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by I. Miguel Córdova Salazar Tcrn.
Esp. Roy Garzón Mayo.
of Int. Luis Aguilar Paladines

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILE

Ministry of National Defense
Joint Command of the
Armed forces

LAYOUT DESIGN

Ing. Marcelo Argoti Páez.

PRINTING COORDINATION

Tcrn. by EM Javier Espinosa Gallardo

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The Presidential Escort Group during the guard change in the Plaza de la Independencia

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EXORDIUM

Atty. Lenín Moreno Garcés
Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador

Ecuador privileges the well-being of the population, in a community life that preserves their rights, freedoms and democratic participation in an environment of respect for their dignity, that stimulates their growth, self-realization and prosperity.

These social objectives contemplated in the Constitution can only be achieved within the framework of the efficiency and effectiveness of institutional functions in cooperative work and constructive exchange with society.

In this synchrony, in my capacity as Constitutional President of the Republic, I issue this State Policy, to impregnate the approach of this government that belongs to everyone, in addition to being the best measure of mutual trust in the international system, because we We are permanently committed to stability and the preservation of peace, the goal of national defense as the highest human aspiration.

With this purpose, the National Defense Policy seeks to guide the actions of the Armed Forces in response to the aspirations and demands of society and the State.

The National Defense Policy constitutes a valuable mechanism of transparency, ratifies the commitment of the Armed Forces in supporting national development and State institutions, considers defense as a fundamental pillar for the maintenance of the democratic institutionality of the State , builds trust between States and strengthens relations between them; as well as, it contributes to the Andean, South American and hemispheric integration.

At present there are various threats, risk situations and other concerns such as, in their respective categories, delinquency and transnational organized crime, irregular armed groups, drug trafficking and its related crimes, piracy, unreported and unregulated illegal fishing, terrorism and cyber attacks. In the same way, risks such as environmental degradation, irregular migratory flows and pollution of the marine environment, among others; that affect the sovereignty of the State.

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In this sense, it is imperative to improve and adapt the strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces for joint employment in the fulfillment of their constitutional missions in defense of sovereignty, full observance of the law and respect for territorial integrity.

The overcoming and progress of human talent, in the Defense sector, the adequacy of the infrastructure, its equipment and its means, will always be identified with the purposes of society and the State.

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PRESENTATION

Grad. SP Oswaldo Jarrín Román Minister of National Defense

The processes of globalization, geoeconomics, transnationalization and interdependence of social phenomena such as: forced migration, the high rate of unsatisfied human needs, population growth and decline, social inequality, cyberattacks, climate change, among others. others generate various types of conflicts around the world.

For this reason, global and regional governance are affected due to disputes between state and non-state actors, which increases acts of international violence, as well as the diversification of unconventional methods that force security and defense organizations of the countries to design, coordinate and implement strategies that allow them to face them. These facts are the new challenges for States in the world.

Given the events of violence and insecurity on the border with Colombia, coordination actions have been carried out and materialized to neutralize the violent activities resulting from the actions of irregular armed groups in the border area.

Dialogue as a government policy has made it possible to maintain direct high-level communication in the political and military sphere with neighboring countries in the region, a situation that has facilitated the implementation of surveillance and monitoring actions in maritime and land border areas.

Ecuador strengthens international cooperation ties. It is highlighted that the country, through its Armed Forces, participates in peacekeeping operations, humanitarian demining and humanitarian assistance in order to contribute to regional and world peace.

From the political conception of defense, Ecuador promotes peaceful coexistence within the framework of respect and application of internal legal regulations; as well as international law without dismissing the use of National Power when the interests of the State are affected. For this reason, the Ecuadorian State maintains a defensive and dissuasive attitude, based on prevention and early warning.

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which contemplates the use of military force to manage risks and counter state and non-state threats, based on the concept of legitimate defense.

National defense is part of the Public and State Security System in accordance with the provisions of the Law. The Ministry of National Defense is the political, strategic and administrative body of national defense. The powers and obligations are exercised by the branch minister in the administration of the Armed Forces in accordance with the policies issued by the President of the Republic.

The objectives and strategic guidelines of the defense have been built in accordance with the current regulatory framework (national and international), which contemplate: exercising effective control of the national territory, as well as supporting institutions in the protection of the population; strengthen the strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces; contribute to international cooperation; and contribute to national development through intersectoral cooperation, research and innovation activities in the defense industries.

The three branches of the Armed Forces constitute the main operational bodies of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, which must develop Military Power to achieve institutional objectives that guarantee defense and contribute to the security and development of the Nation. , in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

With the accession of Ecuador to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, an important milestone was marked that allows, within the framework of international maritime law, to exercise sovereignty and sovereign rights over jurisdictional maritime spaces as a coastal State. In this context, the oceanopolitical vision of Ecuador towards the Pacific and Antarctic basin broadens a scenario and commitment for defense within the framework of maritime security, and with it the development of capacities to protect national maritime interests and reduce latent threats and risks, not only in jurisdictional maritime spaces, but beyond national jurisdiction.

Another of the edges that affects the generation of national defense policy is the defense industry, as the space to produce knowledge and use specialized technologies. National defense has recognized the need to reduce the technological gap in the country, therefore, it tends to research, development and innovation to generate information, enhance capacities and develop technologies that satisfy the various needs of national defense and favor the progressive reduction and substantial technological dependency.
Thus, the actions of national defense promote interaction between the country's defense and development institutions, as well as joint and inter-institutional work with other State portfolios.

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The National Defense Policy is the result of joint work between the government, the Armed Forces, civil society, academia and international organizations; responds to the national, regional and global context in security and defense issues. This policy is important, since it represents a comprehensive proposal from the political, military, social, economic, productive, strategic, legal, diplomatic, investigative, technological, cultural vision, among others, which enables better action and direction so that the The National Defense sector complies with the constitutional mission and promotes, from its powers, the development and peace of Ecuador.

Finally, it is necessary to indicate that the promulgation and dissemination of this public instrument constitutes a measure of transparency and mutual trust in the international community, on which the foundations of the presence of peace and development of our country must be strengthened. .

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Air power in a military demonstration
with the Cheetah and super Tucano planes.

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Column to the Heroes of August 10, 1809
Independence Square, Quito.

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CHAPTER I

FUNDAMENTALS FOR THE UPDATE OF THE POLICY NATIONAL DEFENSE

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The Ecuador's National Defense Policy is a public, democratic, flexible and dynamic policy, which is why it must be updated in accordance with the State's defense and security requirements. Its necessary updating responds to the most transcendental national, neighborhood, regional and global geopolitical changes as a mechanism to make effective and guarantee the exercise of sovereignty, peace and security of its inhabitants.

This policy constitutes one of the fundamental bases on which the State's defense and security rest, its capacity to prevent and manage conflicts and crises, as well as international cooperation. It contributes to keeping Ecuadorian society informed and with it to the construction of a culture of defense, constituting a valuable mechanism of transparency in the generation of trust between States and strengthening of the relationship between them.

The latest version of the National Defense Policy dates from 2006, when the 1998 Constitution was in force in the country. As a new Constitution was approved in 2008, it is essential to update the National Defense Policy, considering, in addition , that the Public and State Security Law, articulated with the Constitution of the Republic, designs a structure of the Public and State Security System in which one of its components constitutes national defense, a situation that induces the incorporation of instruments to the political leadership of the defense and its articulation with public security.

The National Defense Policy of Ecuador as a State policy reflects the conditions in which our country is inserted in neighborhood, sub-regional, regional and world relations in the field of defense, as well as having a direct link with foreign policy Therefore, it requires updating to act in a coordinated manner in decision-making and the establishment of provisions in accordance with national interests.

The participation of Ecuador in international organizations and the political redimensioning of security issues with a cooperative and coordinated orientation considering sovereignty, independence and the policy approach of the States, seeks the implementation of measures that inhibit the potential of aggression through defensive deterrence, early warning, preventive action in the face of conflicts and the promotion of confidence and security measures between States, to achieve stability and peace without constituting subordination to a foreign policy.

The Armed Forces strengthen their integration with society by maintaining their level of credibility due to the fulfillment of their fundamental mission: support for comprehensive security and national development. The civil-military relationship is consolidated and sustained by a transparent relationship, generating shared ethical and civic values that integrate all sectors of Ecuadorian society and its institutions.

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The fundamental mission of the Armed Forces, consigned in the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, is the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity.
In this sense, political guidance becomes the guiding principle for formulating policies that guide the design of the force and the development of capabilities based on the mission and threats. These are motivations for the Ecuadorian State, through the Ministry of National Defense, to update its policy, which is based on a joint strategic conception, organization and flexible operational structure, optimal levels of recruitment, with professionally trained human talent and physical infrastructure. and modern technology that also allows it, based on its developed capacities, to support in a complementary way the achievement of the objectives of comprehensive security.

Comprehensive security covers two large areas. The first, the protection of the inhabitants in the national territory, guaranteed through citizen security under the responsibility of the National Police with the support of the Armed Forces; and, the second, the defense of the State in its dimensions of territorial sovereignty, protection of security zones and strategic areas under the responsibility of the Armed Forces. In this context, in the current strategic scenario, a rigid separation between the internal and external fields does not correspond to a scenario with common threats and risks, which determine the need to adopt concerted policies and with clear and well-defined responsibilities for the Forces. Armed.

In the current complex panorama, with the existence of asymmetric and multidimensional threats, such as transnational organized crime, irregular armed groups, which due to their potential and capacity make them real threats to the security of people, the sovereignty and territorial integrity and the strategic resources of the country show the need to characterize and prioritize the threat, as well as define the strategies that must be designed to neutralize them and establish policies to strengthen the strategic and operational capacity of the Armed Forces.

Border areas accentuate the vulnerabilities of States and increase the possibilities of tension and friction in their own dynamics, generating environments of insecurity and the internationalization of internal conflicts, phenomena known as "intermestic", as Manning and et al. Victor deCha; that is, internal domestic conflicts are projected with a transnational influence. This interdependence and transnationalization reduces the possibility of facing this type of insecurity situation caused by various actors and factors, mainly due to geographical proximity, making it more difficult to implement defense and security policy.

The aquatic spaces of Ecuador are currently of vital importance due to their extension, diversity of existing natural resources, projection of the interests of the State and because they are spaces in which activities that affect

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to the security of the country, for which it is important to promote, through political guidance, the promotion of maritime awareness, maritime safety, the protection of human life at sea, the protection of natural resources in jurisdictional waters and non-jurisdictional areas of interest, the extension of the continental shelf, compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the international conventions ratified by Ecuador, the development of the Amazonian fluvial axes, the naval industry and protecting our interests in Antarctica.

Ecuador has a privileged geographical position due to its superjacent ultraterrestrial space, where different space activities are carried out that have geopolitical repercussions worldwide. The geostationary orbit and the electromagnetic spectrum are of vital importance for the development and security of our country, which motivates the implementation of defense policies that make it possible to exploit and control the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction in this dimension.

Technological advances and development in the military industry have increased foreign technological dependence, in view of which actions must be taken to shorten the gaps by strengthening research, development and innovation (R+D+i) in the national defense industry, helping to the development of joint strategic capabilities with proprietary technology.

The globalization of information and communication technologies (ICT) requires the development of policies and strategies for cybersecurity, cyberdefense and aerospace defense, with the aim of enhancing the capabilities of the Armed Forces within the new scenarios, for an adequate intervention on actors and organizations in a position to alter or attack the computer systems of the critical infrastructure of the State.

Finally, in our country there is limited interest from civil society in addressing and empowering itself in defense issues. There is a mistaken conception that these issues are exclusive to the military field, therefore, by updating and promulgating the National Defense Policy, it will contribute to the construction of a culture of defense in our society.

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Cheetah planes flying over the national territory.

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Marine Infantry patrol with air-naval support in the Ancón de Sardinas archipelago in the province of Esmeraldas.

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CHAPTER II

DEFENSE STRATEGY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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social, democratic, sovereign, independent, unitary, intercultural, multinational and secular justice; For this reason, it is organized in the form of a republic Ecuador is inserted in the world as a constitutional State of rights and and is governed in a decentralized manner to achieve the objectives of national development. Sovereignty lies in the people, for this reason, the State has all the organs of Public Power and the forms of direct participation provided for in the Constitution to exercise it.

The Constitution of the Republic establishes that integration is a strategic objective of the Ecuadorian State, especially with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, observing the mutual respect of the States and their self-determination in political, economic and financial, food, cultural and environmental; therefore, Ecuador is inserted in the international order, favoring the sovereign integration of the peoples.

In this context, Ecuador shares regional political spaces within the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), Andean Community of Nations (CAN). and hemispheric and supranational organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations (UN). National participation in these spaces makes it possible to promote regional integration and cooperation projects, in which the common interests of the peoples are defended, without ceding sovereignty, maintaining a common objective and building relations of peace, solidarity, political convergence and complementarity in the region.

In the neighborhood sphere, the National Defense Policy of the Ecuadorian State towards Peru and Colombia is based on mutual norms of respect, friendship and trust, built on the basis of dialogue and cooperation, materialized in binational agreements, which contribute to development harmonious, mainly in the common borders under the conceptual logic of defense and security.

The Ecuadorian State is articulated to supranational institutional and regulatory frameworks that safeguard sovereignty and peace, governability and democracy, where joint mechanisms are strengthened in areas such as the fight against impunity, tax evasion, capital flight, the violation of human rights and of nature by state and non-governmental organizations.

Security is understood, within the national sphere, as the condition in which the State can act freely and develop its strategies to reduce threats and risks from intentional actions or emergencies of natural or anthropic origin, being in the first case, international conflict, terrorism, piracy, organized crime, drug trafficking and related crimes; and, in the second, natural catastrophes, changes in the environment, pandemics, etc., that affect their interests and those of society in general.

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National security is built through the identity of the firm, coherent State, with an adequate balance of National Power, high patriotism and unbreakable unity, it constitutes the objective to be achieved; while national defense is the most important means for its achievement in the face of threats and risks that threaten the vital and strategic interests of the State, for which reason it adopts actions of preparation, prevention, defensive deterrence, defense and international cooperation.

National defense is strengthened with the active participation of an entire people, highly cohesive and motivated by the presence of its Armed Forces, which hold the monopoly on the legitimate use of force and are distributed throughout the national territory, where civil-military relations are harmonized and in which all the social and political actors of the country participate, contributing to the project of strengthening the National Power.

After understanding the difference between defense and security, the scope and field of action of public policy is delimited, especially in the field of defense, where construction is addressed directly from the civil-military relationship, as an essential element of the policy design process in the specific field of defense, strengthening its usefulness to the extent of its contribution to the governability of the State. (Jarrin, 2006)

In this sense, from the political and military spheres, Ecuador maintains a national security strategy based on security (multidimensional, cooperative, democratic and human), which requires a permanent review and profound restructuring of public policy, to face threats and risks in the global, regional and local context. In this context, it is necessary to mention that defense policy constitutes a fundamental pillar of national security, the promulgation of which corresponds to the Ministry of National Defense, as a political, strategic and administrative body of the National Defense sector.

Ecuador has consolidated lines of cooperation that complement the action of the State for its development, especially South-South cooperation, a relationship between peers, with similar, particular and concrete realities and needs; However, the country, without leaving this cooperation aside, works permanently in the search for regional peace and Andean security. In addition, the cooperation of strategic partners such as the United States and China, who contribute to hemispheric security through cooperation mechanisms, stands out.

In this way, the national defense strategy is articulated with regional and hemispheric policy, where it is linked to multilateral organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Defense Board (IDB), through inter-institutional coordination. and effective collective action, in the context of a flexible security architecture promulgated by most countries in the region.

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The national defense strategy takes universally accepted parameters as a reference, which speak of the reliability, relevance and coherence of the reality of the country with the defense policies of other countries, which are materialized through the white papers, but especially with the security instruments proposed within the Organization of American States (OAS), to promote projects that directly influence the strengthening of measures of mutual trust between States, in the civil-military relationship and as a whole in the preservation of hemispheric stability and peace.

Army aviation in military reconnaissance operations on the northern border.

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Demonstrative exercise of military capabilities of the Armed Forces in the Engabao sector, November 2018.

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Speech of the Lcdo. Lenín Moreno, President of the Republic of Ecuador at the opening session of the United Nations Assembly, September 2018.

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CHAPTER III

FOREIGN RELATIONS POLICY

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of defense and security of the States, especially due to the influence of hegemonic blocs, which dominate the multilateral system and dispute

In the global context, substantial changes are generated in the conditions spaces of power generated by the need to exercise control of strategic resources, as well as interference for the solution of problems related to social conflict, class struggle, migratory movements, ethnic and religious conflicts, incompatibility of governments aligned with underground or illegal economies, among others, to reduce the effects that harm geopolitical and economic interests.

The current conflicts are part of the so-called unconventional or asymmetric wars, which transcend borders, violating the security of the States, a situation that demands cooperation between them to implement actions against common threats such as terrorism, cyberattacks, drug trafficking. and related crimes, and transnational organized crime, which has forced a profound paradigm shift in the way of dealing with the traditional war conflict. Likewise, there is a need to join efforts and complement the capacities of the States to respond to natural or man-made catastrophes.

Ecuador guides international relations on the basis of constitutional principles and in response to the interests of the people. In this sense, it proclaims the independence and legal equality of States, coexistence in an atmosphere of peace, the peaceful solution to disputes, condemns the interference of States in the internal affairs of others, promotes universal disarmament, encourages respect for human rights, international law, the free mobility of people, rejects any type of discrimination and promotes the conservation of the environment, cooperation and political, cultural and economic integration of the Andean region, South America and Latin America .

The Ecuadorian State in the field of defense and security at the level of Latin America intends to be a regional benchmark in the protection of the sovereignty of countries, the non-criminalization of migration, universal citizenship, which allows maintaining good relations and cooperation with all the nations of the region, particularly with Colombia and Peru to strengthen measures of confidence; In addition, it tends to establish binational meetings with the participation of the Armed Forces, through the exchange of information and adequate guidance to reach possible solutions in what has to do with the border problem.

Defense and security relations with the United States are maintained through a cooperation office that allows the exchange of information, training, training, and acquisition of logistical resources, for the strengthening of Armed Forces capabilities, specifically for counteract the actions of drug trafficking and related crimes, transnational organized crime, crimes against maritime security as well as irregular armed groups.

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With the European Union, it seeks to intensify the cooperation activities evidenced in the Multiparty Trade Agreement, which makes it an important actor for the diversification of international relations and cooperation in defense matters, as regards the acquisition of material and equipment. military, which has allowed the transfer of technology and specialization of personnel.

A. International law

International law binds States to their legal responsibilities to relate to each other. It determines the treatment of people at state borders and regulates global commons such as international waters, the environment, communications, international trade, and outer space.

The purpose of the Charter of the United Nations is to create conditions under which States can maintain justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law.
It includes the principles of international relations from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

International organizations work to support a framework for the promotion of the rule of law in nations that include a Constitution or equivalent norm as the supreme law of the country; a clear and coherent legal framework and its application; strong, well-structured, funded, trained and equipped judicial, governance, security and human rights institutions; transparent judicial processes and mechanisms; and, a resilient society, aspects that contribute to strengthening the rule of law and ensuring accountability.

Ecuador recognizes international law as a norm of conduct that demands the democratization of international organizations and equitable participation within States. Under this policy, international action is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations with neighboring countries and with other countries in the world, strengthening Latin American integration and defending multilateralism.

B. Current agreements

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Ecuador undertakes to comply with the treaties ratified by the State, in accordance with the provisions of international law and that are of benefit to the country.

The Defense sector, in accordance with the objectives established in the Foreign Policy Agenda, seeks to defend sovereignty and peace; drives insertion

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strategy of Ecuador and the diversification of our international relations, based on the interests of the country; promotes the consolidation of bilateral and regional integration mechanisms and the strengthening of multilateralism, which is why the Ministry of National Defense maintains agreements with the United States, China, Russia, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Spain and Italy , among others, as well as with various international organizations (UN, OEA, UNASUR).

The agreements that the Ministry of National Defense signs include the exchange of knowledge, technology transfer, improvement in other languages, complemented by participation in international exercises, which strengthens measures of mutual trust, international participation and academic exchange. on defense issues.

C. Andean security

The Andean subregional integration initiatives, due to changes in government in South America with differences in foreign policy, have become changeable and flexible. At the end of the 20th century, efforts began with some countries through the creation of treaties for common markets or cooperation such as the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA) and the Andean Community of Nations. (DOG).
Considering that the countries of the region are classified as “developing”, the formation of a regional representative bloc is of the utmost strategic importance for negotiations with global giants, mainly in the economic field.

The Andean subregion has several geographical zones and natural barriers that determine its geopolitics, both regional and that of each of the countries that comprise it. The world powers seek to influence the regional economic sphere, taking into account the asymmetries in the possibilities of production of goods and services, and the extraction of resources.

The countries of the region still face dissimilar realities; however, they seek regional integration and cooperation for the benefit of their populations. In this sense, despite the creation of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Pacific Alliance, have not achieved the best results because they have different interests in terms of integration.

The conception that South America is a zone of peace does not imply the absence of conflicts, so it is necessary to strengthen cooperation mechanisms, mainly through the formulation of a common defense policy.

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safety and security, which makes it possible to face threats, risk situations and other challenges that affect regional security, abandoning the traditional conception of conventional threats, thus creating a security community to maintain an environment of peace and stability.

Ecuador understands that the coordinated response between state actors to existing threats and risks is essential to guarantee the defense of sovereignty, peaceful coexistence, human and nature rights, and the rule of law. In defense and security, a true implementation and strengthening of mutual trust measures between the ministries of Defense, the Armed Forces and other defense-related institutions is necessary; Therefore, the regional challenge is based on proposing common defense and security policies, and harmonizing with sustainable development, materializing trilateral or multilateral cooperative security, to face common transnational threats that affect the region already. the Andean subregion.

XXVI Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government.
Guatemala, November 2018.

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Meeting of the commission of congressmen of the United States
with the Lcdo. Lenín Moreno Gárces, President of Ecuador, September 2018.

Geographical location of Ecuador

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CHAPTER IV

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

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A. Global scope

With globalization as a key factor in the geo-economy, transnationalization, globalization, and interdependence are accentuated, testing the capacity of States and their means of production, technology, and productivity to enter new markets. Interdependence has accentuated anti-globalization clashes and has promoted nationalisms and new concepts such as globalization.

In the geopolitical context, the framework of action of the States is disputed with state and non-state actors, which influences governance at a global and regional level. The power of action possessed today by both transnational corporations and non-governmental organizations is evident in the slowdown (decrease in the speed of an activity or process) of the emerging economic blocks. On the other hand, there is high interference from the great powers, especially in terms of security and defense issues, as well as the global projection of new actors that demand a more visible role in the international context.

The organizations created for the management of international relations are not meeting initial expectations, which raises questions about the current system, evidencing a predisposition of some actors to support a reform or updating of global or regional institutions, such as the United Nations Organization, especially the Security Council, Organization of American States, International Maritime Organization and International Monetary Fund.

The strengthening and resurgence of nationalisms around the world is a substantial risk that, connected with the dispute over resources in a highly interdependent international system, increases the possibility of interstate conflicts. The existence of geostrategic interests of diverse origin involves state and non-state actors and implies tensions that must be resolved interagently at the local level and cooperatively at the regional and global levels.

International terrorism is characterized by the use of strategies whose purpose is to generate instability in the State. The risk that these activities represent requires States to obtain a more complete understanding of the phenomenon in order to adapt their strategies and capacities in convergence with others in the fight against this scourge.

As stated above, the growing international violence and the diversification of non-conventional methods force the countries' defense and security agencies to design strategies and build capacities that allow them to be in a position to confront them.

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Regarding the economic sphere, the weak growth in the short and medium term negatively affects the attention to the increasing demands of security, defense and development. On the other hand, forced migration, the high rate of unsatisfied human needs, population growth and decline, social inequality and its implications in various regions of the world generate the appearance of conflicts of different kinds.

Technological dependence and the digital interconnection in the world with daily activities involve the need to maintain a balance between security and vulnerability in the handling of information against cyber attacks.
For this reason, cyberattacks constitute a threat of a new nature, a product of the ease of access to technological means. Advances in the automation of the processes, products and services of institutions, both public and private, increase their vulnerability and, consequently, that of the States.

In the environmental context, climate change alters the composition of the atmosphere and affects climate variability and the deterioration of air, land and water quality, as a result of high concentrations of pollutants, threatening the survival of life in the environment. planet. This constitutes a problem that triggers multiple consequences and phenomena that derive from natural tailors that affect security. To deal with these effects at a global level, the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations Organization for Sustainable Development has been structured; however, the implementation processes of its objectives, through public policies, correspond to each State at the local level and through multilateral organizations at the regional and global level.

The identified dynamics reveal a transformation in the notion of national territoriality and highlight the need to act regionally, continentally and globally. Thus, current problems transcend the classical understanding of security and require States to plan around these new security and defense paradigms.

B. Hemispheric scope

The economic, social, and political differences in the hemisphere have given rise to a time of tensions and even contradictions in which the existence of two competing models is evident. On the one hand, a neoliberal model and on the other, a progressive one. Added to this is the limited response capacity of the institutions of the Latin American democratic states to meet the needs of society in general.

The formation of economic blocs in the hemisphere such as the Pacific Alliance and the North American Free Trade Agreement have not generated homogeneous levels of growth and development, increasing the gaps in social inequality among their members.

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In the field of hemispheric stability and security, there is the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR) as a multilateral defense instrument; However, there are countries that have denounced the treaty due to its limited action against new threats, which represents a challenge for the countries of the hemisphere in matters of security and defense cooperation.

On the other hand, the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), as the Organization of American States (OAS) technical, consultative, and educational advisory body, has focused its efforts on learning about the scope and legal concepts that arise regarding to the roles of the Armed Forces and their applicability in defense and security tasks from a multidimensional perspective.

Currently, the diverse nature and multidimensional scope of threats and the plurality of bilateral and subregional contexts demand a security system with a flexible architecture in which the following are integrated: multilateral institutions at their different levels, legal instruments, commitments and actions regarding security, as well as the implementation of zones of peace1 and cooperation.

C. Regional scope

The absence of interstate armed conflicts in recent years in South America, due to the adoption of diplomacy as the way to resolve it, has allowed it to be considered a zone of peace; however, the use of Military Power is not ruled out due to the confrontation of interests and an imbalance of the current relative combat power that exists between the Armed Forces of the region.

In the economic field, the fall in the prices of raw materials, caused by the transition of the Chinese economy, has slowed down the emerging economies, including Brazil. This slowdown directly affects South America, since China is currently the main partner of several countries in the region. Despite this, the stabilization of the oil price has given a temporary respite to some of these economies.

The establishment of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) as an organization to articulate political, social and defense agendas has currently lost momentum due to the political situation and the institutional deficits of its member states.
The advances of the twelve councils were moderate, being the South American Defense Council the one that had the greatest achievements in comparison with the others.

The mutual trust and security building measures (MFCMS), promoted by the South American Defense Council (CDS) with a view to consolidating South America as a zone of peace, have not been fully complied with by the States.

1 The peace zones reflect the will to strengthen democracy and the search for peace, security and mutual trust, as well as the balanced and harmonious development of the countries of the region, in order to achieve the human development of their habitants.

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Additionally, the CDS stimulated the optimization of defense capabilities through research and the defense industry. For its part, the Center for Strategic Defense Studies has presented several publications but, like UNASUR, it is at a critical moment due to the lack of support from the majority of member states.

Due to the great social differences that still persist due to the limited attention of the States to certain areas or sectors of the population, a situation that is evidenced in the high levels of poverty and unemployment, a considerable number of people are likely to be involved in highly profitable illegal activities such as drug trafficking and related activities. In this sense, it has been confirmed, through the reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), an increase in the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, aggravated by the trafficking of arms, people and the money laundering, as catalysts for the aforementioned acts, and terrorist actions and kidnappings.

The signing of the peace agreement, the demobilization and the surrender of arms in Colombia have not made it possible to achieve all the goals set, which has led to the formation of irregular armed groups that have become part of hybrid threats whose criminal actions of violent action intend to continue causing terror in society.

Finally, corruption and impunity have devastating consequences for democracy and the rule of law. The cases of corruption that are verified in the region have transnational connotations that considerably affect the governance and development of most countries.

D. National scope

The Armed Forces carry out military operations in compliance with their fundamental mission established in the Constitution, such as the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity in the continental, insular, air, maritime, subsequent and cyberspace spaces, actions that are carried out with existing means and capacities; in addition, they contribute to comprehensive security and national development.

The accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a legal regime recognized by other coastal States to exercise sovereignty in jurisdictional maritime spaces in the territorial sea and internal waters, sovereign rights in the economic zone exclusive (including the contiguous zone), continental shelf and special protection, defense, security and sovereignty considerations in the especially sensitive marine area of the Galapagos.

This legal regime has allowed the demarcation of maritime limits with Peru, Colombia and Costa Rica, contributing to the strengthening of neighbor relations

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nals. The necessary studies are in process to be presented before the Convention for the extension of the Ecuadorian continental shelf, actions that are developed in bilateral cooperation with Costa Rica.

On non-jurisdictional maritime spaces of national interest, such as the High Seas, the Zone and Antarctica, there are freedoms such as: navigation, overflight, fishing, cable laying and submarine pipelines, in which their resources are the common heritage of humanity. , being the interest of the Ecuadorian State to preserve, conserve and exploit these resources in a controlled manner to guarantee survival and national development.

In relation to airspace, outer space and cyberspace, the emergence of threats with the capacity to seriously affect the functioning of strategic areas and sectors of the State has been identified.

In the border area, the demarcation of the land limits with Peru and Colombia has also contributed significantly to bilateral relations; however, the need to materialize coordination actions that allow combating illegal activities in border areas has become evident.

Through the binational border commissions between Ecuador-Colombia and Ecuador-Peru, work is being done to coordinate efforts aimed at exchanging information related to common security and defense problems, such as: the fight against hydrocarbon smuggling and chemical precursors, illegal mining, illegal logging, drug trafficking and maritime crimes, among others. In this sense, it is important to highlight that Ecuador is vulnerable to being used as a port and land, air and water transit route for drug trafficking.

With Peru, the fluid relationship that is framed within a logic of cooperation between the Armed Forces stands out, especially in terms of humanitarian demining. Other relevant cooperation activities include: surveillance, monitoring of maritime and land border areas. However, the lack of control in the exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources at the maritime and land borders could trigger tensions.

A dialogue is maintained with Colombia at the highest political and military level, as well as greater judicial and police cooperation under a comprehensive development framework that is embodied in existing bilateral agreements.

After the demobilization of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), new power structures were created that pursue purely economic or material objectives, such as criminal gangs from dissident groups of the FARC, which constitute organized crime groups. (DOT) that affect the border between Ecuador and Colombia.

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Ecuador in turn defined and executes a comprehensive security strategy for the northern border, which seeks to maintain the presence of the State through the Defense, Security and Development Policy, and the Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Border Security for the Northern Border, that shows the state and citizen interest, and the political-strategic will to act in the area.

In the field of international cooperation, Ecuador as a signatory member of the United Nations Organization acts under the provisions of Chapter VI of the UN Charter for the fulfillment of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance, in order to contribute to regional and world peace.

The occurrence of various adverse events has required the application of the State's capacities, in which the intervention of the Armed Forces in support of risk management has had a relevant action in the face of the different complex emergencies that have periodically affected the country. .

In short, the economic slowdown has had an impact on national development, with the increase in the budget deficit and the adoption of austerity policies and measures in the public sector. In this sense, the Defense sector has been affected in the maintenance, modernization and renovation of the material and equipment of the Armed Forces.

Armed Forces in surveillance operations on the northern border, province of Esmeraldas.

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Armed Forces capture a submersible in the San Lorenzo canton, Esmeraldas province, 2017.

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CHAPTER V

THREATS AND RISKS TO THE DEFENSE AND STATE SECURITY

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violent events that permanently threaten the defense and security of States.
The world is experiencing a period of uncertainty marked fundamentally by

In this sense, the international community has conceptualized threats and risks according to the environment in which they operate; Such is the case of the United Nations, which defines emerging threats as "...any event or process that causes large-scale deaths or a massive reduction in life chances and that undermines the role of the State as the basic unit of the international system constitutes a threat to international security. The same body considers six groups of threats: economic and social threats (poverty, infectious diseases and environmental degradation); conflicts between States; internal conflicts (civil war, genocide and other large-scale atrocities); nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons; The terrorism; and, transnational organized crime.

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico, October 2003) determines that the new concept of security in the hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, includes traditional threats and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of States. of the hemisphere. The States affirm that the cooperation to face them is based on shared values and common approaches recognized in the hemispheric sphere. Thus, each State has the sovereign right to identify its national security priorities and define the strategies, plans and actions to face threats to its security. Security threats, concerns and other challenges are diverse in nature and multidimensional in scope, and traditional concepts and approaches need to be expanded to encompass new non-traditional threats, including political, economic, social, health and environmental aspects.

Traditional security threats and the mechanisms for dealing with them remain important and may be different in nature from new security threats, concerns and other challenges and cooperative mechanisms to deal with them. These threats demand intersectoral actions that require multifaceted responses by different national organizations and, in some cases, actions between governments, the private sector and civil society, all acting appropriately, in accordance with democratic norms and principles. constitutions of each state. Many of the new threats, concerns, and other challenges are transnational in nature and may require appropriate hemispheric cooperation. The States of the hemisphere recognize different perspectives on threats and priorities, which is why the security architecture in our hemisphere must be flexible and take into account the particularities of each State.

The security of the States of the hemisphere is affected in different ways by traditional threats and by the following new threats, concerns and

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other challenges of a diverse nature such as: terrorism; transnational organized crime; the world drug problem; the corruption; asset laundering; illicit arms trafficking and the connections between them; extreme poverty and social exclusion of large sectors of the population; natural disasters and those of human origin; diseases, other risks to health and deterioration of the environment; human trafficking; cyber security attacks; possibility of an accident or incident arising during the maritime transport of potentially dangerous materials; and the possibility of access, possession and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by terrorists.

From what has been stated above, it can be determined that the threats and risks go beyond the confrontation between States, for which reason they must direct their efforts to determine new threats, concerns and other challenges that affect security.

A. Global threats and risks

1. Global threats

Global threats have a transnational connotation that could affect the defense and security of States. Among others, we can point out: terrorism, drug trafficking and related crimes, organized crime, cyberattacks, illegal exploration and exploitation of maritime resources, transnational organized crime.

Terrorism has no borders as can be seen in the Middle East. Their actions have managed to gain control of cities or strategic sites by committing acts of violence motivated by various reasons in order to cause panic and terror in the general population. Terrorism is joined by other threats such as drug trafficking and its related crimes, whose high profits have made this threat one of the most prosperous industries in the world. Insecurity shows worrying indicators of increase that, according to the Global Peace Index, measure violence on the planet that show that in 2018 public security worsened in 92 countries and that economic and social inequality is increasing, especially due to the absence of fiscal policies that curb the concentration of capital (Angoso R., 2016).

The links between organized crime, terrorism and extreme violence are increasingly consistent and constitute a global threat of transcendental connotation. From West Africa to Central Asia in the European Union and from Mexico to Chile in Latin America, it can be seen that international drug trafficking undermines efforts to achieve peace and strengthens terrorist groups (Angoso E., 2016).

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Drug trafficking is an issue that must be analyzed from a broader perspective, since the global illicit drug trade generates billions of dollars a year. The large amounts of money generated by this illegitimate business make it one of the most lucrative and dangerous criminal activities in the world.

According to investigations by the European Police Office (Europol), two thirds of drug trafficking organizations operating in the countries of the European Union are involved in other illegal activities such as counterfeiting of goods, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and that of weapons.

The growing demand for narcotics is the cause for drug trafficking to become vitally important, increasing the levels of violence, insecurity and instability that are more frequent on a global scale. Drug trafficking is a threat that is difficult to combat for Latin America, given that drug use has greatly fostered the growth of this illicit business, which has infiltrated political and institutional spheres, destroying the very foundation of society. .

Transnational organized crime carries out illegal activities through groups of people formed in a premeditated manner with the aim of committing a punishable offense to directly or indirectly obtain an economic or material benefit, which has international implications. In this context, the global complexity of the problem must be taken into account, which is why there is a need to articulate international cooperation mechanisms to face and eradicate these
common threats.

People or groups have taken advantage of cyber space to turn it into a source of economic resources, affecting people, institutions, critical infrastructure of States and the private sector. The weak cyber security structure of States makes them more vulnerable.

The following graph allows you to visualize the main flows of cocaine trafficking that begins in South America, where it is produced, transports through Central America and ends in the consumer market in North America and Europe.

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Graph No. 1. Main cocaine trafficking flows

Prepared: Ministry of National Defense 2018, based on the annual report on drugs 2018
Source: UNODC. Annual report on drugs, 2018

2. Global risks

The risks identified worldwide are classified into five categories: economic, environmental, geopolitical, social and technological (World Economic Forum, 2018).

Among the economic risks we can point out unemployment and underemployment, failures in critical infrastructure, shock in energy prices, fiscal crisis, among others. As environmental risks, extreme weather events and natural catastrophes are contemplated. Regarding geopolitical risks, failed governance and interstate conflicts are considered. Social risks include deep social instability, the water crisis and large-scale involuntary migration. Finally, in the technological field, cyber attacks and fraud or data theft can be mentioned as risks.

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The following graph allows you to visualize the diversity of risks that exist in the world panorama as previously described.

Graph No. 2. Global risks

Prepared: Ministry of National Defense 2018 based on what was published in The Global Risks Report, 2016
Source: World Economic Forum/ The Global Risks Report, 2016

B. Threats and risks to the Ecuadorian State

1. Threats

The Ecuadorian State conceives vital and strategic national interests to guarantee sovereignty, promote national development and achieve the well-being of its inhabitants; therefore, it has the responsibility to protect its territory, population and resources against any threat that threatens its interests.

For the purposes of the National Defense Policy and in accordance with what is stated in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, threats are conceptualized as phenomena, elements or conditions of an anthropic nature, characterized by their capacity, motivation and intention to attack against the vital or strategic interests of the State.

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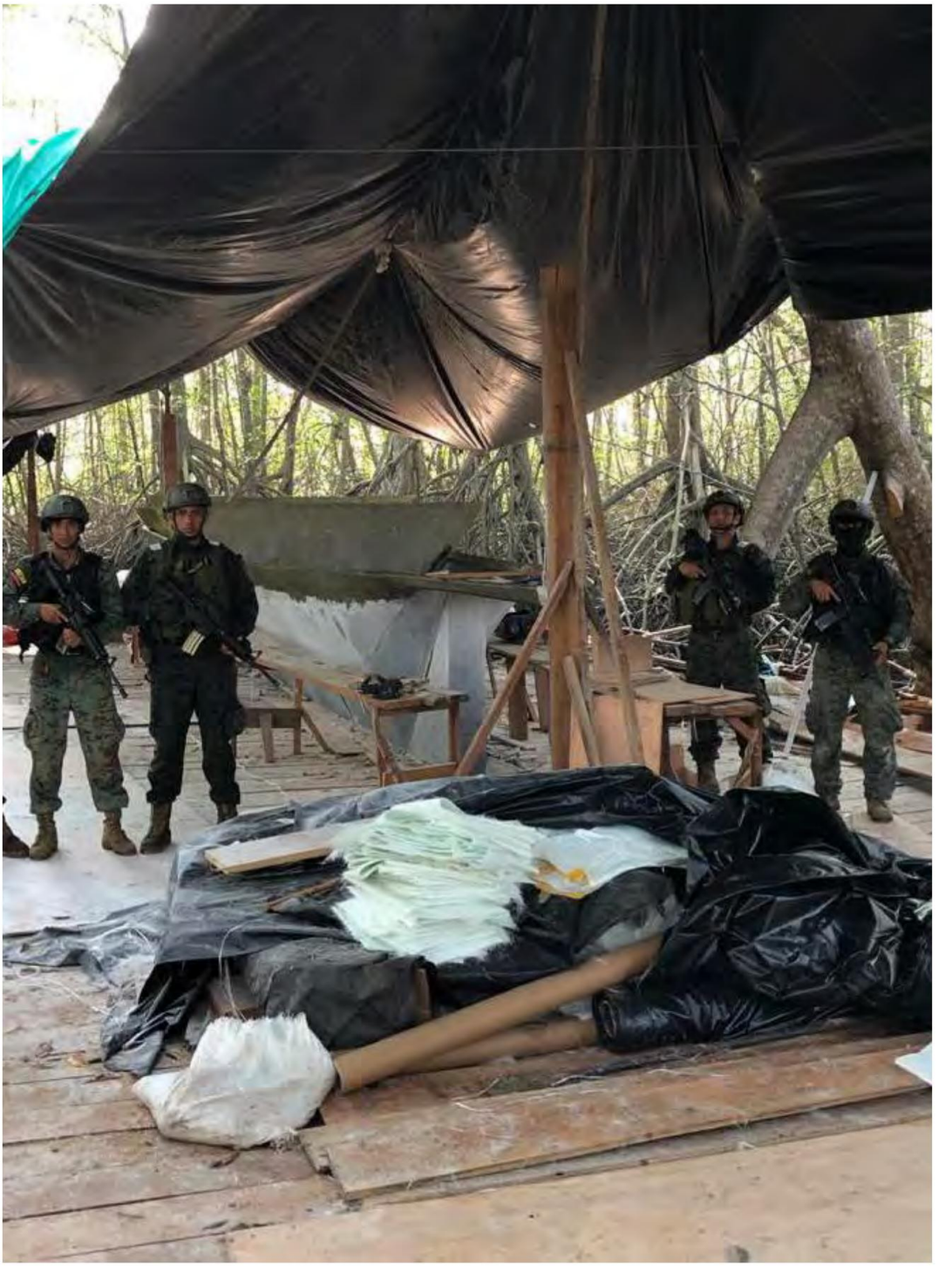

Joint Task Force "Esmeraldas", locates a semi-submersible under construction in the El Chauchal sector, Esmeraldas province, 2018.

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Latin America is considered a zone of peace due to the absence of interstate armed conflicts, due to the adoption of diplomacy as a way to solve them; however, the use of military power is not ruled out due to the confrontation of interests and the imbalance of military strategic capabilities in the region.

Consequently, due to the permanent dynamics of geopolitical scenarios, threats constantly vary with the appearance of new actors and challenges associated with political, social, economic, environmental and structural factors of the State, for which it is necessary to maintain permanent monitoring. of these elements, to design preventive measures that reduce their potential effects.

Starting from the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, which "recognizes every State the immanent right of legitimate defense" and considering that it is the primary duty of the State to guarantee and defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the population and its resources natural, is characterized as a threat to external armed aggression perpetrated by the Armed Forces of another State.

Irregular armed groups, which have a negative impact on security and defense, especially in the border area, using terrorist techniques, selective kidnapping and extortion to achieve their illegal objectives. Their main source of financing is drug trafficking, causing affectations in the political, economic and social spheres of the State.

Organized crime, made up of groups of people, whose main objective is to obtain material or economic benefits through the commission of crimes that seek to achieve economic, political or social power. This threat is associated with the trafficking of arms, ammunition, and explosives, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit trafficking of immigrants, and the smuggling of goods.

2. Risks

Risks are considered as an internal or external condition generated by situations of natural or anthropic origin that could affect the security and defense of the State; its possibility of occurrence is uncertain. If they are not identified in a timely manner or do not implement preventive actions, they could translate into manifestations of danger. Human-caused risks can become threats once their motivation, capability, and intent are identified.

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Irregular migratory flows, caused by social and economic insecurity in the place of origin of the affected population, as a consequence of the actions of natural or anthropic factors, oblige the State to allocate unplanned resources to care for said groups, with the risk of an eventual social confrontation, outbreak of epidemics, emergence of illegal activities and other inconveniences of this phenomenon.

Cyberattacks and violation of the critical infrastructure of the State, which are based on the exploitation of weaknesses in computer networks, executed through technological mechanisms of cyberterrorism, cybercrime, cybercrime, cyberespionage, and infiltration of computer systems, becoming into a powerful instrument of aggression against the infrastructure of the State, which could compromise national security.

Environmental degradation, the effects of which are derived from illegal extractive processes, pollution and accelerated population growth, as well as the effects produced by climate change, cause an increase in phenomena that produce natural catastrophes such as floods, landslides and forest fires.

The geographical location of the country in the Pacific Ring of Fire increases the probability of occurrence of earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and a number of phenomena that constitute a latent danger to life, infrastructure and State security.

The intentions of breaking the constitutional order, the lack of opportunities to obtain adequate employment, political polarization, the interests generated by the different trade union groups, the lack of attention on the part of the State to cover the needs of the population could generate in the short term, social protests and separatist intentions that threaten the stability of the State.

Corruption is a practice that has infiltrated institutions and society, breaking the norms of the legal system and favoring particular interests or groups that affect the interests of the State. This risk at a given moment could become a threat and affect democracy and the governability of the State.

The illegal exploitation of natural resources such as illegal mining, timber trafficking, wildlife trafficking, hydrocarbon crimes, and illegal fishing cause economic losses to the State, limiting national development. The scarcity of these resources could cause internal and external conflicts.

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Military personnel in rescue tasks in the province of Manabí, after the earthquake of April 2016.

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Army Aviation in support of the National Service for Risk and Emergency Management in the face of forest fires.

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Soldiers of the Armed Forces equipped to fulfill the mission of defending national sovereignty.

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CHAPTER VI

DEFENSE SCENARIO IN THE YEAR 2030

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aligning a greater number of nations to their interests, as a result of the increasing interdependence between countries.

In the year 2030, the great powers continue to dispute hegemony regional and global, as well as the global projection sought by new non-state actors. In addition, the geostrategic imbalance is maintained as the powers strengthen their war capabilities based on their interests.

Influential actors dispute the leadership of the international economic system, which generates an economic imbalance and a slight depreciation of the dollar in the international market. The defense budgets of the powers increase and support for countries increases for defense and security issues, in order to maintain their spaces of power or to face common threats and risks.

The exploitation of resources with limited mitigation measures and the effects of climate change lead to the reduction of natural resources. Renewable resources maintain the generation rate; however, their unequal distribution causes tensions between States. In this sense, the increase in social conflicts over access to resources due to the increase in world population and the growth of social needs is evident. As one of the consequences, there is evidence of an increase in migratory flows due to these inequalities and the continuity of conflicts of various kinds, which leads States to implement less flexible migration policies and take measures to reduce the effects of events. climatic and other natural and anthropic phenomena.

On the other hand, there is an increase in the levels of insecurity derived from the incidence of different threats and risks, with special attention to transnational organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking with its related crimes. Despite this, a reduction in their effects on the governability, security and development of the States was achieved, as a result of the articulation and cooperative response of different actors to face organized transnational crime mainly.

International regulations limit the actions of States to achieve their interests, forcing them to use unconventional mechanisms, a situation that contributes to the generalization of hybrid conflicts through the use of strategies that combine warlike and non-warlike capacities; there is a decrease in conflicts of conventional order. In the same way, there is evidence of a weak application of international instruments due to the fact that some States conduct themselves outside of supranational instances.

The implementation of international cooperation and control mechanisms in the field of security and defense science and technology contributed to reducing access to technology and information to groups that act outside the law. In addition, States strengthen technological development in order to reduce their dependence in the field of security and defense.

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As a result of the reduction of ideological interference in regional integration organizations, these are favored as spaces for conflict resolution, promoting integration in the field of security and defense. Basic instruments were generated to face common threats and risks that affect the vital and strategic interests of the States due to the timely identification of shared problems and the generation of regional responses.

The imbalance in the economic growth of the countries of the region decreased slightly as a result of the implementation of economic policies more connected to the potential of each State. Added to this was the reduction in the losses of state economic income due to the adoption of mitigation measures to promote the regulated exploitation of natural resources. However, their demand is close to becoming a source of international conflicts and tensions; consequently, the security and defense systems are oriented to ensure said resources.

There is an increase in the defense budgets of the countries of the region, as a consequence of the use of the Armed Forces in actions for the internal and external security of the States. In addition, there is evidence of a military imbalance between the countries as a consequence of the development of their military capabilities and the increase in support and military and economic cooperation for the countries of the region by world and regional powers.

After the signing of the peace in Colombia, the presence of irregular armed groups was evidenced that have become part of the hybrid threats that, acting outside the law, continue to be involved in drug trafficking, related crimes and violent actions that cause terror in society. From the cooperation between the States, it was possible to alleviate its repercussions in the neighborhood sphere; However, despite the political will to combat transnational crime, there is an increase in illegal activities linked to these organizations in the region.

In defense science and technology, strategic alliances are encouraged by reaching a certain level of technological independence, thanks to the integration of the defense industry as a facilitating element to sustain operations.
There is an increase in access to military technologies by the countries of the region due to the fact that the defense industries of the powers seek to open new markets or strategic allies that are growing.

Due to its privileged geostrategic position, Ecuador has maritime communications lines that project it towards the Pacific basin and therefore has access to the North American and European markets through the Panama Canal.
The Ecuadorian economy managed to grow due to two factors: publicly, due to the increase in the price of oil and a higher tax collection that led to an increase in the General State Budget; and, in private, it was evidenced

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growth of the non-oil export sector and revitalization of the popular and solidarity economy sector. Due to this increase in the budget, the Defense sector was strengthened in the development of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to face existing threats and risks.

Governance and political stability in the country are maintained; For this reason, the Defense sector is strengthened as a result of compliance and implementation of public policies that make its management transparent to the public. The level of credibility and citizen confidence in the Armed Forces is attributed to full compliance with the constitutional mission and unrestricted respect for human rights.

The State reformed and promulgated defense and security laws, thus protecting the performance and well-being of the Armed Forces; the internal regulations that codify these legal bodies were articulated. As a result, the participation of the Armed Forces in comprehensive security is defined and delimited in terms of intersectoral and interinstitutional fields of action.

National defense makes it possible to maintain control over the incidence of threats and risks, thus contributing to the increase in the country's security levels. Faced with the threats that Ecuador faces, the Armed Forces have the appropriate level of readiness to face them: with suitable and competent human talent, trained on the basis of an updated doctrine, with a structural and numerical organic, material and means that They allow the fundamental mission and complementary missions to be fulfilled. At the same time, the actions of the Armed Forces have the support of the services provided by the institutes attached to defense for the execution of military operations. The Defense sector promotes inter-institutional coordination of cyber defense within the framework of national cyber security and has considerable capacity to defend the critical digital infrastructure of the Armed Forces.

In the context of the oceanopolitical vision, the expansion of the continental shelf was achieved and oceanic policies were implemented that allow the sustainable development of maritime interests. The Defense sector actively participates and has the means required to comply with them. Progressively, aerospace policies are implemented that allow a management of exploitation and use of the aerospace resource; therefore, the Defense sector participates and has the capacity for terrestrial and aerospace observation.

A scheme was designed to promote the defense industry that allows coordinating and integrating research lines that meet institutional needs. This is largely encouraged by the existence of policies for the defense industry and research, development and innovation applied to defense, also considering public-private, national and foreign alliances.

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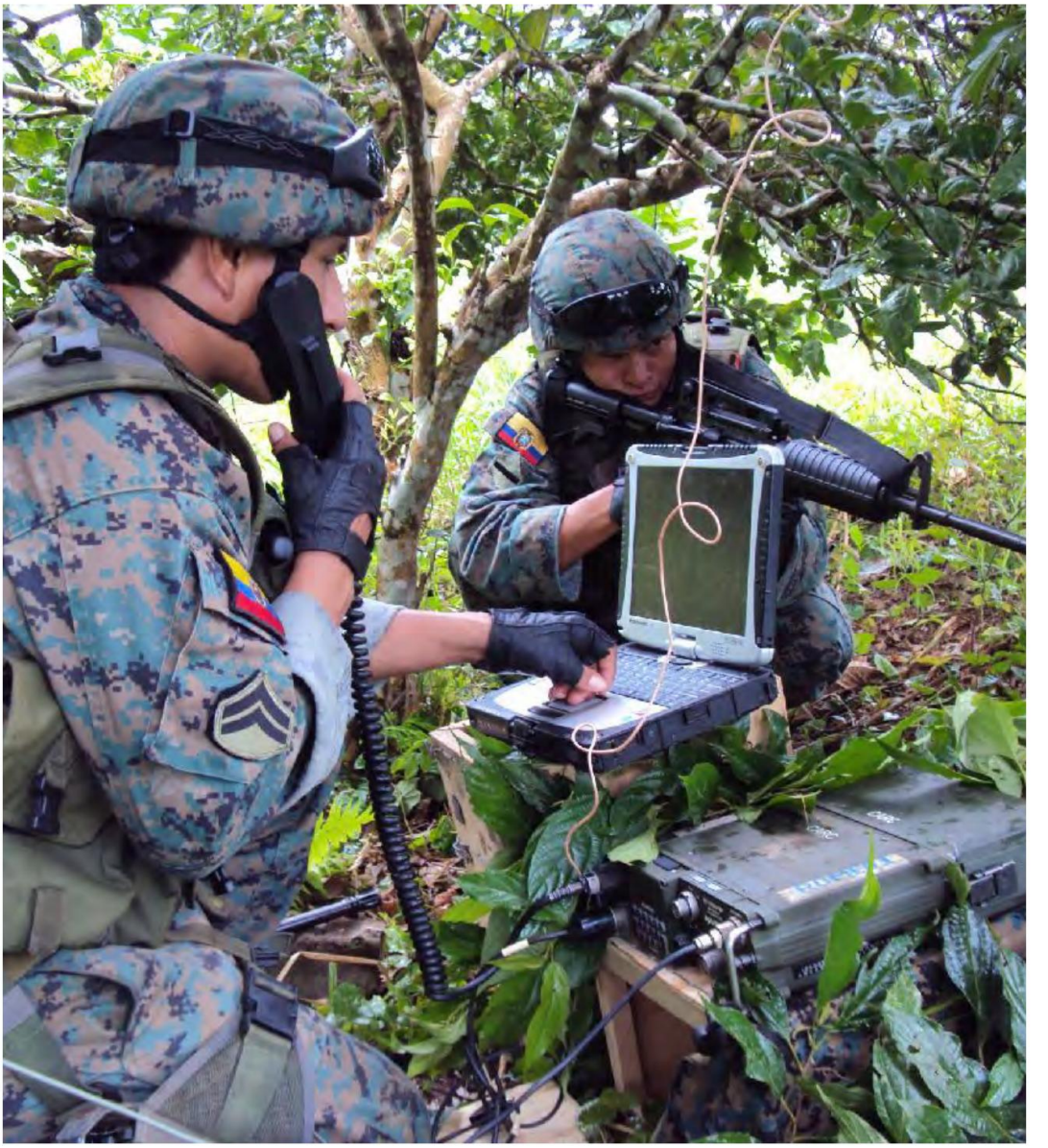
There is evidence of an improvement in inter-institutional management and the delimitation of powers, the result of coordination between the various state entities in the generation of government policies that involve the Defense sector. In this sense, there is a harmonized national foreign policy between the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Relations, which facilitated the reestablishment and generation of international agreements of interest for national defense.



The RECON platoon of the IV DE "Amazonas", carrying out surveillance and control activities on the northern border.

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Goddess of Liberty, column of heroes Plaza de la Independencia, Quito.

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CHAPTER VII

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FROM ECUADOR

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A. Political conception of defense

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador positions the human being and his well-being as the central objective of all institutional actions, among which is the guarantee of integral security and the defense of the State. It determines that the Armed Forces are an institution for the protection of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens and its fundamental mission is the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Armed Forces exercise control and protection of the Ecuadorian territory that includes the continental and maritime space, the adjacent islands, the territorial sea, the Galapagos archipelago, the soil, the submarine platform, the subsoil and the continental, insular superjacent space. and maritime.

National defense in Ecuador is a public good and as such requires the action of all State institutions for its preservation; therefore, it includes political, psychosocial, economic and military activities to face situations that compromise national interests.

The strategic attitude of the Ecuadorian State is defensive, based on prevention and early warning. It considers the use of military force in the event of an imminent external threat that puts the integrity of citizens, the territory and the strategic and vital interests of the State at risk. It has some Armed Forces that have joint strategic capabilities for actions of preparation, prevention, defensive deterrence, defense and international cooperation for military use in the face of threats and risks, based on the concept of legitimate defense.

Ecuador is a State that operates in the international context under the principles of sovereignty and cooperation; promotes peaceful coexistence and the solution of conflicts through diplomatic channels, for which reason it recognizes international law and measures of mutual trust; contributes to the maintenance of peace between States without underestimating the use of national power when national interests are affected or endangered.

The Armed Forces, within the framework of the fulfillment of their constitutional mission and complementary tasks, are subject to the legal norm in force, respect for human rights, International Humanitarian Law, gender equality and environmental protection.

The Armed Forces participate in the economic development of Ecuador as generators of a productive chain, through activities linked to the defense industry and to the research institutes of the Armed Forces, whose capacities contribute to national development and the reduction of the external dependency in the technological and scientific field.

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B. Strategic priorities of the defense of the State

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, vital and strategic interests emerge as strategic priorities for the defense of the Ecuadorian State. Vital interests are considered to be those related to the exercise of fundamental rights (the protection of the rights, freedoms, guarantees of citizens and democracy) and the very constitution of the State (sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and the economic security).

The strategic interests of the State at the national level are aimed at protecting strategic sectors and resources, guaranteeing its inhabitants a culture of peace free of corruption and facing threats and risks that affect the security of the State. In the international context, they promote the peaceful solution of international disputes and conflicts, cooperation to contribute to a stable international order, peace, security and respect for human rights.

The Ecuadorian State, in order to protect vital and strategic interests in the field of defense, develops joint and specific strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces, promotes collaboration and complementarity between institutions, fosters a culture of defense and security in society and maintains a foreign policy of integration and cooperation.

C. Fundamentals of defense

The Ecuadorian territory comprises a geographical unit of natural, social and cultural dimensions received as a historical and sovereign legacy, which includes the continental and maritime space, the adjacent islands, the territorial sea, the Galapagos archipelago, the soil, the submarine platform , the subsoil and the superjacent continental, insular and maritime space. Its limits are those determined by the treaties in force, which is why the State must guarantee and defend sovereignty and territorial integrity as a primary duty within the framework of the Constitution.

National defense constitutes an essential component of national security that, articulated with public security, foreign policy, the support of the national intelligence system, guarantees the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and the protection of the population and the resources; with international cooperation mechanisms contributes to creating a stable and secure national and regional environment.

The State, having defined its vital and strategic interests, needs to guarantee their validity; therefore, when there are threats and risks that affect the achievement of these, it must be in a position to protect them. It is then when the defense becomes the instrument for the use of force in the face of the external threat that threatens these interests.

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Defense is exercised with all the country's resources, but the Armed Forces with their capabilities, structure and doctrine are the main means of maintaining sovereignty and territorial integrity, protecting the population and resources against increasingly complex threats and risks. and diffuse.

National defense has a direct relationship with the foreign policy of the State in order to guarantee the coherence of the actions carried out in the military and diplomatic spheres for the fulfillment of its objectives. It is guided by sovereign foreign policy decisions, based on the principles of international law, on the internal political, economic and social reality and on the situation of the international environment.

National defense is aimed at guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity that allow achieving sustainable and sustainable economic and social development, thus contributing to comprehensive security and strengthening national unity in diversity.

D. Strategic defense objectives

The objectives of national defense are based on the legal system established in the Constitution of the Republic, the laws in force and the national interests that the State needs to preserve. These are:

1. Exercise effective control of the national territory: continental, insular, aquatic2 and air spaces; as well as the infrastructure and resources of the strategic areas.

2. Support the institutions in the protection of the population in their rights, freedoms in serious situations of internal commotion and disaster situations.

3. Strengthen the joint strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces that are essential to maintain a capacity for deterrence and defense of territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

4. Contribute to international cooperation in accordance with the interests national and state foreign policy.

5. Contribute to national development through intersectoral cooperation activities, research and innovation in the defense industries.

2 Aquatic spaces include jurisdictional maritime spaces, on the basis of UNCLOS, and rivers and lakes.

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E. The political direction of national defense

National defense is part of the Public and State Security System in accordance with the provisions of the law. This system is made up of the President of the Republic who directs it, public entities, policies, plans, norms, resources, procedures with their interrelationships, and society organizations that contribute to citizen security and the security of the public. State.
It has management, advisory and information, executing and control bodies. The executing bodies are in charge of defense, public order, prevention and risk management actions.

The defense of State sovereignty and territorial integrity have as governing bodies the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility within the scope of their powers. National defense, being an inalienable and permanent duty of the State, requires the articulated action of all its sectors in the political, economic, psychosocial, military and society fields in general.

National defense is based on the constitutional order as a permanent activity, with the power of the Executive branch in the process of political direction for decision-making. The President of the Republic has the powers and duties to ensure the maintenance of sovereignty, the independence of the State, internal order and public security, and exercise the political direction of national defense.

F. The political conduct of national defense

The Armed Forces are owed to the State and to the Ecuadorian people, their missions have a special legal framework, they have specific laws to regulate their organization, preparation and employment.

Society as a whole is an important actor in the management of national defense within a democratic framework, both in the processes of formulating defense policies and in their implementation.

National defense is governed by a decision-making process that includes the following levels of decision and participation:

1. The President of the Republic is the highest authority of the Armed Forces and performs such functions in accordance with the Constitution and other pertinent laws. It exercises the political direction of the war and may delegate to the Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces the command and strategic military management.

2. The National Assembly has the power to issue, amend and repeal the laws and interpret them with a generally obligatory character, knows

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and approves bills relating to national defense and approves or disapproves related international treaties and conventions.
In addition to overseeing actions related to defense, it approves the budget for national defense.

3. The Public and State Security Council (COSEPE) is the highest crisis control and management body, responsible for advising and recommending the President of the Republic on public security policies, plans, strategies and procedures, as well as also, recommend the adoption of prevention and intervention measures in cases of serious events or threats that affect or may affect the integrity of the inhabitants and the State.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, prior agreement with the Ministry of National Defense, will coordinate cooperation and exchange of information with other countries, in accordance with international instruments and treaties within the framework of respect for national sovereignty, to the Constitution and the laws.

5. The Ministry of National Defense is the political, strategic and administrative body of national defense. The powers and obligations are exercised by the branch minister in the administration of the Armed Forces in accordance with the policies issued by the President of the Republic. It directs the National Defense Policy, issues the policies for institutional strategic planning and prepares the military defense directive, a document that guides military planning. In addition, it is responsible for knowing and resolving the budget and presenting to the National Assembly the reports that are required of it and that are related to the areas under its responsibility.

As can be seen in the graph, for institutional management the Ministry of National Defense has the following organizational structure:

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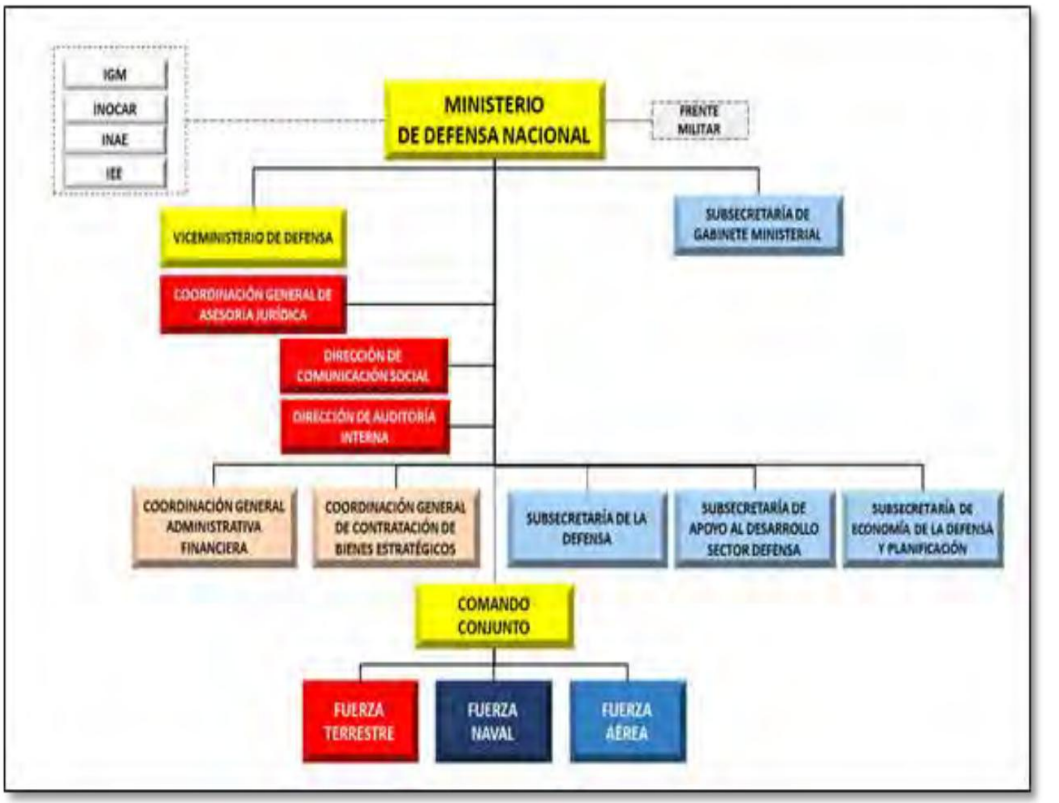
Graph No. 3. Organizational structure by processes of the Ministry of National Defense



Source: Ministry of National Defense 2018

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Detaching of the Bell 230 helicopter from the Missile Frigate “Morán Valverde”.

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Ecuadorian Air Force during training exercises with the super Tucano aircraft.

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Land, sea and air soldiers, permanent sentinels of our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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CHAPTER VIII

DEFENSE PLANNING

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A. Territorial strategy

1. Administrative division of the Ecuadorian territory

The administrative division of the national territory considered by the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES) intends to organize the Ecuadorian territory with the objective of achieving a better geographical distribution between urban and rural areas, which allows the balanced and sustainable advance of the settlements. humans in the national territory; designs public policy guidelines for the management and planning of the Ecuadorian territory, whose purpose is to achieve better coordination of sectoral actions; and seeks an adequate level of complementarity and feedback between levels of government.

The National Development Plan is the reference framework for territorial planning. Accordingly, processes of administrative deconcentration of the central government have been promoted with the creation of nine planning zones. Zonal planning implements tools for sectoral coordination that guide the budget, the prioritization of public investment, international cooperation and, in general, decentralized state action.

Administrative zoning constitutes an alternative for the planning and development of the country, in this way it is intended to contribute to improving the quality of life of the population with emphasis on guaranteeing the rights to health, education, housing, food, work and water. It promotes an endogenous model with a strategic and sovereign insertion in the world, based on a systemic production that guarantees food sovereignty, the strengthening of activities that generate added value, decent employment and a change in the energy matrix.

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Graph No. 4. Map of the administrative division of the national territory

Source: SENPLADES

2. Territorial division for defense

In order to fulfill the constitutional mission of the Armed Forces with the purpose of exercising effective control of the national territory, optimizing the available means, unlike the political-administrative division established by SENPLADES, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces has divided the national territory into defense zones (ZD), taking into account the presence of threats and risks, road connectivity between geographical areas, command and control unity, logistical sustainability, and support for State institutions, among other aspects.

The territorial division established by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces is not in conflict with that determined by the National Secretariat for Planning and Development, nor are they mutually exclusive, due to the fact that the objectives pursued by these institutions are different; on the contrary, they facilitate the execution of the respective powers.

The division conceived by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces allows compliance with military planning through commands

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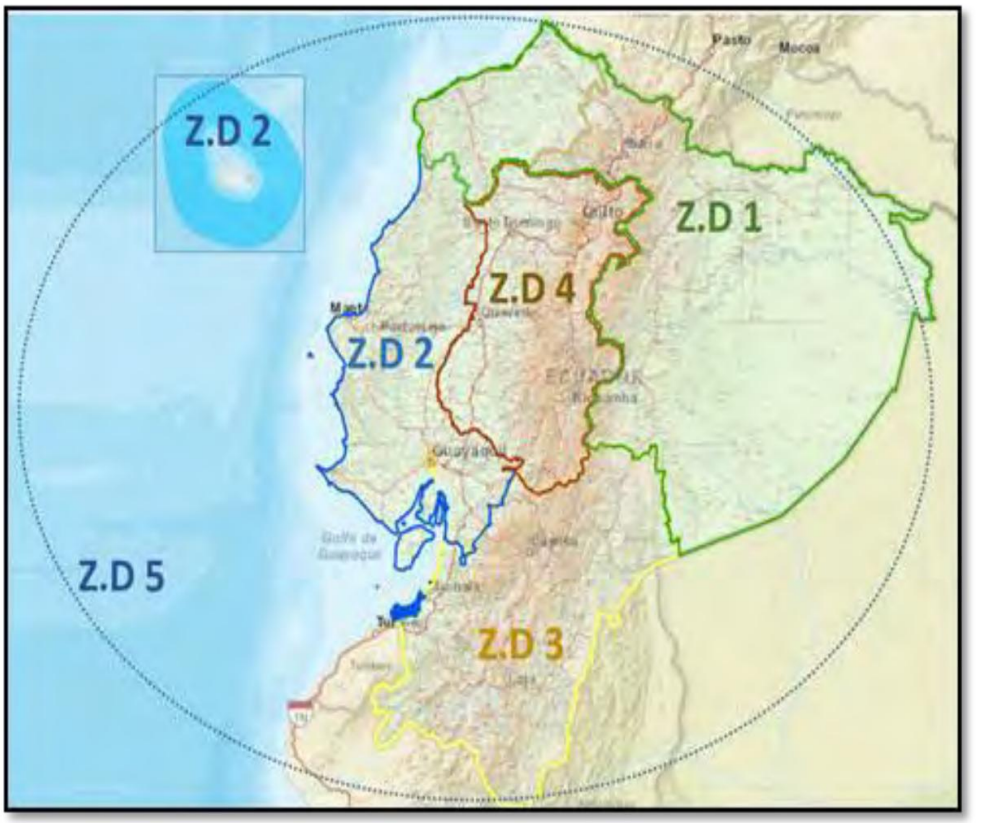
operational, the territorial division is not rigid and is subject to changes in accordance with the presence of threats and risks, which at any given time may affect defense and security.

Graphic no. 5. Territorial division for defense



Source: Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

With this territorial division, the Armed Forces exercise effective control of the national territory, its aquatic spaces and air space. They maintain joint focus, command and control; surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence and target acquisition; maneuver, deployment and mobility; survival and logistic sustainment; joint strategic capabilities to execute joint and coordinated military operations with other State institutions, in order to face threats and risks.

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B. Military planning for defense

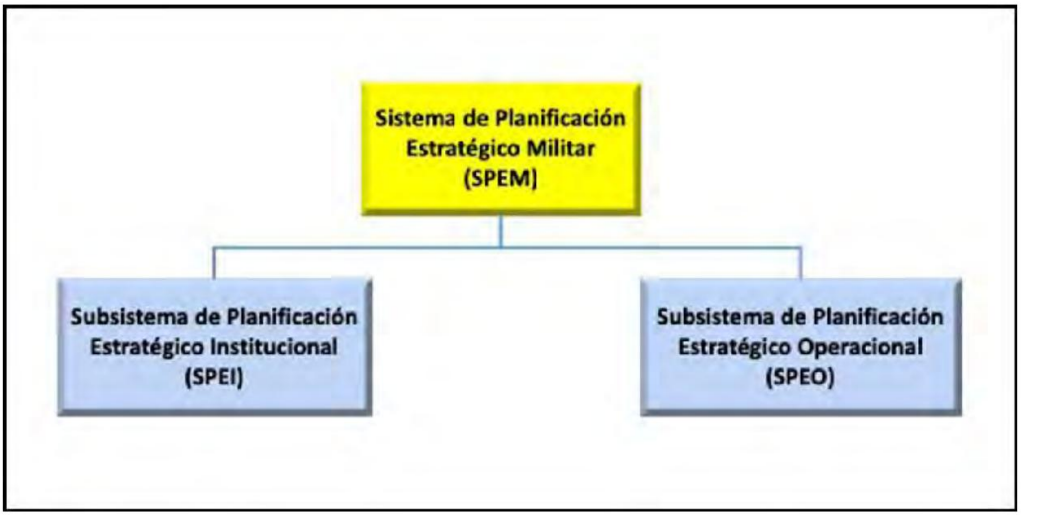
1. Military strategic planning system

The security of the country demands a number of activities of the State, tending to the achievement of the objectives, for which it is necessary to neutralize threats and minimize the risks that prevent the achievement of the same, a situation that allows living in an environment of security and to reach a sustainable development of the State, its institutions and the population.

The national structure for defense planning includes the President of the Republic, the Public and State Security Council (CO SEPE), the Ministry of National Defense and the military strategic planning community (Joint Command, Land Forces, Navy and Air Force, operational commands and other subordinate units or dependencies).

The Armed Forces have the Military Strategic Planning System (SPEM) for institutional development planning, with the aim of fulfilling the constitutional tasks of security and development support. They have two connotations within the State. The first as an “institution”, which is managed through institutional strategic planning with the purpose of preparing plans for institutional development and the strengthening of military power; and, the second as "force", which is used through operational strategic planning, in order to generate plans for the use of military power.

Graph No. 6. Structure of the Military Strategic Planning System



Source: Military Strategic Planning Doctrine Manual of the CC. FF. AA

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The following graph outlines institutional and operational planning from the political, strategic, and operational levels; the same that materializes in several instruments. This process is detailed with regard to the institutional and operational strategic planning subsystems.

Graph No. 7. Institutional and operational strategic defense planning process

Prepared: Ministry of National Defense 2018

2. Institutional strategic planning subsystem

In accordance with the Constitution, the National Development Plan is the highest political and administrative guideline for the design and application of public policy. It constitutes the instrument on which public policies, programs and projects, programming and execution of the State budget, investment and allocation of resources will be subject. In this sense, its observance is mandatory for the Defense sector.

Pursuant to the national legal system, the National Planning Council is the highest body of the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning. This Council is chaired by the President of the Republic and among its functions is to approve the National Development Plan.

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The preparation of the National Development Plan is the responsibility of the Technical Secretariat of the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning, which is exercised by the National Secretariat of Planning and Development. The preparation process must be participatory with the different sectors of the central government, decentralized autonomous governments, social and community organizations, the private sector and citizens.

The sectoral councils are instances of mandatory institutional convocation, destined to the review, articulation, coordination, harmonization and approval of the ministerial and interministerial policy within their sector and its subjection to the National Development Plan (PND). In this sense, the Security Sectoral Council is responsible for formulating and approving the Intersectoral Security Coordination Agenda (ACI), from which the Sectoral Plan (PS) is derived in each sector. In the Defense sector, the Defense Sector Plan is prepared taking the National Defense Policy as a guiding instrument.

Defense as part of the Public Sector is subject to the National Decentralized Planning System. In the planning process, the institutional strategic plans (PEI) are formulated; on a first level, the Plan of the Ministry of National Defense; and, on a second level, the Plan of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, which must be aligned with its institutional powers and objectives of the National Development Plan.

The Land, Naval and Air Forces prepare their institutional management plans (PGI), which must be aligned with the Institutional Strategic Plan of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, for the formulation of programs and projects that must be harmonized with the Plan Development of Armed Forces Capacities.

The four-year budget programming and the budgets of public entities are complementary instruments of the National Participatory Planning System. In this sense, the Annual Investment Plan (PAI) must be structured, which includes the activities of the prioritized investment projects. In investment projects, in accordance with the special regulations of the Defense sector, those assets considered strategic must be classified, for which the Annual Plan for Procurement of Strategic Assets (PACBE) is prepared. Finally, in the annual planning, the Annual Planning Programming (PAP) and the Annual Operating Plan (POA) must be elaborated at the different planning levels. The Annual Public Procurement Programming is structured based on these instruments. (PAC), which must be publicly accessible.

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3. Defense operational strategic planning subsystem

The Public and State Security System is made up of the President of the Republic, who directs it, public entities, policies, plans, regulations, resources and procedures with their interrelationships.

The Public and State Security Council (COSEPE) is the highest advisory body to the president in matters of public security, responsible for advising and recommending on national security issues, as well as the adoption of prevention and intervention measures in cases of serious events or threats that affect or may affect the integrity of the inhabitants and the State.

The coordinating ministry of the Sector Security Council, in accordance with the regulatory procedure, draws up the National Comprehensive Security Plan (PNSI), which includes a political conception of defense and must be harmonized with the National Development Plan. The PNSI is presented to COSEPE and approved by the President of the Republic.

Aligned with the provisions of the PNSI, the Ministry of National Defense prepares the National Defense Policy in a participatory manner. With the promulgation of this public policy, the Ministry prepares and issues the military defense directive, whose purpose is to transmit to the Joint Command the political-strategic concept for defense.

The military planning of national defense is in charge of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces as the highest organ of planning, preparation and strategic management of military operations. In peacetime, it assigns planning tasks and resources, establishes command and support relationships, and approves operational plans.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces receives from the Ministry of National Defense the military defense directive from which it draws up the Joint Strategic Capacities Plan, and from this the necessary plans for the fulfillment of the fundamental and complementary missions. .

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Minister of National Defense and the military high command of the Armed Forces at the military graduation ceremony for soldiers of the Land Force.

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Armed Forces made up of members of the Land, Naval and Air Forces.

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CHAPTER IX

MILITARY STRUCTURE OF THE DEFENSE

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A. The Armed Forces

1. Institutional values

The values in the Armed Forces are guides that allow and guide its members to identify with them, so it is an obligation to define, disseminate and enforce them, under the premise that these values are a commitment with which military personnel commit themselves. identifies for the fulfillment of the mission. All its members have the responsibility to know and practice them as they are a guide for daily behavior. They constitute part of the soldier's identity and guide action in any area of life, directing the path to follow and act, in accordance with the established postulates. The fundamental institutional values are:

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

Discipline. It consists of the exact observance of the laws and regulations established for members of the Armed Forces and the full compliance with orders and provisions.

Loyalty. Understood as the feeling of noble fidelity and frankness that allows an environment of trust and security in the relations between the members of the Armed Forces and of total dedication to the Institution. It is the maximum expression of selflessness, which consists of sincere, detached and voluntary devotion to the Institution, to a cause and to people; that is, where good faith prevails and there is an absence of hypocrisy and falsehood.

Institutional cohesion. It is the bond of union, solidarity and pride of belonging to the Ecuadorian Armed Forces. It is the development of the collective spirit, typical of teamwork with shared responsibility. The ability of the Armed Forces to operate together and cooperate with the different institutions depends on the professional skills of its members, effective integration, and institutional unity.

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Civic-military ceremony in commemoration of National Flag Day, September 26, 2018.

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2. Mission of the Armed Forces

The Armed Forces are made up of the Land, Naval and Air Forces, which are essential for the fulfillment of the fundamental mission established in the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, according to article 158: "... the defense of sovereignty and integrity territorial…".

Constitutionally, the Armed Forces must protect the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens and provide complementary support to other State institutions, from which the following complementary missions derive:

• Support State institutions. • Support national development in the field of defense. • Contribute to regional and world peace.

The missions of the Armed Forces are carried out across the spectrum of military operations, ranging from peacetime, through periods of crisis, to war.

The fundamental mission of "defending sovereignty and territorial integrity" is carried out permanently to guarantee the defense of the State.

The complementary mission to "support State institutions" is carried out in peacetime and with the issuance of the state of emergency decree, in periods of crisis or conflict.

The complementary mission to “support national development in the field of defense” is mainly carried out in peacetime through the management and administration of defense-related research institutes and industries, which contribute to development and the economy. national.

The complementary mission to "contribute to regional and world peace" materializes with the participation in peace operations, humanitarian demining, humanitarian support, within the context of international conventions and agreements.

The following graph shows the missions of the Armed Forces in the spectrum of military operations.

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Graph No. 8. Fundamental and complementary missions of the Armed Forces

Source: Ministry of National Defense 2018

3. Military strategic concept

National defense demands an interrelationship between the State and the Armed Forces, which is based on the policies established for military defense, cooperation with other State institutions and participation in national development, conceptions that give rise to the military strategic concept. .

The Armed Forces are based on the strategic defensive attitude of the State, with an effective operational capacity, which allows them to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity, the independence of the State, maintain peace and protect the population and its resources.

In order to fulfill the fundamental mission of defending sovereignty and territorial integrity, its organization and employment are oriented to counteract threats, with priority in border areas, through an integrated early warning system articulated with the military intelligence subsystem that allows timely detection of imminence

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Surveillance and control operations in the San Miguel - Putumayo river.

The Armed Forces in support of the National Risk and Emergency Management Service in putting out forest fires.

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Members of the Armed Forces on peace missions in Haiti, 2016.

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of any type of aggression, using operational commands made up of units from the three branches of the Armed Forces, with operational capacity and logistical autonomy, through preparation, prevention, defensive deterrence, defense and international cooperation, in order to obtain the initiative and strategic decision, which allows the political objective of defense to be achieved. With the support of a military mobilization system that provides reserves in conditions of employment in the shortest time and with the highest level of operational readiness.

The defense of the national territory includes the security and protection of strategic areas, such as the national hydrocarbon complex, the electrical, port, and airport infrastructure, geostationary orbit, and the Galapagos archipelago, using its military component quickly, opportunely, and with high operational capacity, executing actions for the planning of military operations against terrorism such as prevention, protection, intervention and preparation, to safeguard national interests.

For the fulfillment of the complementary missions, the Armed Forces and the institutes of the Defense sector will be used on the basis of their capabilities, with a flexible organization according to the assigned mission and the scope of their powers.

B. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces was created in 1971, through Executive Decree No. 063 of May 10, signed by the then president Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, in which, in addition, the Organic Law of Forces is promulgated. Armed.

It is the highest body for strategic planning, preparation and conduction of military operations and advice on military policies at all levels. For strategic direction, it has established the following essential aspects (Joint Command of the Armed Forces, 2018):

1. Vision

To be the military institution with the highest level of credibility, systemically integrated, with joint capabilities and interoperability, professional, ethical and morally qualified personnel, to face changes and new scenarios, which guarantee the peace, security and well-being of the Nation. .

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2. Institutional mission

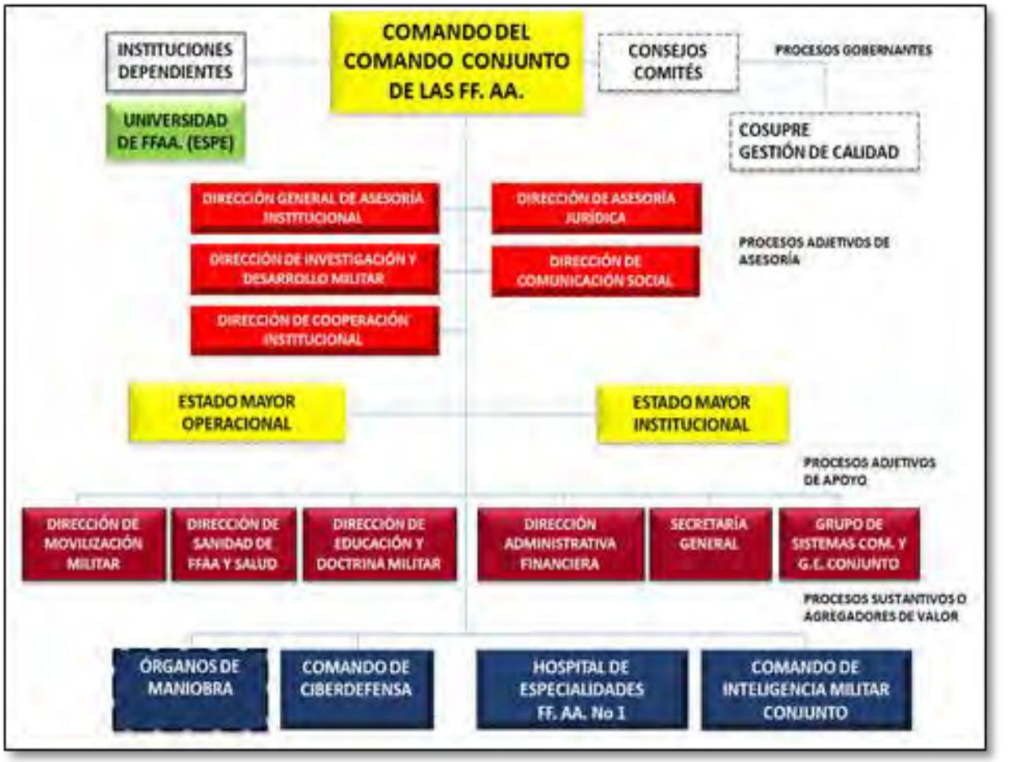
Plan, prepare and strategically conduct military operations and advise on military, war and national defense policies, in order to fulfill the mission of the Armed Forces.

3. Organization

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is made up of the Head of the Joint Command and the general commanders of the Land, Naval and Air Forces. Its attribution is the strategic direction of the Armed Forces by delegation of the President of the Republic in the cases established in the Constitution, for which it develops its planning considering the joint use of the means destined for the military defense of the Nation.

In order to fulfill its powers, attributions, vision and mission, as well as process management, it has defined the following structure:

Graph No. 9. Organizational structure by processes of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces



Source: Organic Statute of Organizational Management by Processes of the CC.FF. AA. 2018

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The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is also responsible for determining the operational requirements and the prioritization of military capabilities, in accordance with the objectives set in the national defense strategy.

The Head of the Joint Command is responsible for the strategic military direction of the Armed Forces and advice on aspects related to security and the defense of State sovereignty and territorial integrity, in order to comply with the constitutional mandate. As for the strategic military conduction, it corresponds to conduct military operations permanently throughout the national territory.

For military employment and institutional planning, it has the Operational Staff (EMO) and the Institutional Staff (EMI).

The EMO coordinates, plans, evaluates and advises at the military strategic level the preparation and execution of military operations, in order to facilitate the exercise of command and control, decision making and the issuance of orders at the respective level. .

Its attributions and responsibilities direct the formulation and execution of the Joint Strategic Capacities Plan; direct the planning and preparation of joint military operations; supervising the planning and preparation of contingents to participate with the international community in peacekeeping and humanitarian aid operations; direct participation in international commitments on security and defense; direct the planning of internal security operations and support to State institutions; coordinate and advise military strategic planning, preparation and conduction, among others, in accordance with the Organic Statute of Organizational Management by processes.

The EMI manages institutional development, through planning, organizational development, and monitoring and evaluation, in order to contribute to the development of military capabilities and institutional strengthening.

Its attributions and responsibilities are to direct institutional strategic planning; direct and guide the implementation of the Defense Management Model; direct institutional development; monitor compliance with strategic planning; propose the prioritization of programs and projects for institutional strengthening; and direct the monitoring and evaluation of budget execution.

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Exercise of military operations carried out with the participation of the Land, Naval and Air Forces.

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4. Joint strategic capabilities

The State, through its agencies and institutions, must develop the necessary capacities to face threats, risks and challenges to security and defense, considering the need to maintain institutional interrelation, as well as specify the specific powers of the institutions.

Capability-based planning provides a better foundation for decision-making on existing hardware modernization, future acquisitions, and operational sustainment, while offering comprehensive solutions to successfully address current and potential scenarios.

The objective of planning by capabilities is to contribute to the design of forces and the determination of the necessary means and resources based on the scenarios, tasks and established strategies, to achieve the military capabilities that allow the missions set forth from the political level to be fulfilled.

Considering that capacity is defined as the specific aptitude or sufficiency that allows an organization to fulfill its basic mission and its functions, the Armed Forces determine the joint and specific strategic capacities of each Force, which enable it to fulfill the constitutional mission.

Force design is based on the use of flexible joint units made up of professional, well-trained soldiers, instilled with an ethic of their responsibility linked to the fulfillment of the mission. An articulating institution of national integration, which is a school of civility, values, identity and national unity. The units are organically complete with operational capacity and logistical autonomy, equipped with multipurpose means, in conditions of rapid deployment with simple and direct lines of command, avoiding the duplication of tasks to successfully face the threats, risks and challenges of the State in the current and future scenarios in the field of security and defense.

The development of capacities is oriented towards the fulfillment of the fundamental mission; for complementary missions, it is not required to develop capabilities other than those specific to the Armed Forces, since their fulfillment will be carried out with the joint and specific strategic capabilities established for defense, thereby providing a quick, timely, and decisive response. against any threat or risk.

The joint strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces contribute to the exercise of command and control, surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence to obtain timely information for decision-making, executing

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joint maneuvers through the use of military power, to counter threats and risks, using means that allow immediate deployment and mobility to areas of employment, with efficient logistical support, which guarantees the permanence of the deployed force for a long time in any area of operations, with equipment and infrastructure that ensures the survival and protection of the forces, reducing the levels of risk and, when the situation warrants it, supporting the integral security of the State.

For the fulfillment of the fundamental mission, the capabilities of the Armed Forces in the operational field must be directed to execute the lines of strategic action that are: preparation, prevention, defensive deterrence, defense and international cooperation.

Understood as: “preparation” the knowledge of the operational environment, the threats and risks to the defense to guide the operational enlistment and planning for employment; "prevention" measures to anticipate the materialization of threats, based on surveillance and effective control of the territory and its sovereignty; “defensive deterrence” persuading potential threats to prevent the escalation of a crisis that results in the use of military force; “defense” the decision of the political power that implies the application of the national power on the threat to protect the national interests with the use of the Armed Forces; and, “international cooperation” the dialogue and actions at the bilateral, regional and global level in support of the foreign action of the State to protect common interests.

For the protection of strategic areas in the face of a threat that uses terrorist actions, the capabilities of the Armed Forces must be oriented to carry out antiterrorist and counterterrorist actions, for which the following strategic lines of action must be followed: "prevention" oriented to the action planning to minimize vulnerabilities in sensitive areas; “protection” with the implementation of measures aimed at maintaining surveillance and control of critical points in strategic areas; "intervention" with specific actions to neutralize threats with the use of military force; and, “preparation” where stabilization, reconstruction and normalization activities are carried out.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is responsible for establishing and strengthening joint strategic capabilities and the Land, Naval and Air Forces for specific capabilities. For its part, the Ministry of National Defense has the responsibility of creating a mechanism that provides predictability, stability, and continuity to the equipment and technological development projects of the Armed Forces.

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Army soldiers conducting military parachuting training exercises.

Crew of the submarine in exercise of emergencies on board.

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C. The Land, Naval and Air Forces

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

The Forces have two roles. The first as an "institution" for the administration through the Institutional Management Plan with the purpose of generating programs and projects for institutional and capacity development; and, the second as a "force", responsible for operational enlistment and logistical support for military employment. They are armed institutions with pyramidal characteristics, professional, hierarchical and disciplined.

The Land Force (Ecuadorian Army). Its mission is to develop military power on land, preparing, training and equipping military personnel, improving their operational capacity permanently and throughout the national territory, to achieve the objectives derived from strategic military planning, in order to help joint defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity, contribute internally and to the development of the Nation (Fuerza Terrestre, 2018).

Infantry soldiers in airlift operations training.

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The Naval Force (Navy of Ecuador). Its mission is to develop maritime capabilities and provide security in aquatic spaces, which strengthen naval power and contribute to the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and with its contingent support national maritime development and public security and of the State (Naval Force, 2018).

Missile frigates in training for resupply maneuver at sea.

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Air Force. Its mission is to develop military aerospace capacity, which guarantees the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and supports national development and public and State security with its contingent (Fuerza Aérea, 2018).

The general commanders of each Force have the obligations and attributions to command and manage their Forces, issue the institutional strategic direction; approve the strengthening of specific capacities; provide trained and instructed personnel and means for the formation of maneuvering bodies; approve the doctrine that allows interoperability for joint operations; approve the Institutional Management Plan and the others that correspond to it in accordance with the current legal framework and military doctrine.

Cheetah aircraft in air combat training flight.

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Ecuadorian Navy during the UNITAS LIX-18 maneuvers, August 2018.

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CHAPTER X

MARITIME SAFETY AND ANTARCTICA

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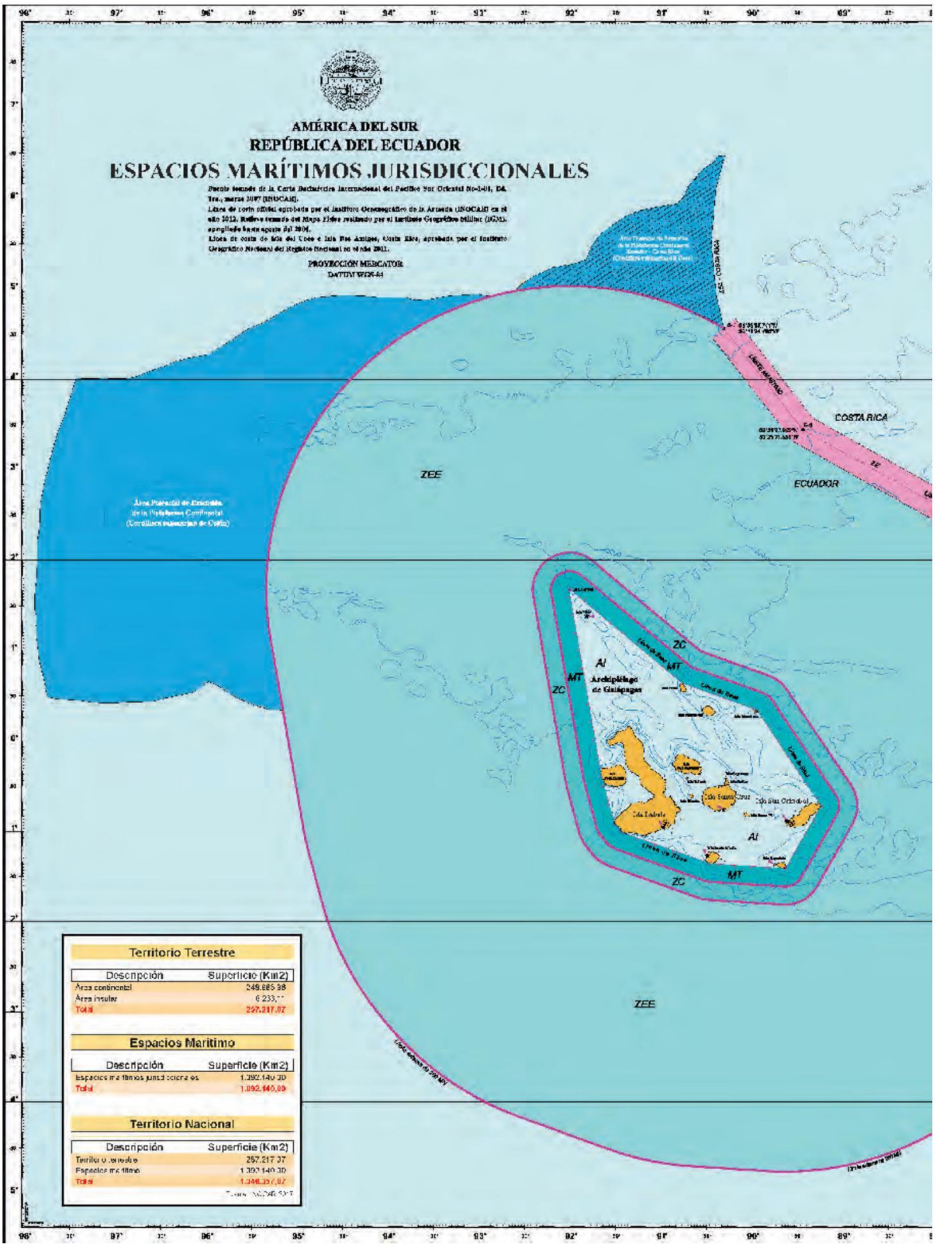

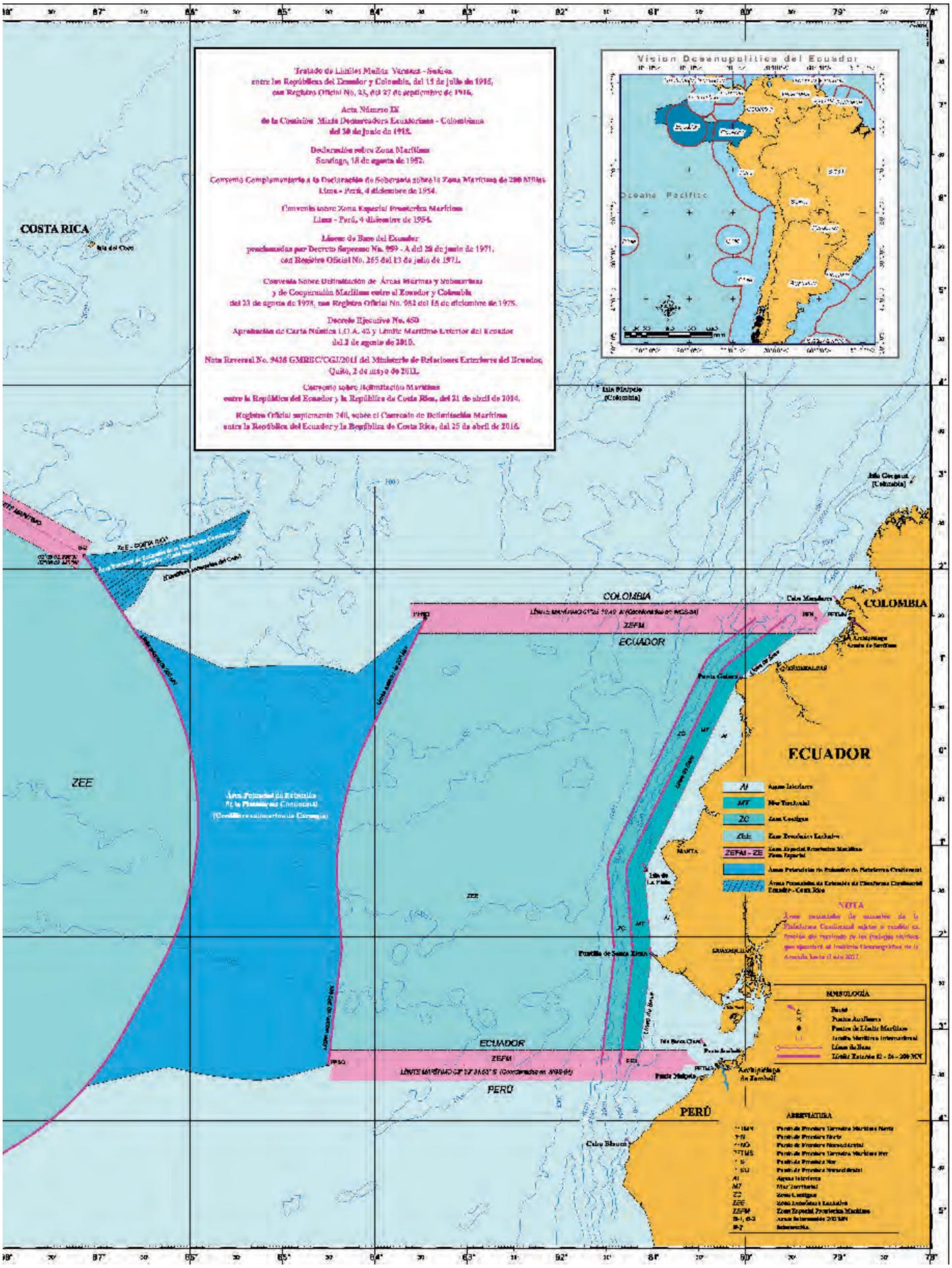
COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERÚ
ZEE
ZEFM
Acta Número IX
Declaración sobre Zona Marítima
Decreto Ejecutivo No. 450
Visión Oceanopolítica del Ecuador
Océano Pacífico
NOTA
SIMBOLOGÍA
ABREVIATURA

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A. Maritime security

The oceans and seas of the world are transcendental axes for the existence of man. These have been transformed into a vital space in the 21st century due to the living and non-living resources that exist in them and that represent an important component in the sustenance of humanity, turning them into a source of strategic natural resources3 . The global circumstances and situations indicate very clearly that the importance of the sea in the coming years will be crucial in the development and survival of humanity; not only because its natural resources are limited, but also because geopolitically and strategically they represent a space for political, military, social and economic action of superlative influence in the world order.

The development of maritime activities has also been affected by global phenomena such as illicit traffic by sea, drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking, arms trafficking, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, acts of violence against navigation, piracy , illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing4), pollution of the marine environment and the effects of natural disasters. The transnational nature of these threats and risks, and the need for the safe use of the sea have motivated the birth of a new branch of International Maritime Law called the Law of the Sea.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 constitutes the main international legal framework for maritime spaces. The rights and obligations that the Convention attributes to the coastal State over the different jurisdictional maritime spaces (internal waters, territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone), as well as the rules and principles that govern the use of areas beyond the national jurisdiction are the starting point of efforts aimed at trying to solve the challenges posed by maritime security.

The Pacific Ocean basin is a maritime geographic space where two opposite realities coexist. On the western side, one of the most important economic and technological nuclei on the planet and, on the eastern side, are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, which have great natural wealth in their maritime spaces, but are countries in the process of developing. development; However, the two realities evolve at different rates, but obviously, due to the logic of maritime development, a vital balance must be reached over time; therefore, the prospective vision that our country must adopt is substantial.

3 The meaning of the word strategic means “vital” for the sustenance of a State, not only in terms of food, but in all those resources in which its existence and provision represent an inestimable value for national interests. Taken from the Recommended Reading: "The Ecuadorian Oceanopolitics", AGUENA-2015.

4 IUU, stands for “illegal, unreported and unregulated”.

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The geographical condition is an essential factor for oceanopolitics, since it evaluates the projection of the State in its political, economic and social management, and subordinates it to a lesser or greater degree to the sea. Ecuador maintains a unique and privileged geographical position as it is a Pacific Rim State in contact with two hemispheres, accessibility to maritime communication lines at various strategic points, such as the Panama Canal; the jurisdictional maritime spaces that are projected through the Galapagos Islands; the geopolitical and oceanopolitical position in Antarctica; geopolitical and oceanopolitical interests in the Asia-Pacific Basin and strategic living and non-living resources.

Ecuador is a country that has a land territory, which when contrasted with the jurisdictional maritime spaces represents a relationship of 1 to 5, which implies that Ecuador's responsibility as a coastal State is greater than one million square kilometers. However, from the context of national maritime interests, responsibility is also in the Pacific Ocean basin itself, in Antarctica and then in the world itself, as far as the flagships sail and the country's flag is flown.

National maritime interests are all those activities and natural resources, living and non-living, that the State develops and possesses in the fluvial axes and the marine-coastal zone, in jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional maritime spaces and that, as a whole, represent fundamental factors for their development, security and survival. In this context, six components of maritime interests can be mentioned, without there being a priority, but rather conceived as a synergistic system, as can be seen in the following graph:

Graph No. 10. Conceptualization of national maritime interests

Source: General Directorate of Maritime Interests 2008

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The promotion of national maritime interests must be articulated with a sustainable maritime and fluvial spatial planning that results from the multiple uses of the sea and fluvial axes, for which knowledge of it must be expanded, through scientific research that helps to unveil the dimensioning of living and non-living resources in aquatic spaces, allowing the foundations to be laid for the consolidation of a blue economy, as a substantial factor for national maritime development. In this sense, the formulation of a national maritime strategy is considered essential, which promotes the development of maritime interests in each of its components, defining the areas of interest beyond national jurisdiction and with a force with multirole means that protect against any threat.

Maritime security is conceived as the effective control of everything associated with the maritime domain and that could affect its national maritime interests, regarding its protection, security, economy and environment. In this sense, it is necessary to take into account the particularities of the maritime and fluvial environment, the activities that are carried out and, above all, the threats and risks to security, for which reason an adequate "management of the sea" must be articulated, which requires processes of governance of the coastal, flag and port State, based on inter-institutional actions capable of taking advantage of their interaction in aquatic spaces and of using their resources in an efficient, sustainable and sustainable manner.

The Ministry of National Defense, through the Ecuadorian Navy, is responsible for the safety of human life at sea, safety of navigation, maritime protection, neutralization of illegal activities in aquatic spaces and the prevention and control of pollution of the marine environment; all these competencies converge in maritime safety. In this sense, governance processes must be agreed for an adequate management of aquatic spaces, which must be backed by a legal framework harmonized with international maritime law and national legislation.

In the aquatic spaces of Ecuador, two groups of threats and risks can be identified: the one that refers to acts of anthropic origin and the one of natural origin.

In the first case, it is necessary to highlight that the sea can be used as a means by which various illegal activities can be transported and carried out. In jurisdictional maritime spaces, illegal acts against maritime security can be evidenced such as drug trafficking, terrorism, fuel smuggling, illegal fishing, merchandise smuggling, armed robbery, and on a lesser scale the illegal trafficking of migrants, extraction of heritage underwater, illegal exploitation of marine resources, illegal exploration and extraction of marine geo-data; Likewise, events of destruction and degradation of the marine environment are evidenced, as well as maritime accidents that are generated by the so-called human factor and those effects that are the product of deficient spatial planning.

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The Ecuadorian Navy in the control of maritime sovereignty.

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marine-coastal cial. In the second case, the events of natural origin that must be monitored and observed, such as tsunamis and those changes in meteorological conditions that influence navigation and that can cause maritime accidents.

One of the main challenges is oriented towards the protection of living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE) of Ecuador, mainly in the insular ZEE and its surroundings, in which the presence of fishing fleets of different nationalities, of seasonally, which involves the use of naval means for the State to exercise an effective presence and protection of resources. It is important to emphasize that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) represents one of the main threats to the global, regional and national maritime economy, since it is considered one of the most lucrative illegal activities for the criminal economy. after arms trafficking and drug trafficking, linked to other illegal activities in aquatic spaces.

The Ecuadorian Navy on behalf of the State must exercise effective control of aquatic spaces and areas of interest, which go beyond national jurisdiction. In these areas, the presence and control of the State is necessary over the activities carried out by Ecuadorian flag vessels and other flags in aquatic spaces, and by flag vessels in non-jurisdictional maritime spaces to protect maritime interests. nationals.

In the scenario described and within the framework of an oceanopolitical vision, the concept of the "equinoctial sea5 " is proposed, which shows the influence that the sea and maritime interests have on the functioning and progress of the State. In this sense, it establishes the importance of the living and non-living resources existing in the jurisdictional maritime spaces and beyond them, as well as the transcendence and repercussion emanating from the Galapagos Islands and Antarctica as part of their complex geo- maritime. It is important to stress the effects that the loss of sovereign rights over resources on the extended continental shelf would cause, if it is not possible to conclude the delimitation studies beyond 200 miles from the Ecuadorian continental shelf.

The maritime domain of jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional spaces of interest responds to the need to maintain the presence of the State for the purposes of deterrence and action against threats, timely assistance to emergencies, navigation safety, maritime protection of ships and ports , the generation of safe maritime environments, support for regional actions at sea and compliance with international treaties. In this sense, the Ecuadorian Navy with its specific strategic capabilities executes these tasks to achieve maritime situational knowledge, one of the gravitating factors being the

5 They are the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional maritime spaces in which the maritime interests of the Ecuadorian State are managed, defended and protected, in accordance with the national interest and based on the governance of the seas and oceans (Gómez, 2018).

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maritime intelligence, which must be strengthened as part of the military intelligence subsystem.

It is important to promote binational and multinational cooperation, with a greater regional focus, that allow the exchange of information and the execution of operational actions that help maintain maritime situational knowledge, as well as face and minimize threats and risks to strengthen the maritime security. Participation in multinational exercises such as UNITAS or PANAMAX are evident mechanisms that allow interoperability with other Navies to contribute to hemispheric maritime security, making it necessary to strengthen binational and regional exercises in the maritime sphere around the protection of living and non-living resources. , maritime search and rescue, as well as joining efforts to preserve the marine environment.

The governance process in maritime security also involves active participation in different international organizations and forums, which contribute to the implementation of treaties and agreements with a vision of strengthening the merchant marine system and the scientific and technological infrastructure, promoting the cooperation and exchange of information based on the protection of maritime interests.

The exercise of the right of the flag State regarding maritime safety is a figure of International Maritime Law that determines the authority of the State over the ships that fly its flag. In this sense, it is necessary to ensure that Ecuadorian-flagged vessels comply with the rules of maritime law, which are included in the international conventions ratified by the country and in national regulations. In this context, there is no doubt that the ship inspection system and access to an efficient public service for the maritime community must be permanently strengthened. On the other hand, the education, training and certification of seafarers must comply with the standards that the regulations determine in this field, to achieve high levels of academic performance at the regional level and a technological development according to the needs that allow a better accessibility to training and training processes.

Port State control is aimed at verifying the condition of ships of other flags that arrive at national ports in compliance with international standards, mainly with regard to the safeguarding of human life at sea, safety of the navigation, maritime protection and prevention of pollution of the marine environment. That is why, an efficient control system must be maintained, and that allows compliance with regional commitments, mainly regarding the Latin American Agreement on Control of Vessels and the Port State of 1992. On the other hand, it is It should promote the adoption of international instruments that contribute to cooperation in the control of foreign ships to ensure strategic resources in the framework of the exercise of rights of the port State.

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Coast guard boats in maritime police operations.

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B. Equator in Antarctica

Undoubtedly, Antarctica or Antarctica is a unique, different, majestic and almost inhospitable continent, surrounded by the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Despite its distance from the other continents and the difficulty that existed and still exists to reach it, since the beginning of the 19th century disputes began over the territorial sovereignty of various sectors of the Antarctic continent.

On December 1, 1959 in Washington, twelve countries that had carried out scientific activities in and around Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year (IGY) signed the Antarctic Treaty (TA) in Washington, which entered into force in 1961. There are currently 53 signatory countries to the Treaty, of which 29 of them, including Ecuador, have the category of "consultative members", which gives them full rights over decisions, guidelines and regulations issued within the Treaty. within the aforementioned treaty.

The remaining 24 countries are considered “adhering members”.

1. Historical review of Ecuador's presence in Antarctica

Ecuador's presence in Antarctica began with the declaration of Ecuadorian rights in Antarctica supported by Lieutenant Colonel Marco Bustamante in 1956 based on the geographical concepts of "confrontation", which materialized with the official declaration made by the National Constituent Assembly of 1967.

Already framed in the regulations established by the Antarctic Treaty, relevant milestones in the history of Ecuador in Antarctica began to be fulfilled one by one, such as: Approval of the National Congress for the adhesion of Ecuador to the Antarctic Treaty (June 1987) , also taking place in December of the same year the first Ecuadorian expedition to Antarctica aboard the BAE "Orion".

On August 5, 1988, through Ministerial Agreement No. 1508, the Executive Secretariat of the Ecuadorian Antarctic Program (PROANTEC) was created, which functioned attached to the Oceanographic Institute of the Navy (INOCAR) until 2004. Nine expeditions were carried out , three of them with the participation of BAE “ORIÓN”. Additionally, under PROANTEC, other important milestones were reached such as the inauguration of the Pedro Vicente Maldonado Research Station (March 1990), admission as a consultative member of the Antarctic Treaty (July 1990), admission as a full member of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (1992).

With the purpose of giving independence, a higher political and management level to PROANTEC, which allows it to articulate with the different State institutions, with the academy and the industry, the creation of the Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute was promoted (2004), later passing to become an institute attached to the Ministry of National Defense.

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Disembarkation of materials for the maintenance of the Scientific Station "Pedro Vicente Maldonado", 2016.

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2. Importance of Ecuador's presence in Antarctica

From a geopolitical point of view, there are two important aspects that determine the presence of States in Antarctica: sovereignty and environment. The first one remains under a status quo condition thanks to the Antarctic Treaty, which has allowed it to remain a zone of peace, demilitarized and without conflicts, however, the issue remains latent. Many of the efforts that countries make are to strengthen the different theories for a future claim that are based on customary law, such as the theories of polar sectors, discovery, confrontation, contiguity, quadrants and effective occupation (territory and population). The second is environmental, since it highlights the importance of Antarctica in the global balance, as well as the effects that global warming and the hole in the ozone layer could cause in this area.

Being part of the efforts to avoid these effects and protect the Antarctic ecosystem is also an important national action with geopolitical influence.

The geostrategic value of Antarctica is given mainly by its position and proximity to interoceanic passages (Pacific, Atlantic and Indian). It has the characteristics of a confluence zone for the lines of communication between Asia, Europe and the West, especially in the event of an eventual closure of the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal; From this point, control operations would be facilitated over maritime navigation, circumpolar and transpolar routes, and the installation of bases.

The geoeconomic value of the Antarctic continent and its adjacent seas acquires important nuances in the future, and may become a possible reason for international confrontation. This value is based on existing renewable (algae, krill, fish, molluscs, mammals, and seabirds) and non-renewable (metallic and non-metallic minerals, hydrocarbons, and freshwater) resources. States have taken advantage of the open door to these resources that constitutes scientific research, and through it they invest in technology and research to generate capacities and means necessary to study existing resources, characterize them, size them and exploit them in the future.

Due to the above, it is unquestionable that Ecuador must maintain an active participation in the processes of scientific research and presence in Antarctica, for which an Antarctic oceanopolitical vision must be built and national capacities must be developed that contribute to the full application of the Treaty. Antarctic for the benefit of national interests.

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Members of the Ecuadorian Antarctic expedition, 2016.

Military and civilian scientists in research work, 2016.

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3. Guidelines of Ecuador's public policy in Antarctica

More than 31 years of effective presence on the white continent have elapsed, making it necessary to consolidate a national policy for Antarctic affairs that articulates the capacities, means and resources of different public and private organizations, in favor of strengthening the Ecuadorian presence in Antarctica. , in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty System.
Currently, the Antarctic issue has been made visible through the following legal and public policy instruments:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador (Art. 4 paragraph 4); establishes that: "The Ecuadorian State will exercise rights over the corresponding segments of the geostationary synchronous orbit, maritime spaces and Antarctica." • In the
National Development Plan; Regarding territorial guidelines and guidelines, it establishes: “Increase the presence of Ecuador in Antarctica and in the Asia-Pacific basin to promote the social economy of knowledge, as well as trade and maritime management within the framework of the Convention of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). • In the National
Foreign Policy Plan; in the Strategic Guidelines section; Sovereignty and territorial integrity; in relation to Antarctica, it determines: "Coordinate Ecuador's presence in Antarctica, through active participation in the instances of the Antarctic system and the execution of scientific research programs in the Antarctic continent." • In the resolution of the Inter-institutional Committee of the Sea No. 001-PCI MAR-2014, the national oceanic and coastal policies are promulgated, published in RO No. 383 of November 26, 2014; Policy 1: "Conserve the natural and cultural heritage, ecosystems and biological diversity of the marine and coastal zone, respecting the rights of nature in continental Ecuador, the Galapagos archipelago, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and Antarctica.
  Policy 6: "Promote the strategic insertion of Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean and Antarctica."

The formulation of the "Antarctic Policy of Ecuador" should be structured in a broad national debate that allows addressing issues of sovereign rights to promote and protect national interests in Antarctica. In this sense, the need to increase the presence and scientific research should be considered, with a view to establishing a permanent station; contribute to the development of a cultural ecosystem service, keeping in mind the protection of the environment. This must be coupled with a strengthening of the national maritime and Antarctic awareness, which should allow the prospective construction of an Antarctic oceanopolitical vision that configures an important axis in the Ecuadorian geomaritime complex.

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Corvettes repowered by the Ecuadorian Naval Shipyards (ASTINAVE), 2018.

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CHAPTER XI

ECONOMY AND ALLIANCES STRATEGIC FOR THE DEFENSE

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A. Defense economics

The economy is a fundamental instrument in defense planning, as long as it provides the guide and appropriate support for determining how many and what resources are necessary to meet the objectives of national security. The foregoing is expressed through an adequate and necessary practical and conceptual link between defense policy and the budget.

Based on the definition of the mission of the Armed Forces and strategic planning, a plan and a budget are structured, with a multi-year horizon, from which an estimate of the resources required to achieve the proposed objectives is derived. These resources are human, physical facilities, equipment, supplies, technology, and operations budget.

The defense economy is related to two important areas of national coexistence: economics and defense. In this sense, it deals with the best possible way to allocate resources to provide protection to the nation, not only during periods of conflict but also during peacetime, considering that the scarcity of resources is a permanent situation (Ministry of National Defense of Ecuador, 2002).

The Ministry of National Defense, as part of its integral management, obtains the resources, including financing, for institutional development through a budget based on adequate strategic planning for the development of the Armed Forces, framed in the requirements presented by the Forces before the Joint Command, who carries out an operational strategic prioritization, to then refer it to the Ministry of Defense, which carries out a strategic political level prioritization, with which it is postulated before the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES). Together with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), they prepare the pro forma budget that is approved by the National Assembly.

1. Principles of defense economics

It is important to conceive and coordinate basic principles of defense economy that make it possible to generate a public good with levels of high social responsibility, measured in the optimal combination of assigned resources that guarantee, in addition to the quality of spending, an adequate use and administration. tion of the assigned resources. It is essential to achieve higher and better levels of productivity within a framework of equity in the distribution of resources based on prospective scenarios, necessarily accompanied by a coherent design of forces nuanced with a high technological vision in defense that enhances the available resources.

In defense economics, two principles have been established that allow the optimization of all assigned resources: the economic principle and the principle of effectiveness.

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economic principle

The different organizations, whether public or private, are aligned with adequate planning, which is closely related to the economic and financial development of their States. When we talk about a direct relationship, the effects of adequate state economic management directly influence the development that is expected to be achieved in the Defense sector. This is how it is possible to identify recursive economic variables, whose technical management maintains a direct proportion of the microeconomic and macroeconomic variables. By designing and managing variables, we can define scenarios and economic perspectives, applying formulas that measure behaviors and fluctuations, which allow redirecting strategic decisions in the development of the Defense sector.

The adequate application of the economic principle will allow in a timely manner the delivery of financial resources by the State, however, in addition to the timely delivery, it is important to highlight the correct alignment with which the Institutional Strategic Planning (PEI) will be available.). The definition of objectives, goals and indicators is vital at the different internal levels and in the appropriate articulation with the State planning instruments (National Development Plan, 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, among others). In this way, we show a strict relationship with the development planning of the Defense sector.

principle of effectiveness

It is essential to work to achieve the economic efficiency of the defense, which contributes to the development of the principle of military operational effectiveness, considering the internal opportunity cost between forces when assigning resources based on the scenario and the defense strategy on the basis of a relationship marginal when submitting budget.

From the principle of effectiveness we can derive the rationalization and optimization of the resources that make up the entire Defense sector. These two variables yield a baseline that energizes the defense management model, through the identification of percentages of waste or unproductiveness of resources that may require specific treatment that exceeds or allows for an institutional cost/benefit.
Once these variables have been corrected, it is possible to speak of an adequate optimization of the existing resources in the Defense sector, as well as through the adjustment of the aforementioned variables that will allow the reduction of the existing gaps in current spending and investment, generating an adequate optimization of the military spending (GAMIL).

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The principles of defense economics have a scope to the entire Defense sector, that is, once implemented, it is possible to identify adequate levels of operability, operability and administration, while the entities that are not directly related to the operational field will increase their levels of performance and productivity, accurately defining entities that will strengthen and be part of an adequate defense industry. For this, it is essential to technically develop the bases of the defense economy and that must be reflected in the planning of the Armed Forces, aligned with the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI).

Understanding the prior applicability of the aforementioned principles, the ultimate goal is to achieve sustainability, which includes the balance of the defense with its macro and microenvironment, considering the internal opportunity cost in the optimal allocation of resources in order to keep the Defense System operational. National without generating a decrease in general well-being and thus achieving true sustainability, understood as the defense's ability to endure over time and space with incremental levels of quality measured in military operational effectiveness (EOM), through an optimal combination of resources, that is, economic efficiency of defense (EED) in harmony with the geostrategic variables of the State such as economic, environmental and social (Ministry of National Defense of Ecuador, 2014)

The logical and coherent achievement of the aforementioned principles guarantees a country the power to count on the intangible defense public good that the State must provide to all its citizens.

2. Economy and planning by capabilities

Strategic planning is a management tool that supports the decision-making of organizations regarding current tasks and the path they must follow in the future to adapt to the changes and demands imposed by the environment and achieve the greatest efficiency. science, efficiency and quality in the goods and services provided. It consists of an exercise in the formulation and establishment of priority objectives, whose main characteristic is the establishment of courses of action to achieve said objectives.

Planning by capabilities is a method of military planning that arises from the need to combine strategic uncertainty with budgetary reality that allows generating strategies and policies to face new risks with a limited budget and whose purpose is to adapt to the current environment, that is not subject to a specific, conventional threat or determined force, thus allowing res

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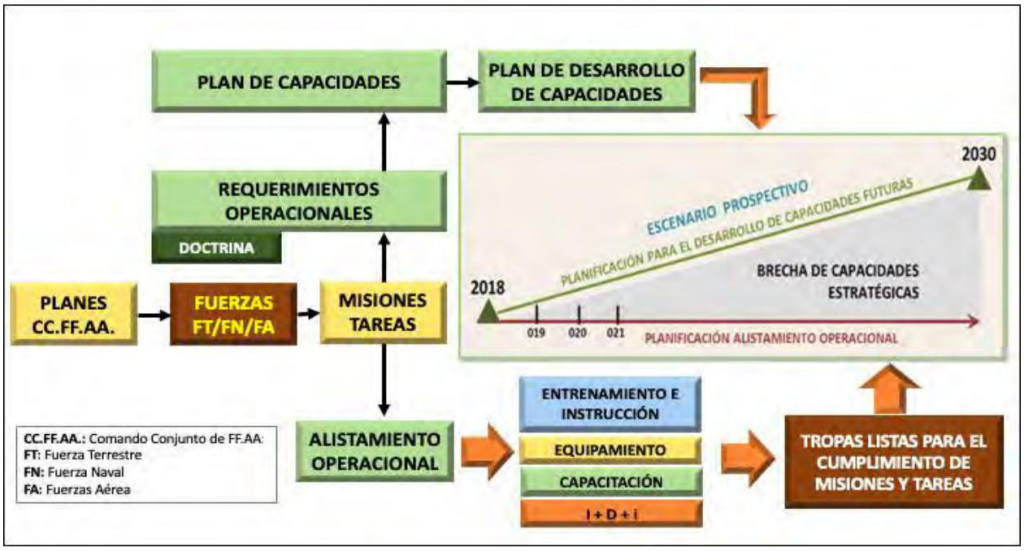
to future crises or conflicts, the survey of real operational requirements and the efficient use of resources.

Planning by capabilities is a technique that seeks to go beyond determining the necessary means for a particular type of conflict scenario. It comes to be a set of attributes capable of covering a wide spectrum of threats and challenges. It also encompasses a functional analysis of operational requirements. The capabilities are identified on the basis of the missions and once defined, the most profitable and efficient options are sought to satisfy the requirements.

In this context, "a planning system aims to provide the Armed Forces with the most appropriate military capabilities to meet a wide range of present and future challenges in a framework of strategic uncertainty and limited economic resources" (Davis, 2002).

Next, the planning methodology by capabilities of a military component is graphically observed.

Graph No. 11. Capacity planning methodology



Source: Undersecretary of Defense Planning and Economy

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3. Budget management

Concomitant with the proposed scenarios and based on the firm national principles tending to contribute to regional peace, Ecuador maintains a coherent budget allocation to the needs of national defense without neglecting other sectors or public services.

In the graph it can be seen that, despite the fact that the general State budget since 2009 experienced sustained growth as a result of an increase in constant oil revenues until approximately 2014, defense spending shows a downward trend. looking for an efficiency in the expenses in the same.

Graph No. 12. Participation of defense spending versus General State Budget

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance - 2018 Budget Execution

The defense budget, as in many countries, is among the highest compared to other sectors of the Executive Branch.
The fact is explained by the fact that the Armed Forces are usually complex institutions with an infinity of means, both land, naval and air, that must be operated and maintained, considering that highly specialized human talent must be had to operate said weapons and equipment systems. .

In the Ecuadorian case, and consistent with the regional trend, current spending has fluctuated between 80% and 90% of total defense spending and within it, the remuneration item consumes approximately

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83% of current spending. For its part, investment spending has fluctuated between 10% and 16% of the total spending allocated to defense, as can be seen in the following graph:

Graph No. 13. Evolution of defense spending

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, budget execution

The great challenge for defense in the future is to reduce the weight of current spending and increase the contribution of defense investment, in order to achieve a more efficient institution, based on technology, that allows the fulfillment of the constitutional mission at the lowest cost for the society.

4. Plan to strengthen the Armed Forces

The strengthening plan is anchored to the capabilities that are considered the link point between purely military planning and resource planning, which contains all the needs of the Forces, including their life cycles, casualties, replacements, infrastructure associated, deadlines and costs.

Ecuador is in a process of modernization of the Forces
Armed forces on the basis of capabilities in accordance with global scenarios, but especially those of a regional and internal type where threats and risks arise that determine the need to strengthen their capabilities.

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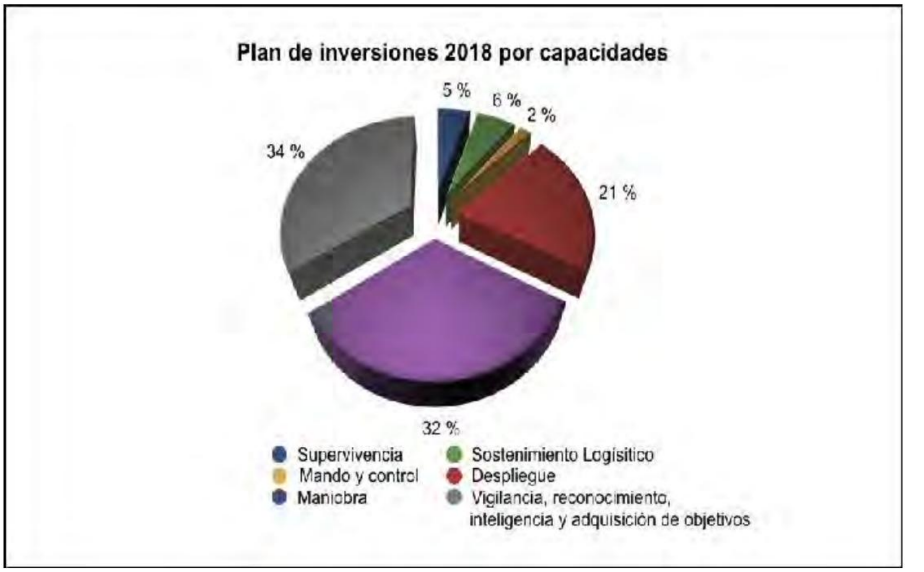
joint and specific strategic tasks, such as surveillance, reconnaissance and intelligence, among others.

The following graph shows that the capabilities developed during 2018 are mainly surveillance and reconnaissance; maneuver; and, deployment and mobility seeking to face current and future threats and risks that operate in a hybrid manner between illegality and combining different interests that can be ideological, but also criminal economics.

Graph No. 14. 2018 investment plan by capacity



Source: Undersecretary of Defense Planning and Economy

All of the aforementioned implies the need to increase flexibility, speed and precision characteristics through the development of maneuvering capabilities and complementing it, deployment and mobility.

Although the three capabilities described have been prioritized, it is nonetheless true that the harmonious development of all capabilities is essential to achieve the objective of complying with the principles of defense economy, especially the efficiency of defense spending. , in order to achieve the maximum level of the defense product at the lowest cost for the State.

B. Strategic defense alliances

One of the main challenges for promoting the development and stability of a rule of law is the consolidation of democracy. Under this concept not

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It is worth mentioning that the fundamental mission of the Armed Forces continues to be to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Likewise, one cannot lose sight of the important complementary missions that the military forces carry out in each country depending on the different realities and political, social, economic and military circumstances.

When referring to strategic alliances, we are talking about cooperation, which is defined and oriented from the point of view that it is fundamentally related to the nature and condition of the countries of the Americas, countries that have immense responsibility, with few resources, but that they have the best way to unite to cover the vulnerabilities and weaknesses that the Armed Forces have on the continent (Jarrín O., 2018).

The Armed Forces fulfill their missions in accordance with the legal framework established in their respective constitutional systems, with transparency and measures to foster mutual trust being the axes that constitute important tools in promoting the strengthening of hemispheric cooperation in defense and security matters.

Throughout history, opportunities for bilateral and multilateral cooperation have been generated in the economic, political and military areas, which has determined the establishment of strategic alliances to face threats and risks.

Ecuador has made alliances with several countries such as the United States, France, Spain, Japan, China, with the aim of seeking opportunities and obtaining experiences that are not through their own sacrifice but through the results and operational successes of other countries in issues such as peace operations, exchange of experiences, lessons learned, interoperability, humanitarian demining and other defense cooperation activities, including search and rescue; assistance in the face of natural disasters and anti-narcotics (Jarrín O., ESPE conference, 2018).

1. Strengthening of inter-institutional relations

The Ministry of National Defense strengthens relations with public and private institutions through the implementation of projects to contribute to their progress, development and consolidation under the respect of democratic principles and the fundamental rights of people.

There is no better defense for the population than creating safe conditions for its development, production and well-being. The resources that the Ministry of Defense has in relation to other ministries are probably different, which is why the main responsibility is to generate confidence in the population based on synergistic work with the different institutions of the State and civil society.

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It does not correspond exclusively to the defense to face aspects of insecurity, but to all the State institutions that have to get involved and participate based on an articulated policy to solve problems in the economic, social and productive sphere, since it has repercussions in the field of defense and security, as instruments that allow strengthening civil-military relations.

The Ministry of National Defense, as coordinator of the Sectoral Security Council, coordinates inter-institutional actions with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, the Strategic Intelligence Center and the National Risk and Emergency Service, among others. To materialize this interaction, the Intersectoral Coordination Agenda is structured, which establishes coordination mechanisms in the field of defense and security to strengthen effectiveness and efficiency in the service of society.

In coordination with the institutions of the Defense sector, the Defense, Security and Development Policy for the Northern Border was prepared, which made it possible to operationalize this public policy through the formulation of the Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Border Security for the Northern Border (PESIF) that It materializes in three lines of action: defense, security and development. This Plan becomes a clear example of the strengthening of inter-institutional relations to articulate prevention and intervention measures against threats that could affect the integrity of the inhabitants and the state infrastructure, allowing the creation of a safe environment for their economic, social development. and productive.

Security Sector Council No. 57, chaired by Grad. SP Oswaldo Jarrín, Minister of National Defense, in which the Intersectoral Coordination Agenda (ACI) is approved

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2. Defense cooperation

In accordance with the defense policy for the Western Hemisphere, defense cooperation seeks to meet the complex challenges of the 21st century. This is consolidated in a series of instruments and agreements that demonstrate combined action and the relationship in defense and security matters in order to achieve greater efficiency and unity to address the problems that affect all the countries of the hemisphere. .

Ecuador is currently an active member of international organizations that promote security and defense as a priority focus and transversal axis in society. Among these we have:

- The Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (CMDA). Its purpose is to promote mutual knowledge, analysis, debate and exchange of ideas and experiences in the field of defense and security. The objective of said action will be on issues of mutual interest in the field of defense. Ecuador has an active and permanent participation through the Minister of National Defense (Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, 2016). • The Inter-American

Defense Board (IADB). It is part of the Organization of American States (OAS), being a space for analysis and discussion on defense issues and which has promoted training through the Inter-American Defense College (CID). In this sense, Ecuador participates in academic events focused on the analysis of security and hemispheric defense (Inter-American Defense Board, 2017). • The South

American Defense Council (CDS). It is an instance of consultation, cooperation and coordination in defense matters with the purpose of consolidating South America as a zone of peace, the basis for democratic stability and the integral development of the peoples of the region; build a South American identity in terms of defense, which takes into account subregional and national characteristics; and, generate consensus to strengthen regional cooperation in defense matters (Consejo de Defensa Sudamericano,

2008). • The South American Defense School (ESUDE). Contributes to the consolidation of the principles and objectives established in the CDS statute, through education and training, through teaching and research, to expand mutual trust, promote the advancement of a culture of common defense and improve security conditions in South America (Escuela Suramericana de Defensa, 2013).

It is important that cooperation achieve the expected results in the fight against shared threats, promoting greater capacity and confidence among defense and security institutions, thus prolonging the spread of democracy, reciprocity, and well-being in the hemisphere. A strong system of defense cooperation will be as strong as the national and international institutions that support it.

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XIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, Mexico - Cancun, 2018.

Medical days of the Comfort Hospital Ship - Esmeraldas, 2018.

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International cooperation meeting on Security and Defense at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. London, 2018.

Inauguration of the medical days "Ship Ark of Peace" of the People's Republic of China, 2018.

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Unmanned aircraft prototype developed by the FAE Research and Development Center.

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CHAPTER XII

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DEFENSE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Complex with a diversity of actors, with an infinite number of capacities and motivations that translate into threats, risks and opportunities that must be

The national, regional and global context establishes a highly competitive dynamic managed or addressed by the State. In this scenario, it is essential that each of the constituent elements of national defense be effective, adaptable, and resilient. The capabilities for generating knowledge, specialized technologies, and industry development become key aspects in efforts to meet the responsibilities and challenges imposed on entities responsible for defense.

The development of the defense industry promoted by nationally generated R+D+i allows the provision of specialized strategic products and services, which directly and tangibly contribute to the capabilities of the Armed Forces, foster capabilities for cybersecurity/cyber defense, risk management, international relations and support for national development.

Knowledge management in defense promotes and encourages the development of human talent in specialized technical skills, by sending personnel to training, specialization and postgraduate programs to strengthen the defense education system, visiting institutes to promote exchange of specialized human talent with personnel from university centers and research entities at a national and international level. In addition, the specialization of human resources is encouraged through local, regional and global cooperation agreements on issues of interest for the protection of Ecuadorian territory.

National defense contributes to the consolidation and dissemination of defense awareness and culture, through activities that, derived from defense actions, generate information that contributes to national civic and educational processes.

The adequate, consistent and timely use of research, development and innovation generates knowledge, information and technologies that satisfy various needs of national defense, such as: support studies or scientific-technical verification for use in diplomacy; specialized information for the production of intelligence; specialized support activities against crises of natural or anthropogenic origin; monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems; cybersecurity and cyber defense computer systems; documentary security systems; development of useful knowledge at the strategic, operational and tactical levels; technical-military consultancy in support of maintenance, improvement and capacity building processes. All this translates into a progressive and substantial decrease in technological dependence.

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The actions of the national defense promote the interaction between the defense and development institutions of the State for issues of planning, elaboration and execution of development plans, programs and projects, which are carried out in the border areas and where demand the participation and contribution of the Armed Forces of Ecuador.

In the aforementioned context, the Defense sector contributes to national development in three fundamental axes: social, economic and research applied to defense.

A. Contribution to social development and infrastructure

The Defense sector develops capabilities to fulfill its fundamental mission, providing survival, mobility and military health in support of military operations, promoting the development of its human talent and strengthening a culture of defense. These capacities contribute to social development through the following institutions:

1. Army Corps of Engineers (CEE)

Since its creation in 1968 to the present, the Army Corps of Engineers contributes to development by executing various engineering works throughout the national territory such as roads, airfields, airports, bridges, buildings, hospitals, universities, expanding its capacity operational, technical, logistical and experience abroad in the field of international cooperation, ready to immediately fulfill the assigned mission when the Government so orders.

The execution of works in the national territory continues to contribute to national integration and the presence of the State in populations, sectors and remote areas. Its presence is evident in the attention to the population, the installation and construction of infrastructure in cases of natural disasters, which facilitates the immediate implementation of solutions such as the establishment of shelters, the materialization of medical attention centers, collection centers for water supply, purification and distribution, debris removal, platforms and basic infrastructure and rehabilitation of affected areas.

2. ESPE Armed Forces University

Since its origins in 1922, the University of the Armed Forces ESPE trains academics, professionals and researchers of excellence, creative, humanistic, with leadership capacity, critical thinking and high citizen awareness; generates, applies and transfers knowledge; pro-

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provides and implements alternative solutions to the country's problems, in accordance with the National Development Plan.

The University opens its doors to civilian and military students, welcoming a large number of students into its classrooms; It currently has an academic offer of fourth-level, third-level, and technological courses, and proficiency courses in languages, which are taught on its academic campuses located in different provinces of the country.

3. Military colleges and naval high schools

Within the framework of support for national development, the Armed Forces manage educational units (military colleges and naval high schools) in various cities of the country, providing comprehensive and quality education, inculcating values and institutional identity.

These educational units have trained and graduated illustrious men, honorary soldiers, war heroes, elite athletes, State ministers and notable academics, preserving their traditions, emblems and insignia, contributing significantly to education, because their offer Academic education not only includes the curriculum of the National Education System but also comprehensive training in values, institutional identity and extracurricular activities that contribute to the comprehensive training of Ecuadorian youth.

4. Military health

The Armed Forces have health professionals oriented in two directions through military health and health. In military health, they concentrate all their effort and available resources on accompaniment during military operations, keeping military personnel physically fit; and, in health, they provide comprehensive care in a timely manner, with quality and warmth to its members, dependents, beneficiaries and the general population in cases of referral, referral and emergency.

B. Contribution to economic development

Through its companies, the Defense sector contributes not only to the economic development of the country, it also seeks to strengthen the areas of research and technological innovation, generating technical jobs, which has enabled the development of goods with dual-use technology, allowing from the field of defense contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country.

The military companies that contribute to the development and processes of research and innovation applied to the area of defense are:

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1. Ecuadorian Naval Shipyards Public Company (AS TINAVE EP)

It develops, produces and maintains solutions for defense, security and maritime and industrial development. It seeks permanent growth to become a shipyard with greater productive capacities, which involves not only staying within the field of ship repair, but also in the construction, maintenance, repowering and naval fairing, electronic solutions for port activity, platform more osta outside and industrial.

2. Santa Bárbara Public Company Ammunition Factory (FABREC EP)

It is aimed at satisfying the needs for weapons, ammunition and armor, certification, demilitarization and recovery of larger and smaller caliber ammunition of the Armed Forces and the National Police. Satisfies ammunition requirements for private security companies and shooting clubs. It manufactures light and heavy structures to meet the needs of public and private institutions, generating direct and indirect employment.

C. Contribution to the development of research

In the axis of applied research, the institutes of the Defense sector contribute to military planning and national development, through the delivery of topographic charts, nautical charts, thematic charts and geospatial products on sensitive, strategic areas of interest to the Armed Forces and other defense entities, assisting in the planning of the operations of the National Security System or that serve as inputs for decision-making or for the execution of development and investment projects, with special attention to protection strategic, food, ecological, development support, technological, knowledge and energy sovereignties.

The specialized defense institutes support risk management with technological services, with the timely execution of mapping of affected areas, risk management plans and methodologies, security zoning based on thematic maps, terrain studies, satellite products geospatial, satellite monitoring of events, among others.

Oceanographic research processes contribute to strengthening national maritime interests, with the technical-scientific foundation to consolidate the national geomaritime complex, seeking to reach the extension of the continental shelf, as well as research and geostrategic presence in the Antarctic continent.

The institutes that provide services applied to defense are:

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1. Military Geographic Institute (IGM)

It manages, approves and controls all the activities aimed at the elaboration of the official cartography and the file of geographic and cartographic data of the country. It prepares valued species and security documents as the only authorized body and disseminates geospatial sciences. The Military Geographic Institute has been recognized internationally as a benchmark entity in the execution of activities related to its institutional mission by the Subcommittee for the determination of the Geocentric Reference System for the Americas (SIRGAS), the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) and the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), among other institutions.

2. Navy Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR)

It is the State hydrographic service, which supports national maritime development through the hydrographic and oceanographic characterization of jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional maritime spaces. It carries out activities aimed at nautical cartography and signaling in contribution to navigation safety, for Navy ships, national and foreign ships that navigate in jurisdictional maritime spaces.
Through continuous ocean monitoring, it contributes to risk management by advising decision-makers in the event of a tsunamigenic event. In parallel, it carries out studies for the extension of the continental shelf within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In the international context, it constitutes the official technical and permanent entity of the State which it represents in that is related to the oceanographic, hydrographic and aid to navigation fields.

3. Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute (INAE)

Promotes and maintains the country's geopolitical projection and permanent participation in scientific research activities, in the context of the Antarctic Treaty System. It is planned to increase the geopolitical presence and consolidate an oceanopolitical vision of Ecuador in Antarctica, increase polar culture, as well as increase the logistical capacity that allows supporting scientific and technical research in the Antarctic continent.

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Army Corps of Engineers in support of the National Risk and Emergency Management Service during the April 2016 earthquake, Portoviejo.

Polytechnic campus of the University of the Armed Forces ESPE, Sangolquí headquarters.

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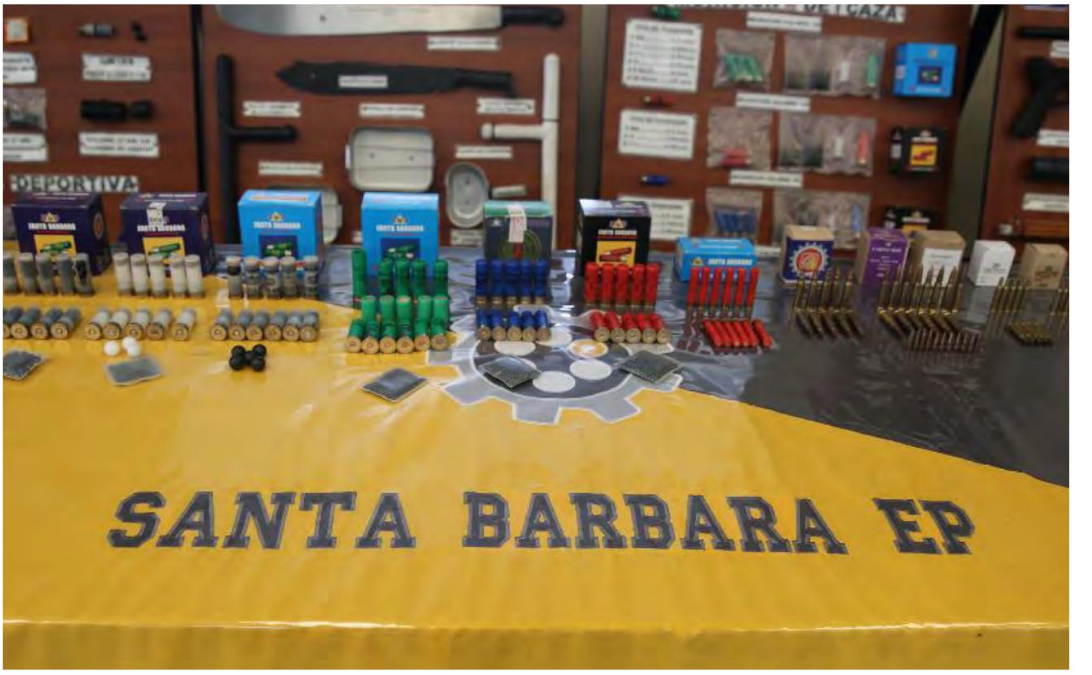
Command squad at the anniversary ceremony of the creation of the Military College No.1 "Eloy Alfaro".

Military personnel and public servants of the Hospital de Especialidades de Fuerzas Armadas No.1.

Machine Translated by Google

Coast guard boat built in the ASTINAVE-EP naval shipyards.



The Santa Bárbara factory produces ammunition for the Armed Forces, National Police and security companies.

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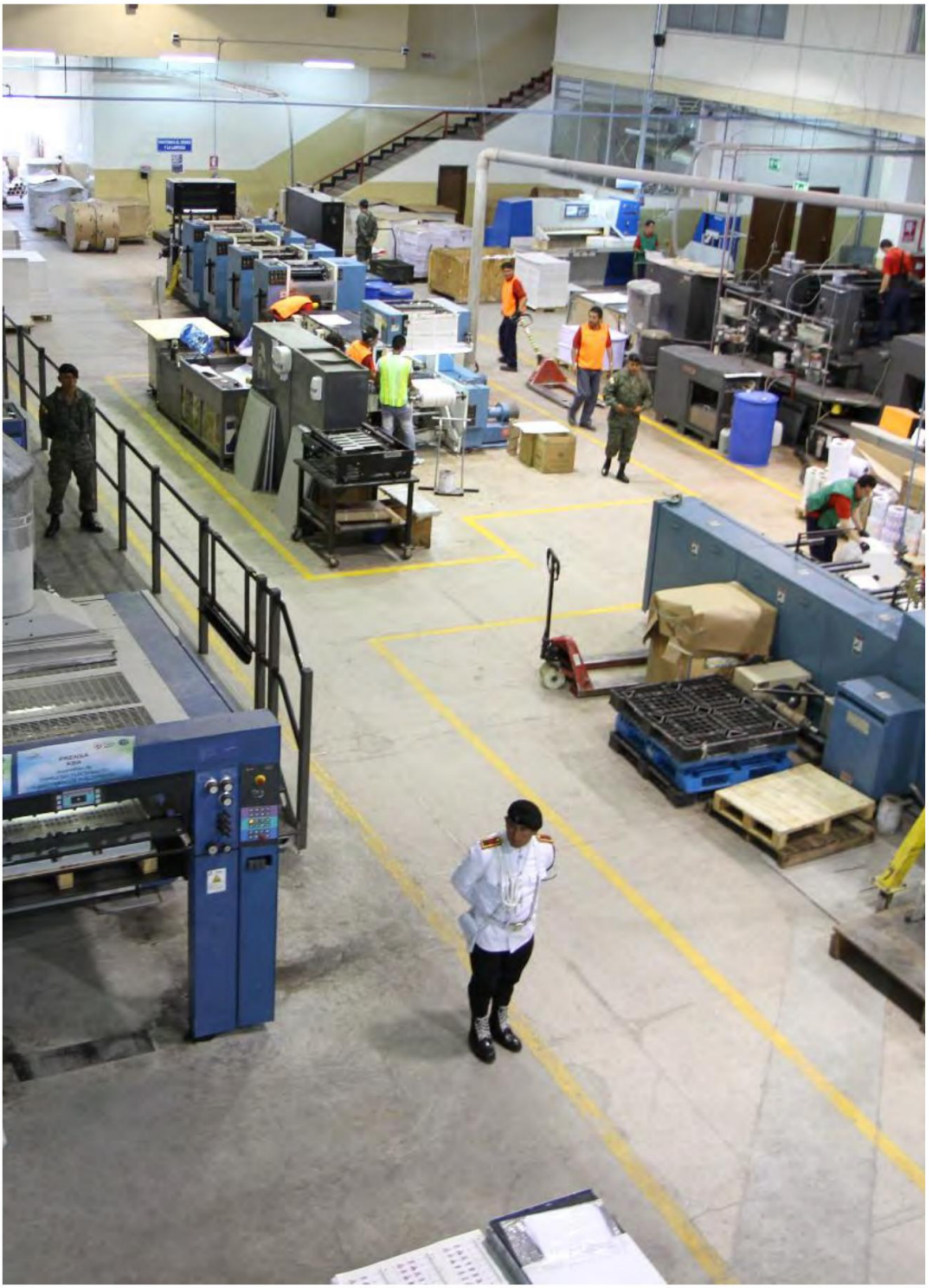

Printing and reproduction workshops of the Military Geographic Institute.

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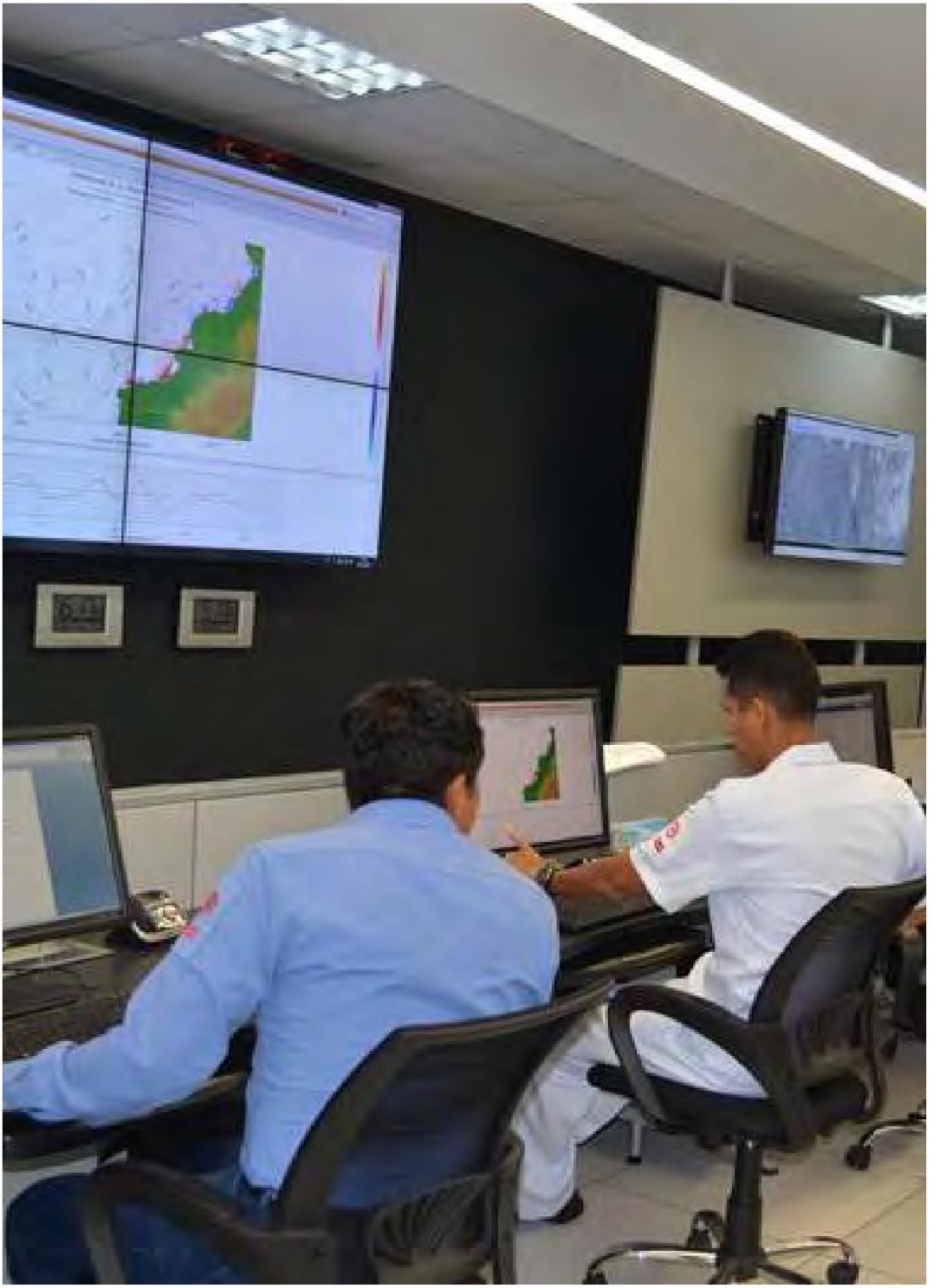

Seismic activity monitoring at the INOCAR tsunami warning center

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Ecuadorian military and civilian scientists in research activities during the XII Antarctic Expedition, 2016.

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The Minister of National Defense giving a keynote address at the International Seminar for Defense Policy Update, Quito, November 19, 2018.

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ANNEXES

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A. Political guidelines for updating the Defense Policy

1. The Ministry of Defense will be the governing body of the process and generator of the dialogue to update the National Defense Policy. The agenda proposed for this purpose should promote a true national awareness of the need to actively participate in updating the National Defense Policy.

2. It must obey the need of society and the Ecuadorian State to respond to the challenges generated by the phenomenon of globalization in the economic, social, political, cultural and military spheres.

3. It must obey a synergistic response to the new physiognomy and dimension of the conflicts that make up a complex, heterogeneous and changing security and defense environment. In this context, both global threats and threats and risks to the State should be considered.

4. It will respond to a prospective analysis in the medium term in which the global, regional and national aspects that will have an impact on the Defense sector will be considered.

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

6. It must contain the structure of the National Defense System, its organization, mission and role within this context.

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

8. The Ministry of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, and National Defense will participate in the updating process to articulate the three components of security: public security, international relations, and defense, respectively.

LCDO. LENIN MORENO GARCES

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

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B. Directive to update the Defense Policy National

1. BACKGROUND

National Defense as a public policy , includes the fundamental agreements of social actors and institutions, integrating them into the national objectives of the Ecuadorian State in the face of new threats and risks in an attempt to guarantee peace , sovereignty and territorial integrity .

The last edition of the National Defense Policy was published in 2006, when the 1998 Constitution was in force in the country. In 2008, the Constitution of the Republic was prepared and approved, which is in force up to the present date; therefore, it is necessary to update the Defense Policy, which must be aligned with current legal regulations.

2. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Update the National Defense Policy as a participatory public policy and the product of a comprehensive reflection that allows improving sectoral planning, interaction with civil society and redefining defense policy in the face of the current geopolitical scenario.

3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

to. Establish the responsibilities of each of the dependencies of the Ministry of National Defense, Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the Land, Naval and Air Forces for their participation in the development of the National Defense Policy.

b. Promote dialogue and the participation of all the organizations of the Defense Sector, State institutions and society in general through work meetings and workshops that make it possible to generate policies and guidelines in the field of Defense.

c. Consider international criteria on Defense Policies, through high-level foreign speakers and based on them propose discussion, analysis and adaptation to the country's situation, through an international seminar.

DEG. SP OSWALDO JARRÍN ROMÁN

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER

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C. Press Comments

Trade
November 19, 2018

The international seminar on the National Defense Policy takes place in Quito.

Defense Minister Oswaldo Jarrín on November 14 during a press conference. This November 19, participate in the international seminar to discuss and analyze the main aspects of the National Defense Policy or better known as the White Paper.

Read also

With the presence of the Minister of Defense, Oswaldo Jarrín, generals of the Army, Air Force and Navy, the international seminar is held to discuss and analyze the main aspects of the National Defense Policy or better known as the White Paper. This event takes place at the Círculo Militar in the north of Quito, starting on the morning of November 19, 2018.

During the seminar, Jarrín explained that the White Paper will have six chapters. There, a diagnosis will be made of the main defense problems that occur on a national scale. Among them, threats from irregular armed border groups, drug trafficking, criminal violence and the violation of sovereignty were mentioned.
This Policy will mention the capabilities and needs that the Armed Forces must have in the face of a conflict. The places that require a greater military presence will also be established. The Minister indicated, for example, the border areas. In addition, it will contemplate cooperation between the military and the Police.

Jarrín assured that this would be the third National Defense Policy. The last one carried out was in 2006. The White Paper is scheduled to be made public the first week of December this year.

Also participating in the seminar are 40 national and international security experts who will debate the topics that should be incorporated into the Defense Policy.

Ecuavisa
November 19, 2018

In the midst of the expectation for the changes in the leadership of the Armed Forces, the international seminar for updating the Defense policy is taking place in Quito. The objective is to rethink military operations, as was done in Esmeraldas, to combat threats such as drug trafficking and other crimes. In it

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Special guests from different countries such as Colombia and Brazil participated in the event. According to Defense Minister Oswaldo Jarrín, the last update was carried out in 2006. During his presentation, he highlighted the changes made to military operations on the northern border, specifically in Esmeraldas, the area of influence of Colombian narco-criminal groups. Also, he referred to the new threats facing the states, such as organized crime, drug trafficking. In the particular case of Ecuador, derived from the armed conflict in the neighboring country, Colombia.

La Hora
newspaper November 20, 2018

The Ministry of Defense inaugurated yesterday the International Seminar for updating the National Defense Policy, also known as the White Paper.

The head of this State Portfolio, Oswaldo Jarrín, said that Defense policy is complemented by foreign policy due to relations with other countries, which is why it went from having a collective characteristic to being essentially cooperative.

For General Washington Bunay, Undersecretary of Defense, the White Paper must be updated every four years, but it has not been done in the country since 2006.
"The purpose of this high-level seminar is to generate public processes of dialogue, agreements, exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences," said Buñay.

He assured that the Defense policy seeks to generate trust processes with citizens and with countries, since there are new threats such as transnational organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, irregular armed groups, among others. (HCR)

Express
November 20, 2018

The National Defense looks at 'new threats'.

Irregular migration, corruption and terrorism are part of the problems to be faced. In the coming days there will be changes at the top of the Armed Forces and a new national defense policy included in the third 'White Paper'. The first document was drawn up in 2002 and the last one in 2006. The new document will possibly come from the new head of the Joint Command and the new commanders of the Navy and the Ecuadorian Air Force (FAE), whose functions conclude on December 9. The text, say the authorities, takes into account the "new" threats that affect the security of countries like Ecuador.

Organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism and irregular migratory flows are on the list, according to General Washington Buñay, Undersecretary of National Defense.

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Express
November 23, 2018

The new Defense Policy is prepared with the contribution of Colombia, Peru and Chile.

The cut to the finances of the armed forces. It will not affect ongoing projects. Exposure. Oswaldo Jarrín, next to the military leadership that will be changed. With the last international seminar yesterday in Samborondón, in which experts from Chile, Peru and Colombia participated, the Ministry of Defense assures that it has the necessary inputs to conclude with the elaboration of the Defense Policy proposal of Ecuador that was asked to elaborate the President Lenín Moreno, with a view to improving State security. Once approved and promulgated by executive decree, the new White Paper, which is drawn up with the collaboration of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, will become the input for the preparation of strategic plans for the care of the territory and the security of the country, internally and externally. Neither Defense policy nor other projects to strengthen the Armed Forces will be affected by the 2019 budget cut, of slightly less than five percent, that the armed institutions will suffer. The Minister of Defense, Oswaldo Jarrín, stated yesterday that although it is true that the budget assigned for 2019 is not within the aspirations and needs of the Armed Forces, they are aware of the economic reality of the country, for which reason , preferably, projects that are under development and financed.

He specified that the multi-year projects will be maintained as established.
Jarrín made the point yesterday in Samborondón, after his presentation at the international seminar on National Defense policy that was held at the facilities of the Espíritu Santo University and was attended by military personnel from the three branches, including the military high command It will be changed in December.

D. Participants in the update of the White Paper

The Ministry of National Defense thanks the public and private, national and international institutions and all the social, political, economic and military actors who participated in the International Seminar for updating the National Defense Policy. "White book".

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

• Ministry of Defense of the Federative Republic of Brazil. • Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Colombia. • Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Chile. • Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Peru. • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador. • Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Ecuador.

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• Ministry of the Interior of Ecuador. • National Service for Risk and Emergency Management. • Strategic Intelligence Center. • National Secretariat for Planning and Development. • Superintendency of Territorial Planning, Use and Land Management. • Joint Command of the Armed Forces. • Land Force. • Naval Force. • Air Force. • National Police of Ecuador. • Joint Military Defense Academy. • War Academy of the Land Force. • Naval War Academy. • Air Force War Academy. • Geographic Military Institute. • ESPE Armed Forces University. • Institute of Higher National Studies. • University of Specialties Espíritu Santo in the city of Guayaquil. • National polytechnic school. • Naval Shipyards of Ecuador. • National Steelworks of Ecuador.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITORS:

• Grad. Pedro de Mello Braga, Deputy Head of Policy and Strategy of the Joint Staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces. • Bgrl. Ricardo Perico Pinto, Head of Joint Operations of the Military Forces Colombian military.

• Cpnv. Víctor Sepúlveda Aguirre, Former Chief of the Antarctic Division in the General Staff of the Chilean Navy. • Bgral. Hugo Cornejo Valdivia, Functional Executive Secretary of the Management of National Defense System of Peru.

• Valm. Orlando Romero R., Commander of the Pacific Naval Force of Colombia.

NATIONAL EXHIBITORS:

• Ambassador José Valencia, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility. • Grad. SP Oswaldo Jarrín Román, Minister of National Defense. • mgs. José Agusto Briones, National Secretary of Planning and Development. • Grad. Xavier Pérez Rodríguez, Director of Operations of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

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• Record. Luis Zaldumbide López, Inspector General of the Land Force. • Calm. Darwin Jarrín Cisneros, Commander of CO 2 "WEST". • Grae. SP Paco Moncayo Gallegos, Former Head of the Joint Command of the Armed forces

• Grad.SP Robert Tandazo Granda, Undersecretary of Development Support. • Grad. SP Roberto Freire Cueva, professor at the Land Force War Academy • Crnl. EMC Kléver Guaytarilla, Chief of Operations of the FTC "ESMERAL YOU GIVE".

• Cpnv. Humberto Gómez Proaño, General Director of Maritime Interests of the Ecuadorian Navy.

• Eco. Sandra Ramos Armijos, Undersecretary of Planning and Economy of the defense.

• Dr. Joaquín Hernández Alvarado, Rector of the Specialized University give • Holy Spirit. • Dr. Katalina Barreiro, Vice Chancellor of the National Institute of Advanced Studies them.

• Eng. Adolfo Salcedo, Former Undersecretary of Planning and Economy of the Defending.

• Dr. Fernando Bustamante, professor at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences.

• Crnl.SP Miguel Arellano, analyst at the Center for Strategic Studies of UFA ESPE.

MODERATORS:

• mgs. Mauricio Montalvo, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of the Americas. • Phd. Kléver Bravo, Analyst at the UFA Center for Strategic Studies WAIT.

SYSTEMATIZERS:

• Crnl. SP Edgar Arauz, Director of the UFA Center for Strategic Studies WAIT.

• Crnl. SP Luis Auz, member of the UFA Center for Strategic Studies WAIT.

• Crnl. SP Miguel Arellano, analyst at the Center for Strategic Studies of the UFA HOPE.

• Crnl. SP Marcelo Romero, analyst at the Center for Strategic Studies of the UFA HOPE.

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• Phd. Kléver Bravo, analyst at the UFA Center for Strategic Studies WAIT.
• Crnl. SP Marcelo Gómez, Director of Admissions at UFA ESPE. •
May. SP Luis Recalde, analyst at the UFA Center for Strategic Studies WAIT.

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Special Forces soldier with weapons provided for military use.

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POLÍTICA DE LA DEFENSA
LIBRO BLANCO

ECUADOR