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National Defense Policy - directives period 2020-2025

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National Defense Policy approved for the period 2020-2025

NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

DIRECTIVES - PERIOD 2020 - 2025

Introduction

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In February 2010, Law 18,650 called the “National Defense Framework Law” was approved. (LMDN), norm that created the National Defense System and that defined its components: a) the Executive Branch, b) the Legislative Branch and c) the National Defense Council (CODENA). In the later regulation of the latter, it was foreseen that in the first year of each government the National Defense Policy Directives would be formulated”. (Dec.147/013, art. 2 literal g) whose first version was prepared during the government administration 2010 - 2015 (Decree 105/014).

On this occasion and in compliance with the provisions of these regulations, the National Defense Policy corresponding to the period 2020-2025 is presented, which renders null and void and replaces the previous version emanating from Decree 105/014.

The National Defense Policy is a public policy and as such can be defined as "[....] any action that is carried out from the legitimate state authority and that has as a regular peculiarity that it seeks a certain level of continuity and coherence, although it may consist, in certain circumstances, in isolated decisions and followed by their corresponding compliance”. (Aguilar Villanueva, 1992)

From a global perspective and in accordance with international regulations, the Defense Policy adheres to the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Charter of the Organization of American States.

At the internal level, these principles are reinforced in the LMDN, in its article 3, where it is established that the National Defense Policy must comply “[….] with the general principles of domestic law and international law, in coordination with the policy outside of the State; and respect, especially, the principles of self-determination of peoples, preservation of peace, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, peaceful settlement of disputes, and cooperation between States. Diplomatic action is established as the first instrument for conflict resolution.”

This same law, in its article 1, defines National Defense as the set of civil and military activities aimed at preserving the sovereignty and independence of our country, to preserve the integrity of the territory and its strategic resources, as well as peace. of the Republic, within the framework of the Constitution and laws; contributing to generate the conditions for the present and future social well-being of the population.

With regard to actions in the field of Defense, the LMDN adheres, in its article 4, to the exercise of the right to self-defense, reserving the “[….] recourse of the use of force in cases of military aggression, without prejudice to exercise all the dissuasive and preventive means that are appropriate”.

Based on the aforementioned standards, this document aims to define the National Defense Policy Directives for the five-year period 2020-2025. Within the methodological process for its formulation, the components inherent to any Defense Policy were defined and aligned, namely:

1. An overview of the main threats at the Global and Regional level.
2. Updated conceptual definitions in Security and Defense matters.
3. The determination of three levels of Objectives, aligned from the most general to the most particularly in matters of National Defense.

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4. The definition of Threats that hinder and endanger the achievement of those Goals.

Once these components were described and defined, a process of joint analysis of them was carried out, in order to assess the most efficient and effective way to meet the Objectives and safeguard them from Threats. For this, the document arrives at its final task, defining two major Strategic Guidelines, which reflect a great "Defensive Paradigm" that guides and directs the Directives themselves, prepared as a result of the previous process and appropriate to the means and resources of the State. available.

Regarding its format, the What to Do with which each Directive is defined in a numeral, is added Who should do it, assigning, in this way, specific responsibilities for its compliance.

By way of final conclusion, the document does not elaborate on geopolitical considerations and the construction of scenarios, its own task and foreseen in the future drafting of a Defense White Paper.

II.- World situation

Rehearsing a current analysis of International Security runs the risk of falling into omissions or simplifications, given the complexity of the assessments that the actors of the international system must make when designing their security and defense strategies.

To this multiplicity of factors must be added the appearance of the COVID 19 pandemic, with the potential to accelerate processes that degrade global security, through the weakening of economies, the increase in mistrust between nations, or the simple use of the situation by actors who intend to improve their regional or global strategic position.

Within this context, the world today is expressed in a growing dispersion of power, which, while maintaining traditional supremacies, is witnessing the appearance of emerging powers with the capacity to influence their strategic areas of interest, within a process favored by significant changes in the geopolitical reality, and by the cheap access to technology and weapons of various kinds, which fuels a growing arms race.

Added to this are non-state, independent or "proxy" actors, who operate on specific objectives, in alliance with state actors or carriers of their own action agenda, with the capacity to maintain latent conflicts through specific armed actions or to mutate towards conflicts between states.

Within this scheme, the terrorist threat remains fully valid, having deepened its diversification and decentralization, in relation to the organizational format that gave rise to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. This change is expressed by an increase in the number of mother organizations. , and its affiliates across the globe, whose tactical independence allows them to increase their ability to challenge, replace or eliminate the state's monopoly on legitimate violence.

As an additional and no less important actor, operating in many cases with terrorism, drug trafficking is particularly projected, acting within organized crime networks and providing financing for their activities. From various sources, it operates in a network format favored by globalization processes, which allow it to shorten distances and

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times, through nodes from which limited centralized strategic planning is exercised, with highly efficient tactical decentralization.

This complex reality occurs in a context of interaction of actors, who activate strategies and develop tactics, under a new paradigm characterized by a) the hybridity of threats and b) the glocality in terms of their area of operation and incidence.

The first refers to the diversity of methods, procedures and tools that, combined, offer a much broader menu of options in relation to past times; what has come to be called a "multimodal war."

Its actions can be expressed in different planes: the military (in conventional or non-conventional format), the economic, the legal, the cybernetic, the communicational and the media.

Its tools are multiple: interference and electronic attacks of the most diverse nature against critical infrastructures, the use of social networks and large media as a way of influencing public opinion and corruption directed at decision makers at different levels. of politics, are only some modalities through which this threat is expressed.

The glocal begins from a conflict between close actors, but interconnected with others of greater importance at a global level. Within this logic; the greater the number of participants, the lower the probability of conflict resolution and the greater the probability of their expansion, as well as the greater the degree of uncertainty in relation to their end.

Another factor of significant incidence in the security agenda at a global level is the impact on Human Security. Food and water shortages, failed states, economic crises, endless conflicts and increasingly recurring environmental disasters are some of the threats that produce large-scale humanitarian crises, starting with massive migrations and entire displaced populations, where the violation of human rights is constant, particularly among the most vulnerable populations: usually women and children.

Within this dimension, the global expansion of the COVID 19 pandemic has significantly expanded the responsibilities of States, and is having consequences that go beyond what is strictly sanitary, affecting - through the economic recession - broad social layers.

Finally, the growing number of actors with greater relative power, the potential expansion of local conflicts in different ways, the diversification and decentralization of terrorist organizations, the exponential growth of transnational crime and the hybridity of the methods used, all this added to the crisis. global scope, determine that Defense Policies and Strategies must be designed from a multidimensional approach.

III.- Regional situation

Regarding Defense Policies at the regional level, in recent years there has been the de facto dissolution of UNASUR and its South American Defense Council (CDS),

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organisms that were created on the ideological affinity and not on the real community of regional interests.

Although the CDS had unanimous support at the time of its creation, not all the countries that formed it materialized their support with the same intensity. In fact, its disappearance from the regional scene was due, to a large extent, to different conceptions and priorities in terms of security among its members.

As of today, the region is witnessing a constant evolution and expansion of organized crime and drug trafficking, which forces the design of new scenarios in terms of threat assessment and a discussion on the scope of Security and Defense, concepts that during the twentieth century were clearly separated, and today they are presented as two sides of the same coin.

Organized crime in the region has the same characteristics as those mentioned in the previous section: that is, its power of globalization and hybridization as a threat, depending on the available means and the methods used.

This supranational power obtains a comparative advantage due to the network structure through which it operates, much faster than the necessary cooperation between States that, internally, face the difficulties of updating threats and means, through Security and Defense Policies. whose scope exceeds the classic versions of the last century.

Consequently, its firepower in terms of available weapons, its ability to displace and replace the State in some areas, its power of coercion by threat or assassination, its appeal to corruption to influence politics, justice or in security institutions, as well as their operational flexibility, have placed these criminal organizations among the highest priorities in terms of Security and Defense of the countries.

In close ties with these organizations, the terrorist networks are related to those who complement an operation that is not restricted only to the old provision of mutual security, but is embedded within a framework that includes other criminal forms, such as money laundering. and the consolidation of safe areas for their concealment or action.

This "win-win" strategy allows both organizations to grow and operate based on their goals. For organized crime, this means expanding its field of action, expanding its business in volume and territory. For terrorism, the formation of local networks that ensure its actions, its financing and the planning of its activities towards any part of the world.

Another level of threats is given by the affectation of natural resources due to the increase in adverse effects of the climate, or by the activity of the human being; actions that have the potential to affect the principle of sustainable development, based on production levels that do not imply their extinction in the future.

Nor is the region immune to the health crisis caused by COVID 19, which is subject to the same considerations indicated in the previous section. Particularly on impact

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on the most vulnerable sectors, a situation that will continue to occur in the face of the uncertainty of a pandemic with an uncertain end.

This complex reality, described at a global and regional level, exposes the variety of threats that States must face, designing Security and Defense policies that address the traditional exercise of sovereignty in the different areas of strategic interest - terrestrial, maritime, aerospace. and cyberspace – simultaneously with the multidimensional protection of people and the society they comprise.

IV.- The role of Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy constitutes one of the fundamental pillars for National Defense, and in the case of Uruguay it has proven to be a prestigious hallmark in its relationship with the world.

Considered within its political system, and with few exceptions, Foreign Policy has been the result of broad consensus, which has become visible in the unconditional adherence to the general principles of Domestic Law and International Law, namely: the self-determination of the peoples, the preservation of peace, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes and cooperation between States.

From the point of view of international security, Uruguay has reaffirmed these principles through its long contribution to peace missions at the global level, and in its recent participation as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Within this tradition, Uruguay has no enemies in the international arena and as the constitution states: it is free and independent from any foreign power, forcing itself that all differences that arise be decided by arbitration or other peaceful means.

In this way, foreign policy becomes the first bastion of deterrence, complemented by the disposition of all its human, material and spiritual forces, devoted to National Security and Defense.

V.- Security and Defense

The evolution of Security and Defense in the last quarter of a century has acquired greater complexity, directly related to its limits and the allocation of means for its implementation.

Its previous historical reference was given in the State and materialized in the division between the internal and international planes, defining responsibilities and assigning missions to different state actors, depending on the level considered.

This subdivision remains in full force. However, in the current scenario, where crime is organized and transits beyond borders, there is an interdependence and competition between Security and Defense, which makes it impossible to consider them as compartments.
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Added to this, Security, understood as the condition of being protected from threats, was extended to the field of Human Security, a concept coined by the United Nations (UNDP - 1994) and adopted by the Security Declaration of the Americas (Mexico 2003).).
In both instances, new dimensions are incorporated that make the Protection of People and Society, adding the State as a reference for Security.

This determined that the insurance condition exceeded the criminal and military field, going on to include events such as pandemics, famines and any emergency situation that human beings go through in a given society, with the consequent impact on Human Security and as such in society as a whole.

The measures taken to counteract these threats are framed within the concept of "civil protection" and are aligned with one of the defined objectives of the National Defense: the well-being of the population. (LMDN art. 1).

Just as Security is defined by the condition of being protected against all threats, Defense does so through the actions carried out to contribute to this multidimensional security.

For both Security and Defense, the main concern is the threat, understood as any action, element or hostile situation, intentional or unintentional, that potentially or real affects security in its different dimensions.

It corresponds to the National Defense Policy to determine the threats, and to the National Defense Council (CODENA), the subsequent ordering and constant updating of the probability of occurrence of each one of them.

However, its determination does not respond to an isolated elaboration in itself. On the contrary, it is framed within a strategic process that must consider, a priori, the object to be defended and the ways in which its defense will materialize according to a given situation and the available means.

From a comprehensive level, this strategic process begins with a precise definition and alignment of Vital National Interests, State Strategic Objectives and National Defense Objectives, followed by the definition and analysis of those Threats that endanger, or prevent their achievement.

As a final step, the National Defense Policy in compliance with Law 18,650 (National Defense Framework Law) and Dec.147/013, art. 2 literal g, (CODENA Organization and Operation Regulations), develops the Strategic Guidelines and their corresponding Directives, where the actions to be taken and those responsible for executing them are determined.

VI.- Vital national interests

National interests represent the highest priority of a nation in relation to its survival, development, growth, and well-being of its population. Due to their condition as such, they are permanent over time, which requires a broad political agreement.

A.- They are defined as Vital National Interests

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1. The Democratic-Republican form of government and the Rule of Law.
2. Sovereignty and National Independence.
3. The territorial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace integrity of the country.
4. The integrity of its strategic resources.
5. The Security and Defense of the State.
6. The Peace of the Republic.
7. Life, Liberty and other DD. HH of its inhabitants.
8. Social Welfare.

VII.- Strategic Objectives of the State

The defense of the Vital Interests of the State, finds its first level of protection in its Strategic Objectives, which if not achieved, or if their realization is endangered, will jeopardize the achievement of those.

A.- The following are defined as Strategic Objectives of the State:

1. Maintain the territorial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace integrity of the country 2. International Insertion and Hemispheric Integration.
3. Protection of the population in emergency situations.
4. The development of the country and the materialization of Human Security in all its orders.
5. The promotion of Democracy in the hemisphere.
6. Protection of the environment.
7. The protection of renewable and non-renewable strategic resources.
8. The presence in the Antarctic Continent.

VIII.- The National Defense Objectives.

The objectives of the National Defense Policy derive from the Vital National Interests and the Strategic Objectives of the State. Its formulation is aligned with the previous ones, and is decisive in the implementation of the National Defense itself.

The orientation that governs them is subordinated to strict compliance with the general principles of internal law, international law, the preservation of peace, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes and mutual cooperation between the State.

Likewise, they respond to a holistic vision of National Defense that places People, Society and the State as reference objects of Security.

A.- The National Defense Objectives are defined as:

1. Ensure the sovereignty of the State in the terrestrial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace spaces.

2. Guarantee the Peace of the Republic as well as strict compliance with the Constitution and its Laws.
3. Ensure the strategic alignment between Foreign Policy and National Defense.

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4. Contribute to generating the conditions for Human Security and the social well-being of the population.
5. Deepen relations of cooperation and mutual trust with hemispheric and extra-continental countries, through participation in international treaties signed by the country.
6. Contribute to the protection of the environment and guarantee the protection of renewable and non-renewable strategic natural resources.
7. Participate in missions abroad within the framework of organizations and treaties international in which the State is a party; for defensive, humanitarian, stabilization or peacekeeping and preservation purposes.

IX.- Threats

The achievement of National Defense objectives may be hindered by events that affect the security of Individuals, Society and the State. In all cases, the subject or phenomenon causing this risk, whatever its origin or condition, constitutes a threat.

A.- Classification of threats:

1. Violation of our terrestrial, maritime, aerospace or cyberspace sovereignty. This threat covers a wide spectrum of actions, which in a real or potential way, represent an aggression or intrusion on some of the strategic resources and sovereign spaces: aerospace, maritime, terrestrial and electronic. The defense of sovereignty must include measures that prevent the realization of this threat in its most diverse forms of materialization.
2. Terrorism: separately or in conjunction with organized crime, this threat is not limited exclusively to the specific act of the attack itself. Its planning, financing, transfer of weapons, explosives, movement of people, its information and intelligence activities and its ability to be linked to other forms of crime, are all actions that can be carried out without any limitation of distances. Therefore, this threat cannot be assessed exclusively from the probability of the occurrence of a terrorist act, but from its broadest conception.

3. Organized crime: Globalization processes have expanded the ability to actions of criminal organizations beyond their places of origin. Within this category, today various forms of crime come together that frequently act in coordination. Money laundering and terrorist financing, human trafficking and trafficking, smuggling, arms trafficking and drug trafficking, stand as the most significant. Its dangerousness increases in direct proportion to its capacity to form networks, to combine with each other, as well as to generate criminal insurgency trying to displace the State from its sovereign spaces and decisions.
4. Cyberattacks: This threat refers to actions carried out by an individual or group of individuals, whether state or non-state, through cyberspace, using information and communication technology resources, in order to affect the availability, integrity or the confidentiality of digital information, managed by an objective computer system. Said affectation may only have logical or even physical effects according to the system to which it is directed. The traditional criminal and terrorist threats may materialize in this modality, and may also

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cause serious disruption, or damage to critical assets, through hacking or any other form of electronic attack.

5. Inclement weather, accidents and catastrophes. These original threats natural or anthropic, significantly affect the population that suffers them, the environment and critical infrastructures. The recurrence of some of these events in recent years, or the increasing probability of their occurrence, has determined the need for a whole system that plans and operates quickly to address the resulting material and human consequences.
6. Biosafety incidents: This threat includes incidents that naturally, accidentally or intentionally affect biological agents that put the life of societies at risk. The use of dangerous substances in productive development significantly increases the probability of accidents included in this category. Its prevention should focus on the specificity of biosafety measures.
7. Deterioration of the environment: This threat materializes when productive activities in prolonged action over time, they exceed the capacity of sustainable development. Due to its areas of affectation (air, sea and land), it widely exceeds national borders, which determines the need for a coordination effort, awareness and implementation of policies between different countries. Due to its cumulative effects over time and the progressive deterioration it produces, its impact will affect the productive capacity of goods and services, with the consequent impact on the future well-being of the population in general.
8. Pandemics and epidemics: the materialization of this threat has had a very significant impact at the global and local level of each country, granting unprecedented centrality to health policies. Its occurrence demonstrated the validity of the concept of Health Security, as constitutive of the concept of Human Security. The policies implemented to confront it have served to coordinately activate the forces of the State and society, as well as to carry out prospective analyzes based on the effects that it will have in the future.
9. Democratic instability in the region: The value of democracy and its promotion goes far beyond the national level. The occurrence of ruptures, authoritarian processes or institutional crises in the past has proven to have an influence beyond the place where it occurred. For this reason, it is of strategic importance to promote and maintain the democratic and republican form of government, as an ideal political regime in the construction of institutions that pave the way for the solution of conflicts, and as a promoter of measures of mutual trust, tending to eliminate or reduce uncertainties between States.
10. The appearance of regional conflicts: A regional conflict can be expressed through different mechanisms that do not necessarily imply, initially, the use of military force. However, border tensions of various kinds, mutual accusations or conflicting interests are just some of the causes that give rise to diplomatic crises that, if they deepen, can lead to the application of increasingly extreme measures. Yes, as a consequence of this situation, there are occasional armed confrontations, incursions, troop movements and the militarization of border areas; the probability of a war increases, with emerging effects that affect an entire region, such as the displacement of refugees, areas without state control, an increase in organized crime and the probable configuration of support or alliances on one side or the other of the parties to the conflict , with the consequent increase in the number of actors and interests involved.

X.- Strategic guidelines

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The Strategic Guidelines express the courses of action that must be politically implemented for an effective National Defense Policy, which provides security at its different levels: Individual, Social and State.

They express the active conduct of the Defense as a preventive and reactive barrier, before the probable or certain materialization of one or more threats. Its formulation is aligned with the Vital Interests, the Strategic Interests and the Defense Objectives.

As the National Defense Policy covers "all civil and military activities", these guidelines reflect the efforts and actions of the entire society in terms of military defense and civil protection in all its dimensions, recognizing in the Ministry of National Defense in general and in the Armed Forces in particular, the component prepared and equipped for the fulfillment of both missions, without prejudice to the institutional framework organized under the orbit of SINAE and possibly other institutions, which in the case of social and individual protection, their actions fit in different forms of emergency.

These guidelines are based on two fundamental pillars:

- Preserve sovereignty, independence, the integrity of the national territory, the rule of law and democratic republican institutions, developing from knowledge and respect for human rights as a form of peaceful and democratic coexistence.

- An approach to National Defense of a multidimensional nature, which considers the following objects of security: People, Society and the State, recognizing the latter as responsible for the security and protection of the other two.

XI.- National Defense Policy Directives 2020 -2025

A- Below are the Directives of the National Defense Policy

1. Preserve the sovereignty, independence and integrity of terrestrial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace spaces, as well as the natural resources they contain.
2. Contribute to the preservation of Human Security in order to ensure the welfare and civil protection of its inhabitants.
3. Participate in national scientific and technological research programs that benefit Defense capabilities.
4. Carry out through CODENA/CIDEN (Decree 147/013), in the form permanent and coordinated assessment of risks and threats at the national level, determining their probability of occurrence and analyzing their evolution.
    1. To this end, CODENA must meet at least once a year, without prejudice of other calls that were made.
5. Contribute to the development of the National State Intelligence System, through the Secretary of State Strategic Intelligence, in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives set forth in this document, as well as to the detection and protection of real threats. or potentials that were identified.
6. Structure the means available for National Defense around "Capacities"

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1. For Military Defense, through the ability to operate individually or jointly between the different forces; National Navy, Uruguayan Air Force and National Army, before the threats foreseen in the present decree.

2. For Civil Protection, through continuous risk assessment and contingency plans that address the different situations that affect Human Security.

7. Continue with the integration of women in all levels of action of the National Defense and particularly in their participation in the Armed Forces.
    1. In particular, compliance with Law 19,580 "Gender-based violence against women" will be ensured, articles 1 and 25.
8. Prepare the National Defense White Paper and a Defense Strategy National.
9. Promote the full exercise of our sovereignty through permanent control and effective use of terrestrial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace spaces. For this, the Ministry of National Defense will order that ESMADE: 1. Coordinate with
    the National Navy, Uruguayan Air Force and Army
    National, the elaboration of a sector Strategy in each of its areas of responsibility: Maritime, Aerospace and Terrestrial, with the purpose of generating the inputs for the subsequent elaboration of the Military Defense Policy, based on Planning by Capacities.
    2. Prepare, with the contribution of the three forces, a Capacities plan for the exercise of our sovereignty, under the principles of phased planning, complementarity and joint efficiency.
    3. Determine the logistics needs to reach a level of operability minimum, that addresses the threats and directives set forth in this document.
    4. Progress towards training and planning for compliance with operations between the three Forces: National Navy, National Army and Uruguayan Air Force, in order to ensure their joint operation.
    5. Plan and carry out simulation exercises that test the Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence systems, as well as exercise the intra and extra forces decision processes 10. Prepare the Military Defense

Policy on the basis of the planning by capabilities and on the defensive concept of Deterrence, having to:
    1. Collect the strategies coordinated by ESMADE indicated in number 9, in order to arrive at a common Military Defense strategy.
    2. Design the political-strategic leadership of the National Defense, in the military plane.
    3. Align the use of military resources and means for their application in the operational and tactical levels.
11. Ensure a multisectoral and coordinated response between the different agencies involved, in order to prevent, protect and respond to the threat of terrorism as established in Reserved Decree 180/017.
12. Accompany the country's technological development and its digital government initiatives with measures that guarantee a safe and reliable cyberspace.
    1. At the national level, through the National Center for Response to Computer Security Incidents (CERTuy), in order to promote improvement in cybersecurity and support the creation of computer security incident response teams specialized in the different sectors of activity , and the installation and operation of monitoring and warning tools.

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2. From CODENA/CIDEN, in coordination with SINAE, the national inventory of Critical Infrastructures will be updated and the regulatory framework for its physical and cyberspace protection will be proposed. The latter will consider not only the traditional information technology elements, but also the operating systems of all essential public services.
3. From the MDN, progress will be made in the creation of a Joint Command of Cyber defense to provide the Armed Forces with new joint and sectoral deterrence capabilities in the cyberspace domain.

13. Review or formulate the normative framework that governs the different functions and tasks that make the National Defense, particularly the presentation of projects that update and adapt the Organic Laws of the Ministry of National Defense and of each one of the Forces, as well as review the processes of military formation in the Schools, Centers and Institutes of the different forces.
14. Ensure the application of the Critical Infrastructure Security Plan (Reserved Decree 44/018), provided for against terrorist attacks or environmental disasters in coordination with SINAE.
    1. The National Center for Coordination against Terrorism, the Directorate of Strategic Intelligence (DIE), SINAE, the Ministry of Defense and the Secretariat of Strategic Intelligence, will carry out this task in order to assess risks, prevent events, plan actions and manage crises when necessary.

    2. Carry out simulation exercises in the face of serious damage to critical infrastructures, in order to reach levels of awareness and readiness for the safety of the facilities, their personnel and the collateral damage that this threat entails.
15. Promote a culture of National Defense tending to generate a critical mass of specialists, suitable or interested in the issues that make up National Defense.
    1. The Center for Higher National Studies (CALEN) will continue and eventually expand its educational offer of research and extension to the general public, as well as expanding integration and cooperation with Institutes and Universities inside and outside the country.
    2. To do this, it will include in its offer of courses and specializations, contents that contemplate the defense of the three security reference objects defined in this document: People, Society and the State.
16. Reaffirm as a State policy the presence of our country in Peace Missions in support of Foreign Policy, redoubling the commitment with the United Nations or, under other international treaties to which the country is a party, for humanitarian purposes, for stabilization or maintenance and preservation of peace.
    1. Increase the participation of women in peace processes according to commitments assumed before the United Nations and within the framework of the “Woman Peace and Security” agenda, promoted by the Secretary General and the Security Council of that organization.
    2. Plan and conduct a specific Training Plan that contributes to a policy aimed at increasing our presence in General Staff positions and at the United Nations General Headquarters at a strategic political level.
17. Permanently seek the exchange of information between countries in matters of Security and Defense, through dialogue, cooperation and the establishment of Mutual Confidence Measures (MCM).
18. Maintain and strengthen our presence in the Antarctic Continent

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1. Continue with scientific research at the national level and cooperation with other nations in the terms established in the Antarctic Treaty and complementary international conventions.
2. Plan future scenarios for the year in which the Antarctic Treaty ends, which ensure the continuity of our long-term policy.

19. Deepen the active participation of our country in multilateral instances whose objective is world security and peace.
20. Maintain a foreign policy under the principles of peaceful solution of controversies, integration and support for democracy in the region, within the framework of the OAS and the United Nations.