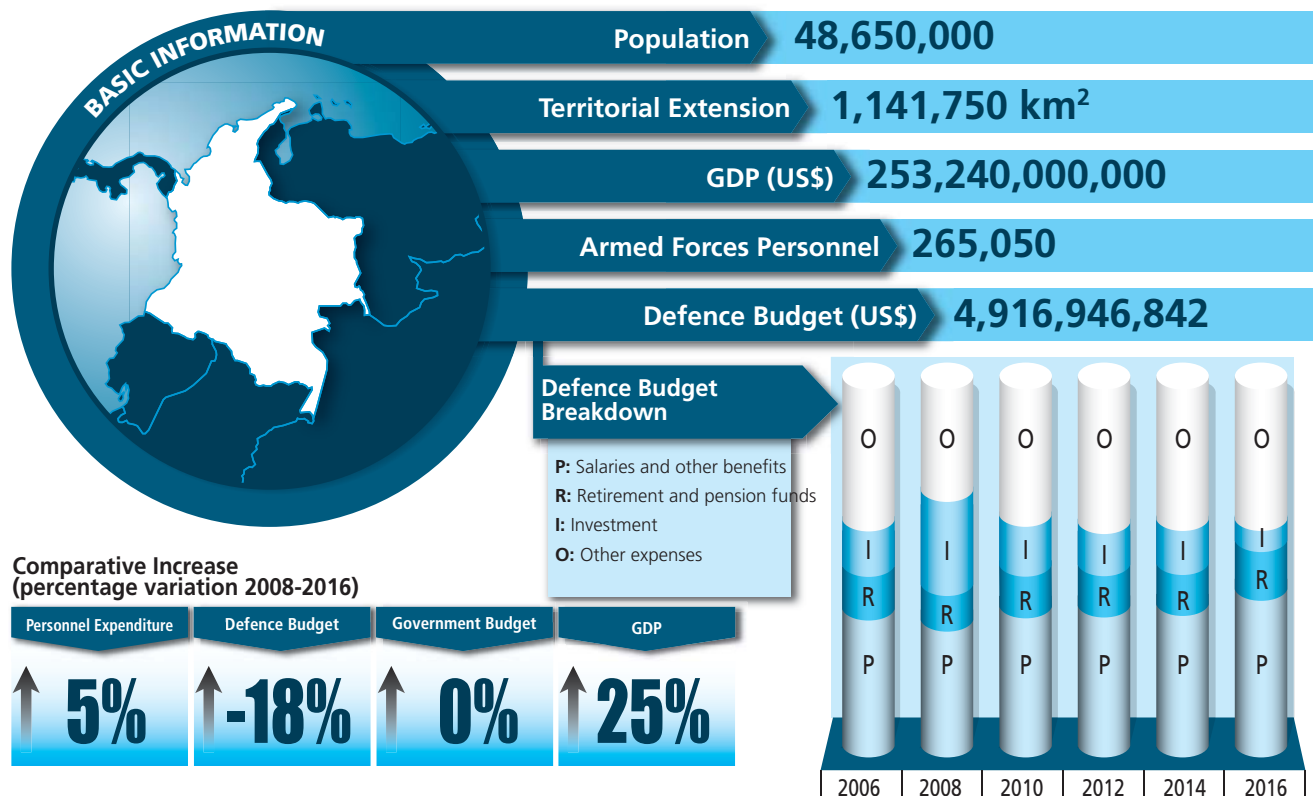


Colombia



The Legal Framework

Systems and Concepts

- Merger of the National Security Council, the Superior Council of National Defence and the Commission created by Decree 813 of 1983 (N° 2134 – 1992/12/31. Last amendment: Decree N° 4748 – 2010/12/23).
- Act establishing Civil Service career rules (N° 443 – 1998/06/11).
- Benefits for relatives of individuals deceased during mandatory military service (N° 447 – 1998/07/21).
- Organization and operation of national entities (N° 489 – 1998/12/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 19 – 2012/01/10).
- Extraordinary authority to issue regulations related to the Armed Forces and national law enforcement forces (N° 578 – 2000/03/15).
- Structure of the Ministry of National Defence and other provisions. (N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last amendment: Decree N° 1381 – 2015/07/22).
- Act that regulates the scheme for the civilian personnel at the Ministry of National Defence (N° 1792 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Legal nature of the Military University of Nueva Granada (N° 805 – 2003/04/29).
- Reincorporation of members of illegal armed groups (N° 975 – 2005/07/25. Last amendment: Act N° 1592 – 2012/12/03).
- Special administrative career for non-military civil servants (N° 1033 – 2006/07/19).
- Acquisition of goods and services for national defence and security (N° 1089 – 2006/09/01).
- Special career system (N° 91 – 2007/01/17).
- Denomination and classification of jobs in the Defence sector (N° 92 – 2007/01/17. Last amendment: Decree N° 2127 – 2008/06/16).
- Regulations of Act 1097 on reserved expenses (N° 1837 – 2007/05/25).
- Attention, assistance and comprehensive relief for victims of the internal armed conflict and other provisions (N° 1448 – 2011/06/10).
- Law whereby the national disaster risk management policy was adopted and the National Disaster Risk Management System was created (N° 1523 – 2012/04/24).

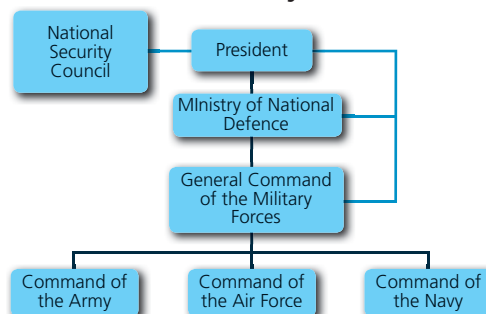
Military Organization

- Recruitment and mobilization service (N° 48 – 1993/03/03).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (N° 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 1405 – 2010/07/28).
- Disabilities, compensations, disability pensions and administrative reports for injuries (N° 1796 – 2000/09/14).
- Single Disciplinary Code (N° 734 – 2002/02/05. Last amendment: Act N° 1474 – 2011/07/12).
- Rules for the career of officers and NCOs (N° 775 – 2002/12/09).
- Regulation for the disciplinary regime of the Armed Forces (N° 836 – 2003/07/17).
- Disability pensions and survival of professional soldiers (N° 2192 – 2004/07/09).
- Pensions and retirement of members of the Public Force (N° 923 – 2004/12/30).
- Military situation of individuals over 28 years of age (N° 924 – 2004/12/30).
- Requirements for positions in the military criminal jurisdiction (N° 940 – 2005/01/06).
- Salaries and benefits (N° 987 – 2005/09/09).
- Military Criminal Code (N° 1407 – 2010/08/17).
- Comprehensive rehabilitation of members of the Public Force (N° 1471 – 2011/06/30).
- Administrative liability due to loss or damage to property belonging to or serving the defence sector (N° 1476 – 2011/07/19).

Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2015, CEPAL (territory and population: projection 2016), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2016) and *Avance de la Política de Defensa y Seguridad*, Ministry of National Defence (July 2016),

The Ministry of National Defence was created in 1965 and its incumbent Minister is Luis Carlos Villegas Echeverri

The Defence System



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship
 — Command reporting line

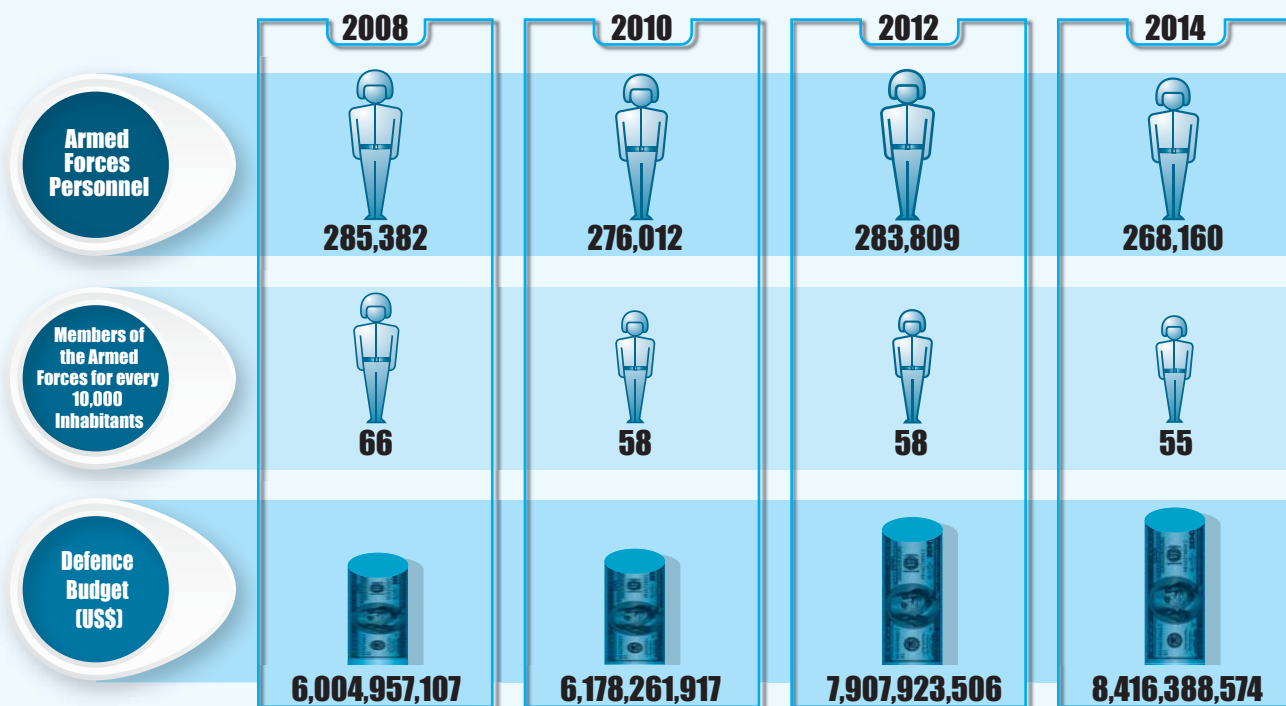
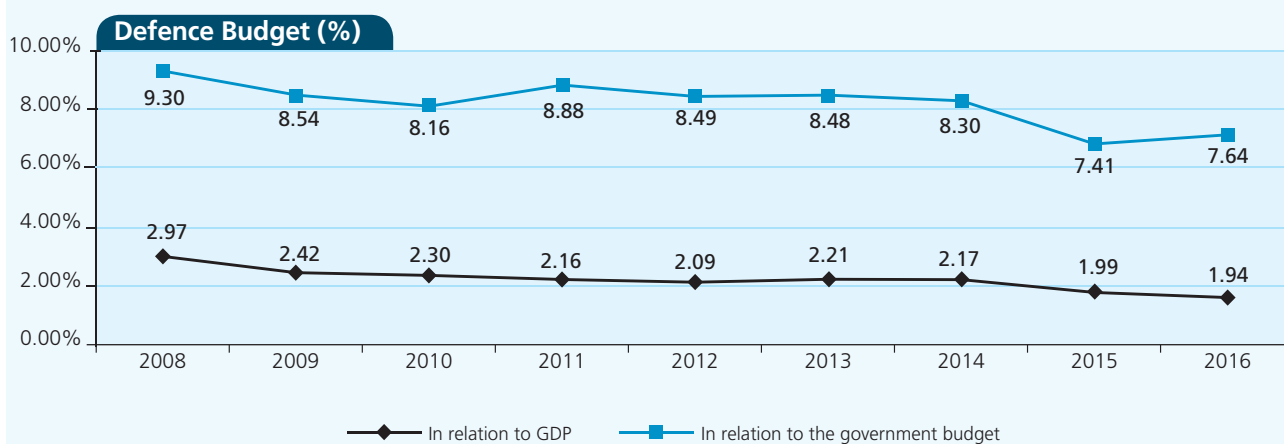
The President receives the advice of the National Security Council, made up of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice, Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Economy and Public Credit, the Directors of the Administrative Department of the President's Office and the Security Administrative Department (DAS), the General Commander of the Armed Forces, the Director of the National Police, the High Presidential Advisor for Citizen Coexistence, and the High Presidential Advisor for National Security.

The command of the armed forces is held by the President, who holds it either directly or through the Minister of Defence, and the General Commander, who has command over the forces. 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 Decree modifying the organizational structure of the Ministry of National Defence including other provisions such as (N° 1512 – 2000/08/11. Last amendment: Decree N° 1381 – 2015/07/22) and the Decree joining the National Security Council, the Higher National Defence Council and the Commission created by Decree 813 of 1983 (Decree N° 4748 – 2010/12/23. Last amendment: Decree N° 469 – 2015/03/17).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	6,004,957,107	64,578,637,852	202,437,000,000
2009	5,534,277,720	64,812,772,301	228,614,000,000
2010	6,178,261,917	75,672,628,409	268,107,000,000
2011	6,935,015,513	78,059,451,642	321,460,000,000
2012	7,907,923,506	93,113,418,593	378,713,000,000
2013	8,419,264,316	99,275,802,244	381,822,000,000
2014	8,416,388,574	101,439,740,288	387,692,000,000
2015	5,842,968,905	78,838,587,863	293,243,000,000
2016	4,916,946,842	64,327,234,311	253,240,000,000



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 1° 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 Armed Forces

General Mission

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.

Specific Missions

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.

National Army

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** (CAEEF), 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.

"Espada de Honor 2" Plan (Sword of Honor)

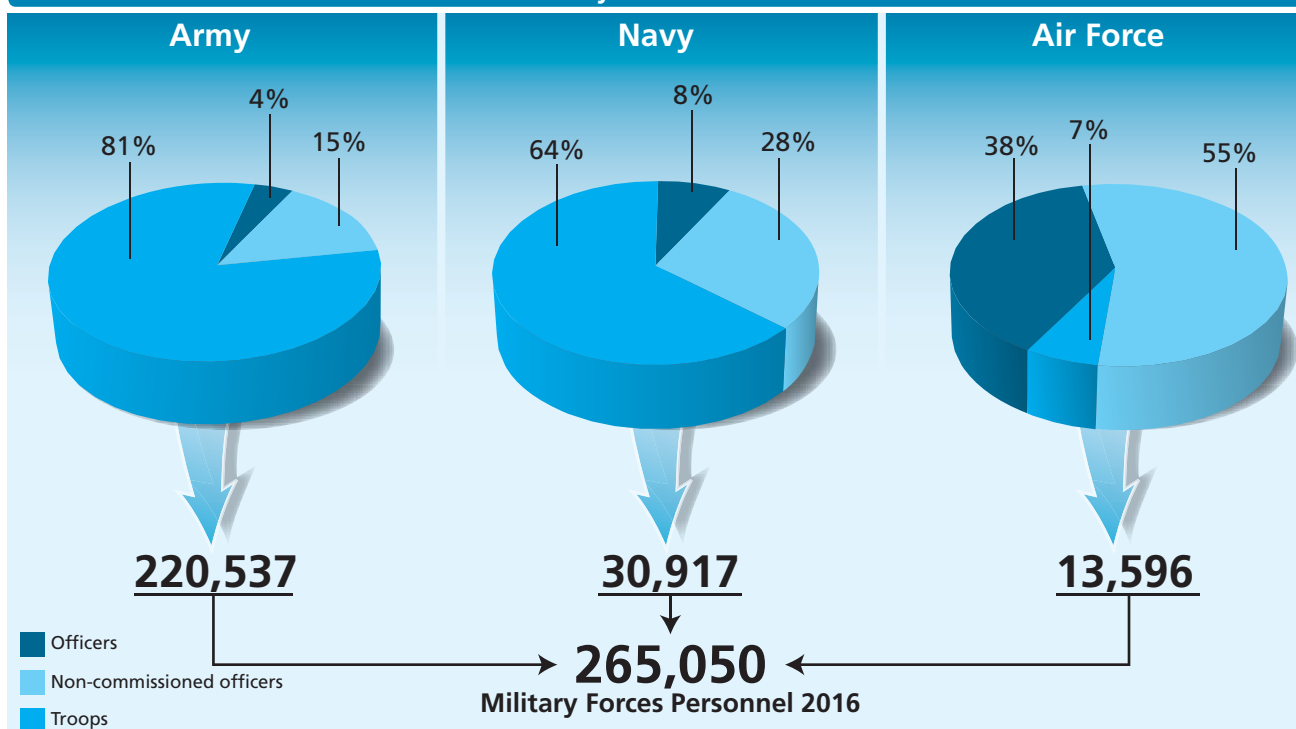
It is focused on 3 strategies:

- Neutralize the "total terrorist threat system" (SAT-T).
- Establish a bond with civilian population.
- Strengthen security conditions for the benefit of governance and development.

It has set 5 objectives:

- Dismantle the system composed of illegal armed groups.
- Eliminate the control, influence and dependence of these organizations on civilian population.
- Protect the country's economic infrastructure.
- Prevent and weaken the economic capacity of illegal organized armed groups.
- Generate irreversible factors that enhance security.

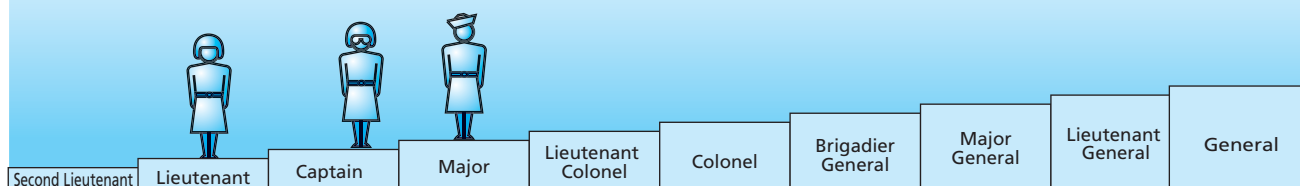
Military Forces Personnel



Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Armed Forces and the General Command of the Military Forces (missions). *Avance de la Política de Defensa y Seguridad* and *Memorias al Congreso 2014-2015* of the Ministry of National Defence.

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.

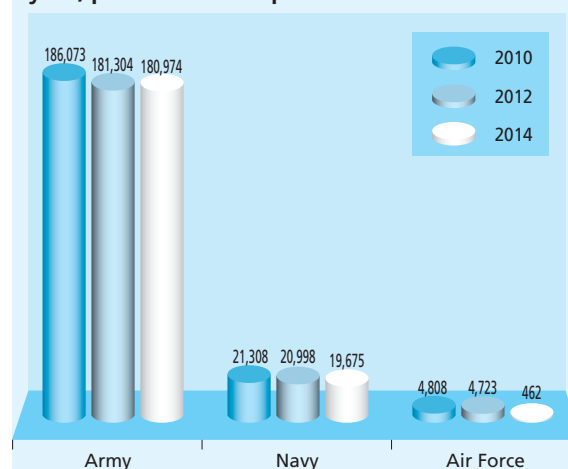
Military Service

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.

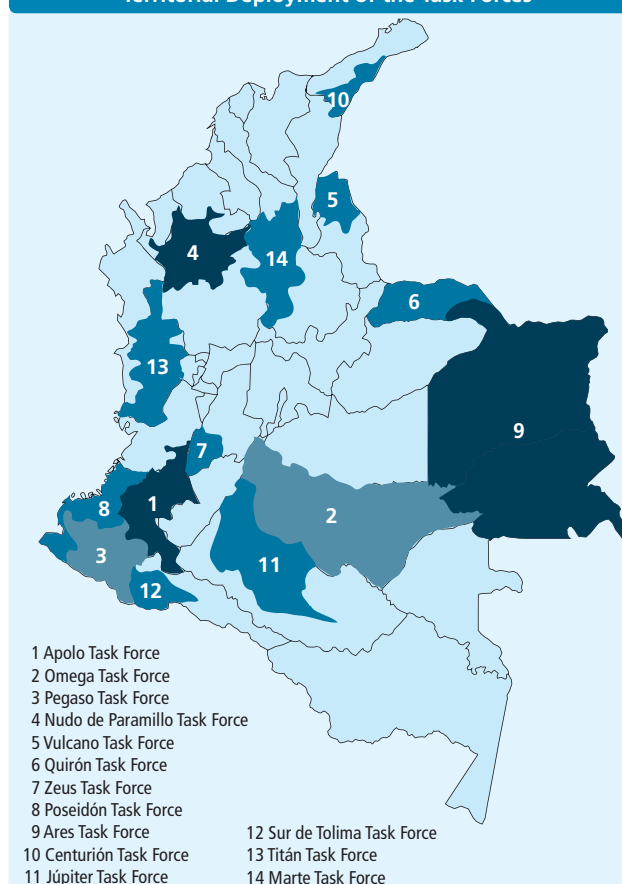
It has distinct modalities:

- 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:

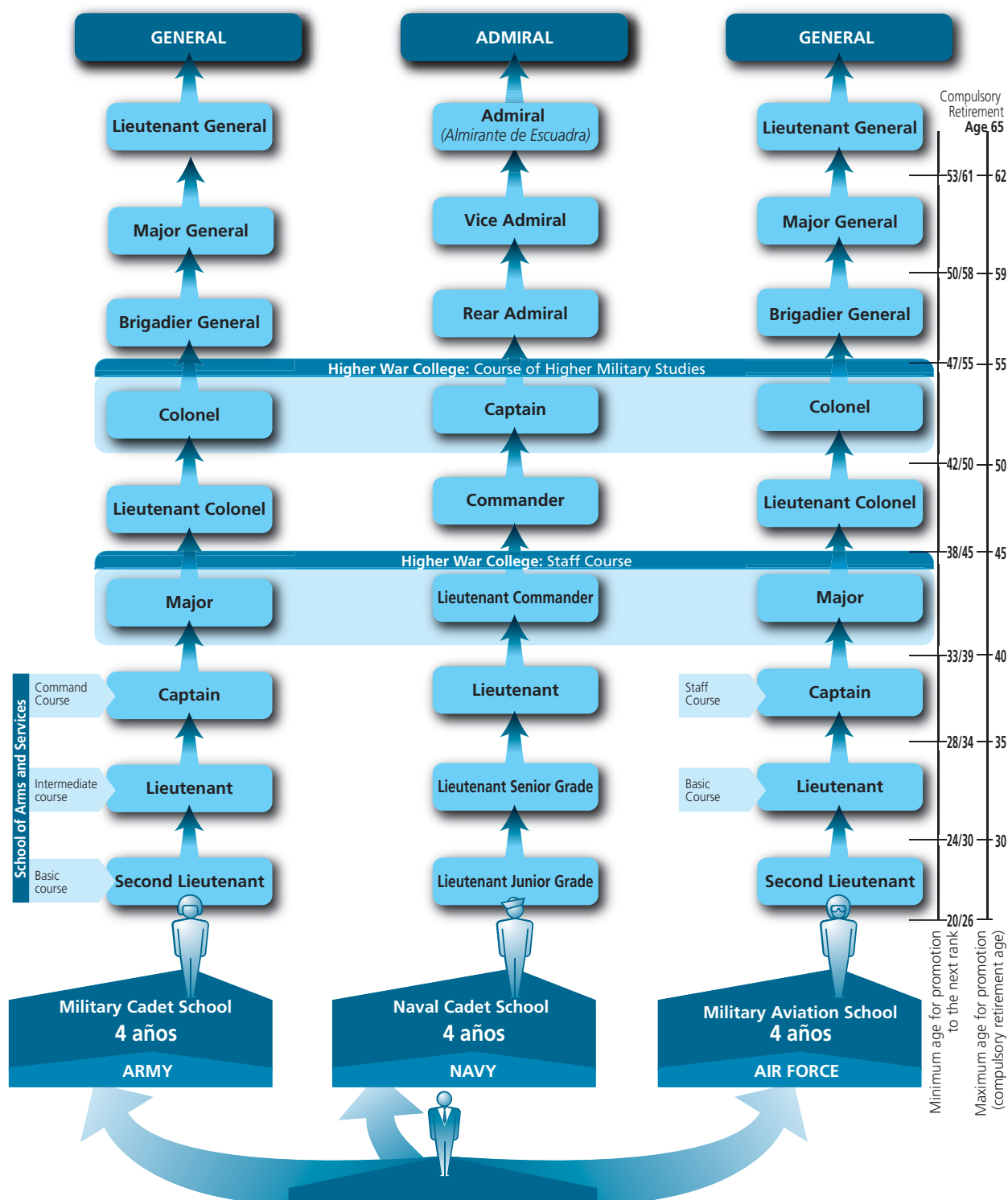
- Military Industry – INDUMIL.
- Corporation of Science and Technology for the Development of Naval, Maritime and River Industry - COTECMAR.
- Corporation of Colombian Aeronautical Industry – CIAC.
- Logistics Industry of the Military Forces – ALFM.
- National Aerial and Territorial Services - SATENA.
- 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.

Source: *Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad*, Ministry of Defence (2011). *Guía de Planeamiento Estratégico*, Ministry of Defence (2011-2014). *Logros de la Política de Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad* (2014), Reports to Congress by the Ministry of National Defence of Colombia (2013-2014).

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹

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

² The age of 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* N° 1790 – 2000/09/14. Last amendment: Act N° 1405 – 2010/07/28).

Activities in which
defence is related
to:

Social Action
Interior and Justice
Planning

Defence and National and International Community

Reduction of the local production of narcotics

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016*
Hectares of coca crops, manual eradication	96,004	43,792	30,486	11,814	11,129
Tons of cocaine seized	206.1	157.1	183.2	148.1	202.9
Tons of marihuana seized	257.9	271.6	362.3	303.9	105.7
Heroin seized in Kg	695	339	470	349	386

*From January to July.

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016*
Narcotics production infrastructure destroyed	3,675	2,610	2,462	2,402	3,443
Immobilization and seizure of drug trafficking aircraft	55	239	169	329	36
Immobilization and seizure of drug trafficking ships	436	522	559	585	153
Immobilization and seizure of drug trafficking vehicle	624	580	581	730	485

*From January to July.

Dismantlement of illegal groups

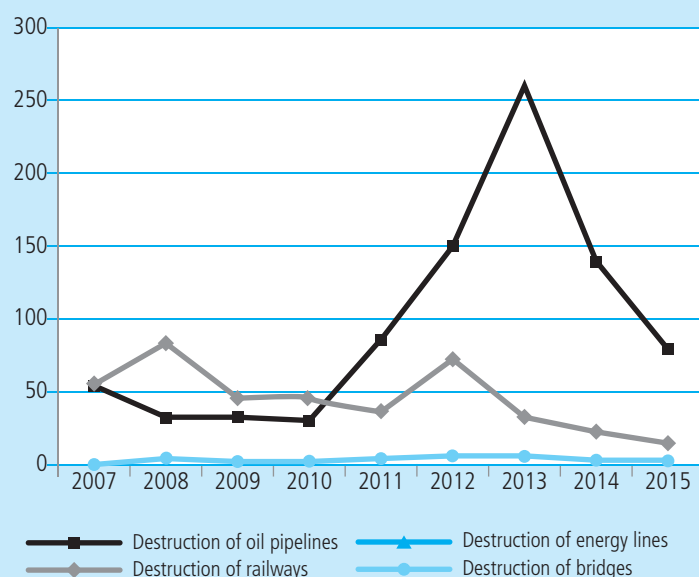
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016*
Actions of illegal armed groups	52	131	167	166	41
Members of illegal armed groups neutralized	7,144	4,611	4,620	4,493	1,478

*From January to July.

Total demobilized individuals

2002 - 2016	2007 - 2011	2012 - 2015
11,946	13,264	4,857

Attacks on critical infrastructure

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 SENA-FRONT 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.

In 2015, Colombia announced its future involvement in UN peacekeeping operations.

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.

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Multinational Force of Observers in the Sinai, Reports to Congress (2014-2015), *Logros de la Política de Defensa Seguridad Todos por un Nuevo País* (July 2016). Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations peace operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), June 2016.