The Legal Framework

- Act establishing Civil Service career rules (Nº 443 – 1998/06/11).
- Benefits for relatives of individuals deceased during mandatory military service (Nº 447 – 1998/07/21).
- Telecommunications and transportation services sector: Decreto Nº 1381 – 2015/07/22.
- Special administrative career for non-military civil servants (Nº 1033 – 2006/07/19).
- Acquisition of goods and services for national defence and security (Nº 1089 – 2006/09/01).
- Special career system (Nº 91 – 2007/01/17).
- Regulations of Act 1097 on reserved expenses (Nº 1837 – 2007/05/25).
- Attention, assistance and comprehensive relief for victims of the internal armed conflict and other provisions (Nº 1448 – 2011/06/10).
- Law whereby the national disaster risk management policy was adopted and the National Disaster Risk Management System was created (Nº 1523 – 2012/04/24).

Military Organization

- Recruitment and mobilization service (Nº 48 – 1993/03/03).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (Nº 775 – 2003/12/09).
- Regulation for the disciplinary regime of the Armed Forces (Nº 836 – 2003/07/17).
- Disability pensions and survival of professional soldiers (Nº 2192 – 2004/07/09).
- Pensions and retirement of members of the Public Force (Nº 923 – 2004/12/30).
- Military situation of individuals over 28 years of age (Nº 924 – 2004/12/30).
- Requirements for positions in the military criminal jurisdiction (Nº 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Salaries and benefits (Nº 967 – 2005/06/29).
- Comprehensive rehabilitation of members of the Public Force (Nº 1471 – 2011/06/30).
- Administrative liability due to loss or damage to property belonging to or serving the defence sector (Nº 1476 – 2011/07/19).

Chapter 14: Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defence Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Government Budget (US$)</th>
<th>GDP (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6,004,957,107</td>
<td>64,858,637,852</td>
<td>202,437,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5,534,277,720</td>
<td>64,812,772,301</td>
<td>228,814,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6,178,261,917</td>
<td>70,288,409</td>
<td>298,110,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6,945,013,513</td>
<td>80,059,431</td>
<td>321,460,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,785,119,506</td>
<td>95,111,418</td>
<td>318,130,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,419,264,316</td>
<td>99,275,802</td>
<td>381,622,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,416,388,574</td>
<td>101,439,402</td>
<td>359,920,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,842,968,905</td>
<td>78,838,583</td>
<td>295,244,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,916,946,842</td>
<td>64,422,244</td>
<td>252,240,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compilation based on the Ley por la cual se decreta el presupuesto de rentas y recursos de capital and Ley de apropiaciones para la vigencia fiscal del 1º de enero al 31 de diciembre from 2006 to 2016. The Government Budget approved by Congress by means of the above mentioned act is considered herein. The concept of investment includes the content of the item “Investment”. GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under review. This source has been considered for comparative purposes. Each country elaborates the budget based on its own estimation of GDP. The dollar value corresponds to the exchange rate considered by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under review.
The primary objective of the Military Forces shall be to defend the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the nation and of its constitutional order. (Political Constitution, Art. 217).

The Joint General Command of the Military Forces is the highest ranking body of strategic planning and direction for the Armed Forces. It encompasses the National Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It issues directives and command policies in compliance with the National Constitution.

Mission: The Military Forces conduct military operations aimed at the defence of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and to defeat threats, to contribute to the generation of a peaceful and secure environment and development, ensuring the nation's constitutional order.

In 2015, the Future Army Transformation Command (COTEF) was established with the purpose of advising the Army Commander on relation to policies, guidelines and strategic analysis regarding the process of transformation, modernization, organization and capacity design. This command has a Center of Future Army Strategic Analysis (CASEF), which operates as a think tank, carries out research and analysis of the Institution’s strategic level and has the following Directorates underneath: institutional transformation (DITRI), modernization (DIMOD) and capacity building directorate.

Army
The National Army conducts military operations to defend and maintain national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, to protect the civilian population and private and state-owned assets, so as to contribute to generating a peaceful and secure environment and development to assure the Nation's constitutional order.

Navy
Contribute to the defence of the Nation through the effective use of a flexible naval power in maritime, fluvial and land spaces under its responsibility to comply with the constitutional order and participate in the development of maritime power and the protection of Colombian interests.

Air Force
The Colombian Air Force dominates and maintains control over Colombian air space and carries out air operations for the defence of the country’s sovereignty, independence, national integrity and constitutional order.

"Espada de Honor 2" Plan (Sword of Honor)
It is focused on 3 strategies:
- a) Neutralize the “total terrorist threat system” (SAT-T).
- b) Establish a bond with civilian population.
- c) Strengthen security conditions for the benefit of governance and development.

It has set 5 objectives:
1. Dismantle the system composed of illegal armed groups.
2. Eliminate the control, influence and dependence of these organizations on civilian population.
3. Protect the country’s economic infrastructure.
4. Prevent and weaken the economic capacity of illegal organized armed groups.
5. Generate irreversible factors that enhance security.

Military Forces Personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Forces Personnel</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troops</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women in the Armed Forces

Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016)

Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent ranks for Major are Lieutenant Commander (Navy) and Captain (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.

Military Service

It is obligatory for a period of two years for all male citizens of military age. Women are only obliged when the country demands it, and in such circumstances they engage in different tasks.

It has distinct modalities:
- Regular soldier (18 to 24 months)
- Rural soldier (12 to 18 months, in the geographic zone where they reside)
- Bachelor Soldier (12 months)
- Professionals (12 months)

Number of soldiers by service and year, prior to current process

Territorial Deployment of the Task Forces

Source: Compilation based on the Ley de servicio de reclutamiento y movilización (Nº 48 – 1993/03/03) and Avance de la Política de Defensa y Seguridad, Ministry of National Defence (2014 and 2016) and public information of the website of the Army.

Defence Industry

Colombian defence industry has increased its production over the years, together with the impulsion of new projects, well-being strategies, modernization efforts and the development of the Social and Enterprise Group of the Defence Sector (SEGDS).

SEGDS carried out a vital function for the development of the sector, the Military Forces, and the National Police. It has 18 bodies, which include:
- Military Industry – INDUMIL
- Corporation of Science and Technology for the Development of Naval, Maritime and River Industry - COTECMAR.
- Corporation of Colombian Aeronautical Industry – CAC.
- Logistics Industry of the Military Forces – ALFM.
- National Aerial and Territorial Services - SATENA.
- Central Military Hospital – HOMIC.
- Nueva Granada Military University – UNMG.
- Colombian Civil Defence


Colombian Military Industry

Production of light armaments, with the production of a line of Galil rifles under the license of Israel. Explosives, aerial bombs, grenades, launchers and mortars.
Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies

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 16-22 has been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the Service: in the Army 16-22, in the Navy 16-21 and in the Air Force 16-22. The minimum age for promotion shall depend on age of graduation from the military institution.

Source: Compilation based on Decreto que regula las normas de carrera del personal de oficiales y suboficiales Nº 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act Nº 1405 – 2010/07/28.)
### Defence and National and International Community

#### Reduction of the local production of narcotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hectares of coca crops, manual eradication</th>
<th>Tons of cocaine seized</th>
<th>Tons of marijuana seized</th>
<th>Heroin seized in Kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>96,004</td>
<td>206.1</td>
<td>257.9</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45,792</td>
<td>157.1</td>
<td>271.6</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31,480</td>
<td>183.2</td>
<td>362.3</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11,814</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>303.9</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016*</td>
<td>11,129</td>
<td>202.9</td>
<td>105.7</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From January to July.

#### Dismantlement of illegal groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actions of illegal armed groups</th>
<th>Members of illegal armed groups neutralized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>4,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>4,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016*</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From January to July.

#### Attacks on critical infrastructure

- Destruction of oil pipelines
- Destruction of energy lines
- Destruction of railways
- Destruction of bridges

#### Panama/Colombia Bi-national Border Commission – COMBIFRON

3 meetings are held per year between officials from Panama and Colombia to coordinate border security strategies.

Security forces from each country (SENAN and SENAFRONT from Panama) also hold simultaneous (although not joint) operations in the same zone from each side of the border. The aim is to recover territory, capture criminals and confiscate and destroy drugs and contraband.

#### Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) in the Sinai

It is a Mission independent of the United Nations, whose origin lies in the 1979 Treaty between Egypt and Israel. The participation of Colombia goes back to 1982, and it currently includes 354 personnel: 31 officers, 58 NCOs and 265 soldiers. The mission of the Colombian battalion is to observe and report on all activities in the central zone, in accordance with the treaty, and provide security to the northern area. Colombian personnel are deployed for 8 months, with half of the battalion rotated every 4 months.

Within the framework of United Nations actions, Colombia contributes with 35 police officers to MINUSTAH (Haiti), of which 29 are male and 6 are female.