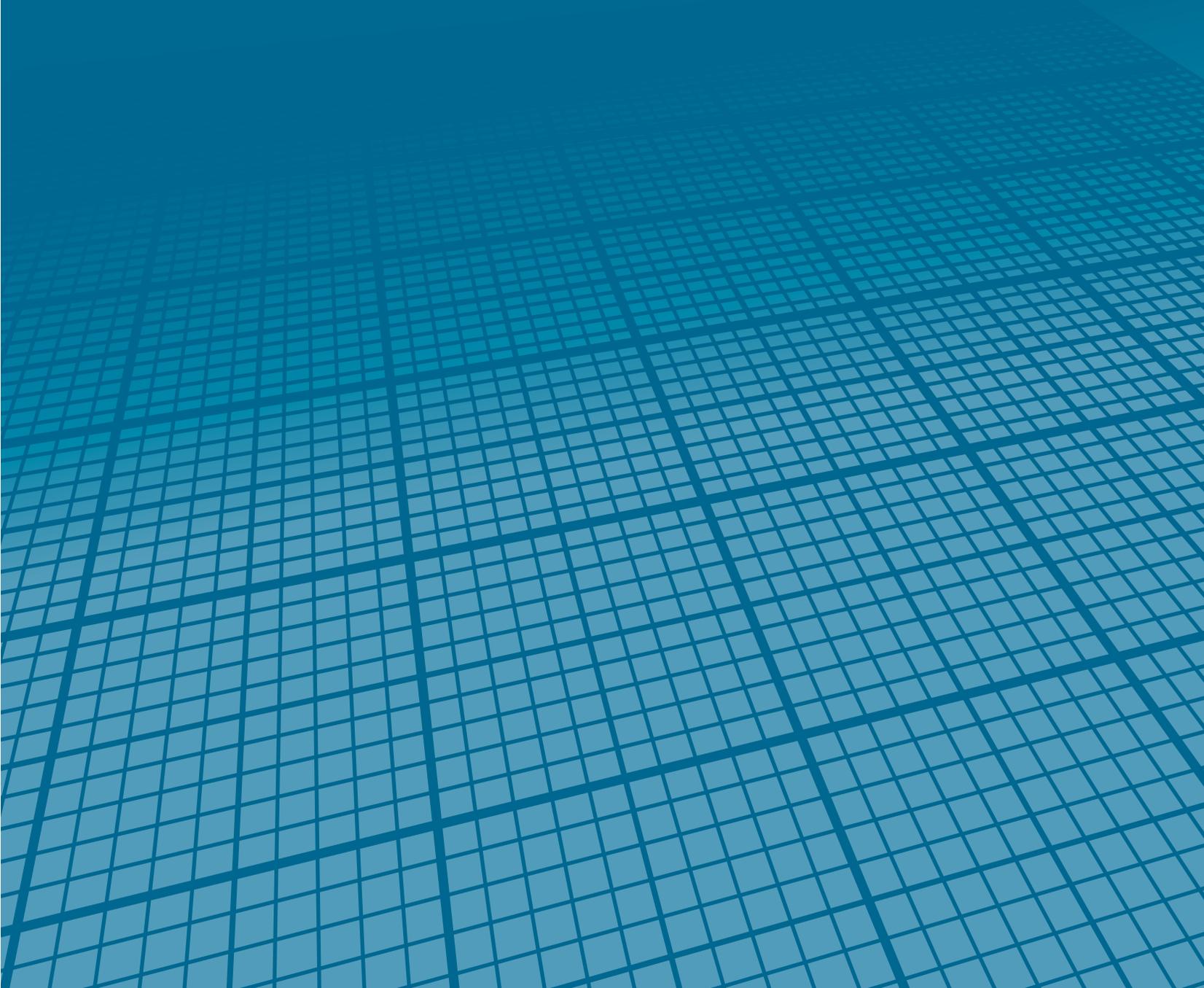
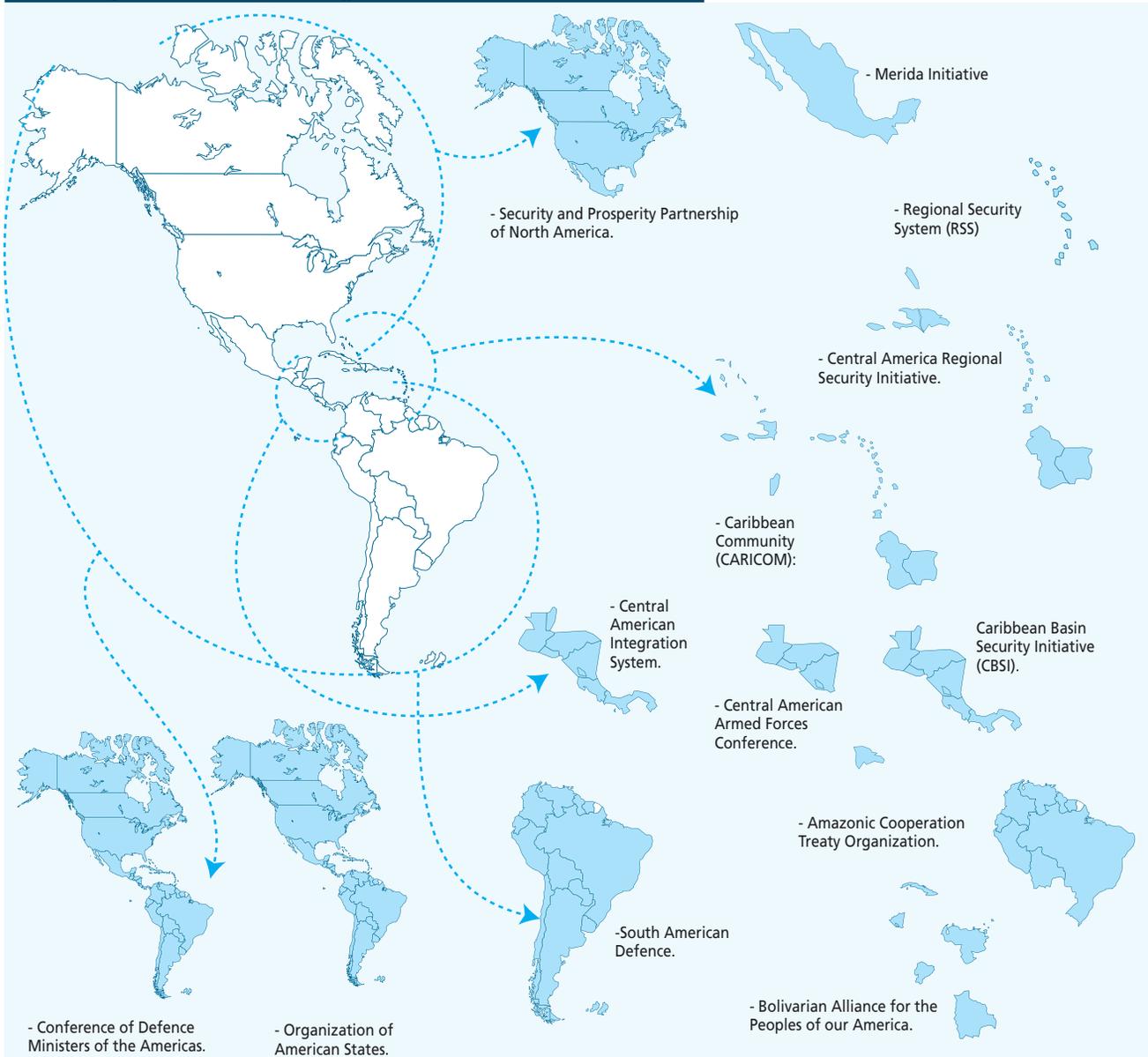


Chapter 5:

# Hemispheric Relations



## Security and Defence Organizations and Initiatives



**Note:** On July 3, 2009, Resolution 1962 expelling Cuba from the OAS was abolished (Cuba ratified it would not return to the OAS).

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**“Strengthening Defence and Security Cooperation in the Hemisphere in an Increasingly Volatile Global Environment”**  
(Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, October 2016)



### XII TWELFTH CONFERENCE OF DEFENSE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAS

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, OCTOBER 10-12 2016

The Ministry of National Security of Trinidad and Tobago is the Pro-tempore Secretariat. The following events have already taken place:

- November 12, 2015: Meeting of Experts.
- April 2016: XII CDMA Preparatory Meeting.

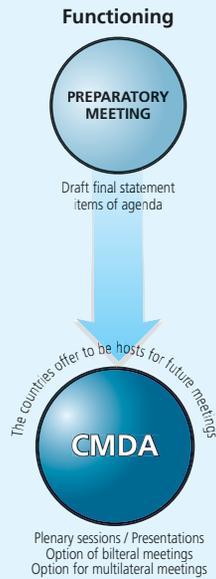
#### Thematic axes:

- a. The changing international defence and security environment: The evolving role of the military.
- b. Environmental protection and resilience.
- c. Hemispheric security and defence cooperation policy: a case for strengthened humanitarian emergency assistance.

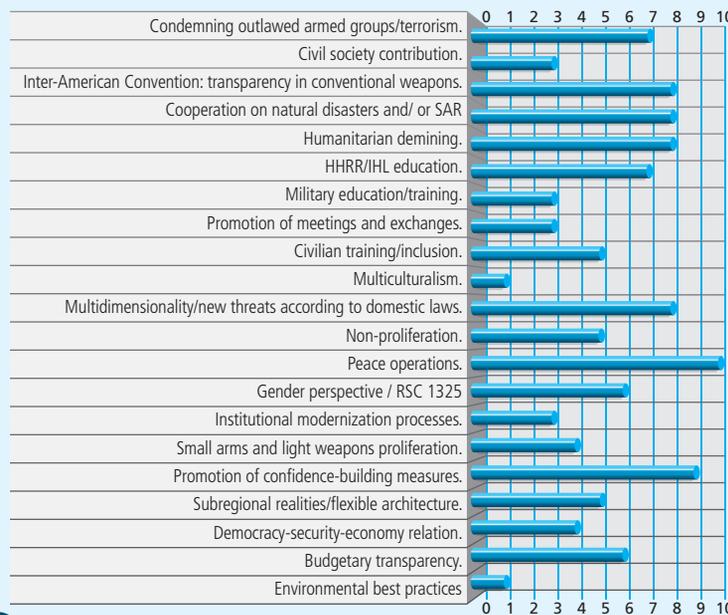
## Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (CDMA)

The CDMA is a unique meeting of regional ministers of defence. It brings together 34 countries of the hemisphere to meet every two years. It is a forum, the objective of which is to advance towards reciprocal knowledge, analysis, debate and exchange of views and experiences on defence and security, as well as any other interaction mechanism to allow its fulfilment. It has an ad-hoc structure, as it has no formal permanent secretariat. The countries offer themselves as hosts.

Its decisions are not binding.



### Inclusion of Themes in Final Declarations



### Williamsburg Principles

- Mutual security rests on the preservation of democracy.
- Military and security forces play a critical role in supporting and defending the legitimate interests of sovereign democratic States.
- Subordination of the Armed Forces to the democratically controlled authority.
- Transparency in defence matters.
- Dispute resolution through negotiated settlements.
- Greater defence cooperation in support of security needs.

### Inclusion of civil society in the Conference process:

- I Williamsburg, 1995
- II Bariloche, 1996
- III Cartagena, 1998
- IV Manaus, 2000
- V Santiago, 2002
- VI Quito, 2004
- VII Managua, 2006
- VIII Banff, 2008
- IX Santa Cruz, 2010
- X Punta del Este, 2012
- XI Arequipa, 2014
- XII Port of Spain, 2016

### Themes on the Agenda

#### I Williamsburg, 1995 (United States)

Measures to increase transparency, military confidence and improve security.  
Cooperation on defence measures.  
The Armed Forces in 21st Century democracy

#### II Bariloche, 1996 (Argentina)

New dimensions of international security.  
New roles.  
Institutional framework and relations between defence systems.

#### III Cartagena, 1998 (Colombia)

The hemispheric security system and its mechanisms for regional development.  
Complementary functions of armed forces in democratic societies.  
Hemispheric cooperation in the fight against terrorism, illicit drugs, and illicit arms, munitions and explosives trafficking.

#### IV Manaus, 2000 (Brazil)

Hemispheric security at the beginning of the 21st Century.  
Mutual trust on the American continent, current situation and projections for the next decade.  
Defence and development: possibilities for regional cooperation.

#### V Santiago, 2002 (Chile)

Hemispheric security at the beginning of the 21st Century.  
Mutual trust on the American continent.  
Defence and society: possibilities for regional cooperation.

#### VI Quito, 2004 (Ecuador)

The new hemispheric security architecture.  
Mutual trust and security in the hemispheric security system.  
Defence, development and society: the possibility for cooperation.

#### VII Managua, 2006 (Nicaragua)

Hemispheric security system, scenarios and sub-regional regimes.  
Measures for increasing mutual trust, security and cooperation in multinational operations in the Americas.  
Modernization and transformation of defence institutions.

#### VIII Banff, 2008 (Canada)

Assistance in natural disasters.  
Assistants in large national and regional events.  
Peacekeeping operations.

#### IX Santa Cruz, 2010 (Bolivia)

The consolidation of peace, trust, security and cooperation in the Americas.  
Democracy, Armed Forces, Security and Society.  
Regional security and natural disasters. Strengthening hemispheric cooperation.

#### X Punta del Este, 2012 (Uruguay)

Natural disasters, environmental and biodiversity protection.  
Peace operations.  
Security and defence validity of the Inter-American Defence System.

#### XI Arequipa, 2014 (Peru)

Coordination of the specialized conferences of the armed forces institutions with the CDMA.  
Cooperation in military health.  
Cooperation in search and rescue capabilities.  
Defence and environmental protection.  
Sharing experiences on the participation and effectiveness of the armed forces in matters of security in the region and the hemisphere.

**Source:** Compilation based on the final declarations of the conferences and information provided by the Ministry of National Security of Trinidad and Tobago. A grouping of principal topics covered in each declaration is presented.

## Inter-American Defence System

There is no formal defence “system” in the American hemisphere, but rather different instruments related to this subject. Organizations –such as the OAS-, treaties –such as the TIAR-, a diverse array of forums, and academic institutions such as the Inter-American Defence College.

**MAPS Assistance Programs (1953-1956, under the legal umbrella of TIAR)**

**Inter-American Naval Conferences (1959, forum)**

**Conference of American Armies (1960, forum)**

**System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (1961, forum)**

**Inter- American Defence College (1962)**

**Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (1995, forum)**

### Inter-American Defence Board (IADB) - 1942

Created as a coordinating body during World War II, it has remained over time. Objective: identify solutions to common challenges of defence and security which may arise in the American continent. Role of advisor in peace times.

### Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty) – 1947

It establishes that an attack on an American State will be considered an attack to all, and it also establishes the duty to assist. It was an instrument of the Cold War and it serves as a legal structure providing a framework for bilateral agreements between the United States and the countries of the region.

### Organization of American States (OAS) – 1948

Objective: achieve peace and justice in all its Member States. It replaced the Panamerican Union.  
 -Committee of Hemispheric Security (1995).  
 - Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (2005).  
 -IADB becomes an OAS entity(2006).

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	Hemispheric Institutions	Sub-regional Response
<b>1947-1948</b> Beginning of the Cold War	Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. IADB (role of advisor in peace times). Charter of the OAS (collective security). School of the Americas (1946-1999). Inter-American Air Forces Academy (1947). Agreements for United States military missions in other countries.	Diplomatic solidarity with the United States.
<b>1950-1953</b> Korean War	MAPS with 17 Latin American countries (the United States provides training, equipment, and weapons in return for support to policies; permanent military missions in each country).	Cooperation with the United States in the system building (except Mexico). Participation of Colombia in the War.
<b>1959-1968</b> Effects of the Cuban Revolution	Inter-American Naval Conferences (CNI). Conference of American Armies (CAA). System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA). Inter-American Defence College (IADC). Annual joint exercises.	Wave of military coups in Latin America (1964-1973). Tlatelolco Treaty (1967) and Prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.
<b>1975-1986</b> Democratization	OAS reform.	Weapons control projects. Attempts at conflict resolution.
<b>1989-1991</b> End of Cold War; Post Cold War.	Creation of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission –CICAD- (1986). Special Security Committee of the OAS (1991).	Disagreements on how to address the drug issue. Regional Security System (RSS) amended in 1996 (Caribbean).
<b>1994</b> Summit of the Americas	Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas –CMDA- (1995). Creation of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (1999). Inter-American Defence College reform (1995-6). WHINSEC replaces the School of the Americas (2001). Permanent Security Committee of the OAS (2005).	Consensus on hemispheric integration. Conflict resolution. Confidence measures. Peru denounces the TIAR (1990). Withdrawal of condemnation in 1991. Conference of Central American Armed Forces (1997).
<b>2001</b> September 11 Attack	Brazil invokes the TIAR. Creation of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (2005). Meeting of Ministers of Public Security –MISPA I- (2007).	Initial exceptional solidarity with the United States. Mexico denounces TIAR (2002).
<b>2005</b> End of Miami Consensus		Foundation of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America –ALBA- (2004). Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (2005). Merida Initiative (2008). Union of South American Nations–UNASUR- (2008). South American Defence Council (2008). Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (2010). ALBA Defence School (2012). Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela announced their denouncement of the TIAR (2012). Venezuela denounces the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (CADH) in September 2012. Ecuador disaffiliates itself from the IADB (2015).

### Mutual Assistance Pacts

Since the mid 20th century, military assistance agreements, also known as mutual assistance pacts, have been signed between the US and countries of the region. In various cases, these agreements have ceased to be implemented or were superseded by hierarchically higher standards. They form the basis for personnel, training and equipment assistance as well as for the so-called military groups.

Source: Compilation based on historical data.

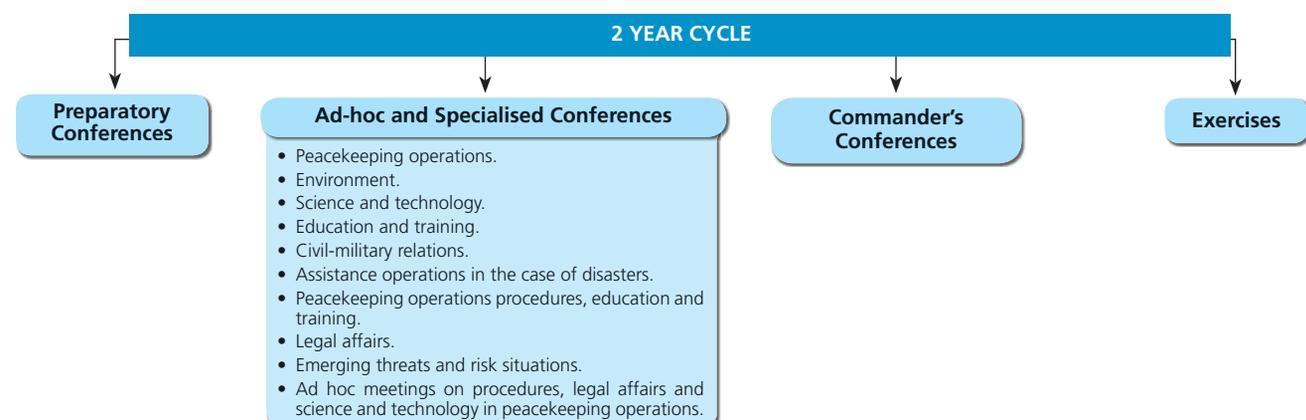
## Conference of American Armies (CAA)

The Conference of American Armies (CAA) was created in 1960, with the aim of becoming a debate forum for the exchange of experiences among the Armies of the American continent. This Conference has twenty Member Armies (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela); and 5 Observer Armies (Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica y Suriname). The Central America Armed Forces Conference (CFAC) and the IADB are observer organizations.

Since 2004, the Conference cycles have been working on the development of manuals related to peace operations. Thus, products have been developed on lessons learned, procedures, terminology, education and training.

### Thematic Evolution in the CAA (1960-2010)

Nbr. - Year	Subjects
I-1960	Operations, information, logistics, control, research and development.
II-1961	Personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, civil action and military policy.
III-1962	Logistics.
IV-1963	Establishment of communication networks in order to disseminate and exchange information on subversive movements.
V-1964	Administration of training and intensifying preparations of armies in revolutionary wars.
VI-1965	Cooperation between the army and government organizations for better interaction with the social order of the people and organization and training of the army for internal security.
VII-1966	Military system improvement and its incorporation to the Charter of the OAS.
VIII-1968	Hemispheric security.
IX-1969	Communist subversion in the Americas. Education on democracy and training on fighting a revolutionary battle.
X-1973	Strategies against subversion in the Americas for the security of the Hemisphere.
XI-1975	CAA regulations: Security of the Americas, integral educating system in the American Armies (contribute to eradicate subversion).
XII-1977	Integration of the Inter-American system. The fight against communist subversion.
XIII-1979	Improvement of professional education of soldiers. Administrative training. Approval of CAA's Regulations.
XIV-1981	Psychological war. Member Armies guarantee they will not allow other countries' subversive organizations into their territories.
XV-1983	Cooperative action to identify, isolate and neutralize external support to communist subversion in the Americas. Communist threat to hemispheric security.
XVI-1984-85	The Army in a democratic society. Subversion in Latin America? Perspectives and delimitations. Defence coalition in the Americas.
XVII-1986-87	Combating international terrorism: threats, policies and responses.
XVIII-1988-89	Central American conflict. Analysis and assessment of the 78 / 89 period from the political-military viewpoint.
XIX-1990-91	Democracy maintenance in the continent faced with the ideological opening of the communist world. Political, social and economic realities of the American countries.
XX-1992-93	Participation of the American Armies and their reserves in contributing to their governments to guarantee continental security in view of the new world situation. The formation of economic blocks and/or alliances, supported by international organizations, and pressures on the need of the armed forces, their missions and access to technology.
XXI-1994-95	Challenges to the Nation-State. Consequences for continental security and their impacts on the American Armies.
XXII-1996-97	Armies' participation in country development and in international security and peace cooperation activities within the framework of a democratic society.
XXIII-1998-99	The CAA we wish for the 21st century.
XXIV-2000-01	American Armies within the framework of global relations and international law at the beginning of the 21st century. Impacts on national defence.
XXV-2002-03	The American Armies and their contribution to the formation of defence policies in the context of new challenges to continental security.
XXVI-2004-05	The CAA and its contribution to hemispheric security and defence through an increased ability to work together, for Chapter 6 PKO and disaster relief operations.
XXVII-2006-07 XXVIII-2008-09 XXIX-2010-11 XXX -2012-13 XXXI - 2014-15	The CAA and its contribution to PKOs (developed under UN mandate) and disaster relief operations, through the creation and application of mechanisms and procedures designed to improve the collective capacities and interoperability of their members.
XXXII - 2016-17	Interagency operations in response to emerging challenges.



Source: Compilation based on the different websites and historic documents of the Conference of American Armies.

## System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)

Created in 1961, the SICOFAA is a system which seeks cooperation among the region's Air Forces. It promotes training, knowledge and experience exchanges to strengthen the capabilities of the Air Forces -and their equivalents- in order to provide support to its members' requirements. According to its 2012-2027 Strategic Plan, its strategic areas are humanitarian aid and institutional strengthening.

**Members:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama (National Aero Naval Service), Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. **Observers:** Belize, Costa Rica (Air Surveillance Service), Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Mexico.

### Cooperation Exercise

The IV Cooperation Exercise was held in 2016 in Mendoza, Argentina. It aimed to integrate capacities for humanitarian action in case of natural disasters. Delegation from the air forces of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, United States and Uruguay participated.

### InterAmerican Air Forces Academy (IAAFA)

The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) was founded on March 15, 1943. It is located in Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, United States. Its stated mission is to train and educate the military forces to build and generate abilities for the support of world stability and security, while generating academic and cultural relations. It offers training courses for Officers (ISOS) and professional training courses for Non-Commissioned Officers (INCOA).

### Conference of the Chiefs of American Air Forces (CONJEFAMER)



#### Functional organization

#### CONJEFAMER

Highest authority. Decides on actions to be developed

#### PREPLAN

Assessment and Planning Board. Advisory Body

#### Comitees and other activities

Personnel  
Information  
Operations  
Logistics  
Science and Technology

#### SPS

Management and Execution

#### OENFA

Management and Execution

#### Red Control SITFAA

Information and Telecommunication

#### Estaciones SITFAA

In each country

### 2012-2017 Master Plan – SICOFAA

Its general purpose is to position SICOFAA as an agile and effective response mechanism on humanitarian aid during disasters, through the following specific goals:

- Strengthening mechanisms for support and integration among Air Forces and their equivalents in the region.
- Optimizing the response capability of the Air Forces and their equivalents in response to disasters emerging in the region, which may require SICOFAA to intervene.
- Optimizing technical capabilities inherent to the planning and development of combined air operations.
- Promoting the establishment of a common doctrine of aerospace safety.

The Master Plan is part of a Strategic Plan (Planestra 2012-2027) which establishes the strategic areas and purposes, including the projects to be implemented.

Strategic Areas	Objectives	Proyects
Enhance the System's operational capacity to provide humanitarian aid  SICOFAA's institutional strengthening	-Operational readiness -Aerospace Security	• Cooperation exercises • Promoting a culture of aerospace security.
	-Training -Inter-institutional Coordination -Optimization of SICOFAA according to a New Approach	• Fostering regional knowledge and experience exchange. • Increasing the levels of exchange with regional organizations. • Updating SICOFAA organizational structure. • Improving SICOFAA telecommunications and IT system.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the Permanent Secretariat of SICOFAA, the Combined Air Operations Manual for Humanitarian Aid and Disasters, SICOFAA's Planestra Strategic Plan 2012-2017 and Director Plan 2012-2017, and the Argentinean Air Force.

## Inter-American Naval Conferences (CNI)

They started in 1959 and are held every two years. Their purpose is to study common naval concerns and promote permanent professional contacts.

**Member countries:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network and the IADB have observer status.

### Specialized Inter-American Naval Conference of Intelligence

The XI Edition of these meetings was held in 2015 in the Dominican Republic, with the participation of representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Venezuela.

### Conference of the Leaders of the Marine Corps of the Americas

The Conference is held every two years. Participating countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, United States and Uruguay. The Netherlands and France are observers.

**The XXVII Conference was held in June 2016 in Canada.**

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the public information offices of the participating Navies.

## Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC)

The CFAC was created in 1997 as a forum to promote permanent and systematic efforts for cooperation, coordination and mutual support among the Central American Armed Forces.

Observers: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States.

CFAC is an observer member of the Conference of American Armies

In 2016 El Salvador assumed the Presidency of the Higher Council.

### Functional organization:



### Members



El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic.

CFAC coordination authorities have met over the last years, reaching agreement and making advances on the following issues:

#### Fight against common threats (organized crime, drug-trafficking and criminal gangs)

CFAC's Plan of Integrated Cooperation to Prevent and Counteract Terrorism, Organized Crime and Related Activities includes: periodical reports on threats and operations to counteract such threats; ongoing information exchange; exchange of experiences; (virtual and practical) training exercises; coordinated actions on land, at sea or in the air; particular operation plans in each country; meetings of Border Unit Commanders; Manuals for interoperability of land, air and sea forces. Among other fields, penitentiary security is also discussed. Diverse mechanisms, such as the Meeting of Commanders of Border Units between Nicaragua and Honduras, and El Salvador and Honduras, form part of the outcomes of the plan.

#### Humanitarian aid and natural disasters

Since it was created in 1999, the Humanitarian and Rescue Unit (UHR-CFAC) has rendered assistance during extreme natural disasters (hurricanes, tropical storms and depressions, floods and droughts) affecting the region.

#### Peacekeeping Operations

Cooperation in this field gave rise to the creation of the Peacekeeping Operations Unit (UOMP – CFAC) in 2004, which in 2012 analysed the creation of the CFAC Battalion. Staff training is provided at CREOMPAZ in Guatemala, where the Induction Course on Peace Operations is also carried out.

#### Environmental Management

In January 2014, the Supreme Council of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC, for is acronym in Spanish) created the action item on environmental preservation. Its goal is to establish a plan to support the efforts made by each country on environmental matters.

#### Institutional Development and Educational Exchange

Annual program on military confidence-building measures.  
 Educations exchange program for cadets, of rotational character.  
 Industrial and logistics commercial mechanisms.  
 Cooperation on health-care service exchange among the Armed Forces.  
 Meetings related to personnel, intelligence, logistics, civil affairs, naval forces, air forces, education, military health, humanitarian operations, and UN peacekeeping operations.

### Regional coordination

The Central American Security Commission works at the level of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and is composed of a Sub-Committee of Defence, made up of representatives of the Ministries of Defence of SICA member countries. Although CFAC is not part of SICA, both institutions maintain permanent communication.

CFAC representatives take part in high-level meetings, such as the Central American Security Conference (CENTSEC) sponsored by the United States Southern Command. CFAC also collaborates with other regional institutions, such as the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC) and the Central American Commission of Maritime Transport (COCATRAM).

CFAC takes part in simulation exercises and drills of the Humanitarian Allied Forces (FAHUM), as well as in activities on information exchange and multinational coordination organized by the US Southern Command.

### Epidemiologic Surveillance System

This system provides data on the different outbreaks in the region to the health services of Member States' armed forces. This is done through permanent monitoring, follow-up and surveillance in coordination with the health authorities of the respective countries.



Source: Compilation based on the Agreement Creating CFAC (1997); Regulations of CFAC (2008 and 2012); web pages of CFAC, the Ministry of Defence of El Salvador and Guatemala, Nicaraguan Army, the Ministry of National Defence of Honduras; SICA and COCATRAM.

## UNASUR's South American Defence Council (CDS)

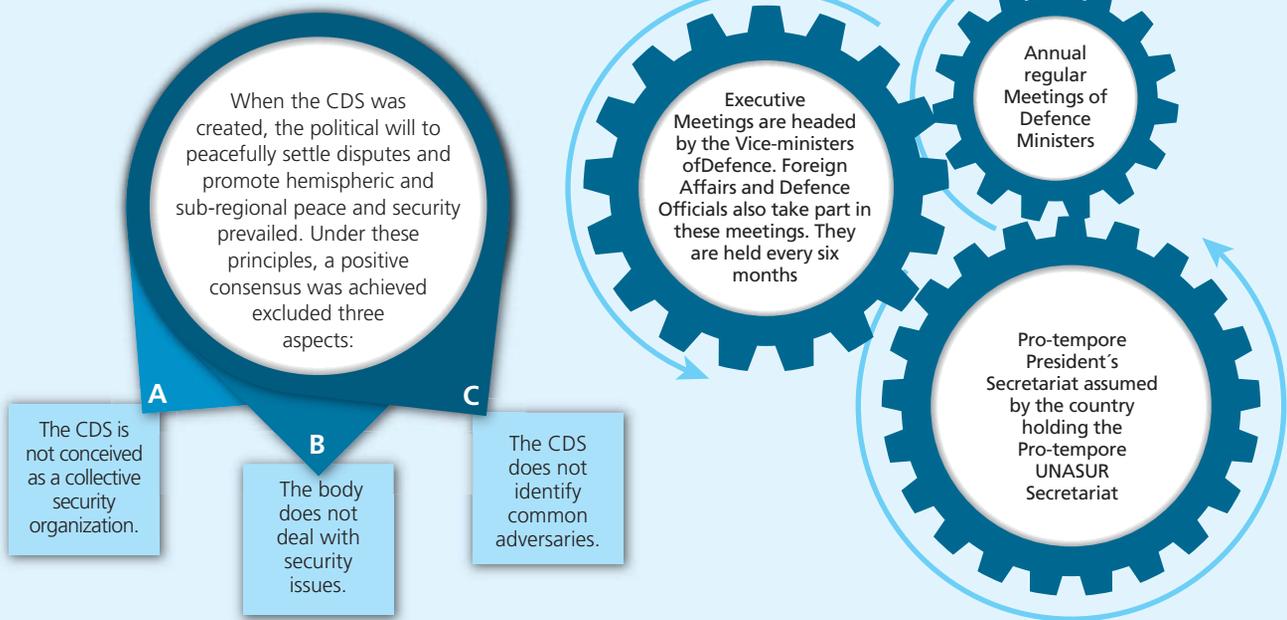
**Creation:** December 2008. A Forum for Cooperation, Consultation and Coordination. It is attended by the Ministers of Defence of UNASUR member countries and senior representatives of Foreign Affairs Ministries.

**Objectives:**

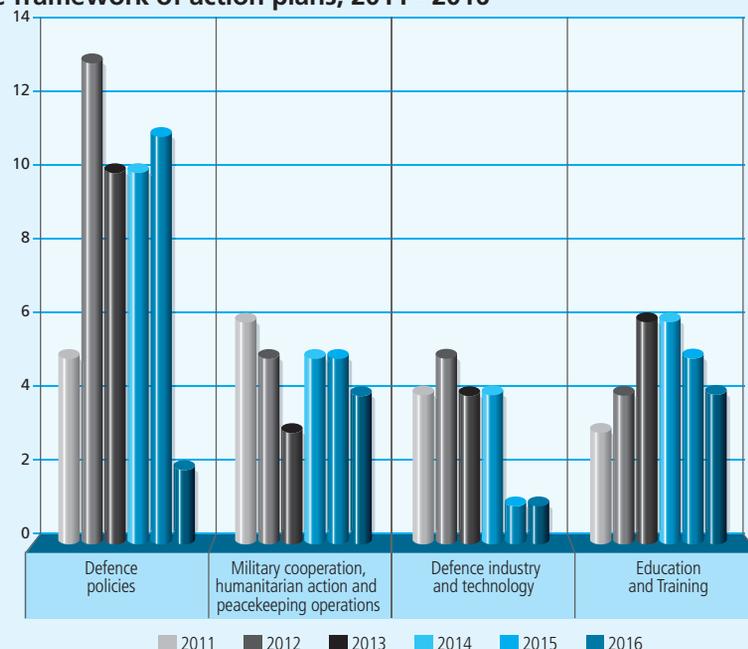
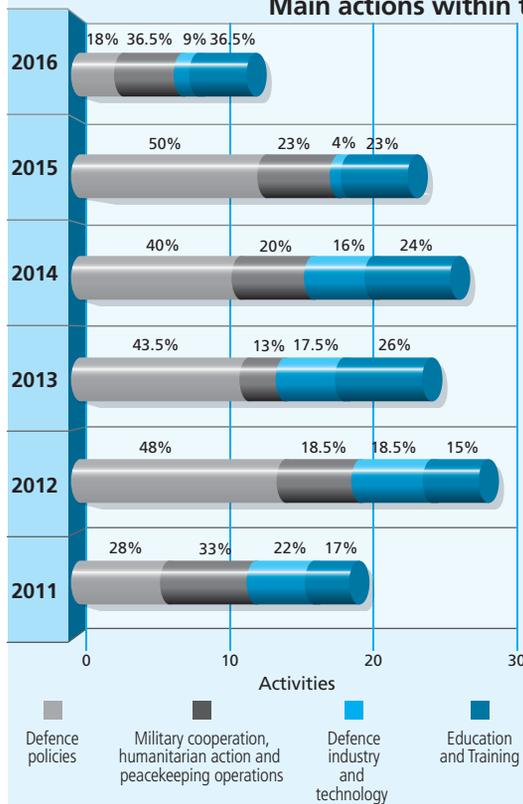
- Consolidate South America as a "peace zone"
- Build a South-American identity in the area of defence, based on subregional and national characteristics while contributing to the strengthening of Latin America and Caribbean unity.
- Generate consensus to reinforce regional cooperation in the area of defence.

The period and Presidency pro tempore of the South American Defence Council coincides with the UNASUR Presidency  
 - 2014-2016: Uruguay  
 - 2016-2018: Venezuela

### Structure and Organization



### Main actions within the framework of action plans, 2011 - 2016



### South American Defence School (ESUDE)

It is a higher studies centre for training civilians and members of the military in defence. Its creation was approved at the XI Regular Meeting of the Executive Body of the CDS and V Regular Meeting of the CDS, in February 2014. The first meeting of the ESUDE was conducted in April 2014 in Quito. The Executive Secretary was elected on April 16, 2015, for a two-year term.

**Source:** Compilation based on the website of the South American Defence Council and South American Defence School (ESUDE). Action Plans of the South American Defence Council (2011 to 2016), the Act of the IX Meeting of the Executive Body of the CDS.

## Organization of American States (OAS)



In 2016 the General Assembly endorsed the mandate prioritization process developed by the Permanent Council and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Strategic Vision of the OAS. In this context, the General Secretariat prepared a Strategic Plan, due to be considered by October 2016. Regarding the Security Pillar, the following lines and expected results were proposed:

### Strategic Lines

- Designing, implementing and fostering mechanisms aimed at:
- Preventing crime and violence in the Hemisphere.
- Convicting the perpetrators of crime.
- Protecting victims and witness of crime and violence in the Hemisphere
- Designing, implementing, and fostering evidence-based public policies.

### Expected results by 2020

- Confronting transnational organized crime strategically and in a coordinated fashion.
- Coordination and cooperation for fighting transnational organized crime and its multiple expressions.
- More reliable data on security.
- Modern and effective public policies for security.
- More and better prepared actors in the area of security.
- Modern and efficient prison systems.
- Reduction of the population deprived of liberty in the prison system.
- Consideration of human rights, gender perspective and citizen participation in all matters pertaining to security.



### Committee on Hemispheric Security

It is in charge of studying and making recommendations on hemispheric security, particularly on those entrusted to it by the Permanent Council or the General Assembly. In recent years, the following issues have been addressed:

- ✓ Antipersonnel mines
- ✓ Illicit arms trafficking
- ✓ Confidence- and security-building measures
- ✓ Transnational organized crime
- ✓ Trafficking-in-persons
- ✓ Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions
- ✓ Natural disaster reduction
- ✓ Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
- ✓ Prevention of crime and violence
- ✓ Special security concerns of the Small Island States
- ✓ Gangs involved in criminal activities

On December 15, 2015, the Committee on Hemispheric Security established the "Working Group on the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime.", given the following reasons that were suggested by the delegations:

- The spread of transnational organized crime is now the region's biggest security challenge;
- Organized crime undermines and adversely affects democracy, citizen security, sustainable development, and human rights;
- States have realized that the ability to tackle transnational organized crime transcends the resources and capabilities of each country and that cooperation is essential to achieving effective results.

## Inter-American Defence Board (IADB)

Created in 1942, it is an international forum made up of civilian and military representatives appointed by the Member States, who provide technical and educational advice on military and defence matters in the hemisphere. Its structure consists of a Council of Delegates (President, Vice-president, delegations of Member States); a Secretariat and the Inter-American Defence College (IADC).

One of the tasks carried out by the IADB for the OAS is an inventory of confidence-building measures (CSBMs).

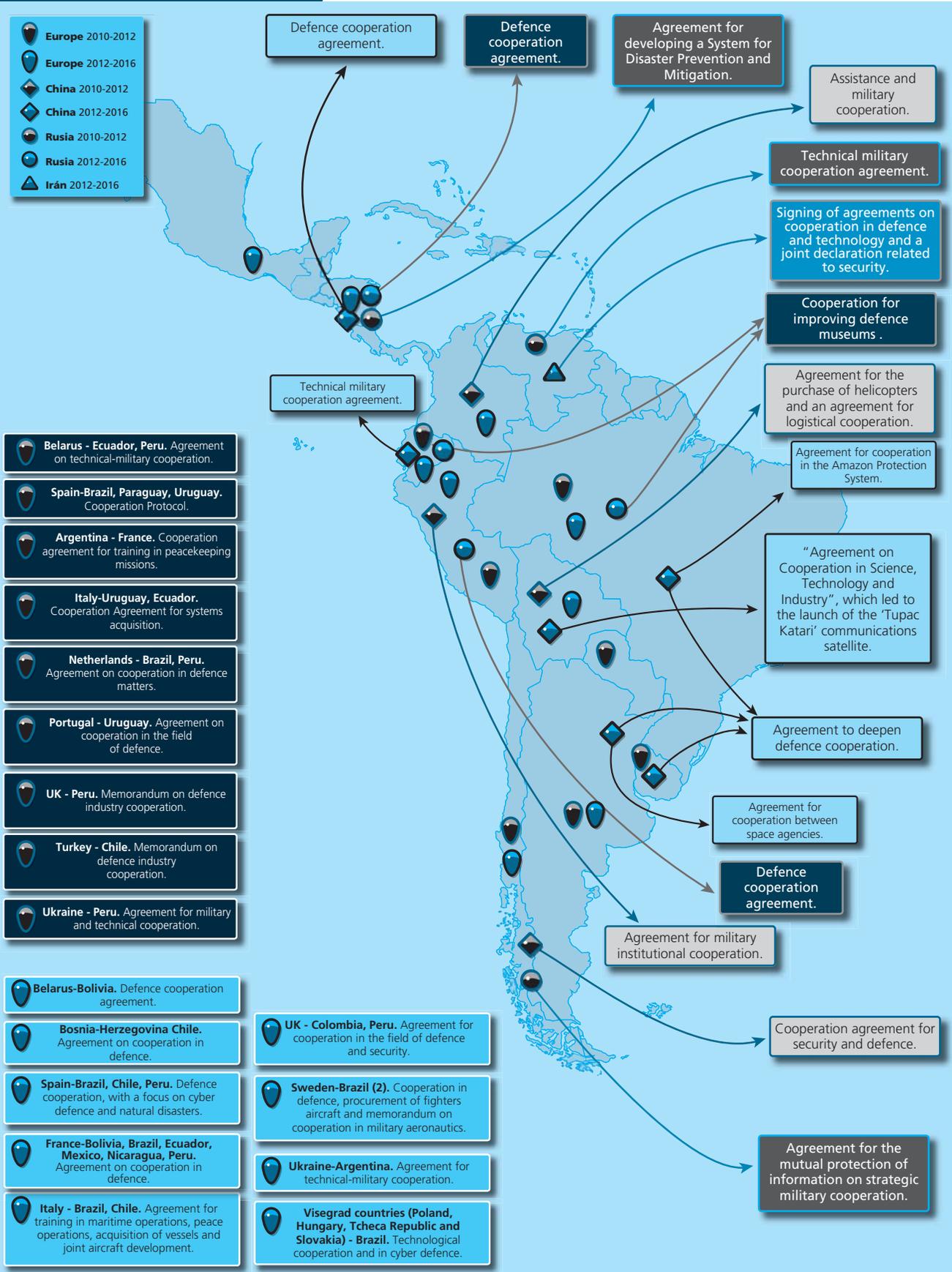
### Member States:

Antigua and Barbuda	Chile	Haiti	Peru
Argentina	Colombia	Honduras	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Suriname
Belize	El Salvador	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Bolivia	Grenada	Nicaragua	United States
Brazil	Guatemala	Panama	Uruguay
Canada	Guyana	Paraguay	Venezuela

Ecuador began the process of disaffiliating itself with the IADB in February 2014. Grenada was incorporated in 2016.

**Sources:** Compilation based on the Work Plan and calendar of activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security for the 2015-2016 term, CP/CSH-1684/15 rev. 6/, CP/RES. 1061/16 (2063/16), AG/RES. 2890 (XLVI-O/16), 2016-2020 Strategic Plan of the OAS (Draft), OAS/Ser.G-GT/VE-31/16, and the websites of the OAS, the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the IADB.

### Links with other Continents



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**Sources:** Annual Institutional Report of the Ministry of Defence of Bolivia (2015), Annual Report on the Management of the National Government of Uruguay (2015), Annual Report of the Nicaraguan Army (2015), websites of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, and the Ministries of Defence of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, of the Ministry of Popular Power for Science and Technology of Venezuela, of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil (Portal Brasil) and of the Argentine Navy.