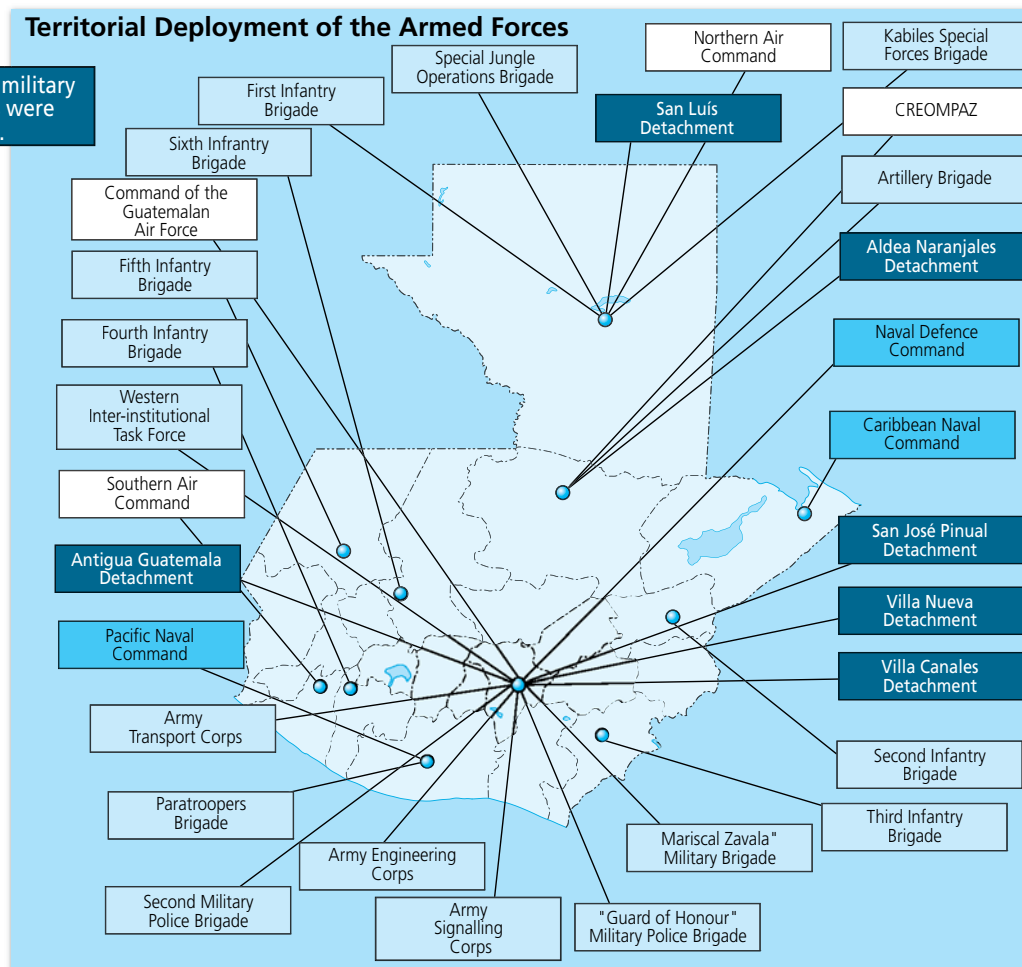
Civil Service

The Regulation of the Civil Service Law defines the modality by which civil service is provided, its organization, principles, forms of participation, and exceptions. Its aim is to train Guatemalans for the armed defence of the motherland utilizing a military doctrine that respects human rights and civil, political and moral values. Civil service is directed towards young persons aged between 18 and 24 years of age, who provide 728 service hours. However, young persons older between 16 and 18 years of age may carry out civil service within the social environment.

Modalities:

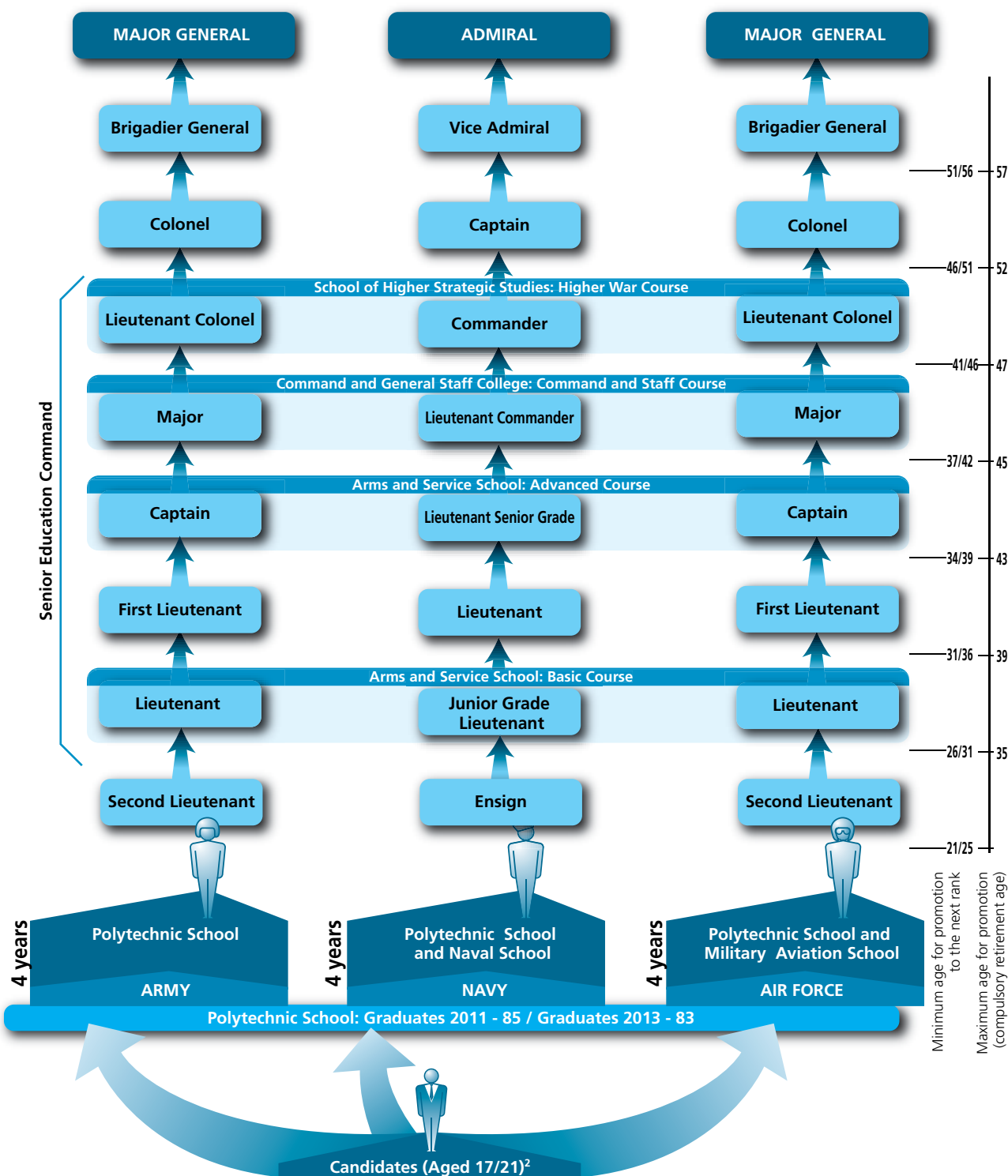
Military Service: Shall be provided in the different military commands, services and units.

Social Service: Of civilian nature, it focuses on the implementation of programs, projects and services for the collective benefit and assistance to the community.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of National Defence, the *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional* (2012-2013), the websites of the Ministry of National Defence, of the Secretariat of Social Communications of the Presidency, *Ley del Servicio Cívico* (Decree 20-2003), *Reglamento del Servicio Cívico* (AG 345-2010).

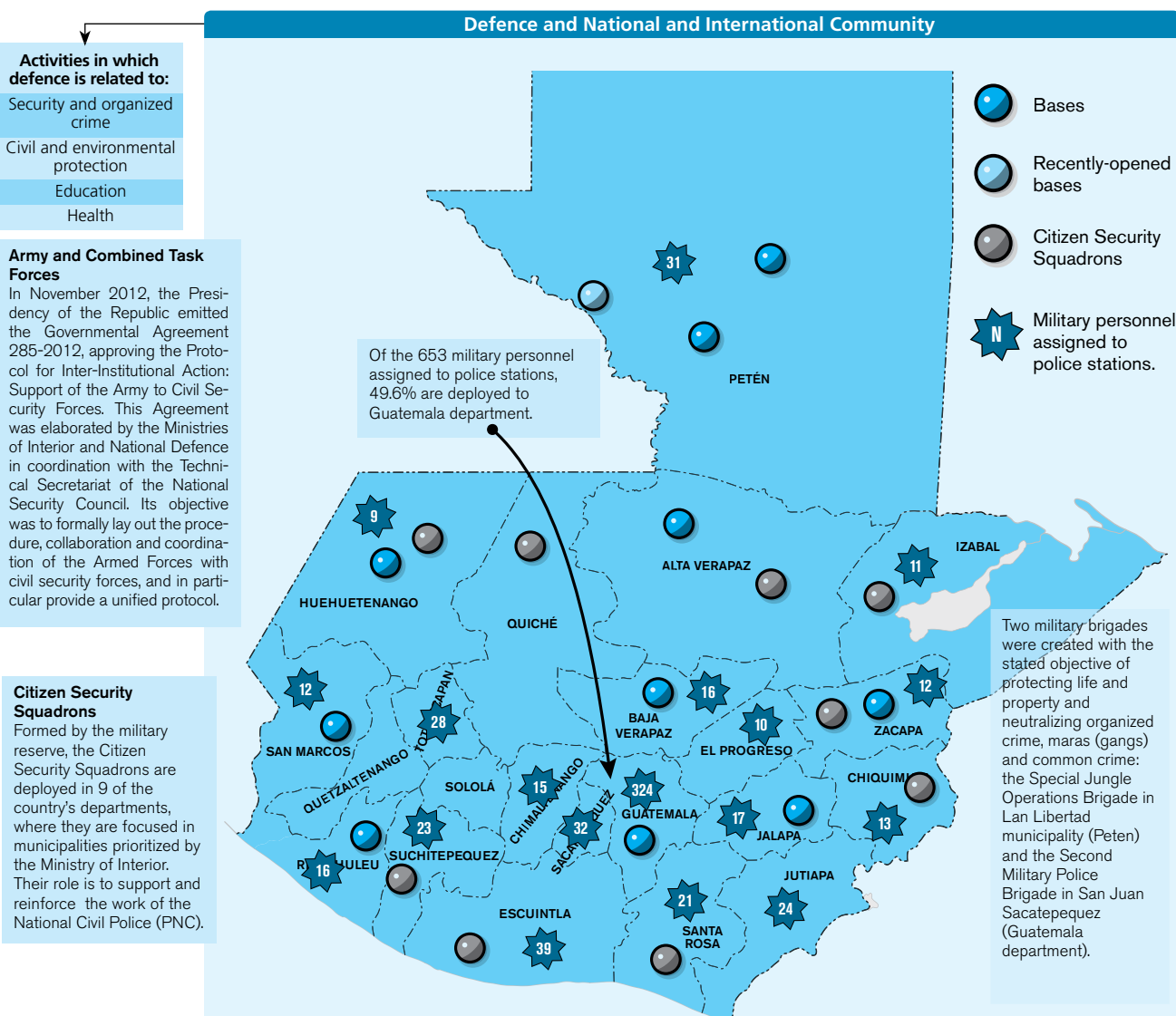
Education and the Military Career

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 17-21 has been considered for comparative purposes. The minimum age for promotion shall depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley constitutiva del Ejército de Guatemala* (DL N° 72-90 - 1990/12/13), *Reglamento de ascensos en el ejército de Guatemala* (Governmental Agreement N° 318-2009 - 2009/11/26).



Procedure for support between the PNC and Army

General Directorate PNC

Receives and evaluates requests made by local and district police authorities and, if deemed appropriate, makes the official request.

Office of the Minister of Interior

If the operation is authorized, approves and transmits the request.

Office of the Defence Minister

If it provides approval, each part orders that the process of coordination between the Directorate General of the PNC and Joint Chief of Staff of Defence is begun.

The areas of assistance and support covered by the Protocol are:

- Routine: patrols and checkpoints in particular.
- Actions ordered judicially.
- Scope of Decree 40-2000 controlling and combating the production, manufacture, use, possessions etc of narcotics, crimes of kidnapping, smuggling contraband and fraud; plundering of forest, conservation of cultural heritage; arms smuggling; prison perimeter surveillance.
- Contingencies: internal terrorism, lynchings; alterations to the normality of citizen life; social peace; criminal actions resulting from natural disasters; smuggling migrants; human trafficking, unforeseen action caused by organized criminal groups.

Tecún Umán Task Force

Combat drug trafficking, contraband and human trafficking.

1,509 personnel from the Guatemalan Army.

The border zone with Mexico, focusing on the area around San Marcos in particular, as well as Izabal covering the 115 hidden crossings identified by the government.

Kaminal Task Force

Recovery of public spaces and city patrols.

250 personnel from National Civil Police (PNC) and 50 from the Army.

Zones 7 and 12 of Guatemala City.

Maya Task Force

Recovery of public spaces and city patrols.

1,300 personnel from the Army and 120 from the PNC.

Zone 18 of Guatemala City.

'El Milagro' Task Force

• 700 National Civil Police agents (PNC) and members of the Guatemalan Army.

• Combat crime, especially extortions and homicides.

• Foundation of 30 mobile units and 16 checkpoints in the areas of El Milagro, Sacoj, Santa Marta, San José las Rosas, San Francisco, La Florida, 1° de Julio and Carolingia.

Sources: Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 285-2012 (2012/11/07); Acuerdo Ministerial N° 126 (2010/06/18); Ministry of National Defence, *Procedimiento para brindar apoyo a las fuerzas de seguridad civil*; *Diario de Centroamérica* (July 17th 2013), *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional* (2012-2013), *Plan Operativo Anual Ejercicio Fiscal 2013*, *Informe sobre las Fuerzas de Tarea del Ministerio Gobernación* (2012) and the website of the Ministry of Interior.

Defence and National and International Community

Between 2012 and 2013, the Guatemalan Army has supported humanitarian assistance activities through search and rescue actions through the Humanitarian Rescue Unit, the construction of homes, demolition of homes that are at-risk, as well as transporting the materials of the National Coordinator for Disaster Risk Reduction to affected departments.

Supported those affected by the earthquake of November 7th 2012.

105 teams deployed, composed of: officers, specialists and soldiers to affected municipalities.

55 officers to carry out damage assessments and needs analysis.

In 2014, personnel of the Military Reserve of Quiché, together with the Red Cross and students of the Mixed Official Rural School, Xatinap Canton, carried out an earthquake simulation, which was organized by the Departmental Coordinator for Disaster Reduction - CODRED.

Other support activities:

- **Medical attention day.** Personnel from the Mountain Operations Brigade carried out a day of medical attention, supporting the populace of San Antonio Ixchiguan, San Marcos, in 2014.

- **Remodeling and cleaning of schools.** Personnel from Mariscal Zavala Military Brigade participated in the inauguration of the remodeling of ceilings and the cleaning of schools in zone 18 of Guatemala City.

542 operations in support of the Tax Administration Authority, above-all in the capital and in border areas in order to reduce tax fraud and contraband.

- Operation B'Aktun to protect archeological sites.
- Operation Omega 2012, to support the forces through movements during New Year celebrations.

Reforestation Plan

The Guatemalan Army carries out reforestation tasks in different areas of the country. During 2014, the following activities were executed:



Personnel from the Paratroopers Brigade, together with primary students from the Mixed Official Rural School, in the hamlets of Parcelamiento Cuyuta, Las Guacas, La Aurora, Obero and Caserio Montecristo, carried out reforestation days in Masagua, Escuintla.

Personnel from the Special Jungle Operations Brigade carried out reforestation days together with youth members of the "Association of Young Persons from Las Cruces in Action", Las Cruces, Peten.

Personnel from the Mariscal Zavala Military Brigade carried out reforestation days together with community leaders and students of the Mixed Official Rural Schools of San Luis Las Brisas, Villas I and the Basic Experimental Institute.

Personnel from the Marine Infantry Brigade and students of San Carlos University carried out reforestation in Cerro San Gil reserve, Puerto Barrios, Izabal.

Personnel from the Third Infantry Brigade, together with students from New Life Evangelical School, carried out a reforestation project, planting 200 pine trees in the community of Piedra Blanca, Jutiapa.

Collaboration with Penitentiary Centers

The collaboration of the Armed Forces with the General Directorate of the Penitentiary System is also regulated by Decree 40 (2000), which sets out that the Ministry of Interior may request the support and cooperation of the Army in providing surveillance at the perimeter of detention and prevention centers and other such centers, without affecting the purely civil character of the prisons.

Ministerial Agreement 126 (2010/06/18) enabled the use, by the Directorate General of the Penitentiary System, of facilities within military bases or units in Guatemala City in order to transfer those detainees whose lives or personal integrity would be endangered due to the vulnerability of their security situation. During 2013 they carried out: **2,219 operations** in support of the prison system.

Sources: Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 285-2012 (2012/11/07); Acuerdo Ministerial N° 126 (2010/06/18); Ministry of National Defence, *Procedimiento para brindar apoyo a las fuerzas de seguridad civil* and *Memoria de Labores 2012-2013*; *Diario de Centroamérica* (June 17th 2013), *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional* (2012-2013), *Plan Operativo Anual Ejercicio Fiscal 2013*, *Informe sobre las Fuerzas de Tarea del Ministerio Gobernación* (2012) and the websites of the Ministries of National Defence and of the Interior.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	127	11
MONUSCO (Dem. Rep. of the Congo)	1	-	164	3
UNIFIL (Lebanon)	-	-	2	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	1	-	3	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	5	-	-	-

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

Guatemala contributes 317 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, representing 5.19% of the total Latin American contribution.

Source: Compilation based on the *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* (2012-2013), Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations, May 2014.

Guatemala is home to CREOMPAZ, a regional training center.

