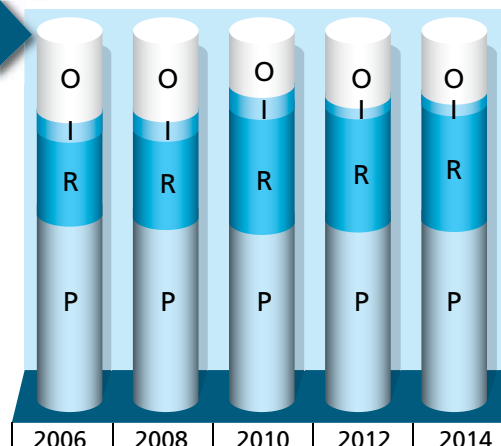


Uruguay

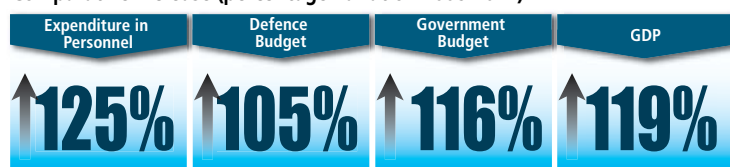
Population **3,418,000**Territorial Extension **176,220 km²**GDP 2014 (US\$) **58,283,000,000**Armed Forces Personnel **22,563**Defence Budget 2014 (US\$) **650,718,647**

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

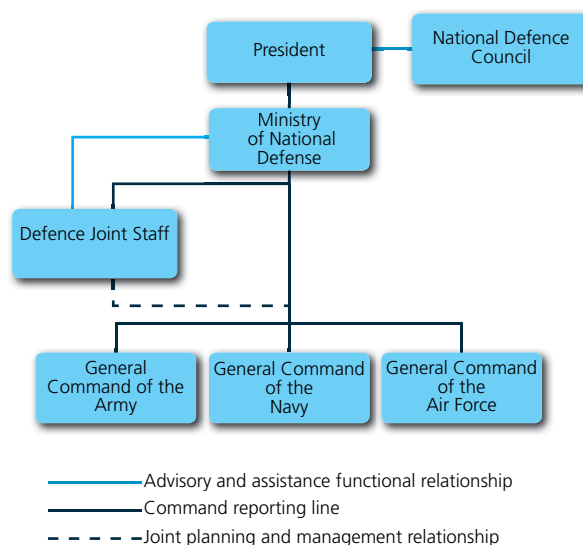
- Act on State Security and Internal Order (N° 14068 – 1972/07/12).
- Armed Forces Organic Act (DL N° 14157 – 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N° 18198 – 2007/11/28).
- National Defence Framework Act (N° 18650 – 2010/03/08. Last amendment: Act N° 18896 – 2012/05/10).

Military Organization

- Military Retirement Service Organization Act (N° 3739 – 1911/02/24. Last amendment: Act N° 16320 – 1992/11/01).
- Military Codes (Decree-Law N° 10326 – 1943/01/28).
- Organic Act of the Navy (N° 10808 – 1946/11/08).
- Organic Act of the Air Force (N° 14747 – 1977/12/30).
- Organic Act of the National Army (N° 15688 – 1985/01/17. Last amendment: Act N° 17920 – 2005/11/28).
- Act that grants the Executive the capacity to assign temporary perimeter-security responsibilities to military personnel under the Ministry of National Defence (N° 18717 – 2011/01/03, Last amendment: Act N° 19081 – 2013/06/13).
- Restoration Act for crimes committed by state terrorism until March 1st, 1985 (N° 18831 – 2011/10/27).

In April 2014 the National Defence Policy was approved.

The Defence System



The President may receive the advice of the National Defence Council, composed of the Ministers of Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs and of Economy and Finance. The Minister of Defence leads the defence policy and exercises the higher management and administration of the Armed Forces. The Joint Defence Staff is the military ministerial advisory body, responsible for joint military planning and employment. The General Assembly holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the defence committees in both Houses.

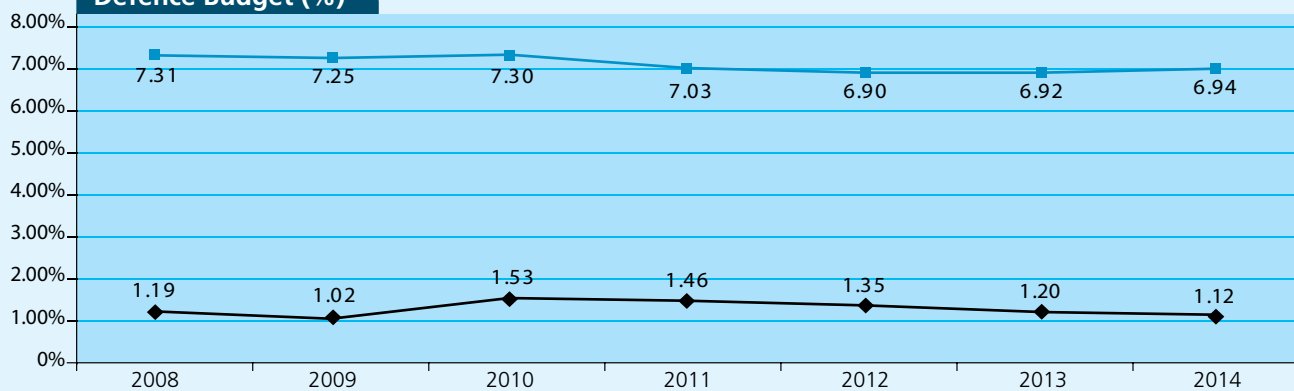
Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N° 18650 – 2010/03/08 Last amendment: Act N° 18896 – 2012/05/10).

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 nacional, periodo de Gobierno 2010-2014* (defence budget) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence (personnel).

Budget

| Year | Defence Budget (US\$) | Government Budget (US\$) | GDP (US\$) |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2008 | 316,844,107 | 4,331,809,675 | 26,607,000,000 |
| 2009 | 322,261,459 | 4,443,159,356 | 31,606,000,000 |
| 2010 | 622,039,810 | 8,523,891,359 | 40,577,000,000 |
| 2011 | 720,498,530 | 10,246,206,865 | 49,423,000,000 |
| 2012 | 705,969,493 | 10,225,894,607 | 52,349,000,000 |
| 2013 | 676,792,188 | 9,787,124,707 | 56,345,000,000 |
| 2014 | 650,718,647 | 9,376,041,728 | 58,283,000,000 |

Defence Budget (%)

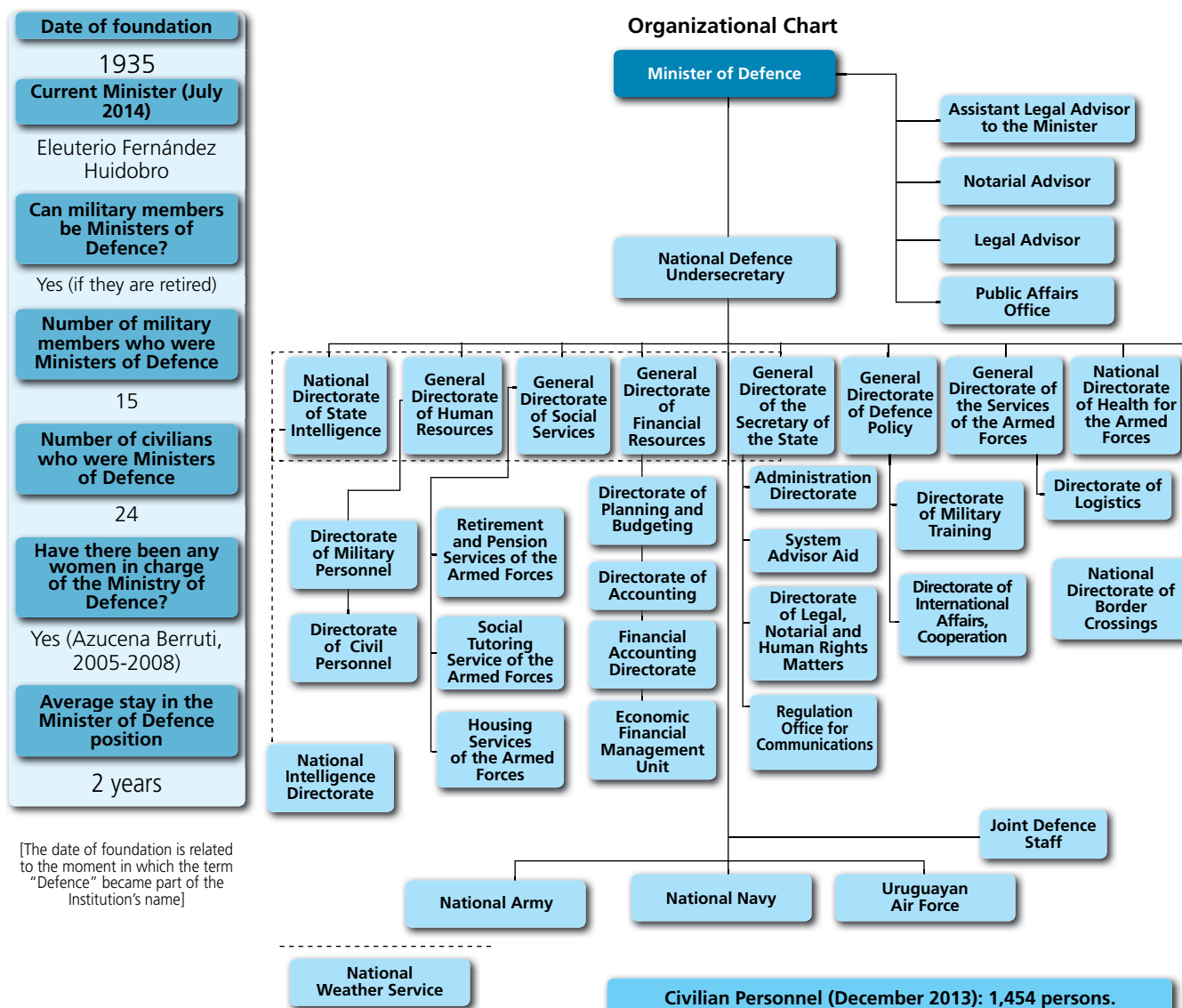


Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

| Programs | Current expenditure | Investment | TOTAL |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| National Ministry of Defence | | | |
| Military Justice | 17,302,000 | 580,000 | 17,882,000 |
| National Defence | 6,059,644,000 | 265,335,000 | 6,324,979,000 |
| Growth Value Chains | 180,507,000 | 18,854,000 | 199,361,000 |
| Education and Training | 477,477,000 | 3,765,000 | 481,242,000 |
| Aeronautical Policy and Infrastructure | 431,568,000 | 77,003,000 | 508,571,000 |
| Environmental Management and Territorial Organization | 23,694,000 | 0 | 23,694,000 |
| Assistance and Social Integration Network | 166,175,000 | 807,000 | 166,982,000 |
| Social Security | 37,167,000 | 695,000 | 37,862,000 |
| Official Information and Documents of Public Interest | 103,356,000 | 1,026,000 | 104,382,000 |
| Territorial Information System | 33,701,000 | 2,499,000 | 36,200,000 |
| Comprehensive Health Care | 1,129,951,000 | 41,060,000 | 1,171,011,000 |
| Crime Prevention and Law-enforcement | 331,286,000 | 2,500,000 | 333,786,000 |
| Management of Deprivation of Freedom | 96,858,000 | 0 | 96,858,000 |
| Prevention and Support in Fire and Disaster Scenarios | 20,598,000 | 0 | 20,598,000 |
| Foreign Policy Execution | 200,665,000 | 24,229,000 | 224,894,000 |
| Retiring Personnel from previous Exercises | 467,000 | 0 | 467,000 |
| Financial Transfers of the Social Security Sector | | | |
| Financial Aid to the Military Fund | 4,488,955,000 | 0 | 4,488,955,000 |
| TOTAL | 13,799,371,000 | 438,353,000 | 14,237,724,000 |

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto nacional, período de Gobierno 2005-2009* and 2010-2014. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Investment" and inputs into the Armed Forces Fund. 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 22.58 Pesos on the basis of data provided by the Central Bank of Uruguay. 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



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

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley marco de defensa nacional* (N°18650 - 2010/02/19), Budget Laws, and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence and the *Informe y Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional de Uruguay* (2013).

Bilateral Agreements signed between 2012-2014

Acquisition agreement for reciprocal services and supplies, and Extension Agreement on military medical care, with the United States (2012).

Cooperation Agreement on peace operations with El Salvador (2013).

Agreement on cooperation in the field of defence, with Bolivia (2012).

Memorandum of Understanding between the Uruguayan Air Force and the Paraguayan Air Force (2012).

Interagency Cooperation Agreement between the Army of Uruguay and the Army of Paraguay (2013).

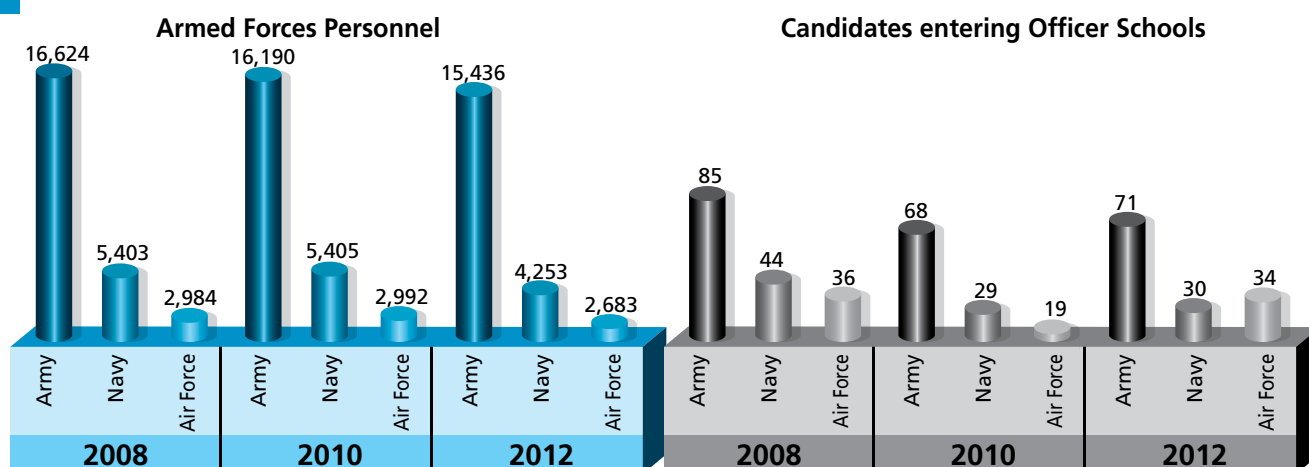
Agreement for use of the "GAUCHO" aerial transport vehicle, with Argentina (2012).

Protocol for free military assistance, with China (2012).

Agreement on cooperation in the field of defence, with Venezuela (2013).

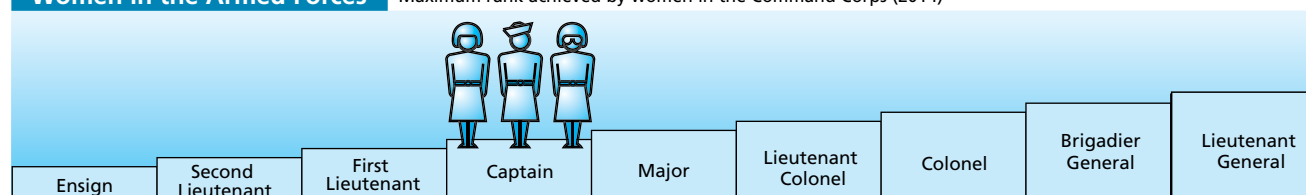
Agreement on Academic Cooperation between the Center of Higher National Studies of Uruguay and the Higher War College of Colombia (2013).

Source: Compilation based on the website of the Ministry of National Defence and the *Informe y Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional de Uruguay* (2012 and 2013).



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 rank of Captain is equivalent to Lieutenant and in the Air Force it has the same denomination. 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 National Army, Air Force and the Uruguayan Navy.

Military Service

It is voluntary for all men and women who have completed their primary school education.

Service starts with two years as trainee. Upon completion of that period, there is the option of extending the contract for a minimum one-year period, until the person reaches the maximum age for a soldier (30 years), or entering a training school, as junior grade officer, to continue with the military career.

| Army – Military Service 2013 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Candidates | | | Entrants | | |
| Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 2,890 | 542 | 3,432 | 2,410 | 454 | 2,864 |

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of National Defence. *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (DL N° 14157 - 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N°18198 - 2007/11/28).

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

Navy

The National Navy of Uruguay is as follows:

General Staff of the Navy (ESMAY)

Fleet Command (COMFLO):

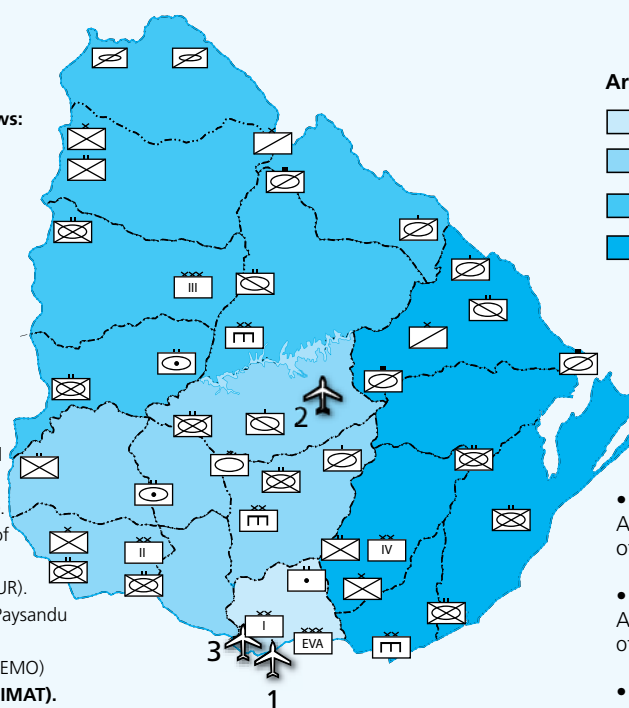
- Sea Forces (FUEMA)
- Naval Aviation (COMAN)
- Naval Riflemen Corps

Navy Personnel Directorate (DIPER):

National Coast Guard (PRENA):

- Command of Río Negro District (JECRO). (Coast Guard of Mercedes Port and Coast Guard of Nueva Palmira Port)
- Command of the Atlantic Ocean District (JECOA). (Coast Guard of Maldonado Port, Coast Guard of La Paloma Port, Coast Guard of Río Branco)
- Command of the Río de la Plata District (JECRI). (Coast Guard of Colonia Port, Coast Guard of Trouville, Coast Guard of Canelones)
- Command of the Río Uruguay District (JECUR). (Coast Guard of Salto Port, Coast Guard of Paysandu Port, Coast Guard of Fray Bentos Port)
- Coast Guard of the Port of Montevideo (PREMO)

General Directorate of Naval Material (DIMAT).



Army Divisions:

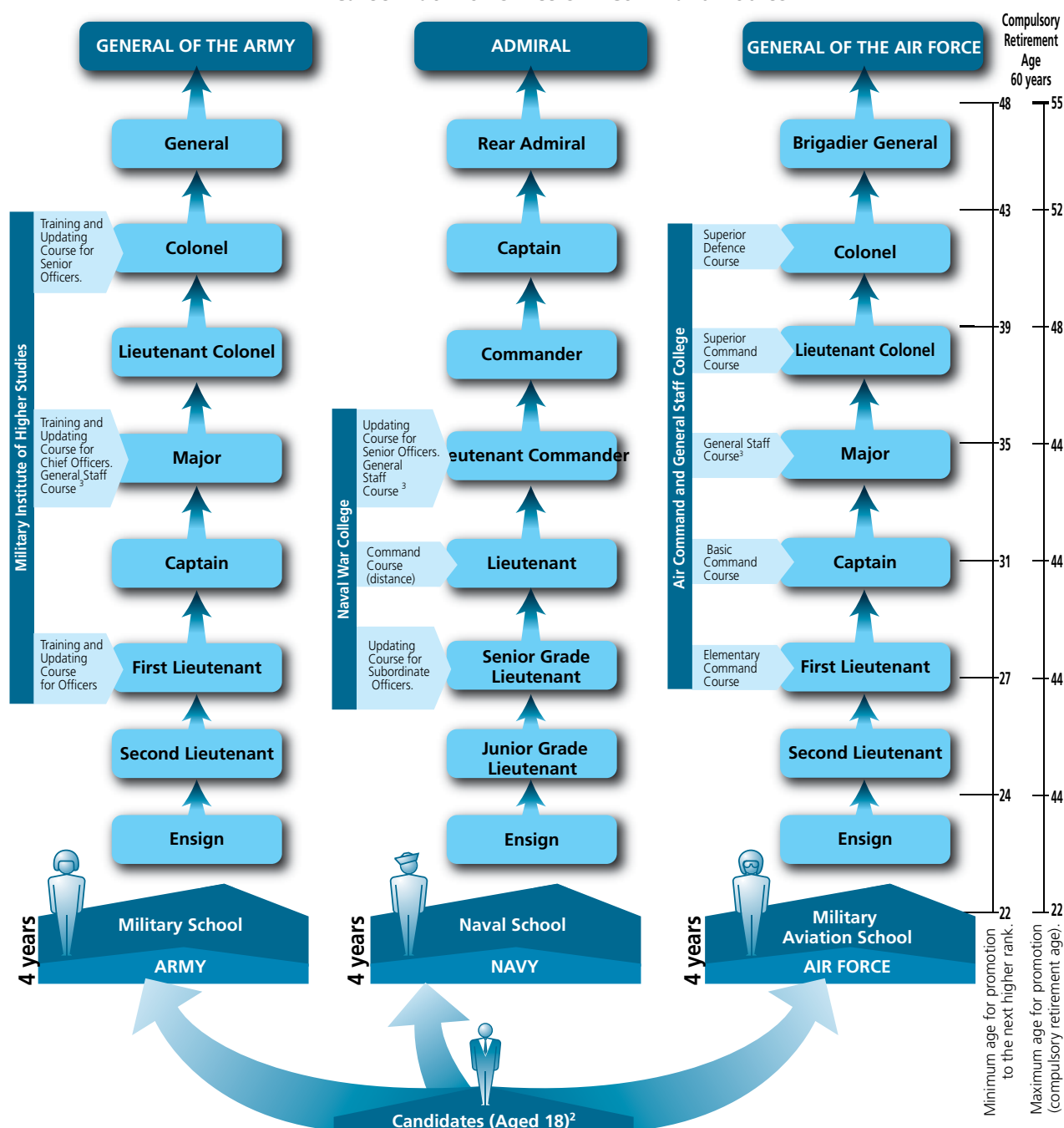
- N° 1 South
- N° 2 West
- N° 3 North
- N° 4 East

Air Force

- I Air Brigade
Air Base – International Airport of Carrasco - Canelones
- II Air Brigade
Air Brigade - International Airport of Santa Bernardina - Durazno
- III Air Brigade
Air Base - Montevideo

Source: Websites of the National Army, Navy and the Uruguayan Air Force, and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Education an 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 officer promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18 years has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the service: in the Army up to 24 years, in the Naval Force up to 21 years and in the Air Force up to 22 years of age. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.

3 The General Staff Course in the Uruguayan Armed Forces is not compulsory. It is an optional course.

| Army: Training School | | Candidates | | | Entrants | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------|-------|----------|---------|-------|
| | | % Men | % Women | Total | % Men | % Women | Total |
| 2012 | Officers | 79% | 21% | 91 | 88% | 12% | 67 |
| | NCOs | 96% | 4% | 425 | 97% | 3% | 402 |
| 2013 | Officers | 82% | 18% | 162 | 90% | 10% | 112 |
| | NCOs | 96% | 4% | 449 | 97% | 3% | 389 |

Students of the Military Aeronautical School (officer training) -2013

| | Cadets 3rd | Cadets 2nd | Cadets 1st | Aspiring Candidates |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Men | 15 | 13 | 21 | 20 |
| Women | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 16 | 18 | 23 | 22 |

Navy: Entrants to the Naval School (Officers)

| | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------|------|------|
| Men | 11 | 13 |
| Women | 7 | 11 |
| Total | 18 | 24 |

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas* (DL N° 14157 – 1974/03/05. Last amendment: Act N° 18198 – 28/11/2007), *Ley orgánica de la Marina* (N° 10808 – 1946/11/08), *Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Aérea* (N° 14747 – 1977/12/30), *Ley orgánica del Ejército Nacional* (N° 15688 – 1985/01/17) and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Activities in which defence is related to:

Environmental Protection
Education
Health
Foreign Relations
Public Relations
Emergency Systems

Defence and National and International Community

The **Army** has three directorates in the area of community support. These seek to:

- Contribute to environmental preservation.
- Carry out or engage in community action support tasks (health, education, nutrition, information and recreation, national parks and public works).
- Civil defence and protection operations in the framework of national emergency systems.

Environment

Administration, conservation, operation, and improvement of national parks and protected areas under the Force's custody – Jurisdiction of the Army's Park Service in Santa Teresa, Rocha Department. Cleaning and reforestation activities, in addition to campaigns aimed at promoting environmental preservation.

Community Action (2013)

Ministry of Public Health

Tacuarembó

Driving vehicles in support of the Department of Health and the milk bank (on occasions, personnel also performed Nursing Assistant activities).

36 personnel employed.

Ministry of Social Development

Interior of the country

Weekly support with drivers and vehicles to carry out home visits (verification of households, food cards of the Ministry of Development) in coordination with the Ministry in charge, with weekly schedules, for each department.

206 troops were employed.

Ministry of Public Health

Montevideo and interior of the country

It supports the National Campaign to Fight Dengue through the provision of personnel and vehicles, distributing leaflets and invitations to people to clean containers; sampling actions and fumigation.

313 troops were employed.

Ministry of Social Development

Montevideo

Preparation and distribution of food (Winter Plan): 7 personnel employed.

Ministry of Social Development

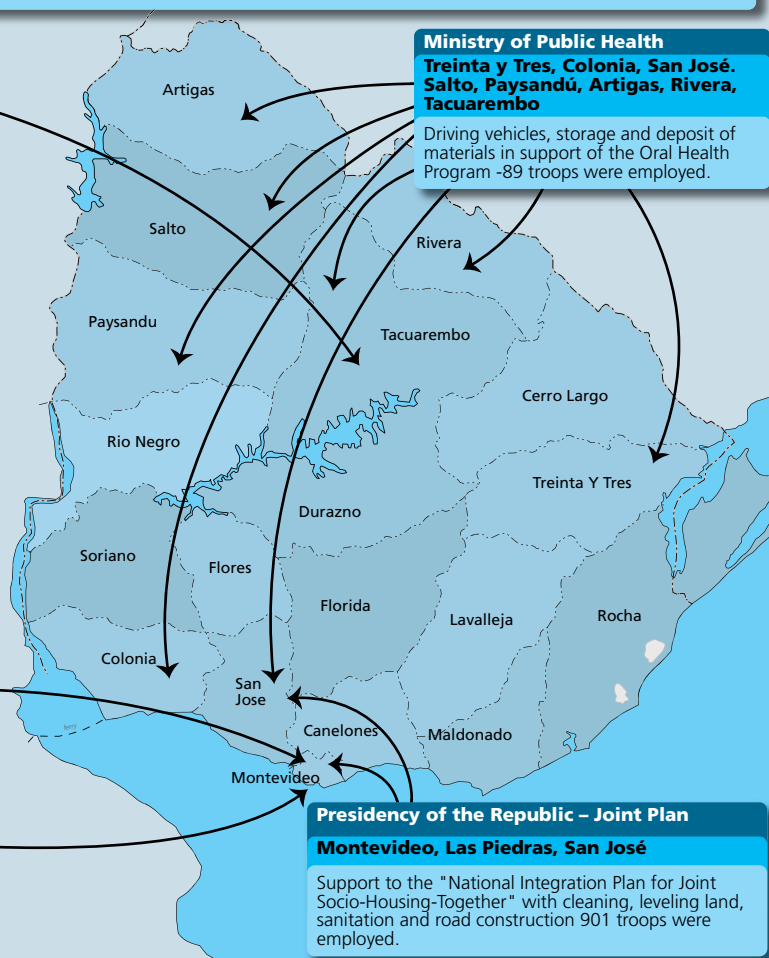
Montevideo

Baking bread in a military bakery for those in shelters of the Ministry of Social Development. Preparation of 10,010 units of bread weekly.

Ministry of Public Health

Treinta y Tres, Colonia, San José, Salto, Paysandú, Artigas, Rivera, Tacuarembó

Driving vehicles, storage and deposit of materials in support of the Oral Health Program -89 troops were employed.



Presidency of the Republic – Joint Plan

Montevideo, Las Piedras, San José

Support to the "National Integration Plan for Joint Socio-Housing-Together" with cleaning, leveling land, sanitation and road construction 901 troops were employed.

National Navy

The Navy is responsible for performing several community-related activities, the most important of which are, to name a few:

- Continuation of the "Uruguay Maritime" Project: this project is aimed at familiarizing young people with the sea, port activities in general, the importance of protected areas and the protection of the environment, so as to promote awareness of Maritime and Natural Uruguay. These activities are performed together with various schools of the country, and have an approximate duration of 3 days. In 2012, 35 young people from Liceo N° 1 Dr. Celia Pomoli participated, and another 35 from Liceo N° 4 Santa Isabel, both from the Rivera Department. They visited the naval docks and shipyard, the Legislative Palace, the "Captain Miranda" School and navigated through Montevideo Bay.

- Nautical Therapy: carried out by the Navy since 2006, it seeks to increase the interactive capacity of youth with different mental and/or physical capacities with their environment and their partners, through the water sports.

Support activities to the community and to public order, in 2013

Drugs seizures

| | |
|---|----------|
| Cocaine | 1,475 kg |
| Marijuana | 388 kg |
| Coca leaves..... | 3kg |
| Persons processed by the justice system | 13 |

Control and repression of contraband

| | |
|---|----|
| Procedures carried out | 52 |
| Persons processed by the justice system | 4 |

Repression of other crimes (theft, robberies etc.)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Procedures carried out | 366 |
| Persons processed by the justice system | 40 |

Lifesaving at sea

| | |
|--|-----|
| Quantity of SAR incidents attended | 181 |
| Quantity of boats in danger assisted | 170 |
| Quantity of persons assisted | 704 |

Control of sea contamination

| | |
|---|---|
| Asistencia a incidentes de contaminación en el mar..... | 4 |
|---|---|

Source: Websites of the National Army and the Navy and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Defence and National and International Community

Emergency Operations

Assistance and rescue in case of flood and other emergencies. Actions carried out by the Army in support of the National Emergency System (SINAE):

Support to Departmental Emergency Committees through the distribution of water, painting, tree pruning, transportation of evacuees, delivery of materials, making tents, accommodation, as well as support facilities for courses and material deposits.
In 2013, 64 troops were employed.

Artigas, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Maldonado, Rivera, Soriano, Tacuarembó and Treinta y Tres

Support to persons evacuated with vehicles, personnel, home repair, tents, clothing, food, mattresses, etc.
In 2013, 165 troops were employed.

Colonia, Paysandú, Cerro Largo, Durazno, Treinta y Tres, Rocha, Artigas

National Navy

Due to heavy rains during July 2014, and in support of the National Emergency System (SINAE), the National Navy formed a task force composed of rotary wing aircraft, inflatable boats and trained personnel from the Diving and Marine Corps Group and personnel stationed in the Prefectures of Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos and Sub Prefecture of Bella Union.

They provided support to the population, especially in the evacuation and transportation of people.

Perimeter guarding activities in prisons

In 2013, the mandate was extended so that military personnel carry out perimeter guard functions in the prisons. Act No. 19081 extended the deadline until July 2015, instructing the military personnel to guard the perimeter of intern units where prisoners are held and controlling access and exit, inspection of persons, vehicles and objects entering these units.

In 2013, the Air Force engaged in search and rescue missions and supported the National Emergency System (SNE) in monitoring and extinguishing forest fires, as well as search and rescue of persons at sea in support of the Navy. Shipments of humanitarian aid, medical evacuations and organ transport missions were also carried out.

Source: Website of the National Army and the Uruguayan Navy and information provided by the Ministry of National Defence.

Participation in Peace Operations

| Current missions | Military Component | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MEM | | MC | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| MINUSTAH (Haiti) | - | - | 584 | 31 |
| MONUSCO (Dem. Rep of Congo) | 14 | - | 1,095 | 81 |
| UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan) | 2 | - | - | - |
| UNOCI (Ivory Coast) | 2 | - | - | - |

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

Uruguay contributes with 1,809 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, representing 29.61% of the total Latin American contribution.

Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) in the Sinai

Since 1982 Uruguay has formed part of the MFO in Sinai. It is a Mission independent of the United Nations, whose origin lies in the 1979 Treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Actually 58 military personnel participate.

Uruguay has been among the fifteen largest contributors of troops to United Nations peacekeeping operations in the last ten years. Its participation in MINUSTAH (615) at the regional level stands out, as well as on the African scene, where it has participated in the Congo with one of its largest contingents (1,190).

It also has the "Uruguayan School of Peace Operations" (ENOPU), created in 2008 on the Armed Forces basis of peace operations centers of the three Armed Forces. It is a dependent of the National System of Peacekeeping Operations (SINOMAPA), which in turn is a dependent of the General Defence Staff (ESMADE).

The education center's mission is to train senior armed forces personnel, national police and civilian academics appointed to deploy on peacekeeping missions.

Between January 2013 and June 2014, the total of those receiving training were:

228 military personnel through Training in United Nations Operations (UNCOC).

40 military personnel as Mission Experts (UNMEM)

23 military personnel, 19 police and 5 civilians in the Women in Peace Mission Course.

33 military, 30 police and 6 civilians in Protection of Civilians (POC)

16 military personnel and 3 civilians in Child Protection (CP)

80 military personnel in Multinational Force Observers (MFO) Sinai.

Source: Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peace operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), May 2014 and information provided by ENOPU.