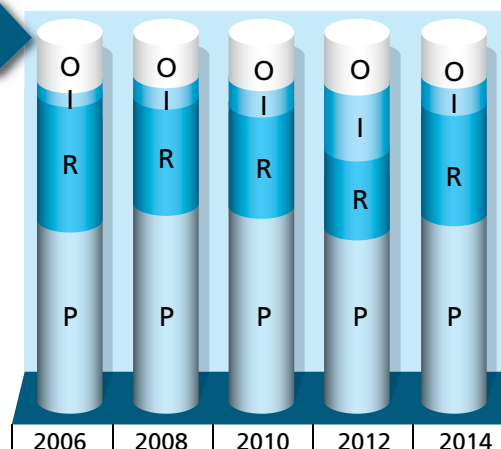


# Paraguay

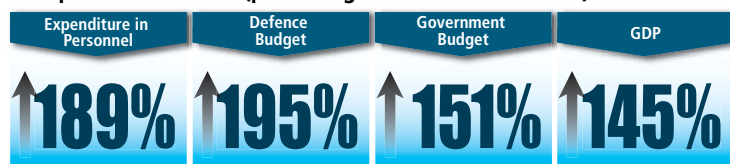
Population **6,888,000**Territorial Extension **406,750 km<sup>2</sup>**GDP 2014 (US\$) **29,550,000,000**Armed Forces Personnel **14,284**Defence Budget (US\$) **440,752,612**

## Defence Budget Breakdown

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



## Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



## The Legal Framework

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

- National Defence and Internal Security Act (N° 1337 - 1999/04/14. Last amendment: Law N° 5036 - 2013/08/22).
- Act that establishes the Border Security Zone (N° 2532 - 2005/02/17. Last amendment: Law N° 2647 - 2005/08/18).
- Act that creates the National Intelligence System (N° 5241 - 2014/08/22).

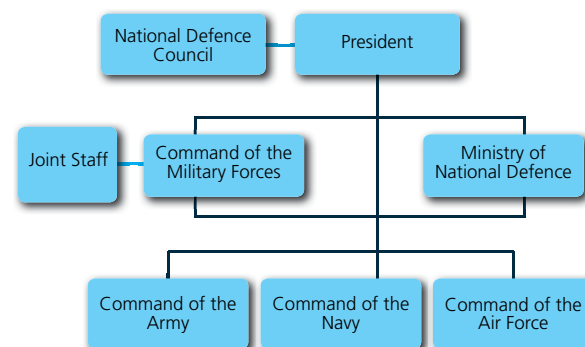
#### Military Organization

- Obligatory Military Service Act (N° 569 - 1975/12/24. Last amendment: Law N° 3360 - 2007/11/02).
- Organic Act of Military Courts (N° 840 - 1980/12/19).
- Military Penal Code (Act N° 843 - 1980/12/19).
- Code of Military Penal Procedures in War and Peace Times (Act N° 844 - 1980/12/19).
- General Organization of the National Armed Forces Act (N° 74 - 1991/11/20. Last amendment: N° 4067 - 2010/11/08).
- Act of the Military Personnel Statute (N° 1115 - 1997/08/27. Last amendment: Law N° 2879 - 2006/04/06).
- Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Act (N° 1910 - 2002/06/19).
- Act on the Right to Conscientious Objection (N° 4013 - 2010/06/17).
- Act that created the hierarchy of professional soldier within the troop category of the Armed Forces (N° 4733 - 2012/10/04).

Source: Compilation based on the aforementioned legislation.

In 2014, the National Intelligence System was created. Both the Ministry of National Defence and the Armed Forces will form part of it.

## The Defence System



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship  
— Command reporting line

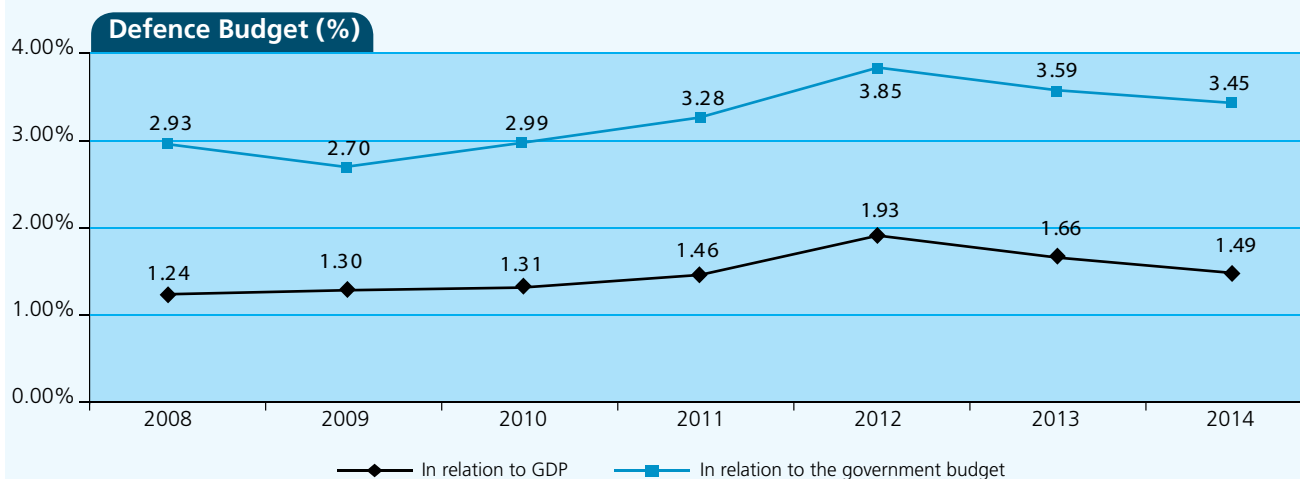
The President's advisory and consultative body is the National Defence Council, composed of the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Interior, the highest-ranking General Officer, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the official in charge of the State Intelligence Agency and its Permanent Secretary. The Ministry of Defence performs the administrative functions of the Armed Forces. The Commander of the Armed Forces holds the effective command of the Armed Forces as delegated by the President. He has the Joint Staff as the planning, advisory and coordinating body. The 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 the Constitution of Paraguay, *Ley de defensa nacional y de seguridad interna* (N° 1337 - 1999/04/14. Last amendment: Act N°5036 - 2013/08/22), *Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación* (N°216 - 1993/06/16. Last amendment: Act N°406 - 2010/11/08).

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 general de la Nación para el ejercicio fiscal 2014* (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

## Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	149,580,691	5,097,997,863	12,076,000,000
2009	176,769,687	6,546,922,124	13,611,000,000
2010	227,582,002	7,611,749,604	17,311,000,000
2011	325,182,128	9,921,451,169	22,340,000,000
2012	430,850,307	11,200,038,518	22,363,000,000
2013	470,599,579	13,111,519,059	28,333,000,000
2014	440,752,612	12,772,499,394	29,550,000,000

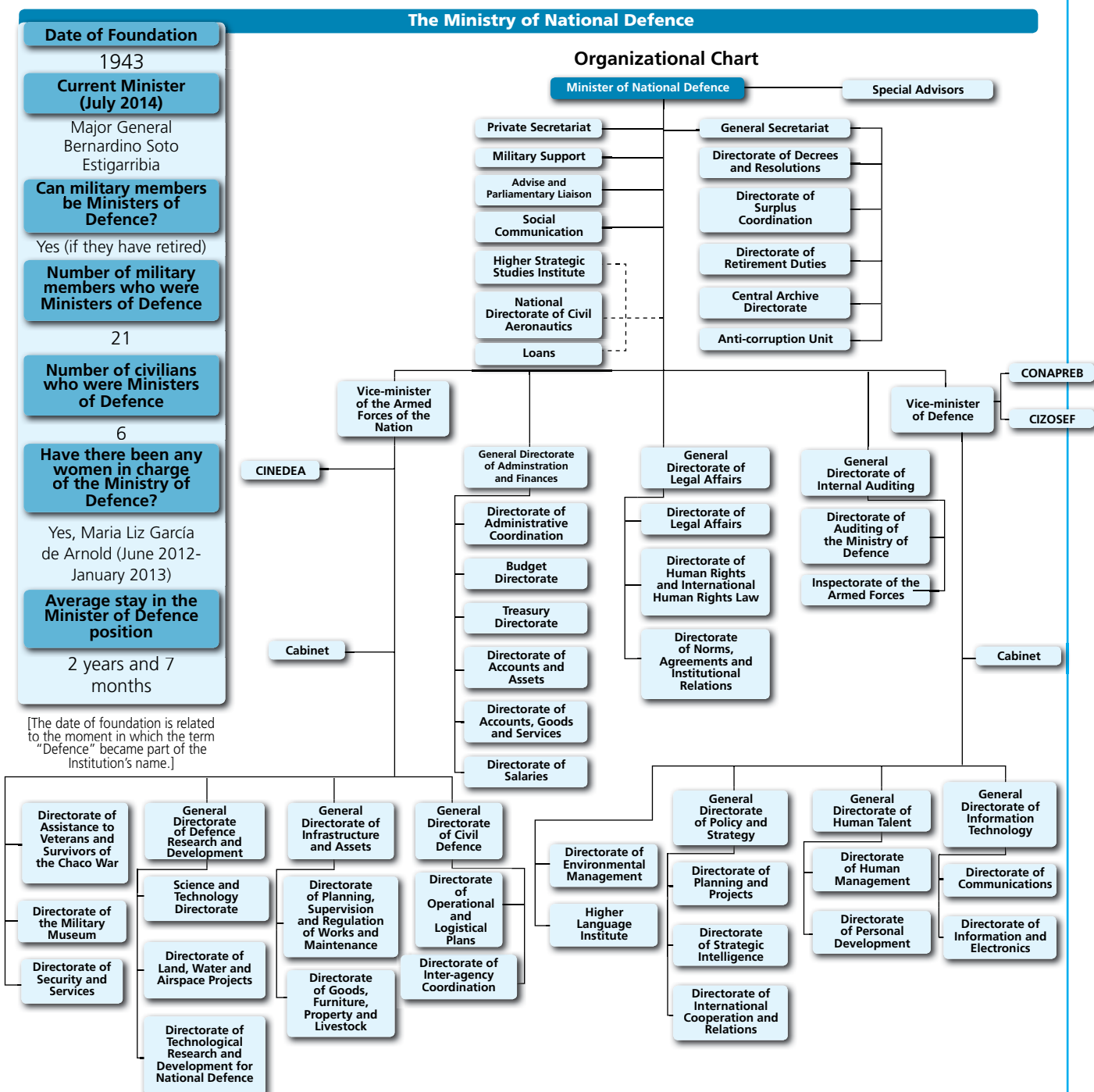


## Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Entities	Personnel	Non-personnel Services	Materials and Supplies	Others*	TOTAL
<b>Ministry of National Defence</b>					
General Administration	18,138,259,753	5,465,045,640	1,978,328,953	1,902,062,373	27,483,696,719
Command in Chief	74,627,544,247	6,385,464,150	14,960,498,600	47,215,731,325	143,189,238,322
Army	642,032,872,590	8,885,614,207	62,694,680,551	64,756,159,469	778,369,326,817
Air Force	130,841,059,155	4,853,113,748	20,258,859,161	41,739,500,008	197,692,532,072
Navy	185,575,788,001	18,013,706,374	27,264,248,476	25,580,724,935	256,434,467,786
<b>Presidency</b>					
National Defence Council	1,001,279,932	47,047,691	12,050,000	22,223,485	1,082,601,108
Military Cabinet	18,655,832,868	1,721,613,953	3,669,165,034	4,295,716,110	28,342,327,965
<b>Treasury</b>					
Retirements and Pensions of the Armed Forces	0	0	0	613,278,059,200	613,278,059,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,070,872,636,546</b>	<b>45,371,605,763</b>	<b>130,837,830,775</b>	<b>798,790,176,905</b>	<b>2,045,872,249,989</b>

\* Includes physical investment, inventories, transfers and other expenses.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto general de la Nación para el ejercicio fiscal* 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 "Physical Investment". 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 4,470.15 Guaraníes on the basis of data provided by the Central Bank of Paraguay. 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.



#### Bilateral Agreements signed between 2012-2014



**Source:** Websites of the Ministry of National Defence of Paraguay, of the Ministry of National Defence of Uruguay, and of the Ministry of Defence of Argentina.

## The Armed Forces

### General Mission

The mission of the Armed Forces is to safeguard the territorial integrity and to defend the legitimately established authorities.

(Constitution, Sec. 173)

To comply with its objectives, the Armed Forces of the Nation shall maintain the inviolability of land, fluvial and air space borders; organize, equip and train forces to face any type of aggression; organize, manage and administer reserves. They also cooperate in civil defence; and cooperate in restoring internal order when the President of the Republic deems it necessary based on an issued decree.

(Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación, N° 74 - 1991/11/20. Last amendment: Act N° 216 - 1993/06/16, Sec. 7)

### Specific Missions

#### Army



The Army is a land force that performs strategic operations, plans, prepares and directs operations in its organic units and others under its command, to which it supports in carrying out specific missions.

#### Navy



The Navy is the Service that has the responsibility to execute specific missions of a naval nature

#### Air Force



The Air Force is responsible for the custody and defence of the national air space and for executing operations to comply with its mission.

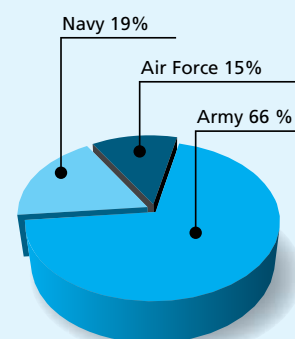
**Command of the Military Forces** It coordinates the actions of the Staffs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and the Logistics division, and performs special military operations.

### Armed Forces Personnel 2014

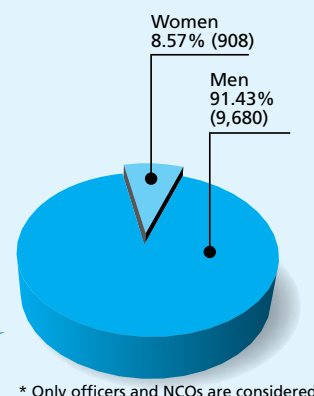
Ranks	Army	Navy	Air Force
Army General/Admiral/ Air Force General	2	1	1
Major General / Vice-Admiral	11	0	1
Brigadier General /Rear Admiral	18	4	6
Colonel /Captain	31	50	81
Lieutenant Colonel/ Commander	358	34	27
Major/ Lieutenant Commander	201	48	30
Captain/ Lieutenant	235	58	59
First Lieutenant/ Senior Lieutenant	239	59	55
Lieutenant/ Junior Lieutenant	332	72	73
Second Lieutenant/ Ensign	206	84	61
Principal NCO	731	156	95
Major NCO	443	30	68
NCO	727	83	129
Assistant Sergeant / First NCO	552	162	132
First Sergeant /Second NCO	1,181	515	386
Vice Sergeant /NCO	1,710	636	415
Cadets officials and general conscripts*		3,696	
		<b>14,284</b>	

\*Cadets: 1,200, conscripts to obligatory military service: 1,876 and professional volunteer soldiers: 620.

### Distribution of Armed Forces Personnel\*

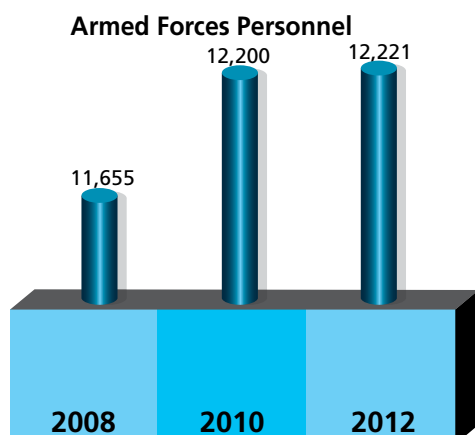


### Armed Forces Personnel, according to Gender\*

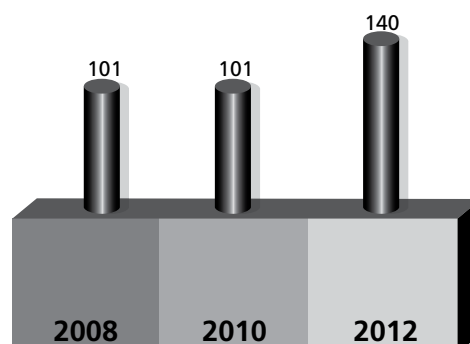


\* Only officers and NCOs are considered

**Source:** Ley de organización general de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación (N°74- 1991/11/20. Last amendment: Act N° 216- 1993/06/16) (missions) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

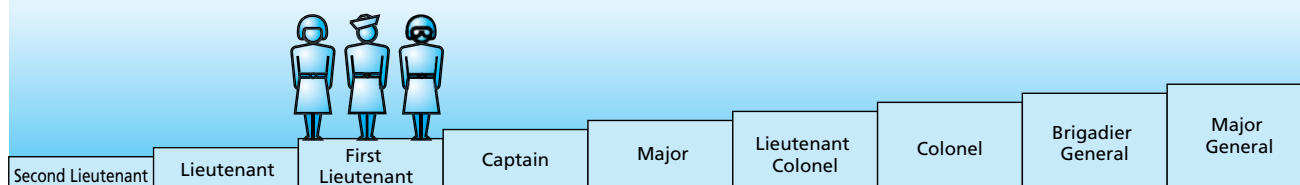


**Candidates entering the Military Academy**



**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. In the Navy, the equivalent rank for First Lieutenant is Senior Grade 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, 8.57% (908) are women.\***

\*Only officers and NCOs are considered.

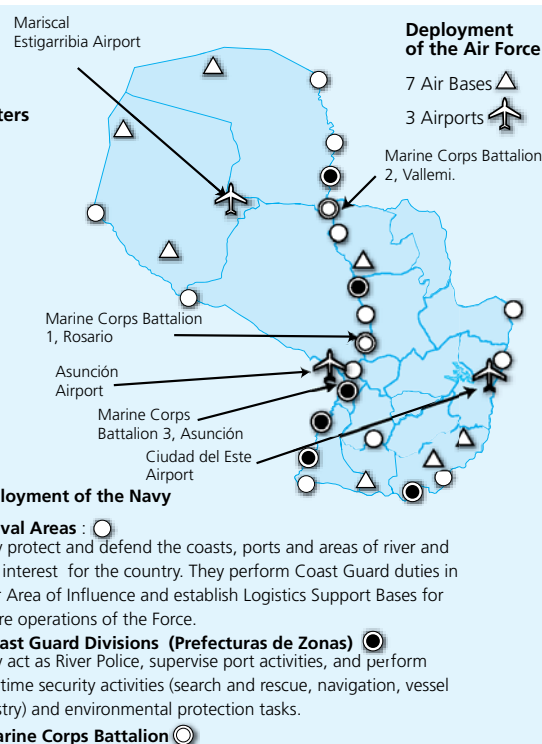
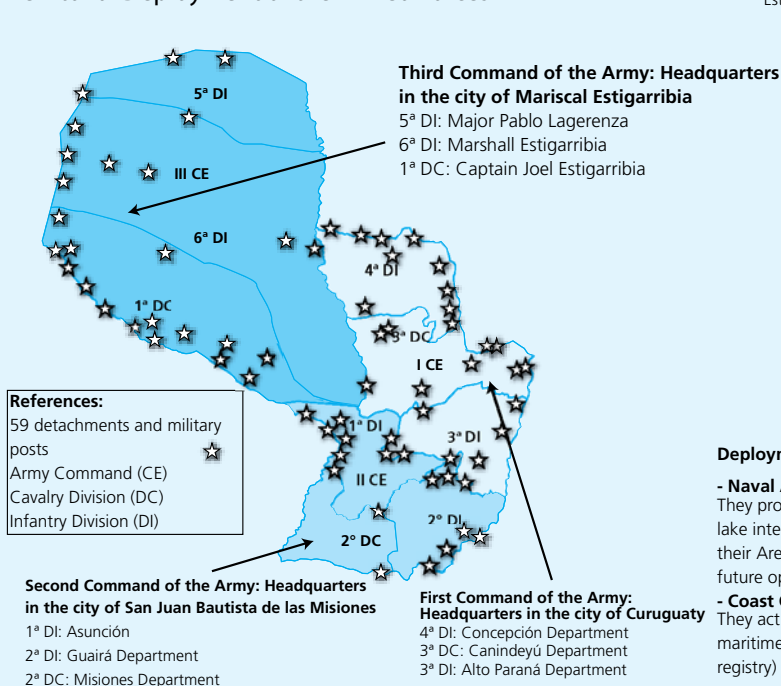
**Military Service**

All male citizens are required to perform military service for one year. Women may be called in the event of international war, to perform logistic and administrative activities, as well as to provide other services according to the requirements arising from the war. However, the National Constitution recognizes the objection based on conscience due to ethical or religious beliefs. People who assert their objection based on conscience shall provide services to the civil population by working in assistance centres.

	2013	
	Men	Women
Complementary service	154	142
Obligatory military service	1,876	

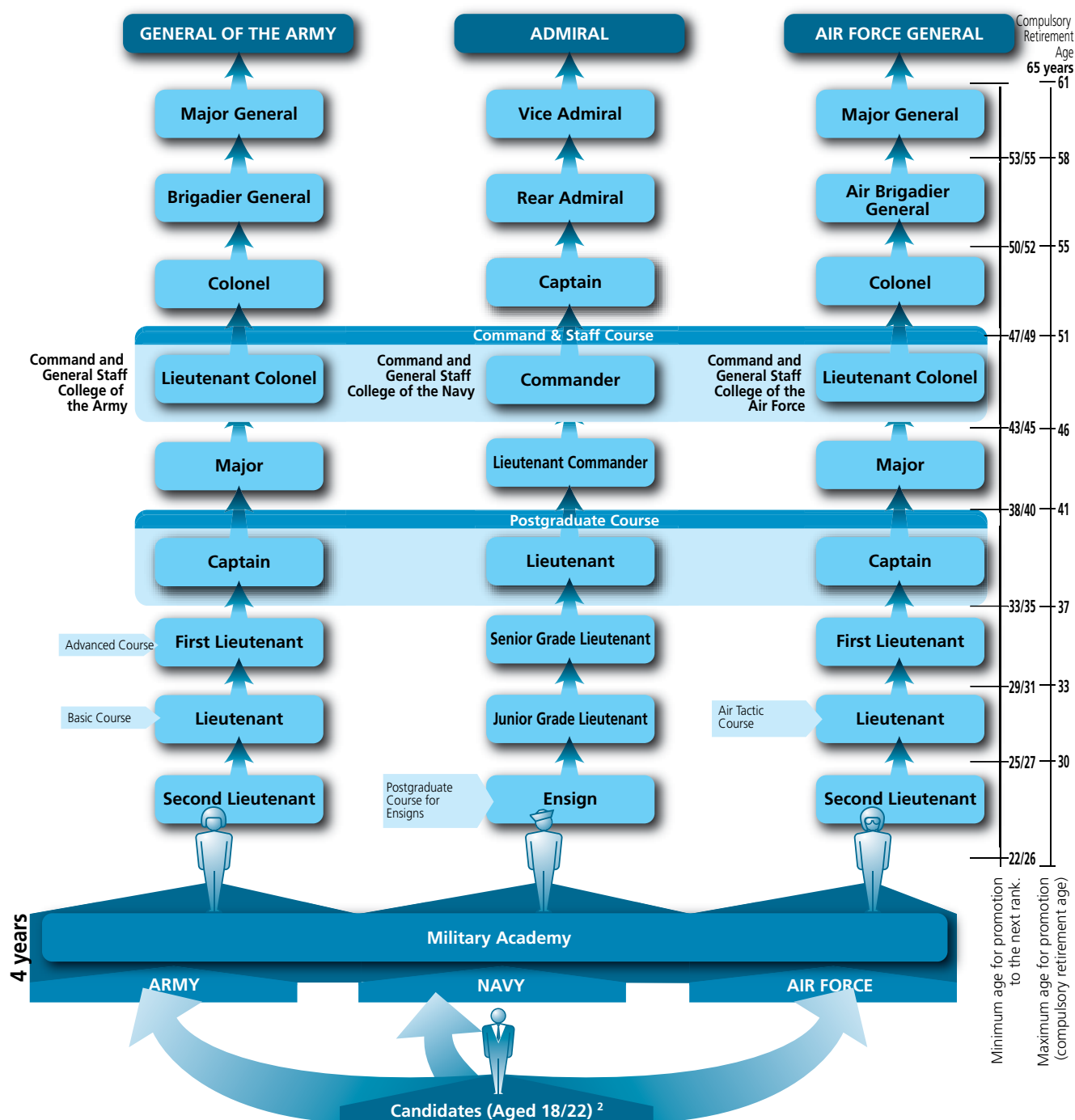
Conscripts are those citizens of military age, enlisted and called upon to provide military service.

**Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces**



**Source:** Ley de servicio militar obligatorio (N° 569 - 1975/12/24. Last amendment: Act N° 3360 - 2007/11/02) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

## Education and the Military Career

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

In 2013, educational exchange and training activities were carried out with the Armed Forces and/or Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Taiwan, United States and Uruguay.

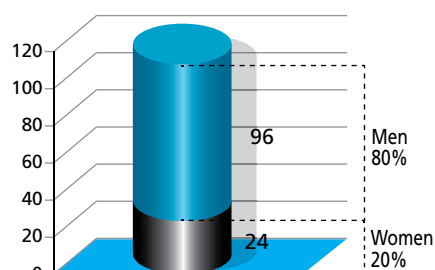
<sup>1</sup> Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers' promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been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

<sup>2</sup> Ages 18-22 years have been considered for comparative purposes. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley del estatuto del personal militar* (N° 1115 - 27/08/1997. Last amendment: Law N° 2879 - 2006/04/06).

In 2013, 120 persons entered the Military Academy

In the same year 82 NCOs and midshipman graduated.





### Activities in which the defence is related to:

Health  
Education and Culture  
Environment  
Social well-being  
Agriculture

## Defence and National and International Community

### Defence activities in support of other sectors (2013-2014)

#### Environment

- Creation of the Military Environmental Council as an advisory body for the study and coordination of the activities of the Armed Forces in defence of the environment.
- In August 2014, the Ministry of Defence signed an inter-agency cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the aim of training and updating the agricultural and livestock production techniques of both temporary and permanent Armed Forces personnel, with the aim of strengthening their technical capabilities and promoting good agricultural and livestock practices sustainable through basic technical knowledge.
- The Ministry of National Defence shall be responsible for providing permanent and temporary personnel on a part-time basis part for training, as well as logistical resources to transport them to training centers and the provision of inputs necessary for the theoretical and practical human resources training.
- For its part, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will provide technical assistance throughout the production process, provide vehicles to the technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in accordance with the training plan prepared by themselves, and conduct an evaluation of trained personnel at the end of modules.
- The agreement also includes the upcoming installation of vegetable production in greenhouses and fields in military units.

### Natural Disasters

Through coordinated work between the Armed Forces, the Secretariat of National Emergencies (SEN), departmental and municipal governments of the Western Region and other institutions, humanitarian assistance tasks were implemented in support of those affected by the flooding that began at the beginning of 2014 in the Paraguayan Chaco.

They collaborated through the evacuation of 300,000 persons and through the distribution of food, mattresses, duvets and tents. Furthermore, camps were put up in the property of the Armed Forces for the temporary relocation of those affected.

Since July 2014, the Secretariat of together with other institutions such Work's National System of Work Training, and Social Security (Sinafocal), the National sional Promotion Service (SNPP), the National motion Bank (BNF), and the Armed Forces have carried the "Installing capacities for development in temporary refuges" Project, with the objective of providing training to families affected by the flooding.

The institutions involved combine their efforts to offer affected families the opportunity to acquire certain skills and achieve their development through short courses during their stay at the refuges. These courses are provided by professionals from Sinafocal and the SNPP, and provide them with the opportunity to improve their life quality through dignified and well-paid work.

A total of 200 persons living in these temporary camps were trained in the centers of the Infantry's First Division and 100 persons in the Cavalry School.

### Health: Ñepohano Operations

They consist of humanitarian activities of a 2-day duration, with the objective of providing medical assistance and free distribution of medicines to persons with few resources in rural areas beyond the reach of the public health service.

They have been implemented since 2008 in cooperation with the National Government, National Police, Health Ministry, Interior Ministry, Rural Association of Paraguay, Office of Defence Cooperation of the United States Embassy and departmental governments.



### Anti-Dengue Campaign

Use of Armed Forces personnel, vehicles, and infrastructure to help combat dengue.

..... zone affected by flooding

Places where operations were implemented

- Ñepohano 21 (February 2013) More than 200 Armed Forces personnel participated.
- Ñepohano 23 (September 2013)
- Ñepohano 24 (November 2013) More than 200 Armed Forces personnel participated and 9,138 cases of free medical assistance were provided to 5,122 persons. 79 prosthetics and 1,700 pairs of glasses were distributed.

- ◆ Ñepohano 25 (April 2014) 225 Armed Forces personnel were mobilized, of which 150 were doctors from across the branches. 1,200 pairs of glasses and more than 60 prosthetics were distributed.

- ▲ Ñepohano 26 (June 2014) Assistance was brought to more than 14,000 persons.

**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and the websites of the Ministry of National Defence, the Secretariat of National Emergencies, the Paraguayan Information Agency and the Rural Association of Paraguay.

## Defence and National and International Community

**Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission for Prevention and Response to Biological Emergencies (CONAPREB).** Its permanent headquarters is within the Ministry of National Defence, which holds the Presidency and Permanent Secretariat.

**National Plan for Response to Biological Emergencies (Plan RER) 2012.** Its principal objective is to establish an organized emergency response capacity, allowing for coordinated and appropriate action from the authorities in response to a radiological emergency or incident in peacetime. The Plan lays out the capacities and responsibilities of institutions and a mechanism for the integration of their activities. The Ministry of National Defence carries out these activities in coordination with the following institutions:

Armed Forces, the Ministries of Defence, Public Health and Welfare, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Livestock, Public Works and Communications, Education and Culture, the National Secretariats of Drugs, the Environment, Telecommunications, National Nuclear Energy Commission, Research Institute for Health Sciences, National Police, Social Welfare Institute, Volunteer Fire Department, Paraguayan Telecommunications Company, Sanitary Services Company, National Weather Service, Association of Municipalities, the National Directorates of Civil Aviation, Transportation, Medical Emergencies, Customs, and the National Administration of Shipping and Ports.

### Activities linked:

**September 2012:** Volunteer firefighters from Itapúa were trained in prevention and response operations to emergencies caused by biological and dangerous substances by CONAPREB specialists.

**October 2013:** Technical refresher course in NBC response (Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical). The themes covered were protection against the use of chemical weapons and products, the Legal Situation of CONAPREB, Paraguay in the international context, personnel protection teams, (reconnaissance and use, suits, masks, etc.), taking samples, evacuation of victims, pre-hospital health assistance and Command and Control of Operational Centers.

### "Energy Security" Project

In June 2014, the Ministry of National Defence and the Technological Park of the Binational Itaipú signed an inter-agency agreement for cooperation, development and defence. It consists of generating wind-solar energy 24 hours a day in military units and detachments and its objective is to improve the well-being of military personnel and achieve activities in the Western Region.

The installations will include advanced technology, such as the use of an LED lighting system in all internal electrical networks in order to bring maximum comfort to uniformed personnel.

### University of Defence (UNIDE)

In August 2014, the University of Defence Project was presented in the Ministry of National Defence. Its mission will be to educate and train competent professionals in ethic and moral values in order to contribute to development and national defence and, through this, strengthen the State and consolidate democracy.

It will be formed by the higher education institutes of the three branches of the Armed Forces recognized by the *Ley de la Nación*: Army/Cimee, Navy/Cinae, and Air Force/Ciaere.

The University of Defence will have different faculties across a range of branches and will be a state university open to both civilians and military personnel. It is expected to be opened in 2015.

### Framework Inter-Agency Cooperation Agreement with *Petroleros Paraguayos* (PETROPAR)

In June 2014 the Ministry of National Defence signed a framework inter-agency cooperation agreement with *Petroleros Paraguayos* (Paraguayan Oil) with the aim of establishing specific contracts for the use of parts of properties of the Ministry of National Defence and of the Armed Forces for the installation and operation of service stations.

**Source:** Websites of the Ministry of National Defence, the Air Force, and the Navy.

### Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	5	-	-	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	112	4
MONUSCO (Dem. Rep. of Congo)	17	-	-	-
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	14	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	2	-	1	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	2	-	1	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	3	-	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	7	-	2	-

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

Paraguay began its participation in MINUSTAH since 2004 as part of the Brazilian contingent, and since 2011 the engineers company has been deployed under the Paraguayan flag. The company that was deployed towards the end of 2012 included female personnel for the first time. The Commander and the General Command receive special prior training with the United States National Guard. Towards the end of 2012, the first woman was incorporated in the MINUSTAH contingent.

Paraguay has a **Joint Peacekeeping Operations Center of Paraguay (CECOPAZ)**, which was created in 2001. All personnel trained in CECOPAZ are able to engage in security and humanitarian assistance tasks as part of Peace Operations.



Paraguay contributes 170 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, representing **2.78%** of the total Latin American contribution.

Furthermore, 30 civilians received training in correspondence in peace missions.

### In 2013 were trained

150,000 military personnel (including Officers and NCOs),  
30 National Police personnel (Officers and NCOs),  
50 civilians (including journalists and volunteer firefighters).

**In 2012, 90 military personnel received training.**

**Source:** Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, May 2014, and information provided by CECOPAZ (July 2014).