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WHITE PAPER OF ECUADOR

2006

Exordium

The national defense policy closely linked to the foreign policy of Ecuador, expresses the national objectives in strict adherence to the principles of international law. It is guided by the permanent search for peace and international cooperation, respect for the self-determination and legal equality of States, and the proscription of the use or threat of force.

The updating of the national defense policy responds to the need of society and the Ecuadorian State to reintegrate into the new world and regional scenarios, in order to face the economic, social, political and cultural conditions established by the globalization process and the current strategic reorganizations in hemispheric and subregional security.

The geopolitical changes with which the 21st century began, scientific and technological advances, the aspirations of the Millennium Declaration in terms of development and the fight against poverty, the consolidation of democratic institutions, regional integration and the imperatives of peace and security in the hemisphere and the Andean subregion, constitute fundamental referents for the national defense agenda.

As a public policy, for the definitions in matters of security and national defense, the broadest dialogue has been sought so that they reflect the fundamental consensus of the social actors and institutions, integrating them into the national objectives in the actions of the Ecuadorian State. , in the face of new threats and risk factors, in an effort to guarantee peace and national sovereignty.

The defense policy constitutes a comprehensive State policy, which projects the international, regional and border scenarios, into strategic objectives and guidelines for institutional action. Its guidelines govern the structure of the national defense system, the

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action of the Armed Forces and the allocation and use of defense economy resources.

The review of the doctrinal and political contents of security and defense and the updating of its legal foundations constitute the foundation for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Ecuador and the transformation of the defense sector.

The definitions in defense policy include the democratic and peaceful tradition of the Ecuadorian State, its integrationist vocation, its adherence to legal principles and full compliance with international agreements and treaties.

With this update of the political and institutional contents of defense, Ecuador reaffirms its national objectives in terms of security and ratifies its commitment to peace and cooperation between States, as inalienable principles of international relations.

Dr. Alfredo Palacio Gonzales

Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador

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PRESENTATION

The State Policy of national defense associates national interests and aspirations, inter-institutionally, permanently and in the long term, towards a common destiny of stability and peace, as an essential condition for the prosperity of the Ecuadorian nation.

Forging a sovereign, safe, dignifying and encouraging environment for social achievement, a task that cannot be delegated by the military institution, requires, in addition to the political will and institutional conviction for national defense, solid social cohesion and a strengthening of the society-defence relations; for this reason, the

The Ministry of National Defense, in compliance with the presidential directive, has developed a process for evaluating and updating the national defense policy, commonly

known as the White Paper.

This update of the national defense policy seeks a synergistic response to the new physiognomy and dimension of the conflicts that make up a complex, heterogeneous and changing security environment.

The new conception of multidimensional national security, reached by consensus at the OAS in 2003, establishes priority in human security; therefore, the differentiation between defense and security is even more important, despite the necessary and undeniable complementarity in institutional responsibilities, as have been recognized and established in the axes of government policy to obtain a "healthy, educated, productive population and safe".

For military institutional development, in Defense Policy
National, the basic references for the transformation of national defense are established, with the purpose of guiding the strengthening of the military capacities necessary for the new tasks increased and conditioned by the new security environment, linked to the immutable constitutional missions of the

Armed forces.

Therefore, it will favor the optimization of the resources assigned to defense and the full implementation of the administration by

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processes, established in the State modernization law, and will guide the necessary changes for the restructuring of the military institution, which will allow it to achieve the strategic objectives of national defense, through the established guidelines, with the highest international standards of performance

military professional.

The significance, close link and absolute transparency between defense policy and foreign policy, corroborated by the publication of an updated White Paper, also constitute a valuable contribution to measures of mutual trust in international relations. They are at the same time a certification of the political will to respect the international commitments assumed and that correspond to the sphere of action of the Armed Forces, as stated in the legal system of the Ecuadorian State. They are essential foundations for our unwavering vocation for peace, respect for international law and cooperation with the preservation of peace, the only link of international alignment between the countries of the region.

In this context, the Defense Policy issued by Ecuador in December 2002 has been evaluated, in order to verify the degree of realization of the prospected scenario at the time the policy was issued; the variation in the magnitude and priority of the threats and opportunities, on which the strategic objectives of national defense were designed, and the degree of effectiveness of the guidelines established to, if necessary, reformulate or readjust them, in accordance with the demands social, always having the highest national interests as main references.

Within this dynamic and pressing process, the components of national defense have also been reviewed: the Armed Forces, as strategic operational bodies and as institutions, in their general structure, responsibilities and jurisdictions. In addition, the defense economy and the current budgetary system for the operation and maintenance of the defense have been described in a complete and transparent manner.

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national defense system, demonstrating coherence and balance with the social and economic reality of the country.

It also stands out, as one of the most important aspects related to the new laws of the Armed Forces, the subordination of the military institution to political power, for purposes of control, inspection and strategic political decision-making for national defense, a process in in which the different functions of the State participate.

The methodology followed to update the National Defense Policy has been the same as that used in 2002; that is, a public policy process, supported by national and foreign experts, developed in a democratic, participatory and inclusive manner with public and private institutions and with the different sectors and actors of society, in ten cities of the country.

Likewise, important contributions have been received from various institutions, among which we especially highlight the International Affairs and Defense Commission of the Honorable National Congress, whose criteria and guidelines have deserved special attention. In this same sense, the collaboration of the delegations of the Defense Ministries of Spain, Argentina and Chile have contributed very valuable opinions and experiences, which is why we once again offer our sincere appreciation.

In this new process of designing public policies, the military institution has integrated with Ecuadorian society to, in a civic and democratic manner, cooperate in the transformation of the demands and needs of society in terms of national defense, in a decision State policy determined by the President of the Republic, and which will be immediately directed and executed by the Ministry of National Defense. It has also been an opportunity to situate the Defense Policy, within the framework of the country's legal regulations, as one of the most important reference instruments for the determination of responsibilities and accountability, always with a view to strengthening the institutional framework and democratic coexistence.

Grad. Oswaldo Jarrín Román

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Minister of National Defense

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CHAPTER I

Considerations for updating the Defense Policy National

Defense policy, as State policy, reflects the regional and subregional relations and conditions in which Ecuador is inserted and the projections for interstate cooperation and security.

In the Americas, economic, political, and social asymmetries are reflected in economic, political, and security agreements, which give rise to subregional approaches and corresponding trends in the restructuring of countries' security and defense systems.

In this context, hemispheric security is in a transition phase that requires political and institutional redefinitions from the States of the area, based on their levels of development and political, social, and cultural particularities.

The incorporation of security in the multilateral political agenda derives from the breadth and multidimensionality of the problems it covers and requires a rigorous determination of its link with national defense, its institutional structure and the specific regimes with which it is related.

This political redimensioning of security issues encourages its current cooperative orientation, which seeks the implementation of measures that inhibit the potential for aggression through early warning, preventive action in the face of conflicts and the promotion of confidence and security measures between States.

Faced with these new conditions, the updating of the national defense policy obeys the permanent dynamics of the geopolitical scenario, the presence of new actors, the emergence of new threats and challenges, as well as the opportunities presented for the Ecuadorian State. .

Another important aspect for this update is the diverse nature and multidimensional scope of the new conception of hemispheric security, which emphasizes security

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human life, social and economic development and respect for human rights.

This process also includes the development achieved in different declarations, conferences and multilateral and bilateral regimes, highlighting the agreements on security at the Andean subregional level, especially the Common External Security Policy Guidelines; the Declarations of the Conferences of Defense Ministers of the Americas; the Declaration on Security in the Americas; the Joint Declaration of the Defense Ministers of the Bolivarian countries and the Joint Declaration of the Defense Ministers of Ecuador and Colombia.

The analysis of these factors has led to the structuring of a
renewed defense agenda, whose purpose is to clearly specify the strategic objectives based on national interests for defense and security, in accordance with the principle of sovereignty established in the Political Constitution of the Republic, in the OAS Charter and in the Declaration on Security in the Americas.

In the same way, it is proposed to comply with the agreements established in the Conferences of Defense Ministers of the Americas, regarding
of measures of mutual trust, favorable to cooperative security; as well as, implement the different commitments in the field of security and defense assumed by the Ecuadorian State in multilateral regimes and organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse (CICAD), the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism (CICTE), the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), as well as those referred to by the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (CIRDN).

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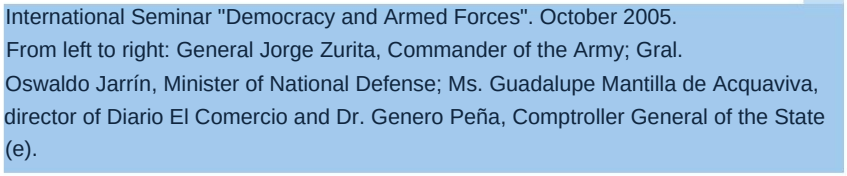
Finally, defense policy promotes cooperation within an agenda of comprehensive security, which responds to



International Seminar "Democracy and Armed Forces". October 2005.
From left to right: General Jorge Zurita, Commander of the Army; Gral.
Oswaldo Jarrín, Minister of National Defense; Ms. Guadalupe Mantilla de Acquaviva, director of Diario El Comercio and Dr. Genero Peña, Comptroller General of the State (e).

recognition that the current threats, concerns and other challenges to security are intersectoral problems, which require multiple responses, with the concurrence of the public and private sectors and a broad convocation and social legitimacy.

In the current strategic scenario, a rigid separation between the internal and external fields does not correspond to an increasingly integrated world, with common problems that determine the need to adopt concerted policies and shared responsibility in the face of potential risks, which guide the functions , security and defense missions and tasks, in relation to the national interest and security cooperation.

In this sense, security and defense policies face problems and challenges related to specific regional and subregional environments and their insertion in the various processes of economic and political integration that are taking place on the continent.

The wide range of security issues is related to a set of specialized aspects -economic, social, technological, military- in the definition of security and defense agendas, which must address various problems, such as the balance

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Ecuador has a renewed strategic vision of defense, which responds to the national interest.

sustainability, demographic movements, energy and non-renewable resources, the extent of regional conflicts or the equitable use of knowledge, information and communications, which determine the direction and destination of cooperation
international.

Under these circumstances, the threats, concerns, and other challenges, as considered in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, require an appropriate combination of technology, institutional organization, and resource mobilization in all spheres.

In its border environment, the country in recent times has been facing risk situations on the northern border, with population displacements, forced migration, destruction of agricultural areas and situations prone to illegal activities.

In order to face these new conditions and respond to the diversity of factors that affect security, Ecuador has a renewed strategic vision of defense, which responds to the

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national interest, with a comprehensive multidimensional conception, which promotes a strategic balance in accordance with its development priorities, defined by a sustainable defense policy, which establishes a rigorous orientation of the missions, competences and capabilities of the Armed Forces, as a resource of strategic nature for society and the State.

The definition and institutionalization of defense policy, designed democratically, is based on a transparent civil-military relationship, generating shared ethical and civic values, which integrate all sectors of Ecuadorian society and its institutions.In harmony As part of the security and development objectives, a defense culture is affirmed that recognizes it as a public good, the responsibility of society as a whole and not exclusive to the military sector.

In accordance with constitutional principles, national security and defense are a primary responsibility of the State. The defense responds to the objectives of national security, for the maintenance of sovereignty and protection of the population, borders and natural resources against any type of aggression, through coordinated actions, with the purpose of guaranteeing the peaceful coexistence of nations. .

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Defense, as a public good, is provided through an integral activity, which consists of the preparation and eventual use of all national potentialities; therefore, it is subject to the general conditions of formulation, implementation and verification of the other public policies.

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The full exercise of civil, political and economic rights by the whole of Ecuadorian society is an inalienable component of legal security and the fundamental framework for the performance of the military institution.

Defense policy is directly linked to foreign policy, acting in a coordinated manner to make decisions and establish positions in accordance with national interests and the participation of the defense sector in multilateral international security regimes.

At the institutional level, defense and public security policies are complementary, they determine the specificity of the tasks carried out by the institutions of the public force: the mission of the military institution is the legitimate use of force for the defense of the State, the The police institution's mission is to guarantee public safety and order.

Consequently, the Armed Forces cooperate with the other state security bodies and contribute, like all institutions, to the comprehensive concept of security. Based on their constitutional mission and the strategic vision of defense, they respond to new geopolitical trends that require doctrinal, organizational, and operational development to achieve new capabilities, in line with the scope and value of a new institutional profile. that allows to efficiently fulfill its missions in the national and international environment.

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CHAPTER II
THE CONTEXTS

GLOBAL SCOPE. The current era is characterized by profound changes in the global geostrategic environment, determined by the globalization process, which establishes new strategic dimensions, decisively affecting the life of the human being, of institutions and of States.

From this perspective, the processes of establishment, implementation and consolidation of democracy, under criteria of governability, legitimacy, institutional solidity and transparency, constitute an unavoidable political requirement at the moment of inserting the States in globalization.

In the same way, the generation of macroeconomic conditions for development is an imperative that States must face in the face of citizen demands for better living standards, a radical reduction in poverty, crime and drug trafficking, and better opportunities for access to health, education and food, among other vital requirements.

With globalization, a system of open economies is established, in which multilateral, commercial, financial, technological, and even political and military interdependencies go beyond state borders, transforming the traditional notion of sovereignty and concepts of national security.

The configuration of a multidimensional and diverse scenario is evident, where trade alliances do not necessarily imply political alliances, or vice versa, but rather flexible, broad or specific alliances, according to the interests and capacities of each country.

The internationalization, transnationalization and globalization of the economy unfold on a scenario of asymmetries
economic and resource, between States different by their political, social, economic and cultural regime, which gives rise to the configuration of regions and subregions with a different degree of development.

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The unequally distributed world economy has deepened asymmetries between States and regions, and has not been able to eradicate the risks to international security that arise from local and regional crises, with their consequences of conflicts and wars of varying magnitude and intensity, and They give rise to sources of high tension on fault lines of a precarious balance in regions such as the Middle East, South Asia, the Andean area, sub-Saharan Africa or the eastern border of the European Union.

The new century began in the midst of the destruction of the old balances, with a precarious security order constantly shaken by conflicts of a diverse nature, from the traditional interstate to ethnic ones, with manifestations of violence and war in various regions.

This situation has modified the maps of regional balances, geopolitical conceptions, ways of life and values, giving rise to new concepts of security and defense, referring to multiple variables and different dimensions, not only the traditional territorial type. Likewise, the number of actors involved in international relations has increased, incorporating new non-governmental social, economic and political organizations and organizations.

The globalization process establishes new strategic dimensions that require a review of defense policy objectives and, if necessary, their reformulation in accordance with current regional scenarios.

Other risk situations, such as natural disasters, ethnic or religious confrontations, massive migrations, flows of refugees and displaced persons, disputes over maritime areas or aerospace domain, over sources of fresh water and energy sources or the problem of drugs constitute situations of internal tension that can unleash international conflicts.

On the other hand, in localized settings various manifestations of violence emerge, from the actions of irregular armed groups, to acts of terrorism and radical ethnic nationalism,
with which the defense became insufficient against the
extraterritoriality of threats and risks.

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The persistence of conflicts in various regions of the world, most of them within national borders, and the emergence of non-traditional threats, such as the escalation of terrorist attacks, constitute a serious threat to the security, institutions and well-being of peoples and produce tensions and instability for international peace and security.

Since the post-cold war period, the limitations for the multilateral application of political and legal mechanisms for the prohibition of the use of force from the United Nations Organization and other interstate instances accompanies the deployment of an incipient global security order, constituted around to a security community of the developed world, in which economic and political multilateralism converge with the unipolar military predominance of the United States.

This restructuring has been decisive for the armed conflicts in the Balkans and in Iraq, establishing new conditions for war and military alliances such as NATO, creating uncertainty regarding other regional pacts such as TIAR.

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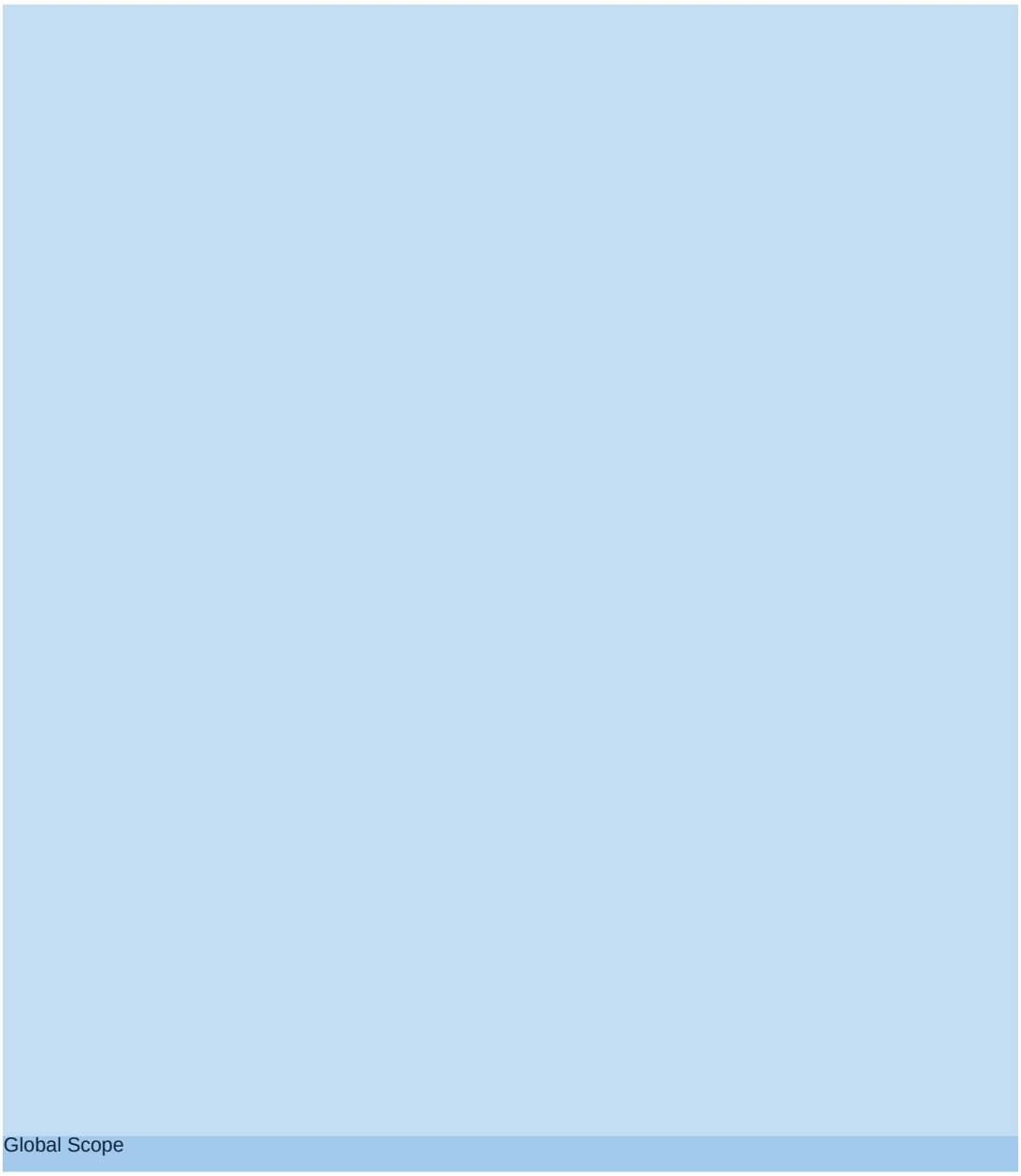

As a result, a world order has emerged with a growing interdependence in terms of security, which forces States to seek, through various international regimes, to reduce the degrees of uncertainty in which they operate, expanding multilateral cooperation and strengthening the established principles. by international law.

Facts that have an impact on world security, such as the attacks in the United States, the crisis in the Middle East, the escalation of terrorist actions in European countries or the resurgence of armed conflicts in various regions of the developing world, express the

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limits of the post-war security system and the crisis of the concepts of security inherited from the cold war.

This also shows a clear awareness that globalization is a phenomenon that facilitates the propagation of new threats, which had been left aside or had not yet acquired dimensions.
transcontinental.

The transformation of security and defense is affected by the new world scenarios and the institutional transformations of political systems, which condition the importance of state actors in the international order.

In this dynamic, the United States directs its national security strategy towards multilateral cooperation based on its military hegemony, considering in its doctrine preventive military action and the establishment of strategic alliances in the context of the so-called "global war against terrorism", to which the current process of transformation of national security and defense obeys.

The redistribution of military power worldwide is governed by the reformulation of military apparatuses, mainly with reference to processes of resizing and restructuring of the Armed Forces carried out by various countries, with the aim of expanding cooperation spaces, such as also to build multilateral capacities for interoperability and coordination.

Faced with these realities, the defense capacity emerges as an expression of comprehensive security, not exclusively military, referring to the potential and to the national or regional organization, and to the development of its institutional, economic, social, political and cultural strengths, to face imbalances. , at a time when the security of States is configured in collective contexts and through multilateral cooperation mechanisms.

HEMISPHERIC SCOPE. Significant economic, social, political, and military asymmetries between countries and subregions give rise to contradictory political dynamics on the continent, deepened by the emergence of new political actors in several States, with alternative international projections, such as the cases of Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, in the midst of the fragility

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institutionalization of Latin American democracies, affected by sensitive social deficits and deinstitutionalizing tendencies.

The Heads of State and Government, in various Summits, have expressed the need to readapt institutions and mechanisms so that the Hemispheric Security System can respond effectively to new scenarios and threats that affect peace and security.
continental.

Based on the mandates of the presidential summits, the Committee on Hemispheric Security addresses a wide range of security issues, including confidence and security building measures, humanitarian demining programs, transparency in the acquisition of conventional weapons, peace education programs and the special security concerns of small island states.

As part of this process, the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, along with other forums and consultation mechanisms, such as the Conference of American Armies, the Inter-American Naval Conference, the American Air Force Cooperation System, and the Committee on the Army Commanders of the Mercosur and associated countries have established themselves as appropriate spaces to promote reciprocal knowledge, mutual trust, dialogue and transparency in defense matters.

Among the commitments and cooperation actions in the area of hemispheric security, the following stand out: the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other related materials (CIFTA) and its Advisory Committee; the Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse (CICAD); the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE); the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in the Acquisition of Conventional Weapons, and the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (CIRDN).

In addition, there are subregional agreements related to security, which contribute to consolidating stability, peace, and hemispheric security: the Central American Democratic Security Framework Treaty; the Regional Security System of the States

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from the Eastern Caribbean; the Andean Commitment to Peace, Security and Cooperation; the Andean Charter for Peace and Security, Limitation and Control of Expenditures for External Defense and other bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements.

Zones of Peace have also been established that reflect the will to strengthen democracy and the search for peace, security and mutual trust, as well as the balanced and harmonious development of the countries of the region, in order to achieve the human development of its inhabitants: the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone of

Latin America and the Caribbean; the Zone of Peace, Freedom, Democracy and Development of Central America; the Peace Zone of Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile; the Zone of Peace and South American Cooperation; the Zone of Peace in the Andean Community and Free of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons. Added to these are the efforts and will to establish a zone free of antipersonnel land mines and a zone free of biological and chemical weapons in the hemisphere.

The Conference on Hemispheric Security in Mexico (2003) defined the multidimensional approach to security and reaffirmed the political will of the countries to help preserve peace through mutual collaboration.

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The period after the Conference on Hemispheric Security has revealed that the definitions of security and the defense policy priorities of the States are not always the same, since the orientations and effective actions in security and defense matters respond to a diversity interests and national, border and subregional contexts, evidencing the priority of subregional security approaches, to a large extent driven by critical moments in bilateral relations between some States in the region, by the risk of regionalization of situations of armed violence and by the redimensioning of political and commercial integration.

These differences persisted after the aforementioned Conference of

Hemispheric Security because it did not establish a common hemispheric security policy or define an integrated institutional framework for the treatment and solution of localized conflicts and subregional and border security risks, in the face of different security perceptions, which are reflected in the different defense policies of the States of the continent.

The tendency to establish security agreements, peace zones and cooperation at the subregional level reflects the need for countries to move forward in the search for ways to overcome asymmetries, as well as the differences in the security and defense agendas, which gives give rise to a perception of disaggregation of hemispheric security in subregional scenarios: Andean Area, Central America, Caribbean, Southern Cone and North America.

Currently, the diverse nature and multidimensional scope of threats and the plurality of bilateral and subregional contexts demand a security system with a flexible architecture, in which multilateral institutions at different levels, legal instruments, commitments and security actions, zones of peace and cooperation.

The multilateral institutionality has had little effectiveness, due to the prolonged crisis of the OAS, the lack of full implementation of a multilateral system for the prevention and management of conflicts and the

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indeterminacy of the hemispheric security institutions, as well as the obsolescence of the TIAR and the functional gap of the IADB, which is finally trying to be overcome by incorporating it as an advisory body to the OAS on military and defense matters and the appointment of a president and Executive Director.

The situations of instability derived from the overflow of conflicts,
with escalation of armed violence, and situations of political instability of governments and institutional fragility of democracies are manifested with increasing intensity in the

regional concerns in multilateral forums.

In the hemisphere, there are significant changes in the interests and attitudes of internal social and political actors regarding security and defense aspects, directly related to the impact exerted by this type of problem on national societies and its incidence in political contexts. immediate.

Zones of Peace have been established that reflect the will to strengthen democracy and the search for peace, security and mutual trust, as well as the balanced and harmonious development of the countries of the region.

Various regional, subregional or bilateral integration poles have emerged, based on political and trade agreements, and from various sectoral cooperation regimes, including security ones, the foundation for the formulation of a common foreign policy agenda and strategic redefinition of the continent in terms of regional security.

In this perspective, the establishment of the South American Community of Nations, which articulates economic, political and social agendas around a free trade zone, would be driven by the convergence of two existing subregional associations, Mercosur and the Andean Community. , with the capacity to constitute a platform for greater political integration, which allows the formulation of a common foreign policy agenda and the strategic redefinition of regional security.

The possible formation of the South American bloc is based on the progress made by the Regional Integration Initiative

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Sudamericana (IIRSA), reiterating the strategic importance of the ten axes of integration and development; This geopolitical vision gives priority to social interests supported by the axis of economic development.

The II Meeting of Presidents of South America, called the Consensus on Integration, Security and Infrastructure for Development, established coordination and cooperation as basic principles with a view to creating a common South American space, and agreed to declare South America as Zone of Peace and Cooperation.

The Heads of State and Government of the European Union and of America Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting in Vienna on May 12, 2006, reiterated their commitment to continue promoting and reinforcing the strategic association agreed upon at the Rio de Janeiro summits of 1999, Madrid in 2002 and Guadalajara in 2004; they supported the collective security system, peacekeeping operations and the need to guarantee full respect for human rights; Likewise, they committed themselves to the multilateral approach to face the current challenge of disarmament and non-proliferation and arms control, and they condemned all terrorist acts and the financing and support of terrorism, while they advocated cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and

demonstrations.

SUBREGIONAL AREA. In the Andean subregion, despite the historical and cultural ties that unite them, there are weaknesses in the economic and political ties between the Andean nations. There are also imbalances and unevenness between economies that are not homogeneous, hardly complementary and that maintain a competitive relationship with respect to privileged markets such as the North American, for which reason it is not possible to speak at present of a regional economy in an area with weak commercial integration. .

The integrationist scheme articulated around the Andean Community has had little impact on the economic processes of the subregion and little multilateral significance in political terms.

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In practice, the Andean area shows a great fragility in terms of political factors, due to the weakness of the States and political systems, which configure a governance crisis, due to the scarce representation and institutional fragility within the framework of democracy as a system. of government.

All of this has an impact on security factors, aggravated by the risk of spreading situations of cross-border violence, armed tension and acts of force, which constitute factors that generate difficulties in relations between States and instability in the
region.

However, within the Andean Community, guidelines were established for a common foreign policy and a common external security policy for the formation of an Andean peace and security zone, which reinforce subregional integration, based on the identity and community of interests, territorial continuity and cooperation based on complementarity, which strengthens the effective capacities of each of the member countries.

The Andean Commitment to Peace, Security and Cooperation, assumed in the Galapagos Declaration, begins the incorporation of security concerns in the Andean integration process.

With the Andean Cooperation Plan for the Fight against Illicit Drugs and Related Crimes, it is intended to comprehensively address the drug problem in the sub-region.

The Lima Commitment: Andean Charter for Peace and Security, Limitation and Control of External Defense Expenditures, reflects the will of the Andean countries to adopt a Common Andean Security Policy and develop a Zone of Peace; seeks to implement actions to fight terrorism; defines the limitation of defense spending, the control of conventional arms and transparency.

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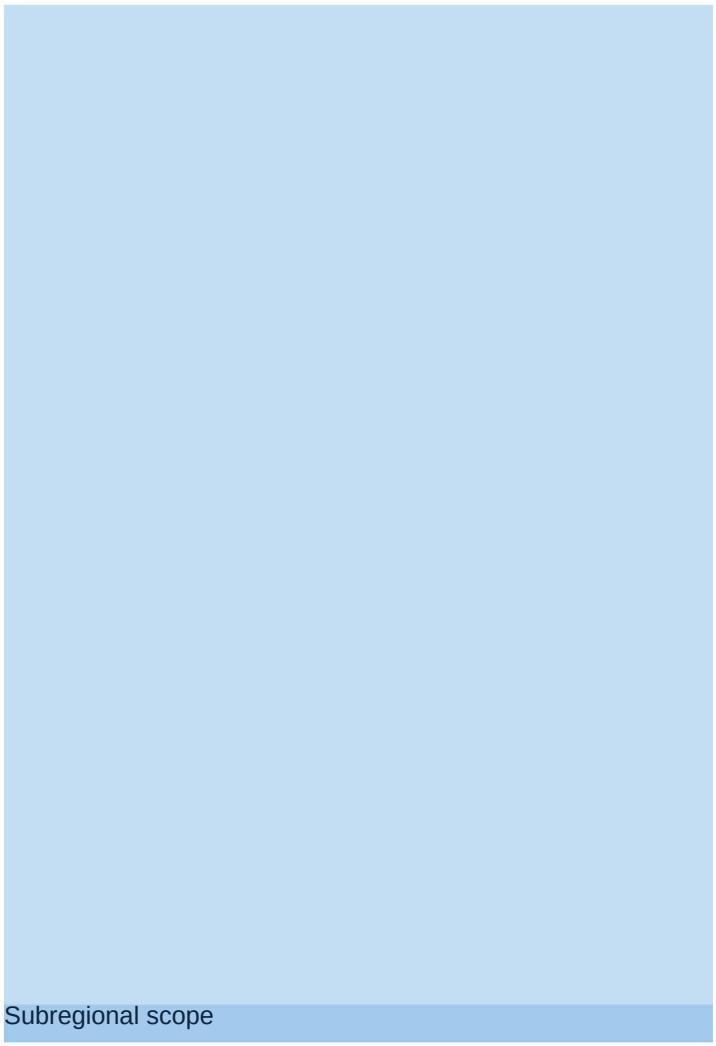

Subregional scope

It also favors that Latin America be declared a zone free of air-to-air missiles beyond visual range and of medium and long-range strategic missiles; seeks to consolidate the ban on nuclear, chemical and biological weapons; it seeks to eradicate the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and antipersonnel mines; expands and strengthens confidence-building measures, and establishes monitoring and verification mechanisms.

In institutional matters, a mechanism for dialogue and cooperation is created between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense (format of 5 + 5) and a High Level Group on Security and Confidence Building, in charge of evaluating progress in the implementation of the assumed commitments.

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The Andean Plan for the Prevention, Combat and Eradication of the Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in all its aspects, supports a comprehensive strategy against the illicit trafficking of this type of weapons, taking into account its links with terrorism, corruption and the world drug problem.

The Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted the Guidelines for the Andean Common External Security Policy, whose purpose is to prevent and combat threats to security, whatever their nature, in a cooperative and coordinated manner, within a democratic and non-offensive conception. of external security.

The XV Andean Presidential Council adopted the "Declaration of San Francisco de Quito on the Establishment and Development of the Andean Peace Zone", which embraced the approach of the Conference on Security in Mexico and introduced, as part of its regional concerns, multidimensional security , linking it to issues of democratic institutions, citizen security, promotion of human rights and competitive insertion in the world economy.

Within the framework of this broad agreement, the aim is to develop the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and their transit through the subregion; the definitive eradication of antipersonnel mines; the implementation of confidence and security building measures; the standardized methodology for the formulation of defense white papers; the implementation of the community policy of integration and border development; the culture of peace and integration; the Andean plan to fight terrorism and the Andean Security Network.

The project to create the Andean Security Network, an institutional mechanism that aims to integrate civil society organizations and actors with government institutions in the subregion to promote dialogue, implementation, and monitoring of the Security Policy Andean Common External, will support the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the region.

However, the aspiration to develop subregional security is faced with institutional weakness and the limited implementation of

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presidential and ministerial agreements and decisions, without having yet achieved an efficient multilateral mechanism.

The internal conflict in Colombia has not been processed in a common security agenda of the countries of the Andean area, a situation that causes a high perception of risk, which affects the stability of the subregion, due to the repercussions it has in neighboring countries and its impact at the political level, and the different factors that converge there, such as social and economic problems, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, violence and insecurity, the displacement of the civilian population, the increase in military operations.

The progressive implementation of Plan Colombia and Plan Patriota in all its phases and related actions constitutes another of the main security concerns at the Andean neighborhood and subregional level.

A multidimensional approach for the subregion must integrate the issues of defense, democratic institutions, citizen security, and promotion and protection of human rights, along with those of economic and political integration, based on the commitment to strengthen peace, security, and cooperation. , as a factor of the integral development of the Andean peoples.

In this perspective, it is necessary to develop conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms at various levels: national, bilateral and subregional, and political definitions that deepen the relationship between security and subregional integration.

The development of new strategic security relations in the Andean area supposes the implementation of the security agreements and commitments acquired by the countries and at the same time promoting international cooperation and channeling resources for alternative development of the rural sector and border areas.

The Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted the Guidelines for the Andean Common External Security Policy, whose purpose is to prevent and combat threats to security, whatever their nature, in a cooperative and coordinated manner, within a democratic and non-offensive conception. of external security.

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In this sense, Ecuador, giving continuity to the Declaration of Quito and with the purpose of promoting the implementation of security agreements at the state level and forging a new commitment at the subregional level, took the initiative to jointly with the Ministers of National Defense of the Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, sign in Quito, on May 24, 2006, a joint declaration expressing their will to respect the principles of constitutional subordination of military institutions to the legally constituted civil authority ; promote cooperation in security and defense matters between our States; cooperate with initiatives from the field of defense, to strengthen the Zone of Peace and Andean Cooperation, and encourage participation in peacekeeping operations; strengthen the fight against illicit drugs and illicit trafficking in small arms; promote a culture of peace; consolidate democracy and respect for the rule of law, and promote the exchange of information on defense and security policy.

BORDER SCOPE. **Relations with Colombia**

Relations between Ecuador and Colombia have traditionally been based on friendship, cooperation and integration; In this sense, in recent years there have been several presidential and ministerial meetings, institutional and thematic commissions, activation of the Neighborhood Commission, Binational Border Commission, UNHCR-Ecuador-Colombia tripartite organization, Boundary Demarcation Commission and development projects of the border integration zone.

However, there are difficulties and discrepancies, generated by the different perceptions that both countries have regarding the Colombian internal conflict, transnational threats, the type of response to these threats, as well as state priorities for
face them.

The existing conceptual dispute between Ecuador and Colombia does not allow the establishment of a security agenda in the terms proposed by consensus in the Organization of States
Americans, when mentioned in chapter II, literal a, of the
Declaration on Security in the Americas that: “Each State has the sovereign right to identify its own national priorities

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security and define strategies, plans and actions to deal with threats to their security,…”

The sovereign right cannot be ignored in determining a common security agenda that integrates cooperative security actions without linking or associating the actors in the conflict. Worse still, under this same consideration, an Andean Common External Security Policy could be determined.

Threat priority, strategy and action plans cannot be unified in a common security agenda; For this reason, in the Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Defense of Ecuador and Colombia held on January 12, 2006, it was determined that Ecuador will not carry out coordinated, joint or combined military operations with Colombia, which cannot be an obstacle to comply cooperatively with international multilateral security agreements, as recognized by the United States' 2005 report on combating terrorism, in which it states that military operations in the Ecuadorian border area were effective despite its limited resources and capabilities, and have been cooperative with Colombia.

Subscription of the Declaration of the Ministries of Defense of Ecuador and Colombia, on 12 of 2006. In the graph, the Minister of National Defense of Ecuador, Grad. Oswaldo Jarrín Román and

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the Minister of Defense of Colombia, Dr. Carlos Ospina.

Due to its geographical proximity, Ecuador has been the object of strong pressure to form a combined military strategy, which would mean getting involved in the affairs of another State, which is contrary to Ecuador's foreign policy.

However, the national territory runs the risk of being affected by drug trafficking, by actions of forced destruction of crops, with situations of displacement of populations, extension of the cultivation area and drug processing to jungle areas, agricultural and environmental destruction due to fumigation, the involvement of the population of depressed regions in the northeast in informal activities linked to the drug business; or due to the expansion of the business of supplies and precursor trafficking and the reproduction of drug-laundering networks in the financial system

national.

Ecuador faces the effects of migration and the presence of Colombian refugees, caused by armed confrontations, which increase social and labor pressure in areas with little development and little infrastructure.

The use of chemical substances, precursors and oil spills in the Departments of Nariño and Putumayo, on the border with Ecuador, affects and deteriorates the environment by contaminating riverbeds and water sources that flow into the Putumayo and San Juan rivers. Miguel at the border limit.

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Official photograph of the first meeting of Ministers of Defense, on Defense and Comprehensive Security of the ACTO Amazon Region - July 13 and 14, 2006, Bogotá, Colombia.

The impact of the fumigations has been considered as an element that affects the health of the population, destroys agricultural land, water sources and natural forest, and hinders alternative crop plans, thereby worsening the poverty situation in the area. border of the country, which has motivated a permanent claim by Ecuador to the Colombian government.

Ecuador is the neighboring country most affected by the consequences of the Colombian conflict, not only in neighborhood relations and border security, but also due to its economic, political and social impact.

Ecuador has demanded a greater permanent physical presence in the Departments of the Colombian border, having achieved in the Meeting of Defense Ministers on January 12, 2006, the Colombian commitment for the creation of the National Border Assistance Center (CENAF), in San Miguel-Putumayo and the activation of the 27th and 29th Brigades and the 13th Mobile Brigade with jurisdiction in the Departments of Putumayo and Nariño.

Ecuador, in turn, defined and executes a comprehensive security strategy for the northern border, which seeks to maintain the presence of the State. In March 2000, it established the Security Plan for the

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Northern Border and in December 2002 its National Defense Policy.

The Security Policy is based on respect for the principles of international law and inter-institutional cooperation, and is based on international conventions, the creation of the
Northern Development Unit (UDENOR) and the improvement of the operational capacity of the public force.

Ecuador is the neighboring country most affected by the consequences of the Colombian conflict, not only in neighborhood relations and border security, but also due to its economic, political and social impact.

The center of gravity is in the social and economic development of the border. UDENOR executes a comprehensive border development plan, attracting external resources, especially from the Inter-American Agency for Development (USAID), which up to now has invested around 78 million dollars, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The guidelines of the defense policy guide the use of the Armed Forces towards the surveillance and protection of borders.
Consequently, the military device was modified, and resources, facilities, and training were readapted, improving operational, administrative, and logistical capabilities.
The Ecuador-Colombia Binational Border Commission (COMBIFRON), an organization created in November 1996, has the purpose of evaluating and supervising compliance with military and police border security commitments, the timely solution of problems that arise in the area of border and the strengthening of relations between the Public Forces. According

to the Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Defense of Ecuador and Colombia, of January 2006, became an instrument for the promotion of mutual trust and conflict prevention through immediate action, to develop post facto diagnoses of border incidents that could generate international tension.

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Relations with Peru

The signature of Agreement of peace between equator and the Peru, the 26 October of 1998, gave by finished the dispute frontier

Border Area

that had confronted both nations and laid the foundations for a stage of understanding and collaboration in different areas of development and for the construction of a solid peace between the two countries.

Within the framework of the Brasilia Agreements of 1998, the Peruvian-Ecuadorian Binational Commission on Security Measures Mutual Trust and Security, whose objective is to strengthen trust between the two countries to strengthen peace and security; This Commission is permanent and is the highest instance that analyzes, decides and evaluates the application of said measures.

In recent years, Ecuador and Peru have implemented a set of measures in the military field, the same ones that have significantly improved the border relationship. Among others, the following stand out:

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• Assistance of a humanitarian nature in border areas.

•

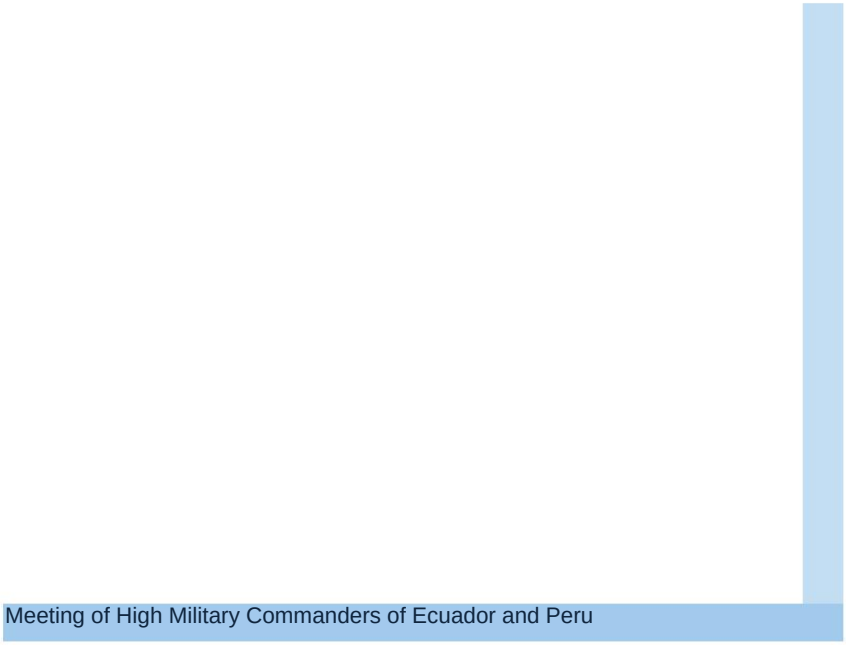
encounters

of Altos

controls

Military.

•



Meeting of High Military Commanders of Ecuador and Peru

Bilateral intelligence conferences and others of a professional nature. • Exchange of military publications of

interest to the Armed Forces.

Armed.

• Security application. • Coordinated search and rescue activities in border areas.

terrestrial

maritime.

and • Exchange of military personnel in instruction activities, training

and others of character professional.

•

Logistics cooperation. • Coordinated disaster prevention and mitigation

activities. • Process for defining a standardized methodology for measurement

defense spending.

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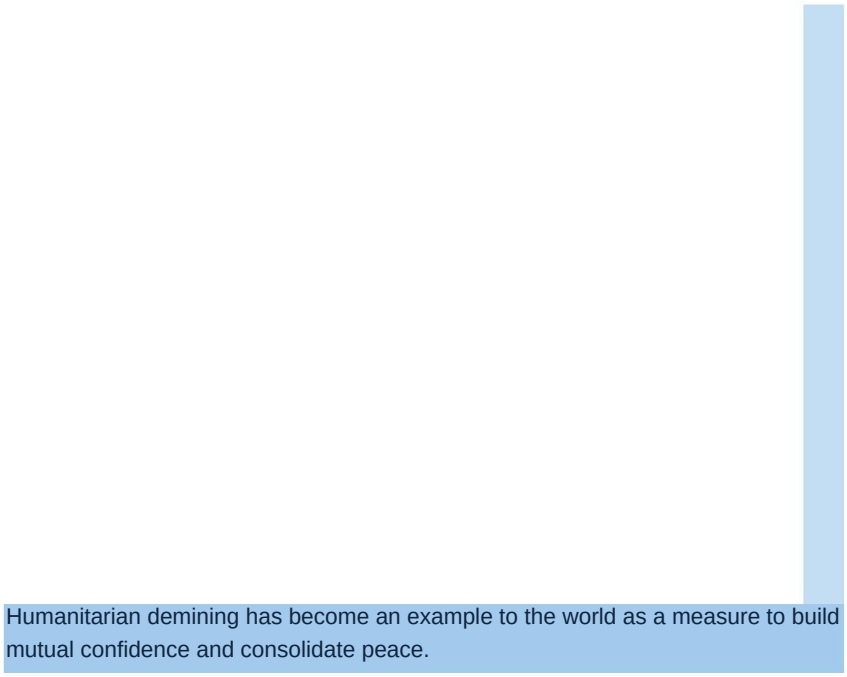
an aspect of great



Humanitarian demining has become an example to the world as a measure to build mutual confidence and consolidate peace.

Progress in humanitarian demining is of importance for the development of bilateral relations and mutual trust. Ecuador and Peru agreed to start a process to consecrate the Andean area as a zone of peace, free of chemical and biological weapons, of mass destruction and antipersonnel mines. In July 2002, the Agreement for the implementation of humanitarian demining of the common border was signed according to a 10-year work plan; For this purpose, Ecuador created the General Demining Command, an operational unit that carries out humanitarian demining with the support of the OAS and its program "Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines" (AICMA), attending to the needs of the communities affected by the presence of antipersonnel mines.

This process has become an example for the world as a measure to build mutual confidence and consolidate peace, arousing the interest and support of the international community for the achievement of this humanitarian objective.

In the bilateral relationship with Peru, progress is being made in consolidating the integration agreements. In this regard, it is concern

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Ecuador the delay in the establishment of the centers of

Ecuadorian trade and navigation and in the construction of the Amazon communication road axis.

Since 1983 the Ministry of National Defense, through the National Navy, has been involved in Antarctic activities, sending different expeditions to that continent.

Oceanic and Antarctic projection.

Ecuador proclaimed in 1966 sovereignty over a 200-mile territorial sea in the continental region and also in the region of the Colón Archipelago. Sovereignty extends to the marine soil and subsoil. The width of the territorial sea is measured from the baselines published in Supreme Decree No. 959-A, of June 28

from 1971.

The maritime limits between Ecuador and Peru were established in the Declaration of Santiago of 1952 and the Agreement on the Special Maritime Border Zone of 1954, which established as the maritime limit in the waters, soils, and subsoils the parallel line that is projected onto the sea at along the 200 maritime miles, at latitude 03º 23´ 33.96" S., from the point where the land border ends in the sea, which corresponds to the most protruding point of the land border

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between the

two countries,
according

out

In July 2005, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) declared the Galapagos area as a Especially Sensitive Maritime Zone.

determined in the Minutes of the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Mixed Commission
Boundary declaration –Western Section– of 1945.

The Declaration of Santiago of 1952 and the Agreement of 1954 codified the unilateral practice of using the parallel as a maritime limit already existing in the internal legislation of Ecuador since 1836 and of Peru since 1947, a practice ratified in agreements subsequent to the Declaration of Santiago and in the permanent exercise of the maritime sovereignty of both States on each side of the parallel.

The geographical parallel method chosen to delimit the maritime limits between Ecuador and Peru also establishes the delimitation of the marine zones between Ecuador and Colombia, an act formalized in the Agreement on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Zones and Cooperation between the Republics of Ecuador and Colombia , of August 23, 1975.

Currently, Ecuador is in the process of joining UNCLOS and, given the need for it to be part of said international treaty, in recent years consultations have been carried out at the highest level through the National Commission on the Law of the Mar (CNDM), created in 2002, according to Official Register 628, of July 29 of that year, which has received the favorable pronouncement of the Executive and the Constitutional Court. Subtracts the ratification of the Commission of International Affairs and Defense of the National Congress.

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The Ministry of National Defense supports technical studies related to the expansion of the Continental Shelf in the insular region of Galapagos beyond 200 miles, in accordance with Art. 76 of the Sea Convention.

The geographical parallel method chosen to delimit the maritime limits between Ecuador and Peru also establishes the delimitation of the marine zones between Ecuador and Colombia

In July 2005, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) declared the Galapagos area as an Especially Sensitive Maritime Zone, at the request of the General Directorate of the Merchant Marine and the Coast, on behalf of the Republic of Ecuador; in December of the same year, the coordinates that limit this exclusion zone for ships with dangerous cargo and those over 500 tons were accepted. In this way, the Galapagos Islands not only constitute a natural heritage of humanity but also an area completely protected from ship traffic.

Since 1983 the Ministry of National Defense, through the National Navy, has been involved in Antarctic activities, sending different expeditions to that continent. Promoted and promoted Ecuador's entry into the Antarctic Treaty System (Political Forum) and the Antarctic Scientific Research Committee (Scientific Forum).
In addition, the Oceanographic Institute of the Navy (INOCAR) maintained the Ecuadorian Antarctic Program until 2004, when the Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute (INAE) was formed, under the Ministry of National Defense, which currently promotes the presence of Ecuador in the Antarctica.

With regard to maritime security and protection, Ecuador is a signatory of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to safeguard the safety of human life at sea, prevent marine pollution and carry out search and rescue operations at sea. , in accordance with the provisions of international conventions

SOLAS, MARPOL and SAR.

The General Directorate of the Merchant Marine and the Coast (DIGMER), together with the Coast Guard Command and Naval Aviation,

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carry out the control of maritime activities with the purpose of
neutralize illegal acts such as piracy, smuggling, illegal migration, illegal fishing, arms, ammunition, explosives, fuel and drug trafficking.

Responding to the modernization and decentralization policies of the State, through the National Council of Merchant Marine and Ports, the concession processes of the ports of Guayaquil and Manta are carried out, as first-rate ports in a position to transform into transfer megaports international cargo for South America.

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CHAPTER III
PROSPECTIVE SCENARIO

The complex strategic scenario moves with an intense, changing dynamic and at times with internal tensions and in relations between international actors, despite the efforts made to ensure peaceful coexistence and interstate cooperation. In this sense, its direct and indirect consequences on security and defense policies will permanently require political-strategic definitions, and the Armed Forces are one of the institutions that responsibly assumes these challenges.

Compared with the future scenario in other regions of the world, characterized by the exacerbation of nationalism, ideological fundamentalism, terrorism and other forms of violence, the hemisphere will be a relatively peaceful region; the scenario of armed confrontations is of low probability; however, there are still pending territorial issues, which could affect regional security.

Democratic governance and the consolidation of its institutions, international insertion, the relationship with the United States and emerging world powers, and security in the face of new threats, among others, are the main factors that would condition the strategic scenario.

The advances in democratization, the increase in transparency, the creation of international disarmament regimes, the strengthening of confidence-building measures and trade integration, despite their problems, mark strong trends to reduce tensions and anticipate to the formation of conflicts, substantially reducing the hypotheses of inter-state wars, and even of non-state armed conflicts. However, the risk of internal conflicts in the countries will persist with greater intensity, in some cases with international repercussions and linked to non-traditional threats.

The United States will maintain its security policy aimed at promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation to combat international terrorism, drug trafficking, and organized crime.

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transnational, according to their interests. Both in the field of security and in a broader perspective, bilateral relations will be a central element.

Tensions for regional leadership could generate a decrease in the levels of confidence achieved, in addition to disagreements in the region regarding integration alternatives and the processes of opening up economies towards various market systems.
common.

Ecuador has great natural resources and sources of fresh water, whose demand in the world will continue to rise; Its ecosystem, made up of tropical forests extremely rich in species, and coasts populated with mangroves as a substantive factor of high productivity, terrestrial, marine and aquatic biodiversity, made up of an incalculable variety of species, will constitute a highly valued resource in the future.

Land degradation, marine areas and deforestation are some of the environmental difficulties that will be faced in the future; in this sense, the preservation of nature and vital strategic resources is and will be an increasingly important objective; their demand could become a source of international conflicts and tensions; consequently, the security and defense systems will be oriented to ensure said resources.

Advances in science and technology have allowed countries to reach a high level of development; however, those that have lagged behind will be particularly affected by the areas of security and defense, due to technological dependence and differences in the potential of their structures.

In the Andean subregion, as a result of the prolongation of the current situation of instability, serious economic, social, political and ethnic fissures will persist with different incidence in each one of the countries, which will constitute risk factors for stability.

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The Colombian conflict, with its repercussions, and the application of Plan Colombia and Plan Patriota, with the direct support of the United States, will continue to be another factor that will affect subregional security, and that will aggravate it due to the difficulties encountered by Colombian authorities and institutions to fully control their territory, which can generate complex situations and challenges to peace and security.

A growing trend of violence and insecurity stands out as one of the main problems of social coexistence, which requires the adoption of structural solutions, linked to a multidimensional security agenda.

The insertion of Ecuador in the international arena, based on collaboration for the maintenance of international peace and security, with its participation in peace operations and humanitarian aid, under the mandate of the United Nations, will require efforts in all areas , among which the areas of security and defense stand out, with the consequent logistical, operational and financial effort to adequately attend to them.

Ecuador has great natural resources and sources of fresh water, whose demand in the world will continue to rise; Its ecosystem, made up of tropical forests extremely rich in species, and coasts populated with mangroves as a substantive factor of high productivity, and terrestrial, marine and aquatic biodiversity, made up of an incalculable variety of species, will constitute a highly valued resource in the future. . The cultural and ethnic diversity make it a unique people.

Ecuador has no adversaries; its foreign and defense policies are oriented towards the development of peaceful relations and cooperation with all States at the global, hemispheric and subregional level. National defense responds to the interest and priorities of the country; and promotes stability, peace and cooperative relations within the framework of international security.

Our perception of threats, concerns, challenges, and other risk factors is comprehensive and multidimensional; It is aimed at ensuring the national interest in the protection of the population,

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territory and resources for the development of Ecuador as a sovereign State.

Among the factors that affect security, without being defined as threats, we recognize those that derive from economic imbalances and asymmetries, social tensions, and political and institutional crises, insofar as they generate situations of instability for the State and society as a whole. set; the risks of natural disasters and other concerns and challenges, such as poverty, pandemics, environmental deterioration and human trafficking.

National defense deals with confronting, specifically, threats to the nation that put the lives of the population and the country's resources at risk, its territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the country.
State.

At present, the most significant security threats are those that derive from the risk of extension of situations of violence beyond the borders, with actions of force, originating from illegal armed groups; and, with varying degrees of incidence, drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, crime

transnational organized and terrorism.

Ecuador maintains a policy of international cooperation against phenomena of a transnational nature such as drug trafficking, terrorism, arms trafficking, organized crime and all forms of crimes against life and human rights.

National defense deals with confronting, specifically, threats to the security of the State and the nation that put at risk the life of the population and the resources of the country, its territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the State.

It is a signatory of all the international conventions for the fight against terrorism, despite the fact that it does not have direct manifestations in our territory. Similarly, it supports the various international agreements to combat drug trafficking.

Ecuador's national defense contributes to developing cooperation and security relations with neighboring countries, based on the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States.

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and in strict compliance with bilateral and multilateral agreements and conventions.

Finally, Ecuador assumes, as a fundamental issue, the
cooperation in the face of the risk of natural disasters, offering its contingent to deal with this type of emergency, within the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of States
American people.

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CHAPTER IV
NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Defense Policy obeys a prospective vision of strategic scenarios, which contributes to the definition of a strategic defense model and the design of a force as an efficient instrument.

The definition of the objectives of national defense is directly linked to the Constitution of the Republic that determines the primary duties of the Ecuadorian State and the basic principles of national defense. It includes the authentic aspirations and legitimate interests of the people, the objectives of the country's foreign policy and responds to the prevailing international situation.

National defense has as strategic objectives:

• Exercise effective control of the national territory, its aquatic and aerial spaces. space • Protect the population, resources and national heritage. • Prevent and defend the country against any aggression. • Assist in emergent situations, natural disasters and crisis situations.

• Contribute with the international community to the maintenance of peace and international security, within the framework of the UN.

The following tasks and actions for the Armed Forces derive from these national defense objectives:

• Jointly monitor and control and opportunely neutralize threats that threaten territorial integrity at land borders, water spaces, and national airspace. • Defend the national territory and sovereignty against threats aggression • Cooperate with other institutions and government agencies catastrophes.

• Protect • Contribute with other democratic institutions to the preservation and warranty of the ordering legal.

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• Contribute with existing technical military organizations to environmental preservation
• Protect the population, its resources and others resources.
public services in case of internal.
Serious shock
• Participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian aid operations.

• Comply with international conventions and treaties to which the country is a signatory.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

The defense strategy is derived from the defense policy and is linked to other national strategies and policies. Ecuador's national defense strategy translates into actions aimed at

effectively protect their territory, population, resources, cultural heritage and interests, also contributing to the maintenance of regional stability, through compliance with trust mechanisms that are fully assumed and allow the consolidation of peace processes, respecting national strategic capacities and priorities .

Ecuador's strategic attitude is defensive and is based on early warning, prevention and, as a last resort, the use of military force.

The use of military force for national defense is based on flexibility and strategic mobility and on the availability of organized, trained and equipped reserves, with action based on joint interoperability, applying maximum economy of means and an effective capacity for action. immediate.

The organizational structure, the device and the operational capacity of the military forces guarantee their timely response to situations of conflict and crisis.

STRATEGIC GUIDELINES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY.

Ecuador does not consider any other State as an adversary. Its main security policy objective is to preserve peace and

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stability of the State, granting strategic priority to political, diplomatic, economic and other non-military measures, with the purpose of preventing conflicts.

In this sense, its defense orientation is of a preventive nature based on cooperation and compliance with international agreements and commitments.

Its strategic planning is not based on hypotheses of conflict or war, but on the capacities to ensure national interests.

Conflict prevention and crisis management constitute a priority in the conception of security and defense policy, for which the defense system is part of the security and diplomatic schemes, supporting the use of instruments of an economic, political , diplomatic, social and legal.

Given the transnational effects of drug trafficking, the illicit trafficking of weapons, organized crime and terrorism, Ecuador is part of international organizations and conventions within the framework of the UN and the OAS, among which stand out the Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse (CICAD), the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) and the Committee and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (CICTE), approved by the National Congress. Its application, in correspondence with the internal legal system, determines that the State, through its institutions, prevents, neutralizes, represses and punishes these crimes. This is one of the specific tasks of the National Police, the Customs Surveillance Service and the National Council for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances (CONSEP) and the Armed Forces are responsible for supporting the State security bodies through security operations. maritime and air interdiction, and the application of force, through military operations, when the vital interests and strategic areas of the State are affected or when the threat has exceeded police capacity.

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Ecuador ratifies the unrestricted decision to enforce the national sovereignty
and guarantee the inviolability of Ecuadorian territory.

Citizen security is aimed at reducing risk situations, improving the quality of life of the population and strengthening cultural and civic values that improve social coexistence. In the process of combating crime - prevention, repression, intervention and social reintegration - the Armed Forces will participate cooperatively with the National Police and jurisdictional bodies, in prevention through arms control, and in the police intervention phase. by supporting the National Police in special operations that are jointly requested and planned, subject to the laws and procedures of the Public Ministry and with strict observance of respect for human rights.

In situations of internal tensions and internal disturbances, in which there are serious social disturbances or confrontations with acts of violence, the responsibility falls on the

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National Police and the solution is exclusively political. In extreme situations of serious internal commotion, the Armed Forces act in support of the National Police, in an exceptional state of a temporary nature and proportional to the specific situations of violence, as established by the Political Constitution and the norms of international rights law. human rights, for which the declaration of a state of emergency is essential, without limiting citizen rights beyond what is authorized by the legislation itself.

In pursuit of the maintenance of international peace and security, Ecuador actively participates in peace operations and humanitarian assistance, under the auspices of the United Nations; The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense are responsible for analyzing and recommending the participation of military elements and means in this type of international cooperation actions, the approval of which corresponds to the Executive.

Regarding international cooperation in the field of defense, it is based on dialogue, the protection of common values and the faithful fulfillment of the commitments acquired within the framework of the UN, OAS and CAN, regarding disarmament. , registration of conventional weapons, limitation of military expenses, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, agreements on peace zones, the adoption of confidence-building measures and mutual security with other countries and the implementation of effective instruments at the service regional and international peace and stability for the construction of a flexible security architecture at the hemispheric and subregional level.

Within the framework of the Andean Community of Nations, Ecuador promotes the strengthening of the Common External Security Policy Guidelines, the development and application of Confidence and Security Building Measures, and the Andean Security Network.

In subregional security, the defense policy is carried out in coherence with the foreign policy of faithful compliance with the treaties, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States, respect for their sovereignty and the

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prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force in the resolution of conflicts. Based on the aspiration to create a zone free of antipersonnel mines, it is worth highlighting Ecuador's commitment to be a member of the "Ottawa Agreement", referring to the prohibition, use, storage, production and transfer of antipersonnel mines.

In relation to the internal Colombian conflict and in observance of the foreign policy of the Ecuadorian State, all diplomatic efforts for the consolidation of peace will be supported. Ecuador ratifies the unrestricted decision to enforce national sovereignty and guarantee the inviolability of Ecuadorian territory; consistent with the principle of non-intervention, reiterates the firm will not to get involved in the internal affairs of Colombia, according to the policies established by the National Security Council; which, in the field of defense, translates into non-participation in coordinated, joint or combined military operations with the Colombian military forces, as well as the adoption of the necessary and sovereign measures to prevent the presence and actions of illegal armed groups in the national territory; supports the operation of a border control post in San Miguel del Putumayo and the commitment to strengthen the Colombian military presence in the departments of Putumayo and Nariño, as was clearly established in the Joint Declaration of Defense Ministers of Ecuador and Colombia.

Security issues for the northern border are subject to a scale of priorities, which considers the following: demand from the
Colombian State the effective control of its border; activate the
National Border Assistance Centers (CENAF), which prevent a transfer of illegal activities, which could spread to vulnerable areas in the north and northeast of Ecuador; keep Ecuadorian territory free of coca cultivation and processing; neutralize all operations of armed actors in Ecuadorian territory; avoid a potential humanitarian disaster for refugees or internally displaced persons, in international cooperation with UNHCR; preserve the environment and natural resources from the impact of the campaigns to eradicate illicit crops

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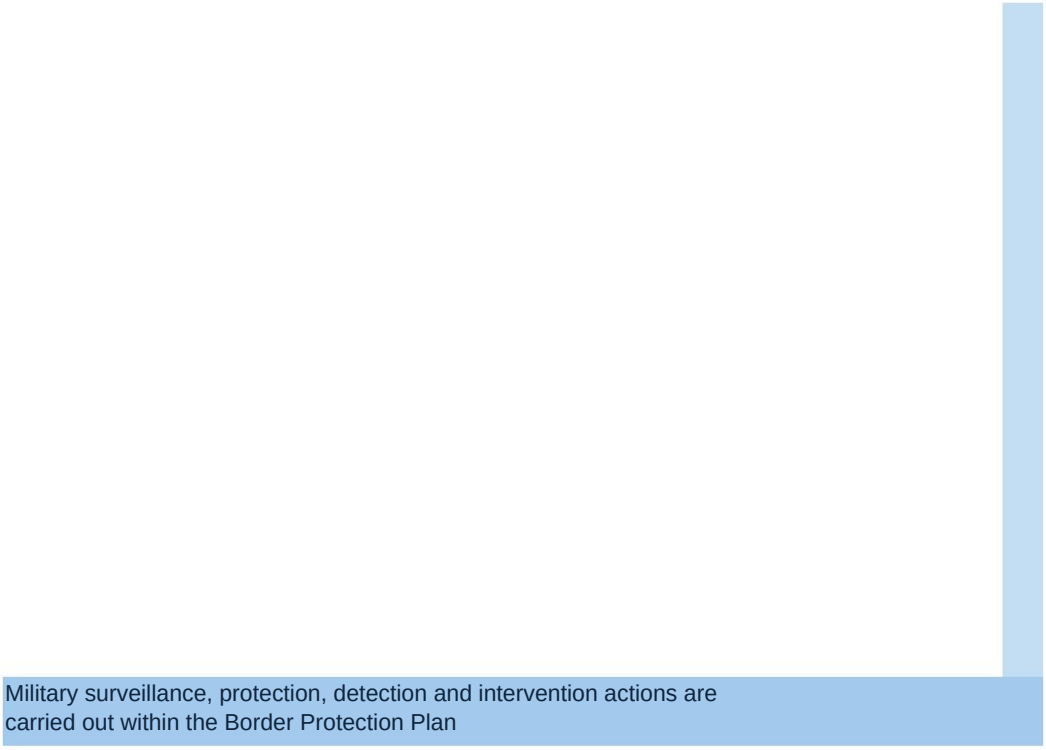
They are carried out in the proximity of several national parks characterized by their mega diversity, and promote development programs in the North Zone aimed at protecting vulnerable populations and generating economic and social stability.



Under these conditions, the problem of security on the northern border is faced from a vision of national security that encompasses the multidimensionality of the phenomena.

From this perspective, border control measures have been adopted to keep the territory and population away from the effects of this conflict; exercise control of weapons, precursors, drugs and other related elements; implement judicial measures against money laundering, and implement a policy of development and economic and social cooperation in the border provinces, through an inter-institutional scheme that links security and local development.

Ecuador favors a strategy to improve border security, based on the protection of the population and the strengthening of the presence of State institutions in the border area, for effective territorial control through social and economic development, for which , military surveillance actions,

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protection, detection and intervention are carried out within the Border Protection Plan in inter-institutional cooperation, in order to guarantee the development of the Border Integration Zone (ZIF) and the execution of the Binational Development Plan.

As a contribution, the Armed Forces execute border surveillance and protection plans with the use of troops and adequate resources to fulfill the mission, in such a way that it promotes similar actions in neighboring countries, favoring intelligence, communications and civic action operations.

On our southern border, the signing of the Peace Agreement between Ecuador and Peru, in October 1998, marked the end of a historic stage of territorial disputes, which allowed the political and strategic situation between both countries to have greater stability, which It has been consolidated thanks to the political will of its governments, the spirit of cooperation of the peoples and the development of the border integration zone, materialized in development plans and in the implementation of confidence-building and mutual security measures. .

In this sense, the defense sector contributes to the consolidation of the signed peace instruments, promoting the agreements and conventions signed and ratified by Ecuador, and the strengthening of mutual trust in the military field to preserve peace.

The protection of the territorial sea is aimed at maintaining permanent surveillance and control of the areas under the sovereignty and maritime jurisdiction of the Ecuadorian State, areas that are delimited in international treaties and conventions validly entered into. In addition, it supports technical studies related to the prospect of joining the Sea Convention (UNCLOS).

The Ecuadorian State guarantees, through its Armed Forces, the protection of the coastal marine environment and its resources, through the control of threats such as smuggling, arms trafficking, drug trafficking, illegal fishing, overexploitation of marine resources, marine pollution, risks in the maritime traffic, piracy, crime at sea, illegal trafficking and handling of radioactive waste and other illegal activities at sea.

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CHAPTER V
NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

Constitutionally, the Armed Forces are due to the State and the Ecuadorian people. Their missions have a special legal framework, which is why they have their own laws to regulate their organization, preparation, employment, control, and accountability.

National defense is based on the constitutional order and links the whole of society in the achievement and maintenance of the national interests.

Civil society is an important actor in the Defense System National; Their participation strengthens the capacity to manage national defense within a democratic framework, both in the

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defense policy formulation processes, as well as in their implementation.

National defense is governed by a decision-making process that includes the following levels of decision and participation: The President of the Republic is the highest authority of the Public Force; exercises the political leadership of national security and defense; protocolises the decrees and policies in this field.

The National Congress has the power to issue, amend and repeal the laws and interpret them with a generally obligatory character; knows and approves bills relating to national defense and approves or disapproves related international treaties and conventions. In addition to the task of monitoring

actions related to defense, knows the participation of the Armed Forces in peace operations and humanitarian assistance; approves the budget for national defense, and approves or repeals the state of emergency decreed by the President of the Republic.

The National Security Council (COSENA) is the highest body responsible for national defense in charge of issuing the strategic concept of national security, which constitutes the essential instrument to initiate the defense planning and decision-making process. COSENA is the highest control and crisis management body.

The Ministry of National Defense is the political-administrative instance of the executive branch in charge of directing defense policy and managing the Armed Forces, harmonizing actions between the functions of the State and the military institution. It issues military defense directives, in which it determines the military policy that will guide military planning.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is the body responsible for the execution of military policy and strategic military management by delegation of the President of the Republic and

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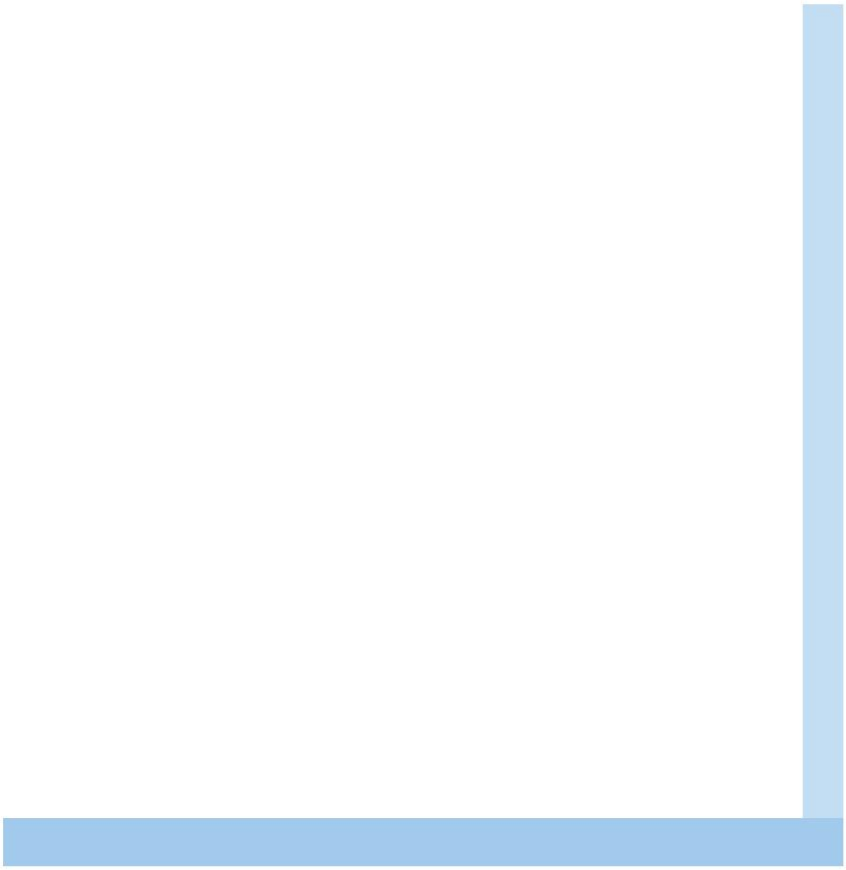
It prepares the documents tending to comply with the national defense regulations, which are approved by the strategic political level.

The main operating organs of the Command set of Forces Armed are the Force Land, the force Navy and the Force aerial.



The National Police constitutes an auxiliary force for the defense of national sovereignty, internal security and the military defense of the country.

Institutional values

Values are transcendent principles of activity that allow individuals and institutions to affirm their convictions and guide their practices, in correspondence with the human condition and the development demands of the social environment.

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The principles that support the moral institutional and professional ethics of the Armed Forces Ecuadorian are

The feat of Cenepa constitutes a milestone in the history of Ecuador due to the participation and feeling of solidarity of an entire people, which made it possible to maintain sovereignty and defend national dignity.

based on a philosophy of defense corresponding to the highest interests of the Ecuadorian society and people.

The promotion of democratic values and practices within the Armed Forces corresponds to respect for the legal system and democratic institutions, subordination to the Constitution, the laws and the legally constituted civil authority, contributes to peaceful coexistence and the harmonious relationship between all sectors of society.

The Armed Forces, for the formation, training, training and exercise of the activities of its members, take into account principles and values that promote optimization and excellence in the level of institutional performance and integrity, transparency and harmony in both internal and external relations. as external to their members.

The Armed Forces correspond to the model of a professional military institution, originated in the defense militias of the State constituted as a result of the first cry of independence and that evolved in the libertarian deeds.

Its institutional consolidation in the Republican era has been based on the decision to professionalize the Army

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assumed in the presidencies of Rocafuerte and García Moreno; the popular and democratic character of Eloy Alfaro's liberalism; the affirmation of the principle of human freedom with the abolition of slavery by General José Maria Urbina; the national consolidation of the State; the social projection towards development proclaimed and applied by the revolutionary nationalist government of General Guillermo Rodríguez Lara; support for the institutional consolidation of democracy in recent decades, from the return to constitutional order, and its permanent willingness to defend the interest and development of the Ecuadorian nation.

The feat of Cenepa constitutes a milestone in the history of Ecuador due to the participation and feeling of solidarity of an entire people, which made it possible to maintain sovereignty and defend national dignity.

The Armed Forces are inspired by the love for the Homeland and identify with the ideals of the Ecuadorian nation.

Institutional values constitute the foundations of the profession, they are the central axis of the sense of belonging to the military institution. The belief and practice of these values are the basis for achieving personal conviction, commitment to the Homeland and strengthening
institutional.

In their organization and professional activities, the Armed Forces are guided by the following institutional values:

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• Subordination to the national interest as the supreme ordering principle of the conduct, procedures, social activity and behavior of members; • Unrestricted dedication to the defense of the Homeland, to the protection of its sovereignty and to guarantee the security and development of the nation, with respect for the human condition and civil, political and economic rights.

and social of the people;

• Development of a discipline based on compliance and voluntary acceptance of orders and the military way of life, which is manifested in faithful compliance with the rules; • Institutional development based on knowledge, which stimulates creativity and initiative in the professional performance of all its members, promoting the

continuous improvement, equity, respect for opportunities, merits and professional service actions and the development of the collective spirit, typical of teamwork with shared responsibility. • Loyalty understood as the feeling of noble fidelity and frankness that allows an environment of trust and security in the relations between the members of the Armed Forces and of total dedication to the Institution. Loyalty is the maximum expression of selflessness, which consists of sincere, selfless and voluntary devotion to the institution, to a cause and to people, that is, where good faith prevails and there is an absence of hypocrisy and falsehood. • The military spirit is the individual and collective moral state that

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characterizes the members of the Armed Forces; It constitutes the impulse that determines a person's vocation as a soldier, to serve the country without any interest, giving himself completely to the service of arms, renouncing relative freedom, his home and fortune. In the military spirit, enthusiasm for the military profession, pride in being a soldier, and the desire for the Armed Forces to maintain their image and credibility to earn the respect of Ecuadorian citizens are clearly manifested. • The discipline that consists of the exact observance of the laws and regulations established for the members of the Armed Forces and in the integral observance of the orders and dispositions. • Respect for the hierarchy is to fairly and disinterestedly recognize the legal and moral authority of hierarchical superiors. Respect is conscience, it is discipline, it is obedience, and it is the fair recognition of merits, experience, professional preparation, the role performed and especially for their moral integrity. • Cohesion is the bond of union, solidarity and pride in belonging to the Ecuadorian Armed Forces. It is the development of the collective spirit, typical of teamwork with shared responsibility. The ability of the Armed Forces to operate jointly and cooperate with the different institutions depends on the professional skills of its members, effective institutional integration.

and the unit

• Democratic culture involves developing the ability to think critically and independently, respecting the rule of law and democratic institutions, and engaging in constructive action to strengthen the community. It involves learning to live with others in a diverse society. The practice of democratic culture is the responsibility of all sectors and institutions of Ecuadorian society, based on shared values, attitudes, knowledge and skills. • Military morality is the set of qualities or principles that must be cultivated to practice good and avoid evil.

; virtue that must be part of the military, as a determining factor of all activities inside and outside of their specific functions, guiding them towards honesty, rectitude, delicacy, scruple, justice and strict zeal in the performance of their duty.

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• Honor is the quality that is based on our own respect and esteem, constituting our true integrity and value; it is the total surrender of the personality, it is the quality of its moral principles without interests or ambitions. It is respect for their own personal dignity and in it lies the fundamental value of the members of the Armed Forces.

• The honesty is the activity of zeal absolute post for the care of the estate and values that have been delivered for their administration and custody, as well as in extra-institutional relations, when they have the same opportunity to watch over the assets of others people. • Military ethics constitutes the doctrine of military morality, it is the set of rules that regulate the behavior of the professional military according to the demands of the service. It is the center of gravity of the military profession that establishes the legitimacy, effectiveness and honor of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces.

Institutional values constitute that powerful driving force that stimulates the human, material and functional dimensions of the Armed Forces, driving its members to achieve objectives voluntarily and consciously, both in peace and in war. The military institution is permanently nourished by moral virtues, democratic practices and values

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institutional; cultivating and developing them is a constant concern of its members.

Armed Forces Missions

The Political Constitution of the State establishes the following missions of the Armed Forces, which define their role in national life:

- Conservation of the sovereignty national.
- Defense of the integrity and independence of the State.
- Legal guarantee. • Collaboration with the social and economic development of the country, without prejudice to the exercise of its specific functions.

of the ordering

The additional tasks are fulfilled within what is established by the respective laws and regulations.

and

In addition, they actively participate in peacekeeping operations, under the UN mandate, for which the military personnel who carry out these missions are prepared and trained.

For the efficient and effective fulfillment of missions and tasks, the country has well-trained and equipped forces, with an adequate level of preparation and in sufficient numbers, as well as a support infrastructure, planning instruments, and command and control capabilities. appropriate.

Military Strategic Concept

The strategic concept of the Armed Forces of Ecuador is based on a defensive strategic attitude, maintaining an effective operational capacity of its forces, which allows it to preserve national sovereignty, defend the integrity and independence of the State and protect the peace and security of the population. and democratic institutions.

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To fulfill its mission of defend the territory national, the air space and aquatic spaces

The strategic concept of the Armed Forces of the Ecuador HE base in a strategic defensive attitude, maintains an effective operational capacity of the forces, which allows it to of their preserve national sovereignty, defend the integrity and independence of the State, and protect the peace and security of the population and democratic institutions.

of the

jurisdictions, uses an integrated early warning and border protection system that allows it to timely detect the imminence of any type of aggression. The northern border is the strategic priority.

The defense is carried out using components of joint forces with the capacity to prevent and defend the national territory.

The Immediate Action Force constitutes a joint component, made up of units from the three forces, to obtain the initiative and strategic decision.

The defense of the national territory includes the security and protection of strategic areas, such as the hydrocarbon complex

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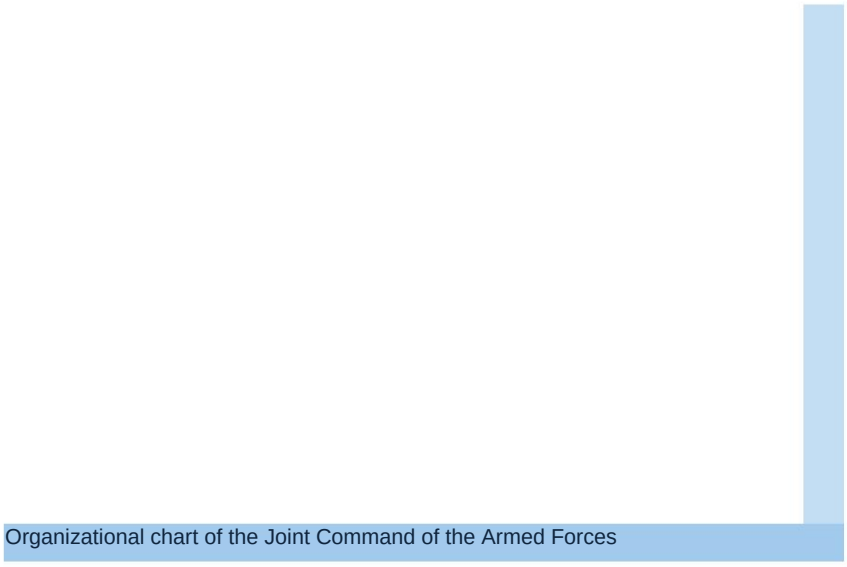
national; electrical, port and airport infrastructure, and the Galapagos Archipelago.

The permanent forces are backed by a mobilization system that guarantees the timely and complete availability of the military organic structure.

Additionally, the Armed Forces participate in supporting the missions of the National Police in public and citizen security, in accordance with current planning and regulations, and in support of the national system for risk management, in the event of adverse events.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces



Organizational chart of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces

The command set is the maximum organism of planning, preparation and strategic conduct of military operations and advice on military policies.

As the strategic management body of the Armed Forces, it is made up of the Head of the Joint Command and the General Commanders of the Land, Naval and Air Forces. It develops its planning considering the joint use of the means destined to the military defense of the nation.

Among its attributions and duties are advising the President of the Republic and the Minister of National Defense in the study and solution of problems related to national security; direct the preparation and joint employment of the Land, Naval and

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aerial; plan the military employment of the Auxiliary Force and of the security organs for the military defense of the country; submit, through the Ministry of National Defense, for the consideration and approval of the National Security Council, military strategic planning and the delimitation of national geographic spaces: in terrestrial space, security zones, reserved areas and border zone; in maritime space, reserved waters and border area; in the airspace, prohibited areas and restricted areas and, the territorial circumscription for operations (Territorial Division).

The current delimitation has been in force since its promulgation by executive decree in Official Gazette No. 358-S, of April 15, 2003. The established norms and provisions facilitate compliance with the superior objectives of national security and defense and allow actions to be taken. precautionary measures for the benefit of the strategic objectives, the existing natural resources and the

National Map of Reserved Areas and Border Zones

national infrastructure of strategic importance in the economic, social and military. This decree also defines the geographical spaces of the national territory, in order to clearly establish its limits, nature and characteristics.

The Territorial Division is made up of Theaters, Operations Zones and Defense Zones, which are established based on the corresponding military strategic assessment and are made up of

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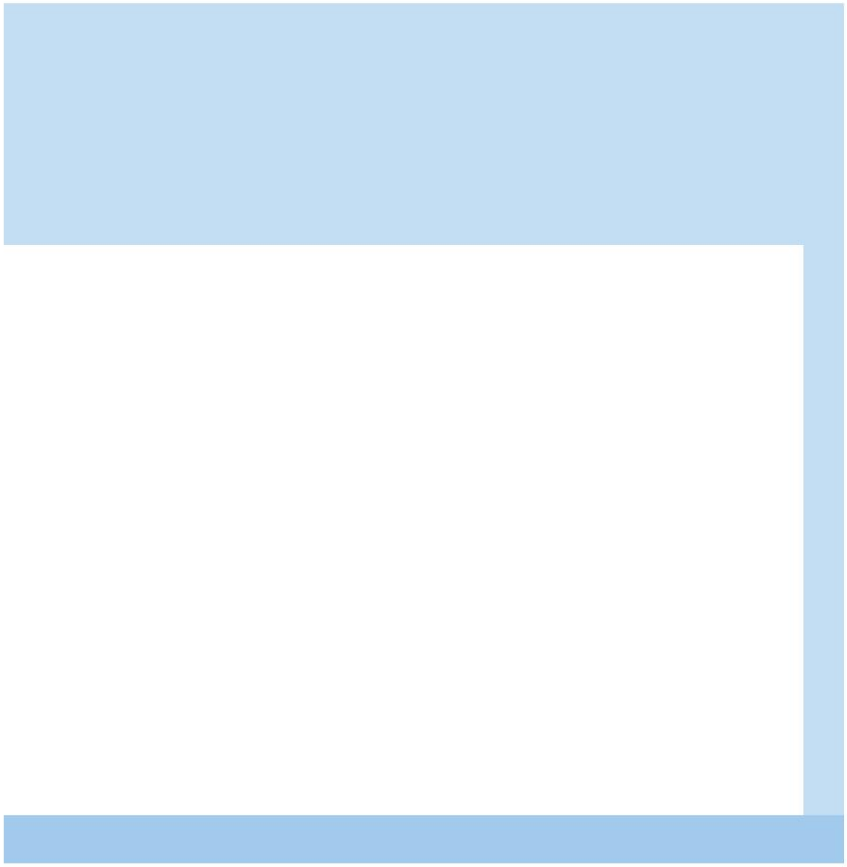
by a Joint Staff, single command and the forces assigned for that purpose.

The Joint Command, as the highest body of the Armed Forces, participates directly in the preparation and strategic conduct of military operations, for which it maintains joint operational capacities for prevention, defense, response and participation in peace operations, humanitarian aid and disaster management. crisis.



Organization chart of the Land, Naval and Air Forces.

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ARMED FORCES. MISSION..

The Land, Naval and Air Forces constitute the operational bodies of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

In compliance with the constitutional mandate, they develop military power to achieve national objectives that guarantee defense and contribute to the security and development of the Homeland.

EARTH FORCE. The Land Force, as one of the operational bodies of the Joint Command, is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and maintaining land military power, as well as participating in the processes that guarantee national defense and its institutional development.

The Land Force is a modern organization conceived and structured under a systemic approach, made up of arms, services and specialties, which fulfill functions in accordance with their particular characteristics and with an integral character, which allows it to develop and maintain flexible and fast units, capable of to be used in any part of the national territory immediately.

The Army of Operations is responsible for the planning, preparation, execution and conduct of ground operations; exercises command and control based on its maneuver bodies made up of Army Divisions and Brigades, to which are added support and service units strategically distributed throughout the national territory.

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The Brigade constitutes the central nucleus on which the maneuver force of the Operations Army is based, which has:

- brigades of Infantry.
- brigades of Jungle.
- Brigade of Chivalry Armored.
- Brigade of Forces specials.
- Brigade of Aviation of the Army.
- Brigade of Engineers.
- Brigade Logistics.
- units of Artillery.
- Intelligence Units.

The Land Force is a modern organization made up of arms, services and specialties, which perform functions in accordance with their particular characteristics and with an integral character.

The combined employment of these combat, combat support, and combat service support units give the Army of
Operations operational capabilities to obtain and maintain military control of the territory, deployment and rapid action, maneuver and

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firepower, operational mobility, air defense, surveillance, reconnaissance and intelligence, logistics sustainment, peace operations, humanitarian aid and crisis management.

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NAVAL FORCE

The Naval Operations Command is responsible for the planning, preparation and conduct of naval operations; exercises command and control.

Surface Force: The main nucleus of the Operational Force is the Naval Squad, which is made up of line units of different types and tonnage, which make up forces or task groups to carry out different types of naval operations, with operational capabilities for command and control, anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, anti-aircraft, surveillance,

war against Coast,

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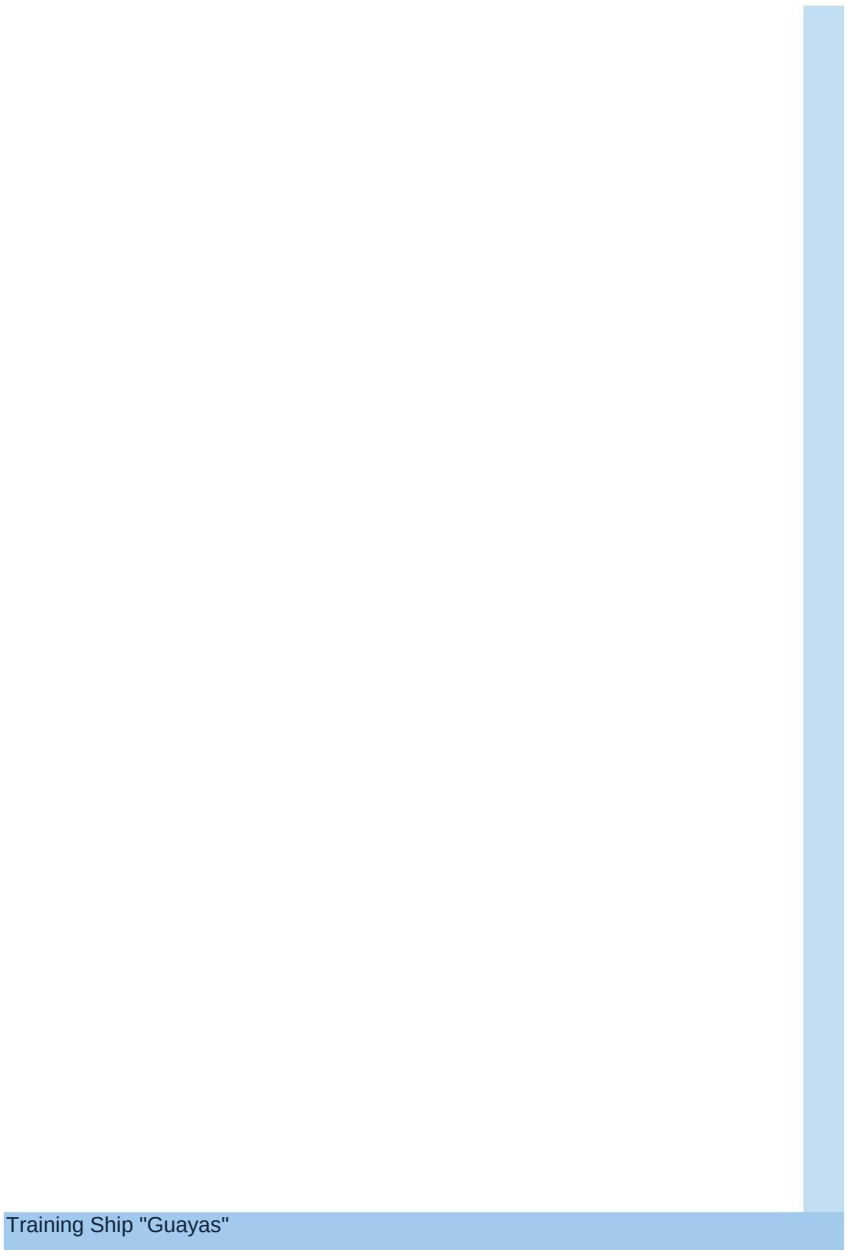
reconnaissance, intelligence, peace operations, humanitarian aid and crisis management. Its structure is the following:

- Squadron of frigates.
- Squadron of Corvettes.
- Squadron of boats Missiles.
- Auxiliary Squad.

Force Aeronaval: shaped by units of fixed and rotary wing different guys, who they operate from bases or strategic deployment points on land or from platforms of the units of surface, with operational capabilities for exploration



Training Ship "Guayas"

air-maritime, air support, transport, anti-surface trans-horizon launch, anti-submarine search, search and rescue.

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Marine Infantry Force: made up of operational battalions, with operational capabilities for special operations, amphibious incursions and coastal defense.

Submarine Force: made up of a Submarine Squadron with operational capabilities for anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, operational intelligence, and amphibious incursions.

Logistical Support Force: made up of the administrative and technical agencies, which, together with the units afloat of the Auxiliary Squadron, provide the logistical support that allows maintaining the operational effort of the naval power.

Coast Guard Corps: made up of surface oceanic, coastal, and fluvial units with operational capabilities for maritime traffic control, fishing control, smuggling, and other illegal activities; security for ships, ports, sea lanes and port facilities, control for the preservation of the marine environment, control of ships, ports, docks and beaches; search and rescue and coastal defense.

AIR FORCE

The Air Combat Command is responsible for the planning, preparation and conduct of air operations; exercises command and control.

Combat Aviation:

It is the main force for air operations, with operational capabilities for reaction, combat, air defense, support for surface forces, surveillance, aerial reconnaissance, intelligence, electronic warfare, peace operations, humanitarian aid, and crisis management. It consists of:

- squads of aviation supersonic.
- Subsonic aviation squadrons.

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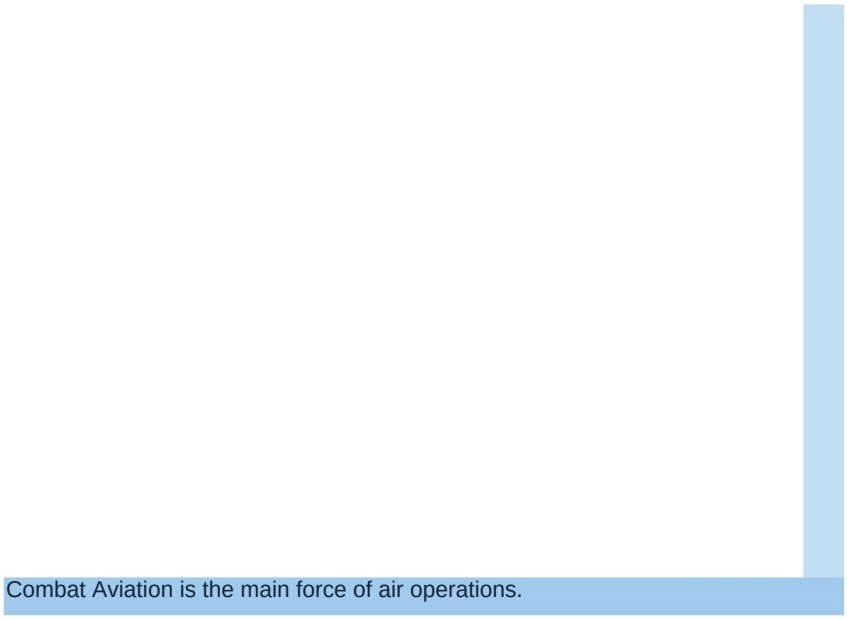
Aviation of



Combat Aviation is the main force of air operations.

Transport:

In charge of providing mobility to the Armed Forces units, with operational capacities to transport troops and supplies. Includes:

- squads of transport aircraft • Squadrons of light heavy. transport aircraft.

Rescue Aviation:

Responsible for providing support and rescue, and operations support, with operational capabilities for search, rescue, surveillance, aerial reconnaissance, and intelligence. Includes:

• Helicopter squadrons.

Air defense:

It is the system for early detection and warning, with operational capabilities for airspace control, detection and interception, it includes:

- System of command and control;
- squads hunt;

• Air defense means.

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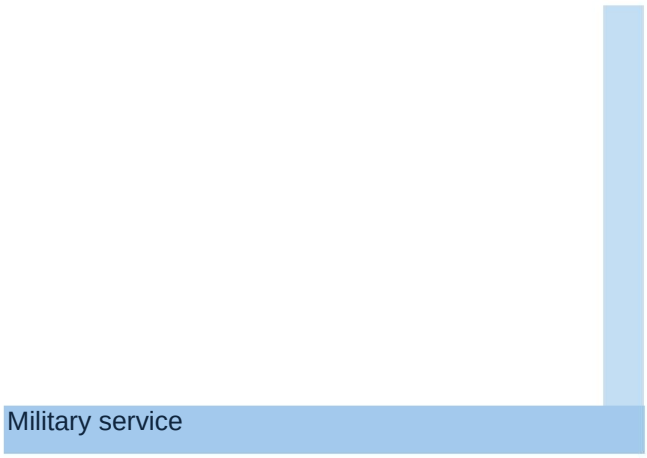
MILITARY SERVICE

Compulsory Military Service is enshrined in the Political Constitution of the Republic and constitutes a civic duty that every Ecuadorian has to serve their homeland. All citizens, upon reaching their majority, are called to begin the different phases of the process of training and participation in activities related to the defense of the nation.

This citizen action responds to the awareness of the historical, cultural and identity values of the country, as part of the culture of defense.



The Armed Forces are find deeply rooted in the Ecuadorian society and he military service constitutes one of the most important items for this achievement; the knowledge of the national reality, the personal interrelation and the social mobilization that this has generated determines that it has become a factor of national identity and development.

Compulsory Military Service allows having sufficient and trained personnel to complete the level of troops necessary to integrate the military units and form the reserves that, if necessary, will be able to be used in the shortest possible time.

Despite the fact that the defense of the country is the responsibility of all citizens, those who invoke conscientious objection for moral, religious or philosophical reasons are exempt from military service and are assigned to civil service to the community, in accordance with the constitutional mandate.

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MILITARY MOBILIZATION

Military mobilization is the process by which the Armed Forces are brought to a state of readiness for defense or other national emergency. Includes the supply of material and organization of personnel for active military service.

The Mobilization Directorate of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces is in charge of planning and organizing military mobilization and demobilization, for which there is an organization that allows the completion of permanent units and the creation of mobilized and replacement units in the Armed Forces.

For purposes of military technical updating, the reserves complete retraining periods, for which the Armed Forces have the physical infrastructure, material and equipment
suitable.

MILITARY EDUCATION

Military education, at all levels, obeys a humanistic and comprehensive philosophy; the Armed Forces direct their efforts towards the integration of training agencies and centers, optimization of the available means and the adoption of a conduct of operation and joint employment.

Integrated into the national education system, it tends to achieve excellence as the only way to serve society, which seeks its progress in a global framework of transformations; In this way, it contributes to the development and strengthening of the awareness and culture that society as a whole has regarding national defense.

The academic contents are related to defense policy, use prospective as a tool for planning and new concepts that seek to improve military capabilities for the fulfillment of the specific mission and the performance of military personnel within the framework of international commitments.

Institutional values and democratic culture have been implemented and socialized in the training and improvement of military personnel, obtaining as a result modern Armed Forces,

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integrated into society and able to adapt to changes without losing their identity.

It is essential that society as a whole have the proper preparation to be able to fulfill the constitutional mandate to contribute to national defense, within which it is
training in the areas of national defense is important.

At the higher undergraduate and postgraduate level, the Escuela Superior Politécnica del Ejército and the Universidad Naval Comandante Rafael Morán Valverde have been recognized by the National Council of Higher Education.

The military education system considers the knowledge, practice and dissemination of Human Rights and International Law
Humanitarian, throughout the training and improvement process
of members of the Armed Forces. The contents related to

These subjects are included in the curriculum of the Peace Missions School Unit (UEMPE), given that the field of peace operations is a field of application of this regulation.

The curricular reform of the military education system, with the aim of strengthening military institutions and professionalism, laying the foundations for the restructuring of the Armed Forces and the

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defense transformation is based on the plan to strengthen institutional values and democratic culture, with the purpose of strengthening the ethics, character, institutional values and personal attributes of its members; train military respectful of democracy as a system of government, servants of the nation and obedient to the Constitution; train the members of the Armed Forces criteria of respect for the laws in the exercise of their functions and contribute to the enrichment of military personnel with ethical and moral references.

HEALTH.

Health is the most precious value in the lives of men and the fundamental engine so that they can carry out all their activities with efficiency, capacity and excellent results.

Consequently, health is one of the main fields of action in the military institution, aimed at meeting the needs related to prevention, care, evacuation and recovery of the wounded and sick, and hygiene and sanitary supply, allowing an adequate level of health to be achieved. health, well-being and quality of life of its members, dependents and successors.

The health policies of the Ministry of Defense are aimed at:

• The modernization of the hospital network of the Armed Forces, whose purpose is to take advantage of the human resources, equipment and infrastructure available, optimizing the provision of medical, dental and pharmaceutical services by levels of care, through adequate coordination and complementation of the same.

• The modernization of the Health System of the Armed Forces, with the purpose of executing actions that allow its development according to modern advances in the technical and administrative fields of health.

• The search for well-being, better quality of life and human development of military personnel, considering that their achievement contributes to maintaining the operability capabilities of the Armed Forces.

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On the other hand, the Ministry of National Defense through Ministerial Agreement No. 1268 dated December 29, 2005, ordered the creation of the Armed Forces Health System, to optimize human, material and technological resources both in peacetime and in support of military operations, through an integrated network of health services throughout the country.

The Health System is made up of the Armed Forces Health Council (COSAFA), as the governing level; the Health Directorates of the Joint Command and of the Land, Naval and Air Forces, as a technical-administrative level; and the Military Health Units, as an operational level, with the support of the Medical Benefits Unit of the Armed Forces Social Security Institute.

The Health Council of the Armed Forces is the highest body of the Health System; It is made up of the Commander in Chief
Group of the Armed Forces, who presides over it; the Director of
Social Security Institute of the Armed Forces "ISSFA"; he
Director of Health of the Armed Forces, who acts as
Secretary; the Undersecretary of Development of the Ministry of Defense

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National; the Health Directors of the three forces and a legal adviser.

The responsibilities of the Health Council (COSAFA) are aimed at implementing health policies, issuing directives to the components of the Health System, proposing reforms to the legal framework, knowing activity reports and investment plans, advising to obtain sources of alternative financing, and supervise the administrative progress of the entire Health System of the Armed Forces. Currently, he is working on several important programs for the restructuring of the Health System, which contain projects to be implemented in the short, medium and long term, which respond to compliance with the health policies of the Ministry of Defense.

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The Armed Forces, in compliance with the constitutional mandate, without neglecting their fundamental mission, guide development support activities towards the economic and social areas, undertaking different programs in the fields of health, education, basic services, road construction and maintenance, agriculture, defense of ecosystems and biodiversity.

The military institution also offers air and maritime logistical support to low-income populations living in marginal places on the coast, east and insular region, facilitating the transport of passengers and food from production centers to populations settled in places lacking road infrastructure.

Support for development is fulfilled with activities aimed at reinforcing government actions, tending to raise the standard of living of the most economically and socially unprotected sectors or communities, giving priority to border areas, thus contributing to mitigate the causes that originate conflicts and situations of insecurity.

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the military institution
also guides your
effort to implement programs
that allow young people to raise
their awareness

civic For this, they have
instituted the Military Instruction
programs
Student Volunteer and
Forces
Civic Cooperation, whose
objective is to strengthen the

values civic, the
social integration, the civil-military
relationship and the active
participation of
the students in the
community
problem.
For a efficient

Support for development is oriented towards the execution of basic social infrastructure works and immediate, sustainable and sustainable productive projects that allow the improvement of the quality of life.

In fulfilling this function, the Armed Forces are governed by the following institutional policies:

• Guide development support to the execution of basic social infrastructure works and productive projects with immediate impact, sustainable and sustainable that allow the improvement of quality of life.

the

• Support alternative and community development in border areas, with emphasis on the northern border and areas threatened by violence, displacement, and illegal activities. • Cooperate in inter-institutional and community projects for the conservation of protected areas and natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as for afforestation, reforestation and forest control activities.

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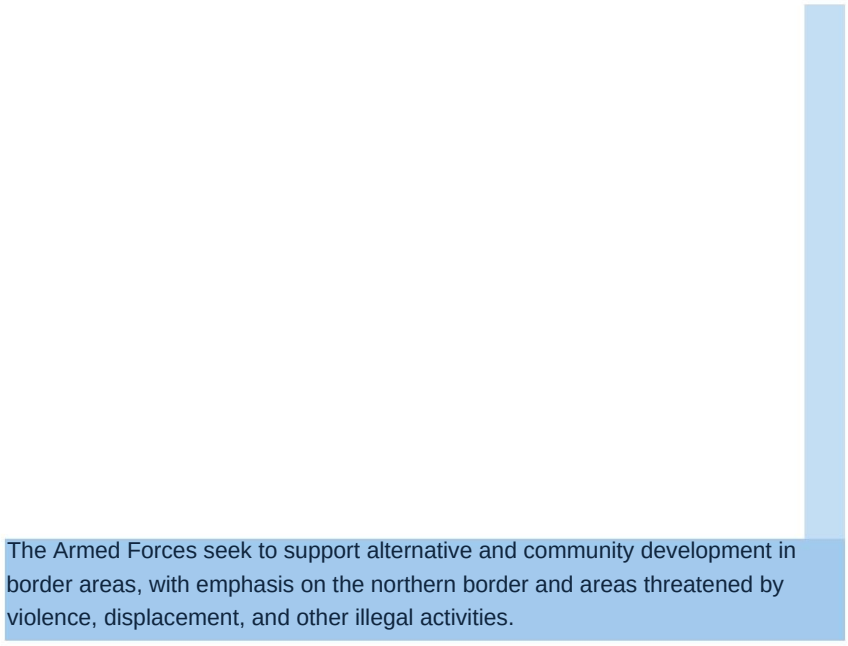
Development support activities must be carried out through participatory processes and the strengthening of



community organizations.

Promote the development of knowledge through the establishment of scientific and technological education and research centers.

The programs and projects must be supported by technical, economic and environmental impact studies.

Programs and projects must be duly budgeted, financing schemes will be strengthened and economic resources destined for operational activities will not be used.

of the military units.

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MILITARY COMPANIES

The business policy of the Armed Forces is based on the constitutional mandate, which allows the participation of the military institution in economic activities related to the

national defense. For which, they direct their business activity to promote the development and security of the country, generating sources of work, enabling technology transfer and developing a military industrial infrastructure, to support the national effort in conflict situations.

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As part of the restructuring process of the Armed Forces, programs will be developed for the implementation and strengthening of the industry focused on national defense as a priority.

The Armed Forces participate in corporate-type companies with full share capital and in other corporate-type companies with a partial or eventually majority contribution.
As part of the restructuring process of the Armed Forces, programs will be developed for the implementation and strengthening of the industry oriented with priority to national defense, in the following areas of production and services: weapons, ammunition, clothing, equipment, vehicles and

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military vessels

parts, technical research

equipment

technical efficiency

fundamental to

that sense has been re

and procedures,

management and

directives, directive ins

The business activity

develop an ind

National Defense,

institutional:

• The thousand companies

Political constitution

related to

managerial, employee

and distribution of

profits will be of

jurisdiction • The

management will

promote the national de

• The

participation action

with the defend

• Companies are

international for productivity

• Profits are

institutional budget

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CHAPTER VI
DEFENSE ECONOMY

Economic Planning Process for the Defense (Graphic No1)

The defense economy is registered and prioritized in the Government Plan and in the National Development Agenda. Based on the definition of the Armed Forces mission and strategic planning, an action plan and a budget are structured, with a multi-year horizon, from which an estimate of the resources required to achieve the proposed objectives is derived.

These resources are human, physical facilities, equipment, supplies, technology, and operating budget. In this way, the annual budget details the monetary allocations required throughout each calendar year, to carry out the activities described in the plan.

The process by which economic planning for National Defense is carried out can be observed in graph No. 1, which describes multi-year planning and annual budget execution framed within the country agenda.

Budget Flow (Graph No2)

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The way in which the budgetary flow of Forces is carried out
Armadas described begins with the dispatch of the guidelines
budgets by the Ministry of Economy in the middle of the year. With these guidelines and the identification of objectives within the multi-year Defense plan, the capabilities and resources required are estimated, which are specified in the budget projection for the new year. This information is analyzed with the Ministry of Economy, so that it is included in the budget proforma that each year the Executive sends to the National Congress for its approval; the budget approved by Congress passes to the execution stage throughout the respective fiscal year.

One of the fundamental aspects that must be addressed when analyzing the topic of Defense Economy is the need to
that the country has an economic management that guarantees the
stability.

The defense budget must be based on economic and social development, in an equation that responds in a balanced way to national interests.

Defense economics stems from the need for the management

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CHAPTER VI
RESTRUCTURING OF THE ARMED FORCES

The restructuring of the Armed Forces and the transformation of the defense are permanent and integral processes of innovation of thought and actions, aimed at developing joint and coordinated strategic capacities with other State institutions, to face traditional and new threats.

States and institutions must readjust their strategic capabilities to face new scenarios and threats, which means reviewing the organization, structure, operations control, and strategic management. For the Armed Forces, this is the main point of modification, as a response to fulfill their constitutional missions.

During this decade, actions were promoted that made it possible to achieve certain advances that have constituted a process of change and permanent improvement.

After peace with Peru, it has been achieved that there is an incentive for development cooperation. But at the same time, in the military order, new readjustments of the devices are needed to face priority threats that become more important according to the perception that one has of them. In the military institution, readjustments, administrative changes, forces, equipment and training have been carried out. All this implies an institutional reorganization to better face responsibilities and new challenges.

Restructuring and transformation mean permanent and continuous adaptation, modernization and planned changes, to recover and consolidate operational capabilities, with the purpose of being able to face not only the permanent constitutional missions but also the new tasks and responsibilities of the Armed Forces.

The multidimensional approach to security and the scope of threats, concerns, challenges, and other risk factors drive restructuring processes of the Armed Forces and defense transformation, linked to structural reforms in the field of security, including systems courts, the intelligence system, administration and economy.

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In these processes, the Armed Forces have the following purposes:

• Improve the response of the Armed Forces to the new security environment.
• Create and strengthen military capabilities to fulfill missions and new security tasks. • Optimize human talent, administrative and operational resources. • Define and execute the necessary changes for the restructuring. of the Armed Forces.

The presence of women strengthens the human talent of the institution and demonstrates the degree of transformation in which national defense is immense.

These processes are oriented towards a deep comprehensive rationalization of the military apparatus, without this being understood as a mere reduction of cadres and units. The decisions that are made must be assumed under an analysis, principles and comprehensive systemic criteria.

The incorporation of women into the Ecuadorian Armed Forces is an important aspect for national defense and constitutes a great contribution to the professionalization of the military institution. The participation of Ecuadorian women in the Armed Forces is integral in several areas of specialties and services of the three branches of the Forces

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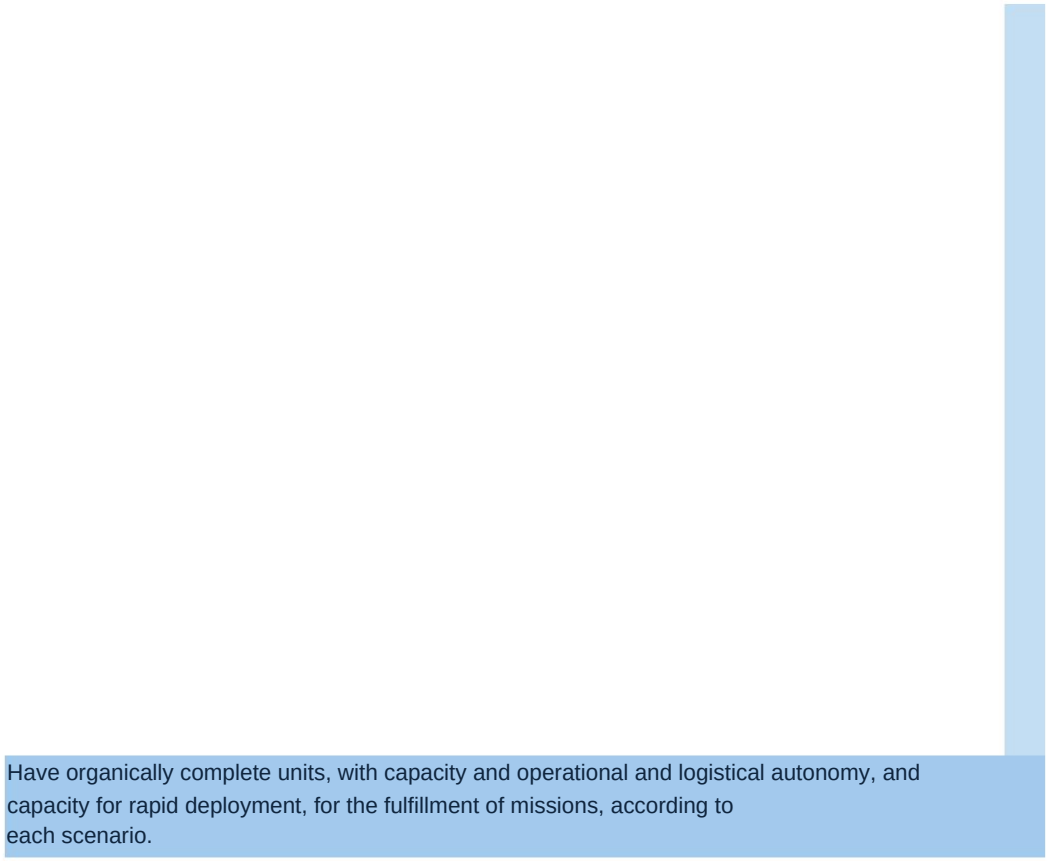
Armed, with full professional development. The presence of women strengthens the human talent of the institution and demonstrates the degree of transformation in which national defense is immersed.

To facilitate the restructuring of the Armed Forces and determine the necessary tasks, the following parameters have been established:

The organisation



• Update the legal framework of the Armed Forces, where three fundamental laws are determined: the Organic Law of the Armed Forces or the National Defense Law; Personnel Law and Law of the Armed Forces Social Security Institute.

• Incorporate Military Justice into the Jurisdictional Unit. • Determine the administrative responsibilities of the Joint Command and Forces that could be assumed by other estates, regarding delegations and acquisitions. • Establish simple and direct lines of command towards the operating bodies, avoiding duplication of tasks.

• Have organically complete units, with capacity and

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operational and logistical autonomy, and capacity for rapid deployment, for the fulfillment of missions, according to each scenario. • Develop capacities that allow the Armed Forces greater participation in peace operations and humanitarian assistance.

• Strengthen the joint action of the forces. • Determine the location and conformation of operating units through contraction, concentration, elimination, merger, relocation, functional integration and splitting. • Streamline processes in the fields of personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics and others. • Optimize the use of physical and technological infrastructure. • Centralize defense acquisitions in the Ministry of Defense, prioritizing, rationalizing, systematizing and standardizing the materials of each one of the Forces, using the economy of scale in the items of common use.

• Integrate the use of computer and communications media, standardized for use in all institutions. • Develop and implement a comprehensive management system. • Incorporate Ecuadorian society into the knowledge and responsibility of national security and defense and promote inter-institutional cooperation, within the functions of the Armed Forces.

• The current strategic and operational capabilities and the missions of the Armed Forces will serve to define the new structure.

Human Development

Staff:

• Financially remunerate military personnel under a salary unification system, taking the public administration as a reference. • Prepare the structural organics of the Armed Forces. • Adopt measures to mitigate the impact of affectation to personnel by the restructuring process.

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Education:

• Coordinate education levels and curricular content within the military education system, according to the restructuring of the Armed Forces, respecting the specificity of each force but avoiding duplication of efforts. • Strengthen institutional values and democratic culture at all levels of military education.

• Reorganize existing institutes for political-strategic studies in the Armed Forces and link them with their counterparts abroad.

• Establish a joint training, doctrine and maneuvers center.

Bookings military:

• reorganize the system of reserves.

• Reorganize the service Military Mandatory prioritizing quality.

Welfare:

• Integrate services of wellness

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personnel: social service, police stations and warehouses, recreation centers and social assistance. • Restructure the health services of the Armed Forces.

• Unify costs of educational units.

Defense industry:

• Reorganize the companies of the Armed Forces, orienting them to the purpose of national defense.

Investigation and development:

• Centralize the research and technological development effort, towards the compatibility and interoperability of the Armed Forces, avoiding duplication between the research centers of the forces.

Finance:

• Establish the needs for financial resources in response to the requirements of the restructuring of the Armed Forces and the possibilities of the country.

• Determine financial mechanisms that allow the restructuring of the Armed Forces, in a self-sustaining manner and with the corresponding legal support.

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ANNEXES

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INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Ecuador, in accordance with the constitutional mandate and based on its foreign policy, has signed several treaties and agreements in the field of security and defense, which are part of the legal system of the Republic and prevail over laws and other norms of lesser hierarchy.

Multilateral International Treaties or Agreements

Protocols, memorandums and bilateral cooperation agreements

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PAÍS	ACUERDO DE COOPERACIÓN	FIRMA
Argentina	Acuerdo sobre Cooperación en el Campo de los usos pacíficos de la energía nuclear	05-ABR-1977
Argentina	Acta de Cooperación para la Defensa	05-OCT-2005
Brasil	Acuerdo sobre Cooperación respecto al uso pacífico de la Energía Atómica	11-JUN-1970
Colombia	Comisión Binacional de Fronteras Ecuador–Colombia (COMBIFRON)	18-FEB-1999
Colombia	Declaración Conjunta	12-ENE-2006
Chile	Protocolo de Cooperación en el Ámbito de la Defensa	26-AGO-1999
Chile	Memorando de Entendimiento para la Cooperación en Materia de Defensa	21-NOV-2002
Chile	Declaración de Intenciones para la Cooperación	23-ENE-2006
EE.UU.	Plan de los Gobiernos del Ecuador y EE.UU., para su Defensa común	20-FEB-1952
España	Acuerdo complementario sobre Energía Atómica para fines pacíficos	10-MAY-1977
OIEA	Protocolo adicional al Acuerdo entre la República del Ecuador y el OIEA, para la publicación de salvaguardia en relación con tratado para la proscripción de armas nucleares en América Latina y el tratado de la no proliferación de Armas Nucleares	01-OCT-1999
Perú	Comisión Mixta Permanente de Fronteras Ecuador–Perú (COMPEFEP)	17-OCT-2000
Perú	Comisión Binacional Peruana–Ecuatoriana, sobre Medidas de Confianza Mutua y Seguridad	26-OCT-1998
Ucrania	Tratado de Relaciones de Amistad y Cooperación entre la República del Ecuador y Ucrania	12-NOV-2001
Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia	Declaración Conjunta de los Ministros de Defensa de los países Bolivarianos	24-MAY-2006

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DIRECTIVE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The National Security Council determined the Northern Border Security Policy, whose guidelines are based on respect for the principles of international law, cooperation
inter-institutional based on international conventions, the
creation of the Northern Development Unit (UDENOR) and improvement of the operational capacity of the Public Force.

The National Defense Policy is a State Policy and as such transcends a Government and endures as a result of the legitimacy it has achieved. It is flexible and dynamic, it must be updated in accordance with the security requirements of the country, and its necessary readjustment responds to the most important changes in the field of defense, both in our country and in the rest of the system.

international.

Despite the adoption of preventive and priority measures, the Restructuring of the Armed Forces is pending as a step prior to the Defense Transformation, which includes updating the legal framework, strengthening the organization and operational capacity, and adapting the resources to the different

scenarios.

STRATEGIC SCENARIO

The strategic and geopolitical changes that have occurred at the beginning of the 21st century have produced important transformations in the world, regional and national situation, which forces the country and its institutions to fit into that strategic political reality.

In this environment of uncertainty, with permanently changing scenarios, advances in science and technology require the restructuring and transformation of the Armed Forces.

The Millennium Declaration, approved by world leaders at the Summit held by the United Nations in 2000, embodied the aspirations of the international community for the new century. World leaders agreed to set measurable, time-bound goals and targets to combat poverty,

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hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women.

It is important to consider that the values of democracy and human rights are currently highlighted as substantive elements in the conduct of States, as well as the institutionalization of
summit diplomacy at different levels and the emergence of a new security and defense agenda.

At the hemispheric level, construction began on a new
security concept, defining the “multidimensional” approach, which incorporates new and traditional threats; incorporates the priorities of each State; it contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development and social justice; It is based on democratic values, respect, promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity,
cooperation and respect for national sovereignty. This new dimension of security, which is based on the well-being of the individual, known as human security, has as its goal the protection of the human being and is based on governance and development.

Within the framework of the Andean Community, some aspects have been incorporated in the formation of an institutional framework for security matters, with which the incorporation of the political area into the Andean integration process began. Among them, the establishment of an Andean peace zone and the
adoption of guidelines for the Andean common external security policy stand out, and in institutional matters, the dialogue and cooperation mechanism between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense (format of 5 + 5) and a High Level Group on security and confidence-building, in charge of evaluating progress in the implementation of the commitments assumed.

The internal conflict that Colombia is experiencing dates from the middle of the last century; Currently, it is the most relevant aspect for peace, security and stability in the Andean subregion and particularly for Ecuador; Unfortunately, in recent years it has increased and the effects are felt with great intensity in Ecuador due to its status as a neighboring country. In the implementation of the Democratic Defense and Security Plan, and its plans derived by

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part of the Colombian government, Ecuador has had to redouble its efforts to maintain its control capacity. The main repercussions for our country are related to the increase in displaced persons and refugees, smuggling and infiltration by illegal Colombian armed groups, the generation of violence in the border area with Colombia, the harmful effects on the population and the environment due to fumigation with glyphosate. , criminal actions related to drug trafficking, the presence of illegal armed groups and international organized crime in the area; the high cost of surveillance and protection of the territory in the border area, and the need for the participation of all State security institutions and organs.

GOALS

• Strengthen military institutions and professionalism. • Establish the legal and doctrinal bases for the Restructuring and Transformation of the National Defense.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The structuring of the Defense Agenda must have the participation of national and international academic experts, as well as public and private institutions, representatives of civil society, non-governmental organizations, representatives of the media and the general public, in order to to establish a forum for critical reflection, through seminars, round tables and discussion workshops that allow reaching agreed conclusions.

The Defense Agenda should promote true national awareness of the need to actively participate in updating the National Defense Policy, in force since December 2002.

In the process, the Ministries of Government and Foreign Relations will be linked to articulate the three components of security: public security, foreign policy and defense policy.

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As part of the democratic culture, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the civil-military relationship, military subordination to legally constituted political power, incorporation of civil society in the dialogue process to raise the level of knowledge on security and defense in the Ecuadorian society, greater participation in the formulation of public policies, transparency and accountability in defense management and a wide diffusion of the importance of building an agreed Defense Policy, as a State Policy.

In relation to the internal conflict that the sister Republic of Colombia is going through, the following premises will be considered: non-intervention in internal affairs of the Colombian State and non-militarization of Ecuador's foreign policy.

The National Defense Agenda has a time horizon of 16 months, from September 2005 to December 2006, and will be adjusted to the following priorities:

• Update of the legal framework of the Armed Forces with special attention to the Organic Law, the Personnel Law and the ISSFA Law. • Evaluation and Update of the National Defense Policy. • Curricular Reform of the Military Education System with priority to the implementation of the “Plan for the strengthening of institutional values and democratic culture”. • Update of the Joint Military Doctrine and strengthening of the Military Intelligence System. • Institutional strengthening and improvement of the operational, logistic and administrative capacity of the Armed Forces. • Strengthening of Social Assistance and Well-being of Military Personnel.

FINAL DISPOSITION

The Ministry of National Defense is entrusted with coordinating the inter-institutional actions to comply with the Agenda for Defense of the National Government.

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The Minister of National Defense is empowered to issue complementary and clarifying regulations, and also to promulgate the specific guidelines that develop this Defense Directive.

Quito, DM September 2, 2005

Dr. Alfredo Palacio González

Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador

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– Dr. Gabriel Gaspar Tapia, Undersecretary of War of the Ministry of Defense of Chile.

– Mr. Juan Rial, Latin American Security and Defense Network (Resdal), Uruguay.
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– Safety Network for Latin America (RESDAL)

- Trade

- The universe

– Express

- Today

– Ecuavisa

– Teleamazonas

–RTS

– Gamavision

– Tc Television

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State Ministries

– Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

– Ecuadorian Ministry of Defense

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