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POLITICS OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY

ALL FOR A NEW COUNTRY

MINDEFENSA

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I. PRESENTATION

Since 1998, the Defense Sector has formulated policies and implemented strategies, plans and programs, which have guaranteed a coherent, continuous and strategic development of the core issues of the country's defense and security agenda, thereby marking the path towards peace. that today is coming

In this way, the structure of the Public Force has been transformed, professionalizing its personnel, improving its operational and logistical capacities, strengthening the production of intelligence for strategic or operational decision-making, increasing the international projection of the Sector and forging alliances with other States. or International Organizations, as well as cementing a transformation towards the future in the post-conflict.

Likewise, the Sector has contributed to the consolidation of the Rule of Law and has improved the sector's performance in transcendental issues such as respect for and defense of human rights, international humanitarian law, and the improvement of well-being, morality, and legal security of members of the Military Forces and the National Police. The process of continuous improvement in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies is what has allowed the continuity of the structural programs that have managed to transform in a favorable way for the Colombian State the defense and security conditions of the country in the last two decades. , a process that has always been supported by a political will to achieve peace and the permanent support of Colombians.

The disciplined, professional and decisive work of the Military Forces and the National Police has resulted in the structural weakening of the different illegal organizations that have significantly threatened the State and its citizens. In this new four-year period, the Colombian Armed Forces will continue to play a fundamental role in the process of contributing to peace, being guarantors of it, fighting organized crime, guaranteeing citizen security, public safety and the defense of sovereignty; likewise supporting the development of the country to help shape a new Colombia in peace, more equitable and better educated.

A new Colombia that prioritizes the social, modernizes the infrastructure, improves the quality of education, guarantees health and guarantees security to lead the country towards lasting and stable peace. The new Colombia is built on the shoulders of our heroes, of those men and women of the Public Force who fight every day to build a better and more prosperous future for their fellow citizens. It is thanks to their effort and dedication that we can say that a better country is being built. For this reason, the Armed Forces, in compliance with their duty, will continue to develop actions that allow for a safer and more prosperous Colombia for future generations. An Armed Forces that will not remain immersed in an admirable past, but that looks forward from the present, to forge a peaceful, modern and transparent homeland, at the service of all its inhabitants.

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As Defense Minister, my responsibilities will always be based on six principles, which will be transversal to all sector management. First, the Roman principle of preparing for war because we are ready for peace; secondly, the Greek principle that says that we should not fear the strategy of the enemy but rather our own mistakes; thirdly, the budget is a child of the strategy and not the strategy's child of the budget; fourthly, there is no person or unit in this Ministry that does not have a known and measurable mission; fifthly, the Minister makes politics, the Public Force the operations and sixthly the Defense Sector works for the youth, for the future, not for the past.

DR. LUIS CARLOS VILLEGAS ECHEVERRI
Minister of National Defense

In this way, this policy includes the vision of the Defense Sector in the face of the different challenges

that must be faced, within the framework of peace and post-conflict, in the fields of national defense, citizen security, public security and the fight against organized crime, in the next four years. The Policy proposes a diagnosis that supports the formulation of a general objective and nine sectoral strategic objectives that will be developed through the different institutional strategic plans.

These objectives seek to respond to the existing challenges and opportunities in the areas of contribution to peace, national defense, citizen security, the fight against organized crime, the transformation of the Sector, international cooperation, risk management, well-being of the members of the Force

Public and environmental protection; So

as the necessary contributions to the development of the country and the modernizations that will be required in the construction of peace and the post-conflict. Thus the Defense Sector will not decline in its willingness to move forward, with courage and determination, to continue building the country we long for: At peace, with greater equity and better education.

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II. STRATEGIC SCENARIO

The investments, policies and defense and security plans developed by the Sector in recent years have allowed important advances in diverse and fundamental aspects of national life. The country has been transformed in the last decade and a half, giving shape to a new Colombia, more prosperous, equitable and secure, in which economic growth went from 2.9% in 2000 to 4.6% in 2014, per capita GDP went from US$2,518 in 2000 to US$8,164 in 2014; Foreign direct investment grew from 2.4% in 2000 to 4.2% in 2014, while the poverty rate went from 55% to 28.5% in the same period, as shown in Table 1.

In this favorable national context, the Defense Sector approaches the analysis of defense and security scenarios as a complex system characterized by a dynamic that is influenced by factors of the global, regional and national environment. The strategic positioning of the country in the field of security and defense involves an assessment of the global, regional and national strategic environments through a permanent evaluation of the challenges present in said scenarios.

The analysis of the global scenario is given by the growing economic and military empowerment of the so-called emerging countries, accompanied by a strategic reorientation of the industrialized countries. This has resulted in an increase

of the different alliances between the countries that

They represent the main economies of the world such as the United States, China, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Russia and those nations that have become regional leaders such as Brazil, Mexico, Iran, Turkey and India, among others.

In this scenario, the global geopolitical environment shows instability and growing vulnerabilities in various geographical areas where weak or failed States, terrorism, religious fundamentalisms, transnational organized crime, extractive economies, weak or illegitimate political regimes and interests of various types of powers converge. regional or global and that collide in these places.

Along with this international instability there is a growing phenomenon of tensions within

States generated by a wide spectrum of social, political, economic, environmental or cultural causes that tend to escalate and exacerbate various types of conflicts with the capacity to generate harmful global or regional effects.

The global strategic board continues to be marked by the increasingly relevant position of non-state actors that range from regional multilateral organizations and supranational judicial instances, to social, political, economic, criminal or terrorist movements that transcend borders and that make operations even more complex. relations between states.

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COLOMBIA Economic Indicators

Table 1

INDICATOR	2000	2010	2014
GDP			
GDP (US$ Millions)	99,899	287,121	377,947
Economic growth	2.9	4.0	4.6
GDP per capita	2,518	6,493	8,164
FOREIGN TRADE			
Exports (US$ Millions)	13,158	39,820	54,795
Industrial (US$ Millions)	7,034	18,446	19,504
Imports (US$ Millions)	11,539	40,683	64,029
International reserves	9,004	28.4	47,323
months of imports	9.4	8.4	8.9
INVESTMENT			
Investment (% OF GDP)	14.5	24.5	30.1
FDI (US$ Millions)	2,436	6430	16,054
FDI (% of GDP)	2.4	2.2	4.2
DEBT (% OF GDP)			
External debt (% of GDP)	36.2	22.5	26.8
Economic environment			
Inflation	8.8	3.2	3.6
Interest rate (annual average)	12.1	3.5	4.3
WORKING MARKET			
Unemployment rate (annual average)	16.7	11.8	9.1
SOCIAL INDICATORS			
Social security affiliates	22,756	40,304	45,492
Poverty rate	55.0	37.2	28.5

Source: Cabinet Secretariat of the MDN.

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Likewise, the Sector recognizes that threats from the global environment are reopening the debate on the roles and missions of the Military and Police Forces, due to the impact that threats such as terrorism and organized crime have on internal order, freedom and the safety of people, thus being a priority for National Security. For this reason, the Sector will raise this debate that revolves around the use of the Military Forces in internal security operations, as well as the development of international tools and legal frameworks for this purpose.

This is how the global strategic panorama puts before the Defense Sector scenarios characterized by the presence of highly interconnected actors and phenomena that configure scenarios marked by the presence of dense transnational networks that range from aid processes to deal with a natural disaster or a humanitarian crisis, to organizations linked to all kinds of illegal activities as well as States who use networks to achieve their objectives or protect their interests. This global situation forces the Defense Sector to build increasingly more

comprehensive and more solid governance schemes that make it easier to face the growing complexity of the international scenario, promoting those actions that allow taking advantage of the positive actions that are presented there, as well as minimizing the risks or threats that may affect it.

In the regional scenario, the Sector has managed to seek to build a leadership position, through bilateral, triangular and multilateral management in which it has worked with regions such as Central America, countries such as Canada, the United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil or Chile and organizations such as the OAS, seeking to cooperate to face common threats, exchange experiences or carry out exercises or coordinated and combined operations. In this scenario, elements such as a reorganization of regional integration, a relative improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of Latin American countries, the presence of territorial disputes, imbalances in the military balance, the increase in transnational organized crime and a deterioration of the citizen security.

For this reason, in the regional scenario, the Defense Sector identifies challenges as continuing to create spaces to position itself as a leading regional actor in the fields of security and defense, with regional or even global projection on very specific issues. The international management of the Defense Sector in the medium and long term will focus on strengthening cooperation, fighting transnational crime, participating in international missions or peacekeeping operations, and continuing to share experiences and knowledge.

In the national scenario, issues inherent to citizen security, public security and national defense converge, mission areas of the Sector where the main challenges are concentrated, where the most important results have been obtained and the most valuable opportunities are given.
In this sense, the general security situation has evolved very favorably for the Colombian State as a result of the sustained work of the Military Forces, the National Police and other

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state instances. The Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime with transnational, national, regional and local scope have been structurally weakened and decisively disjointed, as evidenced by the following security indicators:

THE NEW COLOMBIA Security

VARIABLE	2000	2009	2010	Jan-Jun 2015
Homicide	26,540	15,817	15,459	6,195
homicide rate	65.9	35.2	34.0	12.9
Number of municipalities without homicide	166	262	276	445
Kidnapping for extortion	2,091	160	192	55
Number of municipalities without FARC-ELN terrorist attacks	846*	978	994	1,035
Number of demobilized	1412*	21,237	23,683	29,622
Number of municipalities with FARC	555*	239	228	162*

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VARIABLE	2000	2009	2010	Jan-Jun 2015
Number of municipalities no coca crops	934	885	895	899*
number of soldiers	121,139	211,885	202,412	204,623
Number of professional soldiers	11415	86,688	86,654	85,868
Number of members of the National Police 118,165		152,359	159,071	183,157 (208,000 as of 2016)

Source: Directorate of Strategic Studies of the MDN

Despite these advances, it is clear to the Sector that it will continue to face threats and challenges arising from the challenges that may arise in citizen security and the fight against organized crime, as well as the defense of sovereignty and national interests. The success in the fight against the Illegal Armed Groups, which brought the FARC to the negotiating table, generated a change of priorities and perception in terms of citizen security. With this, greater recognition has been given in the public agenda of those criminal phenomena that affect citizens in urban areas, such as theft in various forms, homicide, illegal economies, micro-trafficking, micro-extortion, money laundering, extortion , kidnapping and cybercrime.

Results have been achieved against these crimes important to 2014, such as a rate of 27.8 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants, the lowest in the last thirty-four years. With this, 81% of the municipalities registered between 0 and 10 homicides, while land piracy is the lowest in the last twelve years. Likewise, the capacities of the National Police have been strengthened with the activation of 17 metropolitan police stations, of which nine were created during the four-year period, two in 2011, two in 2012, two in 2013 and three in 2014, and the incorporation of 25,000 additional police officers.

Money laundering and the financing of terrorism are relevant in the security agenda since they have become illegal phenomena with a high impact, due to their connections with other crimes and legal activities. Although in the past, the origin of most money laundering money was drug trafficking, today the funds come from sources much

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more diversified, which will require operational efforts and inter-institutional articulation by the Sector.

In the case of security in cyberspace, the rapid growth of information and communication technologies has not only increased global connectivity, but also security threats in cyberspace have increased. These threats materialize

mainly in criminal behaviors aimed at affecting the economic heritage and privacy of people. For this reason, the issue will be a priority within the sectoral agenda for citizen security.

Due to the above, the Sector has recognized a series of challenges in citizen security and coexistence, among which the following can be mentioned:

1. Promote a citizen and civic culture.
2. Prevent the appearance of new criminal actors or their recidivism.
3. Strengthen the rule of law by guaranteeing the rule of law and justice.
4. Improve coordination and inter-institutional work in the Police and the General Prosecutor's Office.
5. Promote legality, respect and coexistence as social practices and values.
6. Dismantle the markets of the illegal economies on which the criminal structures are constituted, articulated and consolidated.
7. Strengthen prevention actions (Community Participation), binding communication and protection (Childhood, adolescence and the environment).
8. Fight crime and delinquency by focusing actions and strengthening personnel, operational capacities, intelligence, criminal investigation, and the use of technology.

The fight against Organized Crime, which occurs within the framework of public security, occupies a priority place on the sectoral agenda since a wide spectrum of threats such as Armed Groups Outside the Law and crime structures come together. organized, which give shape to a wide spectrum of crimes such as drug trafficking, terrorism, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, criminal mining and smuggling. These challenges are being faced successfully

thanks to the joint and coordinated action of the Military Forces and the National Police as well as an increasingly efficient inter-institutional work with other State entities at the national, regional and local level, as well as international cooperation.

Thanks to the joint and coordinated action of the Public Force, at the end of 2014, 93% of the municipalities did not register subversive actions (the lowest number in twelve years), 89% did not register terrorist actions by the FARC or the ELN and the 91% of the municipalities did not register kidnapping for extortion, while the lowest number of kidnappings in thirteen years was achieved. Finally, it can be mentioned that there was the lowest number of ambushes in eight years,

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as well as the least number of wounded in the Force
Public in the last twelve years.

By September 2015, sixty-two FARC leaders and twenty-two of the ELN were neutralized.
The FARC only has an effective presence in 18% of the country's municipalities and, in addition to the resources produced by drug trafficking, they have been progressively involved in criminal mining activities that directly affect local populations while deteriorating the environment.

They have also concentrated their actions on the
development of extortion actions and terrorism against the infrastructure.

For its part, the ELN does not have an effective presence in 96% of the country and has remained at its historical lows since 2010, basing its existence on
the development of illegal activities. That is how
The FARC and the ELN represent for Colombia challenges to public security derived from their forms of financing, alliances with groups of a criminal nature with local interference and their eventual transformation into Crime Structures.

Organized. Terrorism, the demand for extortion and the use of border areas to carry out illegal activities, as well as the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices and the recruitment of minors, are actions that are and will continue to be firmly combated.

Additionally, the crime structures
organized represent for Colombia challenges to public security derived from the impact they have on the social, political and economic fabric of the regions where they are still present for via corruption, co-optation of local organizations and the intimidation of citizens.
By September 2015, forty-eight leaders of organized crime have been neutralized, without their having an effective presence in 85% of the country's municipalities. Their progressive involvement in local criminal networks, micro-trafficking and micro-extortion, places them as a determining factor in the deterioration of living conditions.

security.

A special effort has been made to continue weakening drug trafficking, the main source of financing for Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures, which today also compete for control of resources from criminal mining. In this way, not only was an important flow of money prevented from entering criminal organizations, but also the circulation of psychoactive substances both in Colombia and abroad was prevented.

Criminal mining has been, in recent years, a source of financing for Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures. By virtue of the magnitude of this phenomenon, measures have been promoted to strengthen and improve the articulation and inter-institutional collaboration between the entities responsible for the control of mining in the national territory,

as well as carry out a characterization of the chain
criminal activity, which has made it possible to identify new links in the process of this illegal activity.
Closely linked to drug trafficking and money laundering, smuggling has become increasingly important. This illicit activity has been used

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increasingly by criminal organizations to weaken the circuits of the legal economy in different areas of the national territory as well as

to leverage other criminal activities. For this reason, the National Government has given it special importance within the public security agenda.

This is how, faced with the problems generated by the different issues that constitute the complex public security agenda, the sector has identified as its main challenges, to continue the fight against the Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures, avoiding the resurgence of new illegal actors. Likewise, it will seek to protect the critical and economic infrastructure of the country, strengthen the fight against illegal drugs, combat criminal mining, fight against smuggling, illegal economies and extortion, as well as strengthen the deployment and territorial control of the Public Force.

In the field of National Defense, the protection of national sovereignty and territorial integrity against any type of aggression is a fundamental component of the constitutional mission of the

Military forces. In line with its tradition of respect for international law, the principles of non-aggression and international cooperation, the National Government has continued to invest in the

General Command, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, which allow it to maintain a credible deterrent capacity, within a defensive strategic posture.

Despite the foregoing, the last four years have seen the emergence and consolidation of scenarios that have altered the integrity of the national territory, as was the adverse ruling handed down by the International Court of Justice in November 2012. For

Therefore, the Sector will continue working to ensure the construction and sustainability of a Naval Power that can operate jointly with the Air and Land Power, in accordance with the real or potential threats that may affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity at sea or other areas of the territory. The existence of maritime zones without

define, as well as land and sea borders vulnerable to hostile actions or transnational actors and phenomena that can create conflictive scenarios, make the construction and maintenance of credible deterrent capabilities a priority within the country's defense agenda.

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III. GUIDELINES OF THE DEFENSE AND SECURITY POLICY FOR THE NEW COLOMBIA

This Policy is formulated within the framework given by the National Development Plan that seeks to build a peaceful, equitable and educated Colombia, principles that together make up a virtuous circle that guides the actions of the Government.
A peaceful society will focus its efforts on closing gaps and can invest resources in improving the coverage and quality of its educational system.

An equitable society where all the inhabitants enjoy the same rights and opportunities allows for peaceful coexistence and facilitates the conditions for the formation of human capital. Finally, an educated society counts
with a qualified labor force, which receives returns to education through income generation opportunities and quality employment, and has citizens who resolve their conflicts without violence. These lines of national policy require an adequate environment of security and national defense.

What type of Public Force will the post-conflict demand? What scenarios must be responded to in order to achieve lasting peace? What challenges, threats or opportunities are glimpsed today in the country in the fields of defense and security? The answers to these questions will be at the center of public debate in the short and medium term, since they are complex and are not susceptible to easy, simple or cost-free solutions.

Based on the scenarios that are envisioned, for the Defense Sector it is clear that the transition to the post-conflict will require the implementation of actions that allow having a motivated, modern, strengthened, efficient Military Forces and National Police rebalanced. These actions will be the ones that will make it possible to face scenarios marked by a conflict that could become armed and in the face of which an effective, prompt and decisive response capacity would be required. The operational and organizational capacities of the Public Force must continue to be strengthened to support the construction of peace, as well as to respond to the complex challenges coming from the fields of citizen security, public security or national defense, in most of the cases simultaneously.

A solid Public Force will be the main and most important guarantee for overcoming the conflict and building a lasting peace. The Defense Sector will have a preponderant role in facing the aforementioned challenges and will also have to use the available capabilities to respond to missions that have not been the main ones to date, such as contributing to development, support for consolidation, international cooperation, disaster response. , the mitigation of the impacts of climate change, the protection of the environment and natural resources, among others.
Strengthening interagency coordination with all State entities in the regions, as a vital complement to the effort

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military, will be the cornerstone of the ability to successfully face sectoral challenges.

It is in this context that the Ministry of Defense formulates this policy for the period 2015-2018 in order to contribute, from its sectoral powers, to the construction of that Colombia in peace, equitable and educated, taking into account that no one has contributed more to building peace than the Armed Forces. For this, some

principles that will guide the sectoral actions, as well as a general objective, nine strategic objectives and some strategies that the Sector will carry out.

3.1 Principles

The Security and Defense Sector Policy 2014 - 2018 is guided by the principles of:

- Good governance: All the management of the security and defense sector must obey the principles of transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

- Sustainability: The Sector's spending must obey a responsible and sustainable planning process, which ensures consistency between policy priorities, the missions and capacities of the Forces and the Nation's fiscal possibilities in the medium and long term.

- Well-being of the Public Force: Well-being will be one of the cornerstones of the Sector seeking to guarantee that the personnel of the Public Force access to education, health, housing, comprehensive rehabilitation and legal security; in order to maintain high morale and high professional standards.

- Legitimacy, respect and guarantee of Rights Humans: The center of gravity of the State is the legitimacy, the trust of the citizens, their consent to the power exercised by the institutions and to the power exercised by the Public Force. This implies the commitment of the Public Force to work in strict compliance with the Constitution, the law and with full observance of Human Rights and IHL.

- Transparency: All contractor selection process will be done publicly and any interested person will be able to obtain information about the development of each one of the stages of said process. Any decision that is adopted in the process must be duly motivated and any person must have the possibility of verifying and questioning that motivation. Absolute clarity on the fundamentals must be guaranteed

that the administration has in its actions, since it decides to commit resources to a certain project until the recipient receives the goods or services

hired.

3.2 General Objective of the Sector Policy 2015 - 2018

For the development of this policy, the Defense Sector has identified as its general objective:

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"To contribute to the termination of the armed conflict, the consolidation of peace, socioeconomic development, the defense of national interests and the improvement of public and citizen security, through the maintenance of a Public Force

modern, strengthened, motivated and operational".

Strategic Objectives of the Policy 2015 - 2018

Based on the Strategic Scenario and the proposed objective, the Defense Sector has prioritized the following Strategic Objectives:

1. Contributing Force capabilities Public to the end of the conflict and the construction of peace

2. Guarantee higher and better levels of citizen security by strengthening citizen relations with the police

3. Contribute to the modernization of society linking the Defense Sector to the government interventions national for development

4. Combat new and early expressions of organized crime that threaten the security and transparent functioning of the State, using all the capabilities of the Public Force

5. Guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory, protecting national interests

6. Continuously transform and modernize the Defense Sector, as well as improve the education, welfare, moral and legal security as well as the financial, budgetary and contractual management of the Force public

7. Strengthen the international projection of Sector as a participant in the Foreign Policy established by the Government, through greater bilateral, triangular and multilateral cooperation with allied and strategic countries

8. Make available to the Colombian State the capacities of the Public Force to mitigate the effects of climate change, deal with natural disasters and protect ecosystems

9. Put the business capabilities of the Defense Sector at the service of national, commercial, industrial and agricultural development

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IV. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY

The sectoral development and actions by virtue of the identified strategic objectives are set forth below.

4.1. Contribute with the capacities of the Public Force to the end of the conflict and the construction of peace

The Public Force has been the main architect of peace in the country, technically supports the dialogue table and in the future will act as guarantor of the agreements reached. The process of ending the conflict and the transition from the conflict to peace requires the active participation of the Armed Forces as the main actor in the articulation of actions or inter-institutional processes, as well as in the containment and disarticulation of any threatens national security, while contributing to the construction and maintenance of an environment suitable for the full enjoyment of the rights of residents in the national territory

tional. Being ready for peace implies always being prepared for war; the Public Force will be the main guarantor of the peace that it has helped to build.

The Colombian State has carried out an intense effort to manage to adopt the necessary measures for the legal and material restitution of the lands to the dispossessed and displaced. This effort has implied joint, coordinated and inter-institutional work with various government entities at the national level, seeking to coordinate and articulate actions or processes that contribute to the achievement of the objectives defined in these areas. The accompaniment of the Public Force is essential to guarantee adequate security conditions for the victims. For this reason, the Defense Sector, through the Integrated Intelligence Center for Land Restitution (CI2RT) and its participation in the Local Operative Committees for the Restitution of Forcibly Dispossessed and Abandoned Lands (COLR), will continue to support this process.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Support for Reinsertion Programs are one of the priority issues on the agenda. The Ministry of Defense will work so that the individual and voluntary demobilization of the members of the Illegal Armed Groups continues as a national policy to reduce the number of these groups. The campaigns that are being carried out will be strengthened, focusing efforts in those regions where these groups concentrate their actions. Likewise, efforts will be made to intensify campaigns to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents, as well as adults, by Armed Groups Organized Outside the Law or Organized Crime Structures, developing actions with emphasis on prosecution, individualization and capture of the promoters and executors of these behaviors.

One of the most serious consequences of the armed conflict is the planting of Antipersonnel Mines and the presence of Improvised Explosive Devices. TO

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Through specialized Army and Navy units, work will be done to:

1. Organizationally strengthen the capacities for Humanitarian Demining and the deactivation of unexploded ordnance.

2. Carry out technical studies to identify the areas to intervene.

In the same way, and to complement and strengthen the Humanitarian Demining capacity that the Military Forces have developed, the joint efforts that have been carried out with the Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA) will continue to facilitate the work of civil organizations of Humanitarian Demining, seeking to maintain the leadership of the National Army, which is the institution with the greatest experience and capabilities to develop this complex task. Likewise, it will seek to continue complying with the demining standards established by the National Government, which guarantee the quality of this activity.

The respect and guarantee of Human Rights are transversal to the sectoral management areas and to the various activities of the Sector. For this reason the Minister The National Defense Department will continue to develop and fulfill the strategic objectives and lines of action defined in the "Comprehensive Policy on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law." Likewise, the necessary actions will continue to be implemented to strengthen the “Zero Tolerance” policy for Human Rights violations, the prevention of the violation of human rights

and training at all levels. In the same way, cooperation with the authorities will be strengthened.

courts and national and international organizations in cases of alleged violations of human rights or violations of IHL.

Within the framework of the post-conflict transition, the Ministry of Defense and the Public Force will contribute to the construction of the historical memory of the conflict. conflict, in coordination with the National Center for Historical Memory, with the purpose of presenting the sectoral vision on the development of events, actors and processes that gave shape to the confrontation that tore apart the social and institutional fabric of the country in the last fifty years. For this, there will be a human team with the necessary skills to carry out this task in an objective, professional and transparent manner, as well as the work groups that are required to carry out this task.

4.2. Guarantee higher and better levels of citizen security by strengthening citizen relations with the police

Coexistence and citizen security are differentiated although interdependent issues, which seek to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens against threats that compromise their dignity, personal security and that of their property, as well as against behaviors that threaten respect and obedience to the law and the norms of social behavior. The central objective for citizen security is to ensure that citizens can live together in an environment of peace and tranquility, in which neither their life, nor their property, nor their daily activities are violated by crime, seeking the Sector to offer security levels that approach the highest world standards.

Within the framework of prevention,

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solutions that do not come exclusively from the police sphere, but are part of a comprehensive response based on co-responsibility.

It will be necessary for the National Government to promote comprehensive and inter-institutional measures, as well as the promulgation of the new National Police and Coexistence Code. It will also be a priority to work on the formulation of a comprehensive and inter-institutional “National Program for Civic and Citizenship Education” that will be taught at the national, regional and local level. Likewise, the National Police will continue to implement the System of Prevention, Coexistence and Citizen Security (SPCSC). In this process, it will be especially important to continue the design and implementation of the "Binding Communication Strategy" of the National Police, which will allow the creation of a closer relationship between the National Police and the citizens.

In order to achieve better perception and increase effectiveness it will be necessary to reduce the affectation index in the main criminal modalities and high-impact crimes, such as theft in different modalities (especially cell phone theft), homicide, personal injuries, arms trafficking and human trafficking, through of sectoral plans. To this end, efforts will be concentrated on the areas most affected by prioritizing and targeting critical points (Hot Spots), as well as strengthening criminal investigation, intelligence, the qualification of captures, the redesign of the quadrants, the implementation of actionable quadrants for special interventions and the strengthening of capacities for monitoring and evaluation of operational actions. The reduction of homicide occupies a priority place in the sectoral goals and all efforts should be focused on this purpose.

Likewise, it will be necessary to strengthen the application of Territorial Management instruments, especially the "Comprehensive Citizen Security and Coexistence Plans", which are the main planning instrument for citizen security and coexistence in the country's departments and municipalities. Consequently, these Plans must contain strategies, lines of action, programs and projects whose purpose is to solve the problems of violence, crimes and misdemeanors, criminal and police, that affect citizens. In this sense, it will be essential for the National Police to strengthen the coordination, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities of the “Safe Departments and Municipalities - DMS” Program, seeking more effective work between the Police and the territorial authorities.

The strengthening and expansion of the support networks of the community, companies and unions will be fundamental tools for citizen security.

Regarding personnel, it will be necessary to continue the Police Strengthening by increasing the police personnel while strengthening the planning capacities of the surveillance service and improving the collection of georeferenced information on crimes, seeking to define critical areas in which special interventions will be planned and executed. It will be necessary to strengthen and adjust the "National Model of Community Surveillance by Quadrants - MNVCC" as a tool used to counteract crime and contravention rates.

Technology for Citizen Security will be one of the main tools to improve management. For this reason, the coverage, inter-institutional coordination and integration of the information systems will be expanded.

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Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance with the installation of new cameras at the sites
critics. For this, the current program of the Integrated Emergency and Security System (SIES) will be strengthened and given more coverage, seeking greater connectivity with private actors. The creation of a "Technical Coordination Board" will be promoted

between the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense and the National Police, which will be in charge of setting guidelines and standardization plans. Likewise, the Sector will seek to develop and take advantage of the use of applications and technologies to increase interaction between the community and the National Police for the benefit of better citizen security.

Finally, and within the framework of the fight against illegal economies that give shape to a wide spectrum of criminal activities carried out by organized crime structures, the National Police will strengthen coordination with other institutions.

such as the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, the Ministry of Justice or the political-administrative authorities, to articulate their actions and dismantle these criminal networks, placing special emphasis on the economic flows that occur there and that are what ensure the survival of the phenomenon beyond its members. In all the actions that the Sector will carry out under this objective, a special effort will be made to strengthen the penalties and judicialization, within the framework of the conspiracy to commit a crime, of the individuals or organizations involved in these criminal activities, in order to achieve greater forcefulness in actions.

4.3. Contribute to the modernization of society linking the Defense Sector to the government interventions national for development

The Ministry of Defense has actively participated through the use of its capacities in supporting programs that transcend military and police functions, since the Sector is an instrument of the economic and social development of the country. Thus, they seek to establish the necessary security conditions to facilitate the continuous and normal presence of the State, providing confidence for the development of the private initiative. In this way, it contributes to guaranteeing the irreversibility and sustainability of the security conditions together with a propitious environment for the entry of the state offer, as well as the economic and social development of the population.

In this sense, efforts will be made to strengthen the joint work capacities of the different units of the Public Force, together with the inter-institutional coordination and articulation of the Sector with the national and territorial entities that have responsibility for its implementation, as well as with governments and international organizations. and from the private sector, which can collaborate in the achievement of the outlined objectives. Especially, the capacities of the Military Engineers will be strengthened in order to continue with the execution of works of high strategic impact, thus contributing to the increase of the State presence in those areas of consolidation where there are greater needs and there is greater action. groups outside the law and organized crime. Likewise, the Comprehensive Action Strategy of the Military Forces oriented towards the civilian population will be developed and will seek to catalyze inter-institutional efforts that contribute to the

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consolidation of the territory, applying in its development internal and external communication strategies.

Science, Technology and Innovation (CTeI) are priority issues in the Defense Sector. For this reason, work will be done on initiatives such as the design and implementation of Sectoral Bets that respond to the projection of capacities of the Public Force in the medium and long term. Consolidation of support for the Public Force will be sought with the management of CTeI projects through the High Technology Corporation for Defense - CODALTEC and the management of intellectual property of the Defense Sector derived from CTeI projects developed by in entities such as Indumil, Cotectmar or Ciac, among others.

The protection and security of maritime and fluvial spaces will be a primary issue in the next four years. The Defense Sector has the capacity to serve as a motor for the development of the country through the protection of maritime and fluvial spaces, as well as the strengthening of aeromedical evacuation capacities, image taking, meteorological information and satellite information. Therefore, the Sector will work through the General Maritime Directorate (DIMAR) in the creation of the "National Comprehensive Maritime, Fluvial and Port Security System" and the "Maritime Strategy of the Colombian State" will be formulated and implemented. They will finally get stronger
the capabilities of the Military Forces to guarantee and integrate air medical evacuation capabilities in an agile and specialized manner for personnel wounded in combat, as well as for the transport of civilian personnel when required, likewise having a capacity that, when necessary requested, will allow responding to international commitments on the subject. Finally, the capacities of the sector will be used to support the implementation of the plans oriented to the construction of peace, where the national government so provides.

4.4. Combat new and early expressions of organized crime that threaten the security and transparent functioning of the State

Organized crime is one of the most important issues on the public security agenda and the Sector covers it under the category of Public Security, which includes actions aimed at guaranteeing security in the national territory and the protection of the civilian population. from the fight against the Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures. Due to the nature of the threats, the responses to them must be built based on the principles of co-responsibility and complementarity, as well as the joint, coordinated and articulated action of the Military Forces, the National Police and the political authorities. administrative, within the framework of close inter-institutional work. For this, the Ministry of Defense will work on the development of a constant regulatory update that allows for an adequate legal framework that allows the Public Force to act against the evolution of organized crime and criminal phenomena that affect the security of Colombians; as well as to guarantee the security of the members of the Public Force.

The Sector will concentrate its actions in this area in the fight against Illegal Armed Groups, Organized Crime Structures, drug trafficking, smuggling, criminal mining, extortion, terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure, migrant smuggling, human trafficking , terrorism, computer crimes and cyber attacks (Digital Security). In addition,

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It will seek to ensure that the individuals or organizations involved with organized crime are prosecuted within the framework of the conspiracy to commit a crime in order to achieve greater effectiveness in the actions carried out. A special effort will also be made to design and implement juridical or legal tools that facilitate the actions of the Military Forces against organized crime and criminal phenomena, as a complement to the military assistance already provided in the fight against these organizations.

The Fight against the Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime, in the transition towards peace implies the consolidation and increase of the results obtained up to now. It will be necessary

Carry out actions that allow the integrity of the national territory to be safeguarded, preventing any area of the country, and especially strategic areas, from being used by the remnants of the Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures as areas of withdrawal, survival, strengthening or transnational action.

For this, the control of the national territory will be strengthened based on differential and focused criteria, which will be based on the joint, coordinated and interagency work of the Military Forces, the National Police, the political-administrative authorities and other institutional actors. In addition, territorial control will be ensured by strengthening the

infrastructure and the operational, logistical, counterintelligence, staffing and training capabilities of the Military Forces and the National Police, together with efforts aimed at protecting the civilian population from the actions of the Armed Groups outside the Law or the organized crime. It will seek to create an intelligence articulation mechanism

joint, coordinated and combined dedicated exclusively to the neutralization of the structures of the

organized crime. Maintaining the foot of military force will be decisive for the maintenance of the necessary capacities in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the constitutional functions, as well as the transition towards peace.

The Public Force has achieved the dismantling of important Organized Crime Structures (ECO) with transnational and national reach. These organizations have been configured as regional and local gangs, in which drug trafficking, mining and extortion are the basis of their existence, developing a multi-criminal character in which they absorb all types of criminal manifestations and will continue to be the object of offensive actions. of the Public Force.

For this, the Sector will seek to guarantee the existence and full use of the capabilities required by the Public Force to face this type of criminal manifestations. The deployment strategy of the new National Policy Against Organized Crime must be executed and a comprehensive strategy focused on responding to each region will be launched. In this sense, the design of a differential operational model will be taken into account, aimed at affecting multi-crime, organized crime structures and the illegal economies that develop around this phenomenon, complemented by a territorial control model. that guarantees the dismantling of organized crime structures. The aforementioned actions are performed

They will have the full participation of the State, the Attorney General's Office and the political-administrative authorities.

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The Public Force will strengthen the joint, coordinated and inter-institutional operational approach for the development of a strategic concept that guarantees effective territorial control and a positive impact against multi-crime. In the fight against the

structures of Organized Crime, the development of differentiated actions adjusted to regional and local dynamics, as well as the disarticulation of the command structures of

these organizations. Finally, intelligence and criminal investigation against criminal cells will be strengthened seeking the accompaniment of the Prosecutor's Office and the political-administrative authorities. In rural areas, it will be necessary to work on strengthening the “Integrated Rural Security System - SISER”, as well as the Carabineros Directorate in order to strengthen the Police in this area, seeking to target state media. In the same way, it will seek to develop institutional strategies against specific criminal phenomena, contributing to prevention, territorial consolidation and interagency coordination in rural areas.

Although the country has made considerable progress in the fight against drug trafficking, this crime continues to be a priority for National Security and an important source of financing for Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime Structures. In order to improve the effectiveness in this fight, the Sector will work on the formulation and execution of new strategies that make it possible to deal with this issue in its components of supply, demand, money laundering and international cooperation, in a more coordinated, articulated, comprehensive and interinstitutional. In this sense, the Sector has defi

I have listed five strategies that it will develop to fight against drug trafficking:

1. Comprehensive eradication of illicit crops
2. Strengthening of comprehensive maritime, fluvial, air and land interdiction
3. Strengthening of the investigation, judicialization, extinction of the domain right and asset laundering
4. Comprehensive prevention in the production, trafficking, consumption of psychoactive substances and provocation of violent environments
5. International cooperation. These strategies will be carried out within the framework of the new Plan Inter of the Fight against Drug Trafficking, formulated by the Presidency of the Republic.

The fight against smuggling is a priority for the National Government due to the economic impact it generates and its related illegal activities.
For this reason, within the framework of the new anti-smuggling law, the capacities of the Fiscal and Customs Police (POLFA) will be strengthened in terms of personnel, professionalism, technological resources and endowment. Similarly, international cooperation will be expanded and improved with the support of the Foreign Ministry, especially for the exchange of information and operational coordination. New strategies and guidelines for the fight against contraband will also be formulated, framed in the new instruments of the National Government.

Criminal Mining is one of the main sources of financing for Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime. Given the complexity of the criminal structures that control this activity, fighting them demands a joint effort,

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coordinated and inter-institutional by the State.
For this reason, the technical spaces for articulation with other sectors and institutional collaboration will be consolidated to support efficient decision-making and the development of strategies. In the same way, within the framework of the new strategy to fight criminal mining, a proposal will be designed to strengthen the existing legal framework, which allows an effective action by the Public Force in the dismantling of the organizations that control this activity.

Colombia is an increasingly developed country in the digital age, and for this reason it is necessary to design a National Digital Security Strategy. It will seek to consolidate the Colombian Cyber Incident Response Group (ColCERT) as a coordinating entity on the subject, seeking compliance with the roles and competencies of the different entities and definition of coordination mechanisms. Likewise, it will be a priority to generate operational and criminal investigation capacities associated with digital security in the Sector, such as the creation of the Cybercrime Observatory and the Center for Command and Control, Communications and Coordination in Cybercrime and Computing (C4). from the police.

Terrorism, whether carried out by Illegal Armed Groups, Organized Crime Structures or other types of organizations or actors, continues to occupy a preponderant place on the sectoral agenda. The terrorist actions of the Illegal Armed Groups against the country's economic infrastructure have revealed the importance of the issue on the defense and security agenda. Due to the above, the protection of critical and economic infrastructure has become a priority area for the Public Force. Consequently how the “Special Operations Centers for the Protection of Infrastructure” (COPEI) will be strengthened, with means and personnel, and new ones will be activated where required. Also, seeking to strengthen preventive actions against terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure, the "Integrated Intelligence Center for Infrastructure - CI2 Infrastructure" will be implemented. Likewise, efforts will be intensified to consolidate the so-called government-industry mechanism, which has been created to facilitate permanent coordination and communication between the Public Force.

Finally, the prioritization of personal freedom will be promoted as the axis of the consolidation of the Rule of Law, seeking to develop flexible reaction capacities to face behaviors associated with kidnapping, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, forced disappearance, and the extortion.
For the above, the National Anti-Extortion Plan will be formulated and preventive and surveillance strategies will be developed and the strengthening of the Gaula, police and military groups will continue.

4.5. Guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory, protecting national interests

National Defense is the capacity of the State to counter external or internal threats that threaten the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory. As guarantors of them, the Military Forces have the constitutional obligation to protect them. In line with our tradition of respect for international law, non-aggression and international cooperation, the Sector will maintain a Credible, sustainable and sustainable Deterrence Capability within a strategic posture of active defense,

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that allows it to comply with the constitutional mandate that has been granted to it, as well as to respond to the different threats that may arise throughout the spectrum of the conflict.

A strategic posture of active defense implies the strengthening of the capacities of the General Command and the Military Forces to anticipate the structure, objectives and behavior of a threat, in order to implement a wide spectrum of actions that allow, from the strategic to the tactical, degrade it, weaken it, dilute it or redirect it before it can perform to its full potential. Under no circumstances can a defensive posture lead to the development of a passive attitude towards the risks or threats that the Sector faces. For this, the strengthening of its strategic capabilities will continue and investments will be made to maintain the existing strategic material in the Military Forces, as well as its modernization or repowering, along with acquisitions of systems that strengthen already existing capabilities, according to fiscal availability. .

The Sector will also seek to modernize and strengthen operational capabilities with equipment and systems that allow the country to maintain Forces
Flexible, modern and interoperable military in accordance with international standards, which guarantee the projection, deployment and maintenance of the force in the situations in which it is required, as well as in the defense of the borders in front of which it is sought.

It will improve strategic management capacities by formulating sectoral guidelines that ensure their protection. Likewise, command and control, special forces and capabilities related to joint intelligence will be strengthened, as well as the intelligence of each one of them.

the Forces, in order to generate strategic information that allows a timely response to potential or real threats.

Colombia occupies a privileged position on the American continent, which makes it a bi-oceanic country, a situation that gives it, on the one hand, projection towards the Pacific Basin and, on the other, provides direct access to all maritime dynamics.
ma of the Caribbean Sea. Thus the maritime borders of the country acquire strategic relevance due to the fact that commercial, economic and security factors converge in them, which are not only important for Colombia, but also have an impact on the regional environment. For this reason and in order to protect the interests of the Nation, the Defense Sector, through the General Maritime Directorate (DIMAR) and the Colombian Ocean Commission, will strengthen all activities aimed at administering, preserving and defending the territory marine, coastal and insular Colombian.

In this sense, the generation of scientific and technical knowledge that allows the use, sustainable use and strategic protection of the Colombian seas will continue. That is why the defense of national maritime interests on the borders
level should be aimed at the protection and safeguarding of the maritime territory, the ocean environment, sovereign rights for the exploration and exploitation of resources, the protection of submerged cultural heritage, marine scientific research, the free development of maritime trade and the neutralization of all illegal activities that occur at sea. For these reasons, the Ministry of Defense will seek to strengthen the capabilities of the Coast Guard and Comprehensive Maritime Security, with adequate risk management in pursuit of

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safeguard the integrity of the national territory and the development of maritime activities.

One of the strategies to implement in this line will be related to the strengthening of Power
Naval of the country, as well as with the continuous generation of scientific and technical knowledge that allows the sustainable use and the strategic protection of the seas. The National Navy will be sought to strengthen its capabilities to carry out special, surface, submarine, submarine surveillance, coast protection, force projection, electronic warfare, and fluvial security operations.

In the same way, actions will be carried out to develop a credible and sustainable Air Power, strengthening the missions of airspace control, air superiority, air attack, air defense, anti-aircraft defense, joint maneuver - coordination, electronic warfare. , air refueling, early warning and air transport. The Army will continue working to strengthen Land Power with its differential strengthening plan and under the concept of combined arms, in order to develop the necessary capabilities to carry out joint, combined, and coordinated operations, as well as special forces, air assault, ground deployment, surface fires, protection and mobility, with high standards of effectiveness, sustainability and flexibility. The capacity for joint action of land, sea and air power will be the cornerstone of the actions carried out by the Sector in the field of defense.

Finally, and being aware of the imminent threat that the world faces today in the cyber field, the MDN created the Joint Cybernetic Command (CCOC) in the General Command of the Military Forces, which will be the main instance for the development of cyber defense in the country.
In this context, the CCOC will continue to lead an identification and cataloging exercise for critical digital infrastructure, which, when it is attacked, will constitute a direct attack on national sovereignty. Additionally, the country's deterrent capacities in cyberspace will be strengthened, ensuring the use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

4.6. Continuously transform and modernize the Defense Sector, as well as improve education, well-being, morality and legal certainty, as well as the financial, budgetary and contractual management of the Public Force

One of the strategies implemented to deal with the conflict was the increase in the number of
men from the Public Force, who contributed to the great achievements in terms of security that are recognized by the country today. Consequently, the well-being of the Public Force is a central issue on the sectoral agenda and will seek to contribute to strengthening the quality of life of uniformed personnel and their families, in order to raise their morale, their commitment and their performance. in the work and personal spheres.

The rights acquired by the personnel of the Public Force in areas such as health and pensions are guaranteed, have never been at risk and are not going to diminish, being necessary to take into account that in a new situation the new members of the Military Forces or The National Police will acquire different rights that will continue to be firmly protected. The sector will continue to strengthen the Plan
Comprehensive Wellness.

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The increase in the personnel of the Public Force obliges the sector to expand coverage in all welfare services, but in particular health and rehabilitation. For this reason, the Plan points to the maintenance of the special regime and the consolidation of a Health System for the Military Forces.

sustainable, efficient, opportune and effective tasks and National Police in the attention to the uniformed and their beneficiaries. This will be achieved through a series of restructurings that seek user satisfaction, by improving their quality indicators, recovering financial sustainability, and developing a health care model in accordance with the specific needs of uniformed officers and their families.

Members of the Armed Forces and the National Police assume special responsibilities in the fulfillment of their mission and face a high risk to defend the security of the country and its citizens. This is why the sector is going to focus on the Comprehensive Rehabilitation approach that includes two phases: One of functional rehabilitation that is oriented to the medical recovery and of the affected physical functionalities; and another for inclusive rehabilitation that works for the social, family and labor recovery of the Public Force personnel with disabilities, based on the development of capacities that allow them to structure a new life project.

In a complementary manner and in compliance with the guidelines of the Disability Policy of the
Security and Defense Sector and related regulations, actions will be developed for the start-up of the Directorate for the Rehabilitation Center In

inclusive - DICRI, which will be in charge of the proper implementation of the inclusive rehabilitation model

through the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center (CRI),

Likewise, work will be done on the creation of alliances and cooperation schemes with the private sector to consolidate the processes of education and social and labor inclusion in the CRI.

Within the dimensions of the well-being and morale of the uniformed, there is also the issue of owning a home as a fundamental axis to improve the quality of life. Increasing access to housing translates into greater stability in the family dynamics of the member of the

Public force. In the same way, increasing the means for our personnel with disabilities or the beneficiaries of the deceased to obtain housing contributes to the development of the new life plan of these people and their family nucleus.

The Security and Defense sector will consolidate efforts to increase access to decent housing for Public Force personnel. The strategies will be aimed at developing the following initiatives: The Sustainability Plan of the Military and Police Housing Promotion Fund (CAJA HONOR), the development of alliances with the Ministry of City and Territory Housing and the Ministry of Agriculture and Development Rural, in order to manage housing subsidies for servicemen with disabilities and beneficiaries who have not been covered by the CAJA HONOR Solidarity Fund. Likewise, the necessary procedures will be carried out so that the population of regular soldiers and marines, high school auxiliaries wounded in combat in acts of service and with disabilities can also access these programs.

Likewise, the Ministry of National Defense has been working on the structuring and presentation of a Bill to pay homage and grant benefits to members of the Public Force; and in

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the Sanction and Implementation of the regulatory decree of law 1699 of 2013, which aims to: Guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the members of the Public Force who were disabled in the fulfillment of the mission and the relatives of those who died on the occasion of active service, through the granting of benefits that provide them with a better quality of life and material equality in development of the principles contained in the Political Constitution.

Bearing in mind that part of the professional development of members of the Public Force implies giving them the tools in terms of training and clear processes for managing their professional career within the Force; projects will be promoted that seek to align the Educational System of the Public Force and the Human Talent Management System. In this way, the existing gaps in professionalization, relevance and quality of the education received by the men and women of the Public Force will be covered.

In order to guarantee the right to defense of members of the Public Force, the Specialized Technical Defense Fund (FONDETEC) will represent them in a timely and uninterrupted manner before disciplinary, ordinary criminal and/or special instances such as the Military Criminal Justice , in accordance with the policies of the highest administrative body, which is the Steering Committee. The foregoing, as long as the misdemeanor or crime has been committed in the exercise of the constitutional mission assigned to the Public Force or on the occasion of it.

The Technical and Specialized Defense System of the members of the Public Force will have coverage in throughout the national territory gradually and progressively, in accordance with the criteria determined for this purpose by the Steering Committee. Additionally and in

In accordance with the current context, the guarantees of the members of the Public Force will be ensured regarding the instruments of transitional justice, in accordance with the powers and functions assigned to the Fund. The commitment and sacrifice of the men and women of the Public Force is widely recognized throughout the national territory. With the purpose of To improve the well-being of uniformed personnel who, in acts of bravery, risk their physical integrity and as a consequence suffer some decrease in their working capacity, the Ministry of National Defense will seek to affirm, within the available fiscal framework, the Disability pension originated in combat or meritorious acts of service.

In the field of modernization and transformation, since 2011 the Defense Sector has been immersed in a transformation process to consolidate modern and efficient armed forces. Within the framework of this process, it is expected, on the one hand, to strengthen the capacities of the Armed Forces to continue fulfilling their constitutional mandate and, on the other, to carry out humanitarian, development, diplomacy and support missions for environmental protection. environment, as well as attention to natural disasters. The sector

will work in the medium term to have more effective, flexible, adaptable and sustainable Military Forces based on the strengthening of joint operation capacity, as well as the construction of a new balance between personnel (mass) and combat power - technology.

The Ministry of Defense has been leading the design year and the implementation of a Capacity Planning model. In order to consolidate the flexible, timely and efficient use of capabilities and their projection, the Ministry of Defense will work in

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the design and implementation of a Capacity Monitoring System (SMC) and the development of tools and methodologies that contribute to its management.

Within the capacity planning process, Human Capital is one of the central factors. For this reason, the Talent Management System
Human must identify the existing gaps and generate the action plan in the medium and long term to have the quantity and quality of men and women that are needed, covering the life cycle of the personnel within the organization. Likewise, the professionalization of the members of the Public Force will continue to be promoted, promoting higher education at postgraduate levels and continuing education in the best national and foreign universities, at the same time that it will seek to develop skills in the management of one or more foreign languages, aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Public Force.

With respect to the Sector's internal financial, budgetary and contractual management processes, in contractual matters it will lead the policy of transparency in contracting in order to provide internal guidelines on anti-corruption matters.
It will also work to be a national leader in the use of electronic tools, dynamic fi nancial and contracting models, and the implementation of framework agreements with Colombia Compra Eficiente. Additionally, an administrative and financial restructuring project will be formulated for the management, liquidation and control of the military compensation quota. In the same way, it is necessary to evaluate the administrative and financial procedure related to the sale and control of arms.
Likewise, the Sector will work to strengthen its capacity working with the Congress of the Republic through actions that allow the construction and management of a legislative agenda that contributes to the achievement of the sectoral objectives.

The Sector will place special emphasis on promoting actions aimed at strengthening measures of trans transparency with the purpose of preventing and counteracting practices such as bribery, embezzlement, influence peddling, abuse of functions, conflicts of interest or illicit enrichment, among others, understood in accordance with the provisions of Transparency International . To this end, the Sector's disciplinary code will be promoted, which will make it possible to deal with this and other problems that may negatively affect the sector's management or the signing of contracts.

Likewise, within the framework of the Modernization and Transformation Plan, the Sector will continue with the process of implementing the Expenditure Sustainability initiative, which seeks to guarantee adequate financing of the defense and security policy, as well as the projection of the Forces. In this way, it is intended that through a planned allocation of available resources, sustainable defense capabilities are produced in the medium and long term, where the strategy must determine the budget and not the other way around, the budget is child of the strategy, not the child strategy of the budget.

Finally, with the methodological tools already developed, such as capacity-based planning, unit costing, life cycle cost calculation, personnel and equipment cost projections, cost efficiency and program budgeting, among others, the Sector will develop the 2018 - 2022 plan by capacities, framed within

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the mission areas and the budget programs that are being reviewed today with the National Planning Department.

4.7. Strengthen the international projection of the Sector as a participant in the Foreign Policy established by the government, through greater bilateral, triangular and multilateral cooperation with allied countries

Colombia has decisively contributed to international peace and stability through its participation in International Missions and Peace Operations with its Armed Forces. The Ministry of
The defense will seek for the Public Force to continue participating in international missions in order to strengthen ties with more modern military forces and professionals, as well as forging alliances that contribute to strengthening national capacities, as well as national and regional defense.
Interoperability Exercises with the Armed Forces of other countries seek to increase the operational and tactical capabilities of the Public Force, as well as promote greater integration in joint and combined operations. For this reason, the Colombian Public Forces will seek to continue participating in this type of exercises to contribute to the process of improving the standards and capacities necessary to continue participating in international missions.

The Defense Sector has also identified as ob
objective to forge alliances with international organizations. Thus, for the Sector it will be essential to strengthen cooperation with multilateral organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Interpol or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, among others. It above, not only from the perspective of seeking to strengthen the Public Force, but also to achieve greater effectiveness in the fight against transnational organized crime and other threats. It will also seek to raise the standards
operational resources of the Public Force, as well as adopting best practices from more modern armies or police forces.

Participation in these multilateral scenarios will serve to consolidate a leadership position at the regional level, become a provider of cooperation, share experiences and advance in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Sector will also seek to create a Joint Integrated and Coordinated Center for Peace Operations, which will be the response to the efforts made by our country in pursuit of the maintenance of international peace and to deepen international cooperation, seeking likewise the improvement of national capacities.

Dialogue and Bilateral Sectoral Cooperation have also been deepening with an increasing number of countries with which the need to work in a coordinated manner in security and defense matters is shared to counter common threats. For this reason, the Defense Sector will work to achieve a more solid bilateral relationship with border countries and other countries considered strategic, through the signing of new agreements or the implementation of the commitments contemplated in instruments already in force. In the development of cooperation, the Defense Sector has worked to build a Triangular Cooperation scheme and will continue working with its strategic allies to provide cooperation under this modality to third countries. Within this framework, the Sector will seek to increase

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its presence and cooperation in Central America and the Caribbean, strengthening regional cooperation.

Taking into consideration that most of the country's international trade is carried out by sea and therefore an adequate maritime and fluvial projection benefits economic development. In this sense, work will be done to achieve the promulgation of the “Marine, Fluvial and Coastal Territory Framework Law” while participation in combined operations will be strengthened. Finally, and taking into account the voyage of the ship ARC 20 de Julio to the Antarctic territory, it will continue to be present in Antarctica seeking to have the country admitted as a consultative member of the "Antarctic Treaty" and will continue to support the development of the Colombian Antarctic Program (PAC).

4.8. Make available to the Colombian State the capacities of the Public Force to mitigate the effects of climate change, attend to natural tailors, protect ecosystems and the environment

The importance of natural resources, the environment and climate change not only lies in the fact that they constitute a strategic asset of the nation, but also that their improper exploitation constitutes a financing mechanism for Armed Groups by Outside the Law and organized crime, promoting situations of social, environmental and economic crisis in various

zones.
In the Political Constitution of 1991, the defense of natural resources and the environment is one of the main objectives recognized by the Colombian State, taking into account that these risks compromise the current quality of life and that of our descendants. Likewise, the United Nations Organization has defined three dimensions
of sustainable, environmental, economic and social development, which are recognized and taken as a reference by Colombia.

Therefore, the Public Force is here to support the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, flora and fauna, while at the same time it has the task of ensuring throughout the national territory the protection, defense and care of resources. renewable natural resources, the environment and the effects of climate change, thus providing the necessary support to the competent environmental authorities in compliance with the regulations issued, in order to protect the natural heritage of the nation as part of national sovereignty.

Within the constitutional duties of the State, the need to ensure the conditions that allow citizens to enjoy the right to a healthy environment prevails, having to protect the Nation's natural reserves, water sources, biodiversity and the integrity of the environment, which require planning that guarantees the use of natural resources, in order to achieve the desired sustainable development, which allows us to satisfy our present needs and those of future generations.

Thus, by complying with missionary and constitutional actions, the Public Force will continue working on the protection of biodiversity and the environment as strategic assets of the nation, while contributing to mitigating the impacts of climate change. and will improve the sector's environmental management processes. Likewise, the sectorial actions will allow to neutralize the activities

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generated by drug trafficking, criminal mining and terrorism, thereby reducing the environmental impact generated by these criminal activities in the natural environment and macro-ecosystems.

In this way, in close coordination and articulation with the respective environmental authorities, the Defense Sector will work jointly on environmental security, supporting operations that prevent the deterioration of natural wealth, assuming a priority sectoral commitment, which will guarantee compliance with current regulations, framed in the strategic objectives and environmental plans of the Forces and entities of the sector.

Likewise, the Sector will seek quality certifications for the Defense and Forces Business Social Group, in environmental issues. Finally, the Sector will formulate the "Environmental Policy of the Sector Defense" and will guide its work to support environmental authorities to prevent, respond, control and mitigate environmental pollution and exercise real and effective control in exploitation areas and natural resource traffic corridors. before above, it will be achieved through the deployment of the Public Force in areas rich in natural resources and traffic corridors of these, as well as through the strengthening of surveillance and territorial control capacities.

In terms of risk management, Colombia is a country exposed to the frequent occurrence of Disasters of Natural Origin, due to its geographical, climatic, topographical and geological characteristics. This may imply situations of social destabilization, causing human, material, economic or environmental damage or loss, altering the normal operating conditions of the society. For this reason, the Sector plans to strengthen its capabilities in the fields of search and rescue, firefighting, tsunami warning, and aero-medical transport.

With the promulgation of Law 1523 of 2012 "By which the National Disaster Risk Management Policy is adopted and the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) is established and other provisions are issued", the spectrum to deal with risk management in a comprehensive way, promoting the coordination of the public, private and community sectors. In this way, the Defense and Security Sector articulates with the SNGRD, promoting support actions in each of the disaster risk management processes, making use of sectoral capacities in coordination with the other authorities of the System. for such

Finally, the challenges of the Sector in the future will be oriented to implement the Sector Policy for Disaster Risk Management, adopting the strategies that allow contributing to the fulfillment of the six objectives proposed therein.

A joint and coordinated structure will be developed for disaster response, which will allow gathering and articulating the capacities of the Military and Police Forces under the same operational command that contributes effectively to disaster management and response and its support to the recovery. It will also seek to create opportunities for international cooperation aimed at strengthening the ca technical and operational capacity of the sector in the matter. The recognition of these challenges and the construction of adequate responses to them will allow the Sector to effectively support the National Disaster Risk Management System. As for the ……..

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knowledge of the risk, the General Maritime Directorate (DIMAR) will advance in the efforts to know the threats caused by tsunami events and other extreme meteorological phenomena, which allow the implementation of risk reduction measures in the municipalities located on the Caribbean and Peaceful. The Air Force will continue to carry out its volcanological and meteorological surveillance work, while the Military Forces and the National Police will continue to support dissemination actions on the existence, scope and dimension of the risk.

Likewise, regarding risk reduction, the Military Forces, the National Police and the Colombian Civil Defense, prior coordination with the national, regional and local authorities, will support corrective intervention by promoting efforts related to the execution of mitigation works. Finally, in the face of disaster management, the Public Force, articulated with the capacity-based planning work and in coordination with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management - UNGRD, will strengthen institutional capacities, means and equipment with which that count to timely respond to emergencies or disasters in the national territory, as well as to participate in the reconstruction work of affected sites

by natural disasters. In the same way, they will remain trained and qualified so that, if required, international support can be provided at the regional level, complying with international standards that require professional and effective assistance.

4.9. Put at the service of national development, with commercial, industrial and agricultural defense business capabilities

The Defense Sector currently has a strong Defense Social and Business Group (GSED), made up of 19 companies. The Defense Social and Business Group has had income of $7 trillion pesos and profits in 2014 for more than $180,000 million pesos, while it has made exports for more than $30,000 million. Under the Defense Social and Business Group, the Colombian Aeronautical Industry Corporation (CIAC) is manufacturing the T-90 training aircraft, a Colombian aircraft. The Science and Technology Corporation for the Development of the Naval, Maritime and Fluvial Industry (COTECMAR) is manufacturing three new coastal patrol vessels.

Based on these notable achievements, the challenge of achieving a more competitive and modern GSED has been identified to adequately support the Public Force and the national industry, seeking to convert the CSED into a Holding Company.

In order to strengthen the GSED, entities must modernize their processes, structures, and personnel plants to make them more efficient and competitive. In order to achieve a more competitive Defense Social and Business Group - GSED that allows adequate support for the development of the Public Force and contributes to national development, the entities that make up the group and its corporate center must strengthen their strategic model and government, reviewing the relevance of the legal nature and composition, where appropriate. For the same purpose, entities must modernize their processes, structures and staff. Likewise, the actions of the companies will be guided by the

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principles of self-sufficiency, good corporate governance, modernization, technology and transparency.

Within the framework of the modernization of the GSED, the reform of the Logistics Agency of the Military Forces will have priority, ensuring its specialization and strengthening of contractual management in the efficient supply of food and fuel goods and services. The Ministry of Defense will lead the design and implementation of a competitiveness policy for the technological and industrial base, in coordination with the national government, based on the principles of transparency, quality and efficiency, which will guide the strengthening of competitive capacity. . This is how the Defense Sector must continue to develop its defense and security technological and industrial base, ensuring competitive conditions and expanding its markets.

The Colombian defense industry displays a varied and growing exportable offer; For this reason, the Sector will seek to build alliances and projects together with other countries, as well as integrate the material and services with the transfer of knowledge, in accordance with the requirements of each country. The foregoing, in order to contribute to the strengthening of capacities to fight against various types of threats and national production. Finally, the Sector will seek to explore the possibility of making alliances with other sectors of the national economy.

nal, that allow supporting the development of strategic sectors of national life in areas such as commercial, industrial or agricultural, seeking to generate multiplier effects that help improve the economic conditions of the country.

The sector will continue to contribute Satena's capabilities to national development, providing air transport of personnel and cargo to areas with an interest in social development, key to building peace.

In this way, the Defense and Security Policy for the New Colombia 2015 - 2018 includes the vision and actions that will be implemented by the Defense Sector, within the framework of the identified strategic objectives, facing the different challenges that must be face in the fields of defense and security in the next four years. Depending on the new reality that the country is experiencing, the actions undertaken by the Military Forces and the National Police at all times are focused on bus

car contribute to ending the conflict weapon
do, the consolidation of peace, socioeconomic development and the defense of national interests, as well as the improvement of public and citizen security and greater well-being for its members.

The Defense Sector will not decline in its will to
move forward, with courage, determination and courage, to build the country we long for, in peace, with greater equity and better education.

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