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Ministerio de **Defensa Nacional**

AGENDA POLÍTICA de la **DEFENSA**

2014-2017

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Joint Command of the Armed Forces

ground force

Air Force

naval force

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Calle la Exposición S4-71 and Benigno Vela,
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POLITICAL AGENDA of the DEFENSE 2014-2017

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Changing of the Guard of the Grenadiers of Tarqui in the Plaza de la Independencia (Quito).

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I. Presentation

During the government of the Citizen Revolution, through our Constitution and the National Plan for Good Living, we have determined our goals and priorities as a country to build a society of equity, peace, social justice and interculturality. This obviously requires a structural and profound transformation in which the State, the Government and the citizens are working. Within this framework, we recognize that the greatest challenge for Latin America and for Ecuador is the fight against poverty and inequality.

This Defense Political Agenda has been built in the midst of a global context of multiple crises that are expressed in the financial, social, environmental, political, and security spheres. It is perhaps the deepest crisis of the neoliberal model, which has called into question the very foundations of the capitalist system. Added to this is the weakening of multilateralism, partly due to the unilateral military interventions of some countries, which seek to protect fundamentally economic interests. The current moment is also characterized by the implementation of new strategies exercised by the United States and its allies that include global, permanent, clandestine and indiscriminate electronic surveillance.
This also affects the countries of our region and requires individual and collective responses.

In this context, the role of our country is fundamental and for this reason we maintain a participation active on the international agenda, particularly in the field of disarmament. Undoubtedly, we are contributing to the construction of world peace, which is reflected in Ecuador's contribution to the regional integration initiatives of UNASUR, CELAC and ALBA, especially considering the need to protect our abundant natural resources. in the region.

This Defense Political Agenda collects and recovers the work we have done in recent years in our country, especially in relation to our ability to think, decide and define our priorities. In this sense, we have recovered our sovereignty by now being a country without foreign military bases and by maintaining a firm position on world disarmament, expressed in different international forums.

We have also developed a broader concept of sovereignties, which is not limited to the exercise of decision-making power over a determined territory, but rather extends to all fields, to fulfill the role of protecting rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens.
Hence, the need to defend the exercise of sovereignties is recognized, whose coexistence occurs in an articulated and interdependent manner. Guaranteeing sovereignties implies, in this sense, the defense of the State and its ecological, food, energy, economic, technological and knowledge resources.

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On the other hand, in these years we have promoted and maintain the commitment to dignified and equal treatment for our soldiers, to improve their quality of life and ensure their Good Living and that of their families, while deepening gender equity and policies of interculturality, based on the fundamental axis of respect for human rights
hands.

In this Defense Political Agenda, we assume defense as a public good, which involves all of us, civilians and soldiers, for which we jointly contribute to the strengthening of democracy, consolidating civil power in conducting security and defense at the national level.
Added to this is the fact that our Constitution establishes that the Armed Forces constitute an institution for the protection of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, that is to say that it has a vital role in Good Living and in the strengthening of democracy.

Hence, our Defense Political Agenda defines three priority objectives to protect the country, its population and heritage: guarantee the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and participate in comprehensive security; support national development in the exercise of sovereignties; and, contribute to regional and world peace.

It is important to point out that the definitions contained in the Defense Political Agenda are the result of coordinated and collective work between civilians and soldiers from various institutions that They worked with the Ministry of National Defense for several months, to whom I express my appreciation and gratitude. With the transformations that Ecuador is currently undergoing and the general orientation provided by the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 and, particularly, based on the priority that we have established to change our productive matrix, the Ministry of Defense will be able to deepen its contribution to the development of Ecuador from the strengthening of the defense industries and scientific-technological sovereignty through our research institutes, which aims at the consolidation of Defense as a public good and in which its dimensions are also valued social, civic and patrimonial.

Likewise, and thanks to the restructuring process that we are advancing, we will be able to count on an Armed Forces that is increasingly professional, better trained, with better operational capacity, modern and flexible to adapt to the growing challenges that the 21st century imposes on us.

In short, based on the orientations and guidelines present in the Defense Political Agenda 2014-2017, the demands and challenges of an Ecuador in a clear process of recovering its sovereignty and dignity will be successfully faced, with a contribution each to the construction of a renewed defense doctrine at a regional and global level.
This will allow us to build Good Living, a society of justice, peace and freedom, which loves and respects nature and life.

Maria Fernanda Espinosa
Minister of National Defense

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Flag of the Republic of Ecuador.

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Visit of the President of the Republic of Ecuador Econ. Rafael Correa Delgado to the BIMOT-20 military unit in Cariamanga, Loja province.

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II. Introduction

The Ministry of National Defense is in a period of institutional transformation and a new orientation of its functions and capabilities, as expressed in this Defense Political Agenda 2014-2017. In this process, the general orientation is based on the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, specified in the construction of popular power based on policies and strategic guidelines, the definition and consolidation of rights and freedoms determined in the Constitution. tion of Montecristi and the economic transformation linked to the change in the productive matrix.

The work of the Ministry and its Armed Forces is inserted in all these fields of action, based on their concrete contributions to the protection and defense of the country and its heritage.

In accordance with the previous 2011-2013 Political Agenda, a substantial change in its definition and objectives has been operating in the Defense sector, by abandoning the traditional conflict hypothesis to, instead, respond to the demands of a society in times of peace. Although new outbreaks and expressions of violence are assumed, in some cases of a marked transnational nature, or as a result of technological and computer advances, the Armed Forces They face new scenarios. Additionally, at the constitutional level, they have replaced their role as guarantors of democracy to become an institution for the protection of rights, guarantees and civil liberties. In this way, the construction of a culture of peace is promoted in which, in addition to providing protection to the State and the national territory, the human being is privileged in his relationship with nature.

The main guideline in the transformation policy that the Ministry of Defense is currently carrying out is the conceptualization of defense as a public good. A concept that is defined as a right that involves all the inhabitants of our homeland, not only as protection against any external threat, but also as a central element in the constitution of our society and our culture.

Together with the interpretation of defense as a public good, we assume the culture of peace as a mission of fundamental importance in the general policy of this Ministry. We have a firm conviction in peace as a requirement for the development of the Ecuadorian people, always appealing to dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, attacking their root causes and preserving at all times the centrality of

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human rights. The construction of the culture of peace involves all of us as a society and as citizens, and makes Ecuador a firm defender of its relevance at the regional and global level, committing other States through the development of negotiation mechanisms and International cooperation.

It is important to highlight the preponderant role of the Ministry of National Defense and Armed Forces, in the defense of the country and its patrimony, the protection of territorial integrity and, in general, in the preservation of national sovereignty. The Defense sector fulfills a task of fundamental importance in the protection of Ecuador's strategic resources, at the level of the continental, maritime and insular territory, in a broad and inclusive context of national sovereignty. In this sense, we can point out the growing importance given by this Ministry to the different sovereignties that make up the heritage of Ecuador.

Another central aspect highlighted by this Political Agenda is the promotion of regional integration. Since the beginning of the Citizen Revolution, the Ministry of Defense has actively contributed to the strengthening of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

The "2017 Defense Scenario" details the four missions of the Armed Forces: 1) the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity; 2) participation in comprehensive security; 3) the guarantee of the exercise of sovereignties and support for development; and 4) the construction of regional and world peace. It also includes Defense planning in coordination with the general planning of the State and the restructuring process of the Armed Forces.

The Agenda defines three defense objectives, linked to the National Plan for Good Living and the National Comprehensive Security Plan: 1) Guarantee the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and participate in comprehensive security; 2) Support national development in the exercise of sovereignties; and, 3) Contribute to regional and world peace. It includes Human Rights and Equality Approaches as a transversal axis, with emphasis on Gender and Interculturality approaches, as well as respect for International Humanitarian Law. In each of the objectives, the policies and strategies for the period 2014-2017 are determined.

The Political Agenda for Defense directs strategic planning at different levels: Ministry of National Defence, Joint Command of the
Armed Forces, Forces and Research Institutes affiliated: Military Geographic Institute (IGM), Institute Navy Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR), Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute (INAE) and Ecuadorian Space Institute.

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Toriano (IEE). The military strategic level must be aligned with these guidelines on the strategic attitude of the State in Defense matters, assuming long-term planning, with periodic updating and permanent resources. The Defense will

Thus, it constitutes a State policy embodied in sectoral public policies that concentrate objectives, strategies, indicators and goals for an adequate conduction and administration by the civil authority.

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II world situation, Regional and National

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From left to right: Lieutenant General Enrique Velasco Dávila Commander General of the Ecuadorian Air Force; Air Force General Leonardo Barreiro Muñoz Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces; Minister of National Defense María Fernanda Espinosa; Division General Jorge Peña Cobeña Commander **18** General the Army; Vice Admiral Luis Jaramillo Arias Commander General of the Navy.

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world environment

The global context in which the current Defense Policy of Ecuador is developed could be summed up in a scenario of multiple crises, which, although it began as a financial crisis in 2008, today affects the most diverse social, environmental, cultural and , of course the political. It is, in short, the deepest crisis suffered by the neoliberal model, which has called into question the very foundations of the capitalist system. It is not strange that the tremendous power of the crisis that we are facing today is beginning to be called a true multiple crisis, whose effects are still difficult to predict.

In its expansive wave, this crisis also affected the international system, causing changes and repositioning of the utmost importance when drawing up Ecuador's defense policies. Surely, the main change is constituted by the departure from the unipolar model of power, in force since the end of the Cold War and from the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, to enter a multipolar scheme of power and redesign of international relations. The loss of hegemony of the United States, and above all, its withdrawal from Latin America, considered for more than a century as its main area of influence, constitutes the most revealing element of the progressive transformation of these historically constituted power relations. However, the promotion of the so-called preventive war doctrine allows the United States unilateral military action anywhere in the world, using its enormous military power to do so.

On the other hand, we can also perceive the broad effects of the crisis in the European Union. The magnitude of the figures for the social crisis has cast doubt on an integration model that, at least until about five years ago, could be considered successful and a benchmark for other interstate linkage projects. The European States must thus face problems such as unemployment which, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), affects 12.2% of the economically active population and which is manifested in all its harshness in Spain, where this figure is climbing to 27.16% of its population, at the end of the first quarter of 2013. As is the case with the United States, the crisis in the European Union also impacts the Latin American regional reality and especially in the case of Ecuador, due to the historical social, economic and cultural ties developed with some European nations in particular.

Even taking this increasingly critical context into account, we can witness the expansion of the Far East and, above all, of China, whose rapid economic growth would position it as a world superpower.
It should be noted, however, that the mutual rapprochement carried out in recent years between the Asian giant and the countries of the region occurred, above all, in terms of the market and in the search for better economic opportunities, in a relationship that It has also been reproduced with other countries in the Far East, which have also shown great growth in the last decade. In any case, the growing proximity between Asia and Latin America and, above all, some South American countries such as Ecuador, has also become a

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revealing information about the important changes motivated by this new geopolitical situation.

On the other hand, the transformation of international reality has marked the consolidation of other regional leaders with undeniable repercussions in the field of Defense. These are the cases of Russia and Iran: the first, recovering a political, economic and military capacity that many thought was definitively lost with the disappearance of the Soviet Union; in the case of the second, exercising an increasingly marked influence in the context of the Middle East, an extremely complex scenario, and in Central Asia, an increasingly important region due to the presence of strategic natural resources and its proximity to China and the Far East. Given the international presence of both countries, their performance in the regional context is increasingly evident, assuming in recent times, and before concrete political and economic initiatives, the role of extra-regional allies for a growing group of South American countries.

This balance on the world environment could not be complete if we did not mention other types of actors, with an increasing global impact and whose effects on our region are also increasing when challenging neoliberalism, leaving open the possibility of changes and transformations of all kinds. , as occurred in several Latin American countries. The case of the “indignados” movement, with a special presence in Spain and the United States, is also another reference point of resistance, as the heir to the “altermundialista” current of a decade ago, but with a more concrete indication both on the responsibilities as well as the omissions that motivated the current crisis. The so-called “Arab Spring” can also be considered a sign of the current times, with popular mobilizations leading to regime change in a growing number of African and Asian countries, and that emerges as a new aspect of the protests that, with its advances and ebbs, has been disrupting the political map of various nations, without guaranteeing levels of stability.

The changes in recent years are also visible in the different mechanisms to deal with what are usually called "new threats", linked to the problem of transnational crime and the so-called "international terrorism", but which have given impetus to various global surveillance initiatives through computer and communication networks and platforms. These new devices have their most intense level in "cyber wars" as a new political concept, but also as a new security scheme. The new global defense strategies, suspicion as a State policy, and above all, global, permanent, clandestine and indiscriminate surveillance, including mass espionage, are some of the revelations of recent times that also mark the new context. international geopolitical.

our region

Changes in the world environment have turned our region into a strategic area, with increasing autonomy and identity as fundamental political factors. This was achieved, mainly, thanks to the existence of a group of progressive governments, aware of their own sovereignty and concerned with recovering the predominance of the human being over the market, with a clear role for the State. Latin America can thus demonstrate the preponderant role that it must assume within a multilateral scheme of international relations. In this context, governments also recover the patrimony of the peoples through the sovereign management of natural resources. A common defense policy for the protection of said strategic assets is

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it becomes a political imperative, even more so, in the face of a whole set of threats and risks to one's own survival.

In this sense, the strongest impact after the end of the Cold War in our region was the change of "enemy" from communism to the so-called war against drugs and terrorism, which meant a real military escalation in the form of of “help” this dounidense. This policy sought to maintain domination and control over various regions while involving the armies of various nations in these same tasks, with the United States assuming the role of global protection. Under this reading, the “new threats” responded to geopolitical control of areas of fundamental importance for access to and control of natural, energy, water, and biodiversity resources.

In the imposition of an external agenda, the search for the enemy linked to drug trafficking and "terrorism" prevented, on the other hand, the timely recognition of the importance of other threats that also threaten the sovereign exercise of Government and against the survival of of the peoples, mainly, poverty and inequality. These problems must be resolved through public policies that guarantee the rights of citizens and that, in the case of Ecuador, are identified as the main threats by the National Plan for Good Living.

The social and financial crisis was the main correlate of neoliberal globalization, with its policies imposed by institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, which led to the dismantling of the State and privatization processes. In parallel, the power of the transnationals and the primacy of the market over the human being grew, based on a model of supposed unlimited economic growth, which led to increased poverty, inequality and exclusion. In this sense, a threat that is not always evident, and that Ecuador has constantly denounced, is the interference of transnational companies that, using international arbitration, affect the sovereignty of our countries and endanger their stability.

Linked to the previous one, and particularly serious in their institutional effects, have been the coups d'état experienced in the last decade throughout Latin America, particularly in Haiti (2004), Honduras (2009) and Paraguay (2012), which should be added to those unsuccessful attempts developed in Venezuela (2002), Bolivia (2008) and Ecuador (2010). Despite the recognition of a tendency towards democracy in the region, this series of attempts at political destabilization have undoubtedly seriously affected the development of the towns and have weakened their institutional tradition.

Finally, we must point out that another threat, with serious social and institutional effects, is constituted by drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in frank multiplication through criminal networks that use the technology of private companies from industrialized countries. to operate.
This phenomenon represents a growing danger for the region, because they are invoked as a pretext to justify intervention in our countries. Added to this are new risk factors: the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, human trafficking and the illegal exploitation of our natural resources and our biodiversity, expressed in activities such as fuel smuggling and illegal mining, among others.

On the other hand, the current process of regional integration is affected by some factors that could al-

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terminate its consolidation in a short term. Among these we must mention the strengthening of the bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with the US, the signing of the cooperation agreement between Colombia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the presence of US military bases in Colombia and other countries in the region, the strengthening of the political-military dialogue between Peru and the United States.
Likewise, we must point out the formation of the Pacific Alliance, a political and commercial axis made up of Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Chile, as a new regional undertaking of a different nature from those developed in the last decade.

Integration and international cooperation

In this new period of consolidation, the integration processes have a renewed face, not only to confront neoliberal globalization, but also to contribute to the construction of a multipolar world where Latin America and the Caribbean play a fundamental role.
The central objective of these transformation policies is to establish a scheme that both institutionally and politically can respond to Latin American national and regional needs and interests, which historically were marginalized by previous power relations. In this sense, Ecuador is one of the main actors in the regional integration process, not only because the Constitution so determines, but also because of the deep political will to resume Bolívar's dream of a united America.

This new era in South American integration originated in December 2004 when ALBA was created as a space for solidarity integration of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, in which, in addition to Ecuador, Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia and Cuba, Dominica, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Venezuela. This block is a political and coordination space that is promoting the new financial architecture, based on the use of the Single Regional Compensation System, SUCRE, as a compensation mechanism. It also coordinates positions in international negotiations on various issues, proactively influencing the world agenda and modifying the balance of forces on the continent.

It also promotes the future formation of the Council of Sovereignty and Defense of ALBA.

UNASUR was established in 2008 as an impressive instance of regional integration. In addition to Ecuador, Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are part of it. One of the elements that has become evident in recent years is that the problems and conflicts in South America must be resolved in the region itself, without external tutelage and through dialogue, fundamental tools for the consolidation of South America as a region

The constitution of the South American Defense Council, CDS, of UNASUR shows a clear commitment to develop a shared vision and build a South American identity in defense matters, while strengthening the region's capacity in this field.
On the other hand, and within the CDS, there is the political will to generate common strategic thinking, which is currently being developed at the Center for Strategic Defense Studies of the South American Defense Council (CEED-CDS) and which is also being It will be strengthened within the framework of the South American Defense School recently created by the Defense Ministers in February 2014.

Finally, we must highlight the role of Ecuador in the formation of CELAC, in December 2011, which marked a milestone in regional integration, since the thirty-three countries are gathered there.

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throughout the region, thus highlighting a series of common and contributing problems in this process of rapprochement and strengthening of ties between Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Taking into account this horizon of regional integration, it must be recognized that in the dispute over access to and control of natural resources, which are abundant in Latin America and the Caribbean, a wide field of conflicting interests opens up where show at least two different projects. On the one hand, the affirmation of sovereignty as the basis for national development and regional integration and, on the other, the development of instruments to maintain imperial hegemonic interests via bilateral trade treaties that weaken said rapprochement processes.

In Ecuador

Ecuador in recent years has been positioning itself as a progressive alternative in the region whose horizon is Good Living. Today our gaze is to the south, to our historic south. The Government of the Citizen Revolution seeks to build a supportive and just society, based on a change in power relations and the redistribution of wealth, in order to face the most serious problems of the population.

This position was deepened from the Constitution of 2008, which proposes the achievement of Good Living, the declaration of the Plurinational State, the rights of nature, the right to a culture of peace and the redefinition of the concept of sovereignty, among others. items. In the case of Defense, it gives a new nature to the Armed Forces that go from being "guarantors of democracy" to being an institution for the protection of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens.

In its Constitution, Ecuador is defined as a territory of peace, in which the establishment of foreign military bases or foreign installations for military purposes is not allowed. It is important to point out the importance of article No. 5 of the Constitution: “It is prohibited to transfer national military bases to foreign armed or security forces”, which was the first to be approved in the Constituent Assembly of Montecristi. All in all, and although the recovery of the Manta Base was recognized as a fundamental step not only at a regional level but even at a global level, since 2009 new military bases have been installed in South America, generating possible threats to peace. in our region.

Ecuador is positioned as a sovereign and dignified country that establishes horizontal relations with all countries. This is manifested in cases such as the renegotiation of the external debt, the new conditions of the oil contracts, the denunciation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), and the suspension of their participation in the instances of the Inter-American Defense System such as the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) and the Inter-American Defense College (CID), among others.

In this period of Government there have been structural changes of the State in terms of public management, state planning, the development of public policies in the economic, environmental, social and cultural spheres. Thus, the objectives set within the National Plan for Good Living are oriented towards the fight against extreme poverty and inequality, the change in the productive matrix, the strategic insertion of Ecuador in the world, free health and education, the development of science and technology, of road infrastructure, among others. Special importance is given to citizen participation, the preponderant role of popular power and citizen decisions in the fate of the State and in the case of Defense, the definition of this area as a public good and the appropriation and understanding of the same by society.

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In this context, the current Defense Political Agenda is built with the objective of defending peace and the patrimony of our country, to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity and the integral security of the population. In the current scenario there are several problems that affect Ecuadorians, including poverty and inequality, as well as the power of transnational companies that can even bankrupt the State, as could happen with the Chevron-Texaco case in which the company wants Ecuador to pay for the pollution it left behind when it operated in the Amazon. Added to this are factors such as control and access to natural resources; the internal Colombian conflict and the irregular groups that operate on the northern border; global surveillance reflected in electronic espionage; the citizen insecurity; crimes in aquatic spaces; organized transnational crime; the transit of narcotics; arms trafficking; the illegal exploitation of our resources and our biodiversity; illegal mining; timber traffic; the contraband; the impacts of climate change; and, anthropogenic disasters.

Neighborhood relations have been strengthened, the measures of mutual trust with Colombia and Peru have made it possible to promote transparency in terms of military spending, for example. The information and intelligence exchange mechanisms are fluid, although they must be deepened. The internal Colombian conflict has repercussions on the border populations which, together with the presence of Irregular Armed Groups of Colombia (GIAC) in this area, demands our support for the peace dialogue, as well as a greater presence of the State on the northern border. .

In this scenario, the Armed Forces have worked to protect and defend sovereignty and territorial integrity, as part of their fundamental mission.
It is worth noting the importance attached to the conception of the oceanopolitical vision of Ecuador, supported by adherence to the United Nations Convention Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in August 2012. This Convention imposes a new dimension of Sea Control and the responsibility of the State in the protection of living and non-living resources found in jurisdictional maritime spaces, which which in turn entails the need to articulate and develop internal regulations within the framework of the Convention.

The Armed Forces have worked in comprehensive security activities, as well as in support of national development, exemplified in the contribution made to the Manuela Espejo Mission, thus contributing to the fight against poverty and social inclusion.

Regarding defense, there is an appropriation of the legally constituted civil authorities in the exercise and implementation of the defense policy.
Indeed, it is the instances of civil leadership that, from an integral point of view, define the conception and missions of the defense and, within it, those that determine the functions, organization, operation and employment criteria. Armed Forces cash. It is in this sense that the political-strategic level clearly establishes the political precepts that seek to determine the type of Armed Forces that Ecuador requires to achieve the Good Living of its inhabitants.

Today the Armed Forces of Ecuador manage to rebuild and project themselves, especially after the Cenepa War in 1995, strengthening democracy and becoming involved in the development of the country. As evidenced, the multidimensional role of the Armed Forces is established, which is articulated to the new geopolitical scenarios. There are also additional requirements for the Armed Forces that demand other areas of preparation, which now have an orderly plan to guarantee its operational capacity, a program to improve the quality of life of its members and clear political guidelines oriented towards the construction and defense of peace.

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In this brief summary, we claim the role of the Armed Forces in consolidating democracy and strengthening its ties with the citizenry.

Ecuador as an element of stability of the nation and, above all, of projection towards the future of Ecuador.

Andes Agency. Deminer in Remolinos, Tiwintza canton, Morona Santiago Province, border with Peru.

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IV political concept of Defense

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Morán Valverde and Eloy Alfaro missile frigates.

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In order to establish the objectives and policies of Defense for the 2014-2017 period, three fundamental pillars have been determined in the Political Concept of Defense: defense as a public good, defense of the exercise of sovereignties and the culture of peace.

Defense is a component of the Public and State Security System1, and Integral Security2; This supposes that the objective of the defense is to contribute to the achievement of the well-being of citizens and to the development of society with its means and its contingent.

The policies of this sector are embodied in the Defense Political Agenda, which directs the strategic planning of: Ministry of Defense, Joint Command of the Armed Forces, Armed Forces and affiliated research institutes: IGM, INOCAR, INAE and IEE . All of them contain the guidelines on the strategic attitude of the State in Defense matters, with which the military strategic level must be aligned, assuming medium and long-term planning, with periodic updating and permanent resources. Defense thus constitutes a State policy embodied in sectoral public policies that concentrate strategies, goals and indicators for proper conduct and administration by the civil authority.

It should be remembered that the civilian leadership of the defense establishes the political direction through this Agenda. This, in turn, is operationalized through the Military Defense Directive implemented by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces towards the Forces. The Joint Command is the strategic military body that conducts the military operations of jointly, being the Forces administrative and logistic bodies that prepare, train and equip military personnel.

The first element of change in the management that the Ministry of Defense is currently developing consists of deepening the nature of defense as a public good, a right and a civic duty that involves all of us, not only in the face of any external threat , but also as a central factor in shaping our society and our culture. This way of assuming defense implies the transcendence of the civil and military spheres to contribute to the strengthening of democracy and its institutions, through the preservation of political leadership in defense at the national level. Within the framework of defense as a public good, it is important to point out the participation of this Ministry in the protection of Ecuador's natural and cultural heritage, as well as in the care and maintenance of public goods.

The Defense exercises control, care and protection of the Ecuadorian territorial space in its three dimensions: land, air and sea. It is worth mentioning the contribution to the delimitation of international maritime borders within the framework of UNCLOS and a fourth field, which is becoming increasingly important at this historical moment and which is vital for the security of the State and its citizens: cyber space. According to Article 158 of the Constitution, the role of the Armed Forces is to protect the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, and within this framework, to fulfill its fundamental but not exclusive mission of defending sovereignty and territorial integrity, and support for development with its contingent.

Control of the territory in the face of external threats has become a basis of legitimacy for every State

1 Art. 12, Public and State Security Law.

2 “Security with a Comprehensive Approach is the condition whose purpose is to guarantee and protect the human rights and freedoms of Ecuadorians, governability, the application of justice, the exercise of democracy, solidarity, the reduction of vulnerabilities, prevention, protection, response and remediation to risks and threats”, Comprehensive Security Plan, 2011, Coordinating Ministry of Security.

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and its main reason for being. However, the changes that have occurred in recent years, the growing multipolarity of a global world and the appearance of new types of threats have contributed to giving a new face to this defense policy, in which the territorial aspect necessarily coexists and dialogue, not without tension, with the virtual and with a new type of risk in terms of global surveillance practices in networks, platforms and computer applications.

The country's strategic attitude is defensive in nature, based on the principle of legitimate defense, a sovereign right that all States can exercise -according to the Charter of the United Nations- in the event of an imminent external threat that puts endangering the integrity of its citizens and its territory. It maintains a proactive and early warning orientation to identify in a timely manner those threats and risk factors to which it is exposed.

The State thus ensures territorial integrity, issuing sovereign decisions regarding the management of the main resources and directing them towards the satisfaction of the needs of the population. The State controls and defends, therefore, all those strategic goods for the reproduction of life, such as food, energy, technology, natural resources and knowledge. It is in this sense that Defense plays a fundamental role.

As a second element, for Ecuador sovereignty is not limited simply to the exercise of decision-making power over a determined territory, as has been traditionally conceived, but rather extends to all the fields in which life develops, to fulfill fulfill the role of protecting the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens. Hence, the need to defend the exercise of sovereignties is recognized, whose coexistence occurs in an articulated and interdependent manner. guarantee the sovereignty nías implies, in this sense, the defense of the State and its ecological, food, energy, economic, technological and knowledge resources.

Economic sovereignty refers to the development of its own economic model, whose objective is to satisfy the needs of the population based on a harmonious relationship with nature. This contemplates food, energy and technological sovereignty, and is closely articulated with ecological sovereignty, since it is the economic model that establishes the parameters for the relationship of the population with nature. Thus, economic sovereignty becomes an umbrella for other sovereignties, with a clear impact on the current policy of change in the productive matrix.

For its part, food sovereignty guarantees that individuals, communities, peoples and nationalities achieve self-sufficiency in healthy and culturally appropriate food on a permanent basis3. The exercise of this sovereignty implies control of all the factors involved in food production4 and, therefore, defense against potential threats.

On the other hand, energy sovereignty ensures that Ecuador produces enough energy to satisfy the internal needs of its population, within the framework of respect for the rights of nature.
Defense contributes to guaranteeing this sovereignty through its mandate to protect the strategic areas of the State where strategic natural resources are located.
Currently, within the project to change the productive matrix, energy sovereignty is a fundamental factor as the role of the Armed Forces. it is also increasingly important.
Linked to the above, the strategic sectors, of decision and exclusive control of the State, are those

3 Constitution of the Republic.
4 Daily Telegraph. *The challenges to guarantee food sovereignty in Ecuador.* February 25, 2013. http://www.telegrafo.com.ec/economia/masqmenos/item/los-retos-para guarantor-la-soberania-alimentaria-en-ecuador.html

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which, due to their importance and magnitude, have a decisive economic, social, political or environmental influence, and which must be oriented towards the full development of citizens' rights and social interest5. Following the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic, strategic sectors are energy in all its forms, telecommunications, non-renewable natural resources, transportation and refining of hydrocarbons, biodiversity and genetic heritage, the radioelectric spectrum , water and others determined by law6.

Technological and knowledge sovereignty implies a right and a duty of the State in the interest of dominating its technological means7. Ecuador has embarked on a path to reduce the technological gap that has gradually increased throughout our history and that has generated a growing foreign dependency and high economic costs for our country. Due to this situation, technological sovereignty is currently considered one of the great strategic objectives of the country, which is why the Ministry of National Defense, with the support of other State institutions, promotes scientific research through its research institutes. In addition, Ecuador is advancing faster and faster in its technological development thanks to the regional initiatives that are currently being carried out and that involve the transfer of technology, in a broader framework of contribution to the project to change the productive matrix.

Finally, ecological sovereignty is the manifestation of the sovereign will of the people regarding the use, responsible use and conservation of natural resources, goods and services based on national interests. This sovereign will

It is expressed in the guardianship and state responsibility to guarantee the existence, maintenance and regeneration of the vital cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes that make life possible and respect for the Rights of Nature or Pachamama.

The third fundamental element is the promotion of a culture of peace, which consists of a series of values, attitudes and behaviors that prevent conflicts by trying to attack their causes, with the aim of solving problems through dialogue and negotiation between the parties. nations, taking into account the importance of human rights8. The construction of the culture of peace is a task that commits us all, since it covers several levels, from the individual to the national, regional and global scenarios. It also responds to the UNASUR declaration that identifies South America as a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons and mass destruction. Hence, it is the duty of the State to provide defense as an obligation that cannot be delegated, and promote and guarantee a culture of peace within Ecuador as well as promote the same commitment at the regional level.

The role that falls to the Armed Forces. in the construction of the culture of peace occurs in two areas. First, they maintain peace within the State, prioritizing the use of its potentialities in order to contribute to the development of the population, mainly at present, in times of peace. The second area is linked to regional integration spaces, multilateral areas and cooperation and dialogue mechanisms in the face of other elements that can generate some type of tension between brother countries.
The culture of peace is also built thanks to the increasing strengthening of Defense as a public good.

5 Art. 313. Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador 6 Ibid.

7 CYT intervention, Fernando Cornejo León, SENES Undersecretary, “Technological sovereignty, science and technology research”. Quito, March 22, 2013, Seminar for Updating the Defense Political Agenda 2014-2017, Ministry of National Defense.

8 UN Resolution, General Assembly of October 6, 1999, Fifty-third session.

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In this sense, one of the most important challenges for the Government of the Citizen Revolution has been the structural review of the notion of Defense, even more from a redefinition of threats and risk factors in the country and in the world and, above all, its reconceptualization from a civil perspective. For this reason, a broad public debate and frank dialogue have been promoted between government authorities, the military and sectors of civil society.

The reconceptualization of Defense thus assumes an unavoidable commitment, both at a political and strategic level, with those precepts that determine the type and design of the Armed Forces that Ecuador requires to achieve the Good Living of its inhabitants, constituting the concern of the authorities so that the soldiers of the Homeland fulfill their missions in dignified conditions, an edge of fundamental importance in this new relationship.

This also implies the construction of an institution that is increasingly democratic, professional and with strategic thinking that responds to national needs and regional integration processes.

The exercise of Defense in an effective and efficient way is a contribution to the national task in the face of risks and threats to security, which include natural disasters and other actions that the State considers for the full fulfillment of the objectives of Good Living. The investment destined to Defense is considered as a function of a social nature -such as public health, education and citizen security- that the State conducts and finances in order to guarantee people an environment of peace as a necessary condition. for development and well-being

Within the framework of regional integration and multilateral spaces, international defense relations are based on dialogue, horizontal relations, common values between States and faithful compliance with international instruments duly signed and ratified by the Ecuadorian State. In this sense, the agreements against the production of weapons of mass destruction are emphasized, as well as those agreements referring to the control of conventional weapons, small arms and light weapons, their parts and ammunition.

In the current geopolitical scenario and the exercise of power, the scarcity of resources is increasingly evident and the pressure exerted by the great powers on this heritage is also appreciated.
South America as a whole has 23% of the total water resources of the planet, with a population of less than 6% of the world population, thus turning this region into a strategic area, also possessing countless minerals that are highly coveted by large industrial companies9. Regional integration initiatives increasingly aim at a common vision for the protection of these resources and their use for social development purposes.

In the 21st century scenario, the role of the Armed Forces and Defense, both nationally and regionally, is increasingly oriented towards guaranteeing sovereignties and protecting the territory from a comprehensive vision. In the particular case of Ecuador, the country is planning mechanisms to defend its natural resources both at the national level and through regional initiatives.

In recent years, the region has also accentuated the search for comprehensive solutions to security and defense problems, in the same way that it does in economic, social and political issues. This supposes the need to generate own doctrines, concepts and categories that invite us to reflect

9 Bruckman, Monica. Natural resources and the geopolitics of South American integration. Research carried out as part of the Global Governance and Integration of South America project of the Instituto de Pesquisa Económica Aplicada-IPEA of Brazil.

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Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Heads of State and Government of UNASUR held in Lima - Peru on July 28, 2011.

think about our own reality in the light of regional integration processes, of the crisis of outdated concepts of national and hemispheric security inherited from the Cold War and all its subsequent variations.

In this sense, it is necessary to recognize the institutional crisis of the so-called inter-American defense system, and move forward in the design and creation of a new regional, collaborative and cooperative defense architecture, with its own identity and rooted in needs, possibilities and priorities of Latin America and the Caribbean. For Ecuador, the security and defense architecture of the 21st century must be structured and based on new regional mechanisms such as the South American Defense Council and the South American Defense School of CDS-UNASUR, promoted by Ecuador, which is formed as a center of higher studies of the CDS and articulation of the academic centers of the member countries, for the training and training of civilians and military in defense and regional security. He also considers it important to promote ALBA's Sovereignty and Defense Council, as well as the creation of a Forum of Ministers of Defense within the framework of CELAC.

In short, this new scenario supposes the abandonment of the traditional conflict hypothesis, which is why there is a need to prioritize capacity planning in the Armed Forces as a means to respond to the demands of society in times of peace. This new context, in turn, reflects a change in the nature of the Armed Forces, which leave behind the role of guarantors of democracy to become an institution for the protection of rights, guarantees and freedoms of citizens. The subject of protection ceases to be only the State and the territory and is now focused on the human being, in a harmonious relationship with nature and on the construction of a culture of peace in society.

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V Scenario of the Defense to 2017

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The Defense is oriented to contribute the Good Live off the citizens: this is why within the framework of this new period of government of the Citizen Revolution and towards the year 2017, Defense will continue to be a vital aspect of the national project of the Ecuadorian State. Defense strategic planning is conceived with a comprehensive approach, oriented based on the three programmatic axes of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017: popular power with policies and strategic guidelines; the rights and freedoms for Good Living determined in the Constitution; and, the economic and productive transformation.

First, the Defense contributes to the construction of citizen power through sectoral citizen councils, formed in accordance with the provisions of the citizen participation law, belonging to the fifth power of the state and by promoting the construction of the Defense as a good. public.

Secondly, the Defense and in particular, the Armed Forces, contribute to the protection of rights, freedoms and guarantees as well as to the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity, fulfilling the constitutionally assigned institutional role.

Finally, Defense participates in the economic and productive transformation of Ecuador as a generator of productive chains for the development of related industrial activities, promoting different types of research (such as the one currently being developed around the continental shelf). In this sense, the Defense will contribute to the change of the productive matrix and will emphasize its scientific and research in order to reduce the gap and the levels of external dependence in technological matters.

Given that in Ecuador there is a qualitative advance in terms of the definition of sovereignties, the Ministry of Defense and its Armed Forces play an increasingly preponderant role in terms of its guarantee. It is important to highlight the high degree of participation of the Armed Forces in the protection of natural resources and respect for the rights of nature at a national and regional level. Additionally, given the existing pressure on our natural resources from other States and/or transnational companies, the participation of the Armed Forces in this matter becomes essential for their protection.

In addition to the growing threats against natural resources and the security of the population, by 2017 Ecuador must be prepared to face other problems of an external nature that will threaten the exercise of democracy. Such is the case of cybernetic attacks, the construction of new technologies for the use of force outside of traditional canons (through the use of Lethal Autonomous Robots, for example) and biopiracy (remembering that resource theft is strategic for certain industries).

With the aim of providing a more far-reaching response to these problems, Ecuador contributes to the current integration processes in Latin America, which have a renewed focus on building a multipolar world, where the region can play a fundamental role. . Ecuador is one of the main actors in this process, not only because the Constitution so determines it, but also because there is the

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deep political will to consolidate South America as a zone of peace.

In this context, regarding the degree of participation in international cooperation agreements with an emphasis on South-South Cooperation in peace missions, humanitarian aid and scientific-technological research, by 2017, Ecuador will have consolidated horizontal relations through bilateral and multilateral level progressively. Likewise, it will have deepened the relationship with neighboring countries and strengthened its participation in the South American Defense Council of UNASUR. In this sense, the creation of the South American Defense School, generated by an Ecuadorian initiative, constitutes a fundamental pillar for the strengthening of common identity, doctrine and strategic thinking in Defense matters.

Ecuador supports the peace process in Colombia while recognizing that it could generate various consequences such as the massive demobilization of armed forces (which could become part of private military companies); the circulation of uncontrolled weapons; institutionalized violence (which can lead to the formation of other types of armed groups); and lastly, difficulties regarding the treatment of refugees, if adequate humanitarian assistance is not provided.

On the southern border there are problems related to the presence of transnational organized crime, arms, explosives and ammunition trafficking, as well as other crimes such as illegal mining, drug trafficking and money laundering.

of assets, smuggling of fuel and basic necessities. In order to confront these different aspects of the problem, the participation of the Defense in Comprehensive Security is increasingly important, as well as the joint work with other instances of the State.

The full articulation of the Defense to the State project will also result from the growing participation and citizen awareness in this particular issue, which implies the strengthening of the civil-military relationship.
This interrelationship will be consolidated thanks to the fact that MIDENA will promote spaces for discussion and dialogue with the different sectors involved in Defense. Likewise, by 2017, citizen participation in Defense will be institutionalized. All these activities will form part of the consolidation of Defense as a public good.

For the 2014-2017 period, four missions have been arranged for the Armed Forces:

1. Guarantee the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity;
2. Participate in comprehensive security;
3. Support national development in the exercise of the sovereignties,
4. Contribute to regional and world peace.

The four employment missions of the Armed Forces are complementary to each other and constitute their institutional raison d'être.

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Ecuadorian soldier guarding the northern border.

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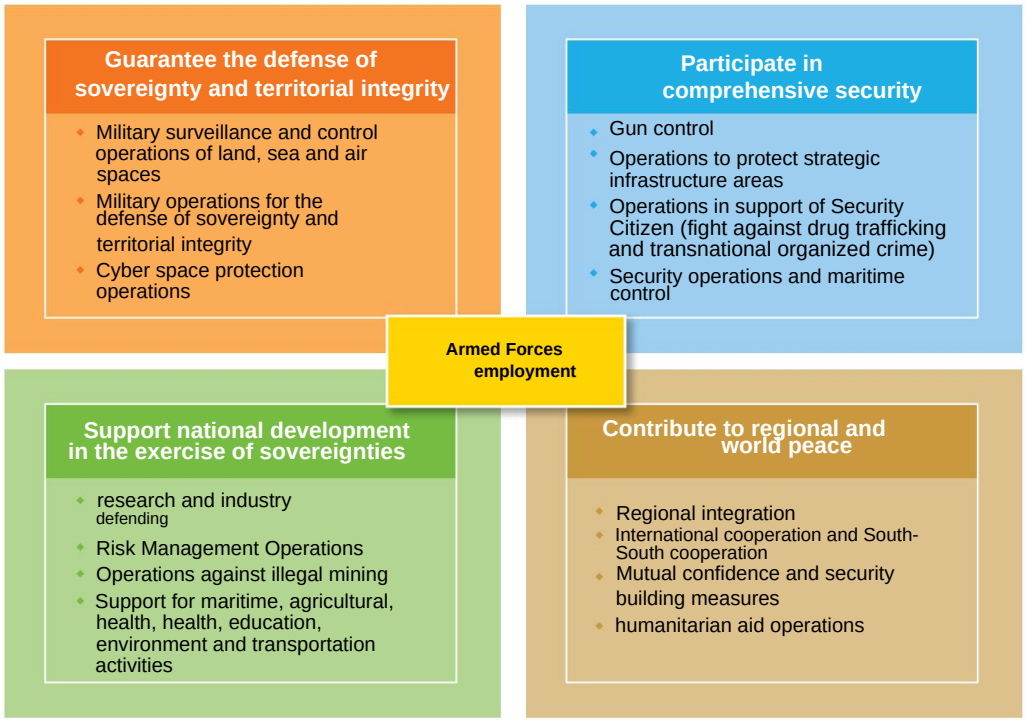
Armed Forces Missions



The restructuring of the Armed Forces is a project that entails the institutionalization of the role of the civil authority at all levels of Defense leadership (planning, administration and execution); the full articulation of defense to national planning; spatial readjustment in order to optimize resources; and compliance with the constitutional mandate and current regulations. The legal instruments provide, among other things, the role of the Armed Forces as protectors of citizen rights, freedoms and guarantees, their non-deliberative character, and their training oriented under the foundations of democracy and human rights. On this last point, it is important to highlight the reforms at the education that will be carried out in the military training, improvement and specialization schools.

The restructuring process will allow the Armed Forces to strengthen themselves to carry out their multiple functions. In this way, the Ministry of National Defense will ensure the strengthening of the relevant operational capabilities and will develop specific policies in the fields of aerospace, cyberdefence, risk management, comprehensive security, progressive use of force against illegal flights and intelligence missions. . Special mention has to do with the UNCLOS since the country has raised the development of its oceanic policies.

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Navy midshipmen.

Likewise, the exercise of human rights and international humanitarian law within the military institutions is increasingly strengthened, in order to improve living conditions for military personnel, for example, through the incorporation from the military health system to the universal public health system of the State, investment at the level of military infrastructure in order to improve living conditions within the military units and with a greater budget for public housing.

The consolidation of the gender policy in the Armed Forces is evidenced in the development of plans and projects that mainstream this approach and consider the particular needs of women. It is also important to mention that the participation of women in the military world not only implies their right to enter the military world, but also the possibility of accessing high ranks. Similarly, being the Ecuador, a plurinational State, from the Defense will tend to strengthen equal conditions for the selection and admission of personnel to the Armed Forces, promoting ethnic and cultural inclusion in the enlistment, training, training and promotions of the servers of the defense, with appreciation and respect for diversity. By 2017, the number of affirmative actions aimed at the full incorporation of women and members of towns and nationalities at all levels of military institutions, both among the troops and in the officers, will increase.

Defense intervention in this complex scenario requires the constant strengthening of military institutions, for which there is the necessary political will and the general support of society. In this sense, the Defense contribution to building a culture of peace and Good Living is a priority.

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VI Guiding Principles of the Defense

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Air Force officer in the Haiti-Ecuador Reconstruction Support Mission (MARHEC).

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Self-determination: It is the sovereign right of the peoples that allows them to decide on their form of government and define their model of social and economic development, without external interference, based on equity, social justice and respect.

Civil leadership: It constitutes the political and administrative leadership of the Armed Forces by the civil authority, represented by the President of the Republic, the same one who, vested with constitutional and legal power, exercises the rectory through the Ministry of National Defense through the establishment of policies, guidelines and the exercise of control in matters of Defense, with a clearly defined chain of command, headed by the democratically elected authority, guaranteeing that any intervention in the legitimate use of force responds to a decision of that authority.

Jointness: It is an institutional policy and a paradigm for conducting and executing military operations between the three forces in war and non-war scenarios. These operations are carried out under the same command, which implies the harmonization and standardization of the strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces as well as close interoperability. This is not a static concept or definition, as it may be appropriate to the reality of each country10 .

Culture of peace: It is a requirement for the development of the Ecuadorian people who reject any form of violence and discrimination and advocate dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, preserving human rights at all times.

Defense as a public good: National Defense is a public good, a citizen's right and duty, at all levels of society, under the direction of the State and oriented to a comprehensive vision of security, development and construction of peace, in conditions of sovereignty and in harmony with all States. The Defense involves everyone, civil and military.

Equality approaches: It is the process of finding ways to eliminate inequities, respecting diversity, which include five areas: gender, rational genes, disabilities, interculturality and human mobility.

Gender Equity: It is the recognition that reality is experienced differently by men and women due to relationships socially constructed on the basis of power and exclusion, with a wide disadvantage towards women, and that commits us to overcoming of these inequities.

Interculturality: It is the existing interaction between the peoples that make up the Ecuadorian State, which is based on dialogue, respect and recognition of equality and their differences, which is fundamental for the construction of the plurinational State.

Territorial Integrity: It is the preservation of the inalienable, irreducible and inviolable territory of the State against any risk or threat that may cause its fragmentation, diminution, secession or any other form of division that threatens territorial unity.

Civil-Military Relationship: The executing defense bodies, in the performance and fulfillment of their functions, will tend to establish conditions of interrelation with civil society, framed in the principles of respect, non-discrimination, cooperation and transparency, which allow create spaces for dialogue and rapprochement, institutional strengthening and positioning, dissemination of defense culture, support for development, reduction of violence, and mutual trust and solidarity.

10 AAIntelligence Magazine. Chile, August, 2012. Available at: http://issuu.com/aainteligen cia/docs/revista_agosto_2012

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VII Transversal Axis:

Human Rights, Equality approaches with an emphasis on Gender and Interculturality, and International right Humanitarian

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Soldier of the Ecuadorian Army of Otavalo nationality.

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In line with national planning, human rights and "equality approaches" are included in the Defense Political Agenda as a transversal axis. In recent years, the main emphasis of the equality approaches in the field of Defense have been placed on gender equality and interculturality, for which reason work will continue to incorporate the other approaches, as a process that allows achieving equality respecting diversity, without any type of discrimination, in order to contribute to the Good Living of the entire population, as well as members of the Armed Forces. We also include respect for International Humanitarian Law as a priority element.

In this approach based on human rights, inequities around age, gender, disability, ethnicity, place of birth and other forms contrary to the principle of equality determined in article 11 of our Constitution have been identified.

to. Human Rights and Equality Approaches in Defense

The Defense Political Agenda incorporates this axis in order to mainstream it in its political objectives and strategies, as well as in the actions of the Armed Forces. to guarantee the Good Living of individuals, communities, peoples and nationalities and the principles of equality and non-discrimination, eliminating inequities and respecting diversity.

The Armed Forces protect, respect, and guarantee the human rights of all persons regardless of their sex, ethnicity, age, gender identity, socioeconomic status, immigration status, sexual orientation, disability, or other distinction. Unrestricted respect for human rights is the responsibility of the State and its institutions, therefore

Both the Ministry of Defense and its Armed Forces protect the fundamental rights of citizens. For this reason, this State portfolio, through its Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, has implemented these issues in the curricula of military training.

b. Gender

The Ministry of National Defense, within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW, adopts a series of affirmative action measures that promote real equality in favor of women. Thus, as of 2010, significant advances are evident in the participation of women in the military institution when, in that year, two Navy Officers graduated from the Naval Force in the specialties of Marine Infantry and Naval Aviation. In 2011, the Land Force graduated the first female Officers of the Engineering and Artillery Weapons, and the first promotion of Specialist Soldiers, which opens a space for Ecuadorian women to be part of Army troop personnel.

In 2011, the Ecuadorian Air Force graduated the first Weapons and Technical Pilot Officers; In 2013, women officers participated for the first time in the United Nations Peace Missions Military Experts Course. Currently, in the Armed Forces there are 2.74% of military personnel women, of which 1.78% correspond to the Land Force, 4.11% to the Naval Force, and 4.43% to the Army. Aerial.11

In March 2013, the Gender Policy of
Armed Forces that is being implemented and that bus

11 Directorate of Human Rights of the Ministry of National Defense.

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ca strengthen equal opportunities according to the career plan for men and women; promote Good Living for female and male military personnel in military departments; promote the coeducation of military personnel based on respect for the principles of equality and non-discrimination based on gender; and, control and prevent discriminatory acts based on gender that have the purpose of impairing or annulling rights.

c. interculturality

The incorporation of the intercultural approach in the Armed Forces allows the solid growth of a humane, fraternal and supportive institution. To meet these objectives, MIDENA participates in the implementation of the "Plurinational Plan to Eliminate Racial Discrimination and Ethnic and Cultural Exclusion", thus strengthening the practices of coexistence and respect for the cultural identity of its members, on the basis of the guiding principles against racial and cultural discrimination. To ratify this intention, several ministerial resolutions have been issued that promote equality and non-discrimination within the Armed Forces, specifically with regard to personnel training.

To promote education on interculturality, work is being done on a "Collective Rights Module for Peoples and Nationalities of Ecuador" that helps build the Plurinational and Intercultural State of Good Living for the uniformed and civilian people. The Armed Forces also focus their actions not only on inclusion, but also on the promotion and protection of collective rights. They also participate in the protection of the rights of peoples in voluntary isolation and are part of a State policy promoted by the National Government to protect said populations.

d. International human right

The obligation to respect International Humanitarian Law (IHL), both conventional and customary, is of a strict nature for Ecuador, as a State Party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, and an unavoidable parameter of behavior for members of the Armed Forces of Ecuador. The obligation to permanently integrate International Humanitarian Law is reflected in the updating of education and training, and especially in the updating of military doctrine in accordance with the rules of IHL and the elementary principles of humanity, so that the Armed Forces have sufficient mechanisms for its effective application.

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Women pilots of the Ecuadorian Air Force.

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VIII Objectives of Defense 2014-2017

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Super Puma helicopter in military operation.

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types of action of the Defense, with its components
Ministry of National Defense and
The three objectives that correspond to the cam
Armed Forces, for the period 2014-2017, which are aligned with the objectives of the National Plan for the Good Live and that are reflected in public policies, are the following:

1. Guarantee the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and participate in comprehensive security.
2. Support national development in the exercise of the sovereignties.
3. Contribute to regional and world peace.

1. Guarantee the defense of Territorial Sovereignty and Integrity and participate in comprehensive security

to. Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

The work of the Armed Forces has adapted to the new geopolitical environment, protecting and defending the entire national territory and contributing to its comprehensive security. Border areas have received special attention as a critical point for the exercise of sovereignty, both on the northern and southern borders. In addition to maintaining the military presence in these areas, the Ecuadorian State promotes the comprehensive development of special attention populations, within a set of initiatives that are particularly important on the northern border, a territory sensitive to threats related to the internal conflict. Colombian and the GIAC.

Regarding border control, the Armed Forces will continue to carry out military surveillance operations and land, air, and naval control.

In parallel, the territorial conception of Ecuadorian sovereignty has incorporated a political ocean vision, supported by the adherence to UNCLOS in August 2012, which implies the responsibility of the State to protect the natural resources found in legal maritime spaces. dictional.

A fundamental task that becomes more important is the protection of strategic information and critical infrastructure of the country and of its citizens, as well as networks and electronic information, for which it is necessary to strengthen cyber defense strategies.

b. comprehensive security

Within the framework of comprehensive security, the Armed Forces also contribute to citizen security, thus contributing to the work of the National Police and carry out anti-crime control operations, protected by the Arms Control Law. The Joint Strategic Command for Citizen Security is currently in operation, for control actions and integrated operations between the Armed Forces and the National Police, in order to strengthen comprehensive security among citizens.

Its support will continue with: internal security military operations on the northern border, arms control (patrols, confiscation and seizure of arms, explosives and ammunition), control of drug trafficking (discovery of

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installation of plantations, nurseries, laboratories, supplies, shelters, destruction of plants and drug confiscation) and control of aquatic spaces (patrols, detention of illegal boats, recovery of stolen engines, control of illegal fishing and confiscation of merchandise).

Within this framework, the fight against drug trafficking must be carried out from a South American perspective, which ensures co-responsibility mechanisms in consumer countries, including the control of money laundering and arms trafficking; that is, proposing a comprehensive response, socially and economically.

c. Protection and Defense of Strategic Resources

By constitutional mandate, the Armed Forces will continue to contribute to the defense of strategic areas and security zones, since they are in charge of providing protection to hydrocarbon, mining, hydroelectric and territorial sea areas, contributing, at the same time, to the exercise of energy sovereignty. In addition, the Defense will continue to carry out impact studies corresponding to all those large-scale national projects with the possibility of being implemented, in order to ensure the prevalence of our resources in the long term.

By order of the Public and State Security Council, the Joint Command prepares technical-military reports for the delimitation of security zones, as is the case of the Chone multipurpose project and the Pacific Refinery, among others.

d. Institutional strengthening

Defense planning, articulated to national objectives, points towards the rationalization and optimization of public resources, through the economy of defense and the achievement of the Good Living of the population. Within this framework, the National Government has proposed restructuring to have a modern, flexible Armed Forces capable of adapting to the challenges of the 21st century, with the aim of strengthening its institutionality, reaffirming its civilian leadership, aligning itself with the strategic planning of the State and respond to new scenarios. The essence of this process, which has the support and backing of the high command of the Armed Forces, is to adapt the military institutions to the new requirements of society. This process is carried out with three main guidelines: 1) the strategic and joint use of the Armed Forces; 2) the optimization of resources through a structured budget based on the principles of sustainability and efficiency; and, 3) the strengthening of the alignment of the Armed Forces with the policies of Good Living.

This process also requires strengthening the legal and institutional framework that supports Defense management in the coming years. With the new Constitution, substantial changes are registered in the objectives of the Defense sector and in the mission of the Armed Forces, including its role in the protection of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, participation in the tasks of integral security of the State, the subjection to the civil power in the rectory of the policies and interventions that correspond to this sector and the support to the national development12. The Public and State Security Law (2009) specifies responsibilities for the Ministry of National Defense and Forces

12 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, article 162.

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Armed Forces in support of comprehensive security13, as well as to support civil defense and risk management tasks14. Additionally, an update of the guiding principles is required, the provisions on the structure and functions of the Defense institutionality, the procedures that govern the career and discipline of the members of the Armed Forces and the articulation of the normative provisions of which depends on the functioning of the military institutions (Annex I).

On the other hand, considering that the Government of the Citizen Revolution works to guarantee Good Living for all citizens, the Ministry of National Defense will maintain its commitment to the well-being of each one of the members of the Armed Forces and their families. Therefore, it will continue to promote the optimum quality of life for military personnel, with improvements in military garrisons and decent public housing, inclusive and equitable education, comprehensive health, and actuarial support for social security, among others.

13 Public and State Security Law, articles 11, 35, 43.
14 Public and State Security Law, article 34.

Policies and Strategies 2014-2017

Objective 1: Guarantee the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and participate in comprehensive security

Policy 1. GUARANTEE TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY TO ACHIEVE A GOOD LIVING, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

1. Strengthen the capabilities of the Defense to guarantee Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity.

2. Strengthen control and surveillance in areas of national jurisdiction within the established border limits.

3. Develop capabilities for cyber defense.

4. Contribute to the delimitation of the continental shelf within the framework of UNCLOS.

5. Strengthen the mechanisms for the application of Human Rights norms and International Humanitarian Law.

Mirage 50 supersonic aircraft.

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National Navy in community support activities on the Ecuadorian coast.

Policy 2. PARTICIPATE IN COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF CITIZEN RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND GUARANTEES.

1. Develop new joint strategic capabilities to contribute to comprehensive security.

2. Increase the capabilities of the Military Intelligence Subsystem to contribute to the National Intelligence System and comprehensive security.

3. Optimize the arms control system in the country.

4. Participate in the control of maritime traffic and the protection of human life at sea in compliance with international instruments and current regulations.

5. Participate in risk management for the prevention and mitigation of the effects caused by natural and man-made disasters.

6. Contribute, from defense, to environmental management and protection of the rights of nature.

7. Support the protection of peoples in voluntary isolation in the field of Defense.

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Policy 3. PROTECT AND DEFEND THE STRATEGIC RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

1. Strengthen and generate new Defense capabilities to protect strategic resources based on the geopolitical context.

2. Generate effective coordination with the competent bodies to protect strategic resources.

3. Keep updated the registry of the country's resources and strategic infrastructure as elements of Public and State Security

4. Participate in the surveillance and control of activities in maritime spaces.

Policy 4. PROTECT THE STRATEGIC INFORMATION OF THE STATE, IN DEFENSE MATTERS.

1. Protect the infrastructure, strategic networks and electronic information, in the field of Defense.

2. Develop cyber defense capacity.

3. Strengthen inter-institutional mechanisms to deal with cyber threats that threaten State security.

4. Participate in UNASUR initiatives to achieve the security of South American telecommunications.

Policy 5. PROMOTE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEFENSE AS A PUBLIC GOOD.

1. Strengthen the civil-military relationship.

2. Institutionalize the civilian leadership of the Defense.

3. Promote the Defense culture at all levels of the society.

4. Encourage citizen participation through the Defense Sectoral Citizen Council.

Policy 6. PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF PEACE AND THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL.

1. Develop and socialize the culture of peace doctrine in defense matters.

2. Raise awareness in society about the benefits of not having or carrying weapons, as a way of contributing to the culture of peace and the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts.

Policy 7. STRENGTHEN THE STRUCTURE OF THE DEFENSE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE.

1. Restructure the Armed Forces within the framework of the new Defense challenges.

2. Consolidate the design of Forces based on the principle of joint use of their capabilities.

3. Promote the efficient management of resources based on criteria of defense economy and optimization of capabilities.

4. Promote the updating of regulations on defense.

5. Strengthen respect for human rights and equality approaches in Defense and comprehensive security

6. Guarantee the Good Living of the staff of the De fense

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Unmanned aircraft built by CIDFAE

2. SUPPORT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGNTY

to. Technological and Knowledge Sovereignty

With the intention of having modern, professional Armed Forces in line with the country's needs, projects are being developed in the Defense industry that seek to strengthen this area, as a contribution to changing the national productive matrix.

These activities are strengthened through the Research Centers of the Forces, such as: the Center for Scientific and Technological Research of the Army (CIC TE), and the Center for Research and Development of the Air Force (CIDFAE), which led the construction of the first unmanned aircraft, an emblematic Defense project that has the support of the National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENESCYT), the National Polytechnic School (EPN) and the Institute National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI)15. Companies in the Defense Sector also contribute: Santa Bárbara, Fabril Fame, Astilleros Navales Ecuatorianos (Astinave), encar

15 FAE-EPN. *"High Altitude Platform".* Available at: http://www.gear3d.com/--ProyectoPGA--/Joomla/

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Geodetic reference systems Military Geographic Institute (IGM)

gada of the construction of patrol boats for Coast Guard Commandos.

The technology developed by the Defense has a dual purpose, that is, for civil and military use, thus contributing to the development of the country and, among its objectives, it also provides a greater articulation between the Defense research institutes and the Ecuadorian university system. thus strengthening the national capacity in terms of research, through the IGM, INOCAR, INAE and IEE. (Appendix 2).

Finally, technological and knowledge sovereignty will be increasingly strengthened thanks to the integration processes in which Ecuador participates and promotes. So, For example, we highlight the project for the manufacture of a regional basic training aircraft, UNASUR 1, and other projects that aim at technology transfer and/or the joint development of technology.

b. Energy Sovereignty

Defense's contribution to the exercise of energy sovereignty is fundamental to the extent that the Armed Forces have a unique territorial deployment capacity that allows them to exercise deep and comprehensive control of our energy resources, mainly in border areas. Thus, military personnel carry out patrols

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Coastguard in control and surveillance at sea.

to protect the national hydrocarbon system and prevent fuel smuggling. During this period, the operations will continue, which have had successful results.

The Armed Forces will continue to support the control of illegal mining through inter-institutional coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Non-Renewable Natural Resources, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Cults, the State Attorney General's Office and Mining Regulation and Control Agency, entity in charge of strengthening state capacity and management through the regulation and control of mining exploration and exploitation activities.

The presence of the Armed Forces in strategic areas of the State has prevented attacks, allowing

In addition, the activities of exploration, exploitation, industrialization, storage, and transportation of strategic resources are carried out in a safe environment.

It should be noted that the fundamental strategic factor of the presence of the Armed Forces in the fight against illegal mining is the prior intelligence operation. This has made it possible to previously identify the type of intervention.

Additionally, given the growing importance of energy sovereignty in our country, the Ministry of Defense, in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, will continue to develop different projects for the efficient use of energy and the generation of clean energy within the detachments. military.

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Control and surveillance of hydrocarbon resources.

c. Ecological Sovereignty

The Defense contributes to guaranteeing ecological sovereignty through the care of natural resources -investigation, monitoring and protection- and the sovereign control of their exploitation and their protection within the framework of the rights of nature, through studies of impact of large-scale economic projects.

In addition, together with the Ministry of the Environment, it will maintain environmental management projects within military detachments to prevent water and soil contamination, reduce waste generation, and prevent illicit trafficking of wildlife and forest products. At the same time, the Armed Forces they develop environmental education activities and participate in comprehensive protection plans for the prevention of care for the environment. Likewise, they have participated in the maritime control of illegal and unreported fishing through the regularization of shrimp farms and the eviction of those companies that operated illegally and that were in protected areas, within the framework of an initiative whose objective was to determine the land use status of state areas. It is important to state that they are also developing conservation plans for endangered species (through flora and fauna inventories within military camps),

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INOCAR project for studies on the impacts of climate change.

in a coordinated action with the University of the Armed Forces -ESPE- and the Central University of Ecuador.

Among the activities of the affiliated institutes in matters of ecological sovereignty, mention should be made of those carried out by INOCAR, which designs projects in order to reduce the environmental impacts of military activities, such as buoy initiatives in the sea. In this line, it carries out studies of vulnera

reliability against certain risks associated with climate change such as tsunamis, coordinates and controls

exploration work and oceanographic, geophysical and marine environmental science research.

Currently, the Defense sector is carrying out research activities in Antarctica through the Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute, in order to identify the resources available there. In turn, the Ecuadorian Space Institute and the Military Geographic Institute, carry out information surveys on the re

existing natural courses that are strategic for the development of Ecuador.

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d. Food Sovereignty

The Defense contributes to the exercise of food sovereignty by guaranteeing territorial integrity and the preservation of our natural resources, which contributes to the Ecuadorian population having food permanently. Since food is a strategic resource for the State, Defense has a fundamental role in identifying and mitigating external threats that threaten this sovereignty.

and. Development Support

Defense, through the Armed Forces, contributes to national development in four areas: Research and Technology, Defense Industry, land handover management and risk management support. The first two are part of the exercise of technological sovereignty and knowledge, and contribute to the change of the productive matrix, the third has to do with the delivery of land that is not used for the established purposes to the military sphere and the fourth involves coordination work in support of risk management.

The Defense Institutes support national development with research and products that support the country's strategic planning. Each one has a management model in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Defense.

Among his most relevant achievements we have:

IGM.- Elaboration with security marks of ballot papers for electoral processes, passports and the design of electronic cards for citizenship and identity cards used by the Civil Registry Ecuadorian, all these documents with documentary security marks.

IEE.- Management of thematic geoinformation oriented to defense, development of projects and programs in the space area and inventory of natural resources. The Institute is responsible for drawing up the updated inventory of natural, social, economic and social resources for the "Yachay" City of Knowledge Emblematic Project, located in the Urcuquí canton.

INOCAR.- The Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Human Mobility work in coordination with INOCAR in the survey of the technical criteria for the definition of the common maritime limits with Costa Rica. The management model has been completed and the structure by INOCAR processes has been designed so that one of its capacities is oriented to the study of the continental shelf.

INAE.- Carries out scientific expeditions to Antarctica, at the Pedro Vicente Maldona do Scientific Station. This year, he completed his XVII Expedition to Antarctica, which lasted 103 days. 79 national and international researchers and 27 members of the Armed Forces, 6 Ecuadorian research institutes, 9 universities and polytechnic schools, delegates from 22 Ecuadorian institutions and 5 foreign institutions participated. This expedition allowed the development of 21 Ecuadorian and 8 foreign research projects, based on the principle of cooperation.

Within the framework of the public policy of the Government of the Citizen Revolution, to equitably redistribute resources and wealth to access Good Living, the
Armed Forces, through the Ministry of National Defense

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national, provide constant support to comply with this mandate through the delivery of urban and rural real estate that is not used for military purposes, to public institutions that contribute and promote the development of the country. MIDENA has delivered close to 30,000 hectares to public institutions and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments, GADs, as a contribution to the promotion of forestry, community and government management development projects.

The articulation of the Armed Forces to the National Risk Management System is essential, as a response body to natural or anthropogenic risks, for which it adapts and increasingly strengthens its capacities. They support through the evacuation of affected populations, installation and security of shelters, delivery of rations and rescue operations. This State portfolio permanently participates in the Technical Work Groups of the System

Group of researchers from the Antarctic Institute of Ecuador. Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station (Antarctica)

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Support of the Armed Forces to the Manuela Espejo Mission.

National Risk Management System, developed with different institutions responsible for the subject, in order to define mechanisms to optimize prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters, making the entire material and logistical contingent of the Forces available to the system. Armed Forces, which constitutes the material and operational base of the System.

A historical contribution that the Armed Forces have made is the support for the Vice Presidency of the Republic, through the Manuela Espejo and Joaquín Gallegos Lara Solidarity Missions, leading models in the world for the care of people with disabilities. The Armed Forces contribute with logistics and personnel not only to provide security to the brigade members of the missions, but are the guides to reach inaccessible places. More than 6,000 military personnel participated in these solidarity missions, which made it possible to reach 130,254 beneficiaries, in the case of Manuela Espejo and 14,479 beneficiaries in the case of Joaquín Gallegos Lara. This agreement was renewed until 2015.

Within the framework of inter-institutional cooperation, it provides the air transport service for patients, through the Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement signed with the Ministry of Public Health, for aeromedical evacuation in the insular region of the province of Galapagos. Through the Army Corps of Engineers, it contributes to the construction of roads, bridges and educational centers throughout the country, which will increase during this period.

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Policies and Strategies 2014-2017

Objective 2: Support National Development in the Exercise of Sovereignties

Policy 1. SUPPORT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO THE EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGNTY: TECHNOLOGICAL, FOOD, ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL

1. Strengthen the strategic capacities of the Defense to contribute to the exercise of sovereignties within the framework of development support.

2. Promote initiatives in Defense, aimed at strengthening sovereignties.

3. Increase inter-institutional coordination for the protection of sovereignties.

4. Participate in the national comprehensive biosecurity system in the field of defense.

Policy 2. CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PRODUCTION MATRIX IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE.

1. Promote and strengthen the development of the defense industry with a multipurpose approach, with emphasis on the naval, metallurgical and aeronautical areas.

2. Strengthen research institutes and centers for the defense industry and scientific and technological development.

3. Strengthen the training of civil and military personnel in relation to research and the defense industry.

4. Increase inter-institutional and regional agreements and strategic alliances in research and the defense industry.

5. Strengthen a network of South American academic centers for defense research and industry.

Policy 3. CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF SPECIAL NATIONAL INTEREST IN DEFENSE.

1. Promote aerospace and geospatial scientific research.

2. Promote scientific research on the seabed and its resources.

3. Promote research and prospective studies on the sustainable use and conservation of the natural heritage and existing biodiversity in the Antarctic continent.

4. Characterize the outer limit of the platform with the Ecuadorian mainland.

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Super Puma helicopter equipped with bambi bucket.

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3. Contribute to regional and world peace

to. Defense policy in the new multilateralism

Ecuador is inserted in the world through its foreign policy established by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Human Mobility. Within this framework, the Ministry of National Defense positions the defense agenda in the international arena in various aspects.

With regard to multilateral relations, it prioritizes disarmament and the construction of a culture of peace on the defense agenda of multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations. Ecuador will continue with humanitarian demining, in compliance with the agreements of the Convention for the Prohibition of Antipersonnel Mines. The Ministry of National Defense has proposed to the United Nations Security Council the peaceful resolution of conflicts to avoid aggressive wars, as well as nuclear disarmament. Ecuador advocates horizontal multilateralism and promotes the generation of regional strategic thinking. The issues related to the construction of a culture of peace are based on the consolidation of South America as a zone of peace, free of weapons of mass destruction, as has been stated in UNASUR.

Ecuador's adherence to UNCLOS demands that our country strengthen the control, surveillance and protection of resources in jurisdictional maritime spaces, actively participate in the various United Nations bodies derived from this multilateral instrument and promote initiatives that guarantee technology transfer and international cooperation to promote national maritime interests, achieving efficient governance of oceans and seas.

b. Regional Integration in Defense Matters

Ecuador has positioned itself as one of the main actors in the regional integration process, which is why it leads and participates in UNASUR, ALBA and CE LAC. Additionally, the Ministry of Defense is in charge of promoting the construction of a common Defense policy in the region.

The Ministry of National Defense will continue to participate actively in the activities of the South American Defense Council of UNASUR.

The work that is being developed through the Center for Strategic Defense Studies, the South American Defense School and the CDS in general will be strengthened, a shared vision in regional defense and cyber defense projects, as well as protection strategies of the natural resources of the countries of the region.

Ecuador will also participate in the Council of Sovereignty and Defense and in the Army School of ALBA when they are formed, where training and training alternatives for civilians and soldiers in the region are being proposed.

In relation to CELAC, a frank process of recognition, identity and integration has been developed, although there are still some challenges in terms of its political strengthening and capacity to pressure extra-regional instances, which constitutes an opportunity to integrate the defense issues. The participation of Ecuador in this space will be of particular importance, considering that in 2015 it will exercise the pro-tempore Presidency.

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Visit of the Minister of National Defense to Manaus together with the Minister of Defense of Brazil, Celso Amorim (left) and the Minister of Defense of Colombia Juan Carlos Pinzón

c. Bilateral Relations and South-South Cooperation

The political decision to consolidate neighbourhood, bilateral relations and South-South Cooperation raises a new type of political relationship, in order to give new impetus to regional initiatives.

On this issue, the Ministry of Defense has forged solid ties, particularly with neighboring countries, strengthening mutual confidence and security measures through a political will to make defense spending transparent. In addition, various bilateral agreements were signed to strengthen border security with Colombia and Peru. For example, roadmaps were drawn up that make it possible to move forward with our neighboring countries in a coordinated manner in terms of actions and activities that promote better relations between our peoples.

As a result of the various initiatives developed in this field of action, neighborhood relations have improved and been strengthened in recent years.
The dialogue with Colombia improved significantly from 2010, with a greater level of rapprochement between the Presidents, as well as with the reactivation of the Binational Border Commission (COMBIFRON) and greater coordination between the operational instances, particularly for control over irregular armed groups. In 2011, a Binational Action Plan on Border Security was created between both countries.

With Peru, the relationship is also fluid and involves joint participation to carry out projects of high importance around border populations, control of drug trafficking, human demining,

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nitary, surveillance, monitoring and eradication of illegal mining, among other activities. The definition of the maritime limits with this country allowed the only pending aspect in the border relationship to be closed and cooperation for the joint construction of vessels for maritime patrolling to be deepened. The creation of COMBIFRON with Peru, in February 2012, has allowed for the strengthening of relations in Defense matters, particularly with regard to the exchange of intelligence information.

Our country promotes the culture of peace, solidarity and regional and international cooperation protected by the relevant international instruments. The Ministry of Defense and its Armed Forces will participate sovereignly in peace operations and humanitarian aid programs, with special emphasis on initiatives promoted within the framework of South-South Cooperation, without interfering in the decisions of each country. It will continue with cooperation and care in the event of disasters and catastrophes, and reconstruction of works for the benefit of communities in sister countries that require solidarity support.

Ecuador, through the Army Corps of Engineers, has contributed to the Republic of Haiti, with the MARHEC contingent, through which around 30 million dollars has been invested in reconstruction works. Similarly, it is supporting Cuba for the reconstruction of homes and an educational institution affected by Hurricane Sandy. This modality of South-South Cooperation has allowed Ecuador to position itself as a country willing to collaborate with sister countries, strengthening solidarity, but respecting the realities of the peoples.

The Ministry of National Defence, as a member of the National Commission for the Application of International Humanitarian Law of Ecuador (CONADIHE), actively participates in advising the bodies of the Fun

Executive Office and in the signing of international instruments relevant to International Humanitarian Law (IHL), collaborates in the preparation of bills, regulations and instructions that harmonize domestic law with the principles and norms that make up IHL, supports the pertinent instances in the preparation of reports on the state of application of the instruments relevant to IHL, observes and promotes the practice of international humanitarian law, and makes recommendations and consolidates the institutional mechanisms for compliance with IHL.

Policies and Strategies 2014-2017

Objective 3: Contribute to Regional and World Peace

Policy 1. PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AND THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS TO PROMOTE A CULTURE OF PEACE AND GLOBAL DISARMAMENT.

1. Strengthen the participation and positioning of Ecuador in the defense agenda of multilateral organizations.

2. Strengthen support for the international community, prioritizing South-South Cooperation.

3. Strengthen humanitarian demining operations.

Policy 2. STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION OF ECUADOR IN THE PROCESS OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE.

1. Promote cooperation and integration for South American and regional development, security and defense within the framework of UNASUR, CELAC and ALBA.

2. Promote within regional defense organizations mechanisms to protect natural resources.

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strategic areas and environmentally sensitive areas.

3. Promote and actively participate in the UNASUR South American Defense Council.

Policy 3. STRENGTHEN THE INTEGRATION PROCESSES WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO DEFENSE.

1. Strengthen binational integration, especially on issues related to border security and protection of the border population.

2. Consolidate the mechanisms that strengthen the measures to promote mutual trust and security in the binational framework.

3. Strengthen border monitoring mechanisms and provide timely solutions to incidents, prioritizing dialogue and diplomatic channels.

4. Promote the guarantee of the rights of the inhabitants of the border areas, within the framework of binational co-responsibility.

Camp of the Contingent of the Mission to Support the Reconstruction of Haiti-Ecuador (MARHEC) in Artibonite (Haiti).

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IX. Matrix: objectives, policies and strategies 2014-2017

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IX. MATRIX: OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES 2013-2017

OBJECTIVES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	POLICIES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	ARTICLE AXES SIDES OF THE PNSI 2013-2017	PNSI POLICIES 2013-2017	GOALS OF THE DEFENSE 2013-2017	POLICY OF THE DEFENSE 2013 – 2017	STRATEGIES
Goal 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion in the world and Latin American integration	12.5 Preserve the territorial integrity of the State and its sovereignties, within the framework of strict respect for human rights. 12.6 Strengthen border relations with a focus on the full exercise of the rights of the populations.	sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee the sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SO BERANIA E INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	1) GUARANTEE THE SOBERAND AND INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL FOR THE CON SECUTION OF GOOD LIVING, IN THE FRAMEWORK OF RIGHTS HUMANS.	1. Strengthen defense capacities to guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity. 2. Strengthen control and surveillance in areas of national jurisdiction within the established border limits. 3. Develop capabilities for cyber defense. 4. Contribute to the delimitation of the continental shelf within the framework of UNCLOS. 5. Strengthen the mechanisms for the application of Human Rights norms Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
Objective 6: Consolidate the transformation of justice and strengthen comprehensive security, in strict respect for human rights	6.5 Prevent and control crime common and organized	Forecast, prevention, attention and rehabilitation. Culture of peace.	Policy1. Prevent and control crime co common and organized to guarantee comprehensive security and peaceful coexistence. Policy 2. Promote the culture of use of the strategic intelligence for the management of Comprehensive Security within the framework of Good Living. Policy 5. Guarantee security in the face of emergencies and states of exception such as aggression, international armed conflict or internal, serious internal commotion, public calamity or natural disasters, in safeguard of Good Living.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SO BERANIA E INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	2) PARTICIPATE IN THE INTEGRAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF CITIZEN RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND GUARANTEES.	1) Develop new joint strategic capabilities to contribute to comprehensive security. 2) Increase the capabilities of the Military Intelligence Subsystem to contribute to the National Intelligence System and comprehensive security. 3) Optimize the control system weapons in the country. 4) Participate in traffic control and the protection of human life at sea in compliance with international instruments and current regulations. 5) Participate in risk management for the prevention and mitigation of the effects caused by disasters of natural and anthropogenic origin. 6) Contribute, from defense, to the environmental management and protection of the rights of nature. 7) Support the protection of peoples in voluntary isolation in the field of Defense.
Objective 7. Guarantee the rights of nature and promote environmental, territorial and global sustainability. Goal 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion in the world and Latin American integration	12.5 Preserve the territorial integrity of the State and its sovereignties, within the framework of strict respect for human rights.	sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SO BERANIA E INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	3) PROTECT AND DEFEND THE STRATEGIC RESOURCES OF THE STATE.	1) Strengthen and generate new Defense capabilities to protect strategic resources based on the geopolitical context. 2) Generate effective coordination with competent agencies to protect strategic resources. 3) Keep updated the registry of the resources and the strategic infrastructure of the country as elements of Public and State Security 4) Participate in the surveillance and control of activities in maritime spaces.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	POLICIES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	ARTICULATE AXES DORES OF THE PNSI 2013-2017	PNSI POLICIES 2013-2017	GOALS OF THE DEFENSE 2013-2017	DEFENSE POLICY 2013 – 2017	STRATEGIES
Objective 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen strategic insertion gica in the world and the integration	12.5 Preserve the territorial integrity of the State and its sovereignties, within the framework of strict respect for the rights humans.	Culture of peace. sovereignty and Integration	Policy 6. promote the culture of use of strategic intelligence for the management of the Comprehensive Security within the framework of Good living.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVEREIGNTY** AND **INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	4) PROTECT THE STRATEGIC INFORMATION OF THE STATE, IN DEFENSE MATTERS.	1) Protect the infrastructure, strategic networks and electronic information, in the field of Defense. 2) Develop the ability to cyber defense. 3) Strengthen inter-institutional mechanisms to deal with cyber threats that threaten State security. 4) Participate in the initiatives of UNASUR to achieve the security of South American telecommunications.
Objective 2: Promote equality, cohesion, inclusion and social and territorial equity, in diversity.	2. 5 Encourage inclusion and social cohesion, coexistence peace and culture of peace, eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence.	Forecast, prevention, care and rehabilitation Culture of peace.	Policy 2. Prevent and address violence within the framework of human rights applying equality approaches: gender, intercultural, generational, human mobility and disabilities.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	5) PROMOTE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEFENSE AS A PUBLIC GOOD.	1) Strengthen the civil-military relationship. 2) Institutionalize civil leadership of the Defense 3) Promote the Defense culture at all levels of society. 4) Encourage citizen participation through the Defense Sectoral Citizen Council.
Objective 3. Improve the quality of life of the population.	3.11 Guarantee the preservation and integral protection of the cultural and natural heritage, and of the citizenry against threats and risks of natural or anthropic origin.	Culture of peace.	Policy 2. Prevent and address violence within the framework of human rights by applying equality approaches: gender, intercultural, generational, human mobility and disabilities.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	6) PROMOTE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL THE CULTURE OF PEACE AND THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS.	1) Develop and socialize the culture of peace doctrine in defense matters. 2) Raise awareness in society about the benefits of not having nor bear arms, as a way of contributing to the culture of peace and the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts.
Objective 1: Consolidate the democratic State and the construction of popular power.	1.3 Strengthen the institutionality of the democratic State for Good Living.	Peace culture. sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living. Policy 2. Prevent and address violence within the framework of human rights by applying equality approaches: gender, intercultural, generational, human mobility and disabilities.	**GUARANTEE THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY TERRITORIAL** AND I PARTICIPATED **PAIR IN THE SECURITY** COMPREHENSIVE	7) STRENGTHEN THE STRUCTURE OF THE DEFENSE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE.	1) Restructure the Armed Forces within the framework of the new challenges of Defense. 2) Consolidate the design of Forces based on the principle of joint use of their capabilities. 3) Promote the efficient management of resources based on criteria of economy of defense and optimization of capabilities. 4) Promote the updating of Defense regulations. 5) Strengthen respect for Human Rights and equality approaches in Defense and comprehensive security 6) Guarantee the Good Living of Defense personnel.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	POLICIES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	ARTICULATE AXES DORES OF THE PNSI 2013-2017	PNSI POLICIES 2013-2017	GOALS OF THE DEFENSE 2013-2017	DEFENSE POLICY 2013 – 2017	STRATEGIES
Objective 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion tégica in the world and Latin American integration	12.5 Preserve the territorial integrity of the State and its sovereignties, within the framework of strict respect for the rights humans.	sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee promote sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peaceful and mutual trust under the Good living.	**SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL IN THE EXERCISE OF THE SOBE RANIAS**	8) SUPPORT THE DESA NATIONAL ROLL IN THE EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGNTY: TECHNOLOGICAL, FOOD, ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL.	1) Strengthen the strategic capabilities of Defense to contribute to the exercise of sovereignties within the framework of support for development. 2) Promote initiatives in Defense, aimed at strengthening sovereignties. 3) Increase coordination interinstitutional for the protection of sovereignties. 4) Participate in the national comprehensive biosecurity system in the field of Defense.
Objective 10: Drive Matrix Transformation productive	10.1 Diversify and generate greater added value in national production	sovereignty and Integration		**SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL IN THE EXERCISE OF THE SOBE RANIAS**	9) CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PRODUCTIVE MATRIX IN THE FIELD OF DEFENDING.	1) Promote and strengthen the development of the defense industry multipurpose approach, with emphasis on the naval, metallurgical and aeronautical areas. 2) Strengthen institutes and centers research for the defense industry and scientific-technological development. 3) Strengthen the training of civil and military personnel in relation to research and the defense industry. 4) Increase inter-institutional and regional agreements and strategic alliances in defense research and industry. 5) Strengthen a network of centers South American academics for defense research and industry.
Objective 11: Ensure the sovereignty and efficiency of strategic sectors for industrial and technological transformation.		sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL IN THE EXERCISE OF THE SOBE RANIAS**	10) CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF SPECIAL NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE.	1) Promote aerospace and geospatial scientific research. 2) Promote scientific research on the seabed and its resources you are 3) Promote research and prospective studies on the sustainable use and conservation of the natural patrimony and existing biodiversity in the Antarctic continent. 4) Characterize the outer limit of the Ecuadorian continental shelf.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	POLICIES OF THE PNBV 2013-2017	ARTICULATE AXES DORES OF THE PNSI 2013-2017	PNSI POLICIES 2013-2017	OBJECTIVES OF THE DEFENSE 2013-2017	DEFENSE POLICY 2013 – 2017	STRATEGIES
Goal 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion in the world and Latin American integration	12.7 Consolidate a sovereign management of international cooperation, in line with the transformation of the productive matrix and the strengthening of South-South cooperation.	Peace culture. sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL AND WORLD PEACE.**	11) PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AND THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS TO PROMOTE A CULTURE OF PEACE AND GLOBAL DISARMAMENT.	1) Strengthen participation and positioning of Ecuador in the defense agenda of multilateral organizations. 2) Strengthen support for the international community, prioritizing South-South Cooperation. 3) Strengthen the operations of humanitarian demining.
Goal 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion in the world and Latin American integration	12.2 Promote construction of a new democratic multilateralism, based on solidary, sovereign and peaceful relations between States.	sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE REGIONAL AND WORLD.**	12) STRENGTHEN ECUADOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROCESS, IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE.	1) Promote cooperation and integrate tion for South American and regional development, security and defense within the framework of UNASUR, CELAC and ALBA. 2) Promote within regional defense organizations mechanisms to protect strategic resources and environmentally sensitive areas. 3) Promote and actively participate in the South American Defense Council of UNASUR.
Objective 12. Guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion tégica in the world and Latin American integration	12.2 Promote construction of a new multilateralism democratic, on the basis of relationships solidarity, sovereign and peaceful among States.	sovereignty and Integration	Policy 3. Guarantee sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional and global integration to promote relations of cooperation, peace and mutual trust within the framework of Good Living.	**CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE REGIONAL AND WORLD.**	13) STRENGTHEN THE PROCESSES OF INTEGRATION WITH THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN THE CONCERNING THE DEFENDING	1) Strengthen binational integration, especially on issues related to border security and the protection of the border population. 2) Consolidate the mechanisms that strengthen promotional measures of mutual trust and security in the binational framework. 3) Strengthen mechanisms of border monitoring and provide timely solutions to incidents, prioritizing dialogue and diplomatic channels. 4) Promote the guarantee of rights of the inhabitants of the border areas, within the framework of binational co-responsibility.

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We appreciate the participation of the following institutions in updating the Defense Political Agenda

National Secretariat of Public Administration (SNAP)

Coordinating Ministry of Security

Coordinating Ministry of Strategic Sectors

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Interior

National Planning Secretariat (SENPLADES)

National Secretariat for Risk Management

National Intelligence Secretariat (SENAIN)

National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science and Technology (SENESCYT)

National Defense Institute (INADE)

Army Polytechnic School (ESPE)

Center for Strategic Studies of the South American Defense Council (CEED-CDS) UNASUR

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Raising of the Flag on May 24, 2013 at the Temple of the Fatherland.

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Annexes

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1 Updating of the legal and institutional framework of Defense

The current legal and institutional framework of the National Defense and the Armed Forces, comes from a renewal process produced from the return to the democratic system in 1979. Said process, had a first phase that began with the expedition of the National Security Law (1979)16, continued with the issuance of the Armed Forces Personnel Law (1991) and, later, with the entry into force of the Organic Defense Law (2007 Reform). This period was accompanied by the appearance of abundant secondary regulations present in executive decrees, ministerial agreements, resolutions and directives; as well as several international instruments signed by the Ecuadorian State, mainly at the regional and subregional level.

In the same period, the main objective of National Defense, which marked the fundamental role and mission of the Armed Forces, was to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State and the "guarantee" nature of the democratic regime that was foisted on them. the latter, in accordance with the provisions of the respective texts of the Constitutions of 1978 and 1998.

From the validity of the current Constitution of the Republic (2008), the result of a process of evolution of public policies and decisive events in the national and international social and economic sphere, a new phase in the development of of the legislation and institutionality of Defense. This new period, which continues to this day, records substantial changes in the objectives of this sector and in the mission of the Armed Forces, which originates in the definition of the constitutional State of rights and justice, with sacred in article 1 of the constitutional text. This postulate impregnates the operation of the set of State institutions, the fundamental duty to protect the rights and guarantees provided for in the Magna Carta and international human rights instruments, which is ratified in the case of the Armed Forces, by article 158 of the constitutional text.

national legislation

1	Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador (2008)
2	Organic Law of National Defense (2007/2009)
3	Public and State Security Law (2010)
4	Armed Forces Personnel Law (1991/2009)
5	Armed Forces Social Security Law (1992/2011)
6	Law for the Recognition of National Heroes and Heroines (2011/2012)
7	Recognition Law for Combatants of the War Conflict of 1995 (1995/2007)
8	Military Disciplinary Regulations (2008)

16 Repealed by Law s/n, published in the Official Gazette Supplement No.35, of September 28, 2009.

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International deals

1	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (2012)
2	United Nations convention against crime transnational organized flow and its protocols (2005)
3	Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols
4	Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (2005)
5	Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (1995)
6	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Weapons Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin and their destruction
7	Convention on the Prohibition of Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and their Destruction (1999)
8	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970)

In this new framework, to the traditional mission of protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity, new important functions of the National Defense institutionality are added, such as participation in the tasks of integral security of the State and subjection to the civil power in the rectory of the policies and interventions that correspond to this sector. Additionally, the role of the Armed Forces in support projects for national development17 is highlighted .

Starting from the Constitution, a great process of reform and adaptation of the Ecuadorian State has been promoted, to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks in the orientation outlined by the Magna Carta and the National Plan for Good Living. In this line, the appearance of the Public and State Security Law (2009) is registered where, on the one hand, responsibilities are specified for the Ministry of National Defense and Armed Forces in support of comprehensive security18, as well as for support gos19 risk management tasks .

Notwithstanding the aforementioned advances, from the guiding principles, through the provisions on the structure and functions of the Defense institutions, to the procedures that govern the career and discipline of the members of the Armed Forces, please give me an update on the light of the predominant focus of the magna carta. In a complementary way, and no less important, is the need to carry out a convergence and articulation of the variegated number of normative provisions that coexist and on which the functioning of the military institution and the performance of its civil and military servants currently depend. This task will make it possible to strengthen the legal and institutional framework that supports the management of the Defense sector in the coming years.

Under the abovementioned indications, the process of harmonization of the regulatory framework of the Defense sector will focus mainly on:

17 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, article 162.
18 Public and State Security Law, articles 11, 35, 43.
19 Public and State Security Law, article 34.

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to. The formulation of the Draft Organic Law of Defense and Armed Forces: it will be based on a strategic analysis that identifies the legal and technical foundations of the new role of Defense and Armed Forces, based on which the formulation of a legal instrument that harmonizes and prioritizes the regulatory provisions on guiding principles, mission, structure and operation of this sector.

b. Proposal for the classification of function crimes as part of the Comprehensive Criminal Organic Code Project: the process of updating criminal legislation in Ecuador must include criminal figures that allow clarifying the limits of the actions that correspond to the Armed Forces in internal security operations and, in general, in other areas of its competence, including maritime crimes, interception and neutralization of aircraft.

c. Formulation of the Draft Maritime Organic Code: provides for the preparation of a strategic analysis that identifies the relevant issues of the current legal and institutional framework for the administration and management of maritime spaces and, in this context, the role played by the sector Defense and the Armed Forces. With this input, a process of formulating a legal instrument will be developed that harmonizes and prioritizes the regulatory regime applicable to maritime and coastal spaces, including the definition of the powers of the Defense institutionality and their interrelationship. with that corresponding to the other sectors involved in the management of the maritime territory.

d. Formulation of the Draft Amendment to the Law on the Manufacture, Import, Export, Commercialization and Possession of Weapons: contemplates the updating of the provisions of the current legal framework, strengthening and specifying the scope of its control provisions and implementation of the guidelines of the Conventions on Chemical and Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Complementarily, there will be a purification and articulation process of aspects related to National Defense and Armed Forces, which are regulated in other legal bodies or bills. Among the latter, those that provide for the social security situation of the Armed Forces, interventions in comprehensive security, support for development, conservation of assets and defense of sovereignties stand out.

In these and other regulatory reform efforts, it is considered essential to adapt the respective provisions from a human rights, gender and intercultural approach, guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic and international instruments, for which priority will be the identification and implementation of effective protection mechanisms at the regulatory, institutional, jurisdictional and public policy level.

Likewise, it will be essential to strengthen the regulations of the Defense sector, the protocols for the timely application of the principles and institutions of international humanitarian law.

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National Army in community support activities on the Ecuadorian coast.

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2 Defense Research Agenda 2014-2017 – Synthesis

The advancement of science and technology represents a challenge for the Defense Research Institutes and the unavoidable opportunity to improve, innovate and create solutions that allow them to face the new risk scenarios; guarantee the defense of sovereignties and territorial integrity and comprehensive security; support national development; and, contribute to the transformation of the productive matrix of the country.

We currently live immersed in a “Knowledge Society”. The relations between countries and their regional alliances will determine the economic scenarios, as well as power relations and future struggles for the sovereignty of nations. We know that whoever possesses knowledge has and exercises power, and science is the spearhead of this new challenge for human beings.

This Agenda contains the Defense Research, Technological Development and Innovation (R+D+i) Policies, articulated with the National Plan for Good Living, and the Defense Policy Agenda for the period 2014-2017; it defines the areas and lines of R+D+i that are developed in the Defense sector, in order to consolidate the Public Defense Research Institutes (IPIsD), as leading institutions at a regional and international level in the generation of new maritime, aerospace, terrestrial and Antarctic knowledge and technologies, aimed at technological sovereignty, comprehensive security and national development, within the framework of a culture of peace and regional integration.

The IPIsD contribute to the generation of new knowledge and technologies, through research projects, technological development and innovation, articulated with academia and industry, at a national, regional and global level. In this way, they strengthen the geopolitical, oceanopolitical and aerospace projection for defense, integrity, protection of sovereignties and strategic resources, technological development and industrial development, to achieve technological and knowledge sovereignty, contributing to change. of the productive matrix.

Through the interrelation with academia, industry, and other State agencies, new scientific-technological capacities have been generated that allow us to move towards the knowledge revolution.

The IPIsD are in a process of restructuring and strengthening, to adapt to the new demands of these times, with human talent and technical capacities of the highest level to respond to the new technological challenges required for defense and development. national; with suitable infrastructure that promotes the development of scientific research and the realization of first-rate results, products and services.

This Agenda guides the planning of the IPIsD and aligns the activities to the strategic planning of the Ministry of National Defense, optimizing resources and ensuring compliance with the objectives and policies of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017.

For the 2014-2017 period, the following policies have been established to strengthen research

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research in the Defense Institutes and support the change in the productive matrix and contribute to national development:

to. Achieve a geopolitical, oceanopolitical and spatial positioning, through research, technological development and innovation processes, aimed at the protection and defense of strategic resources, comprehensive security and national development.

b. Implement an integrated, coordinated and functional system of scientific research, technological development and innovation, which articulates the research lines of the Institutes, Research Centers and Defense Industries, according to the needs of the Ministry of National Defense in the field
of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ecuador.

c. Strengthen the planning, prioritization and follow-up mechanisms that promote research, technological development and innovation to achieve technological and knowledge sovereignty and independence.

d. Establish coordination and synchronization protocols for activities aimed at scientific research, technological development, and innovation for Defense and comprehensive security, which promote the quality of spending through planning, management, and communication.

and. Promote the transfer of knowledge and technologies derived from scientific research, development and innovation, including the dual technology criteria for the benefit of the Defense sector, comprehensive security and national development.

F. Establish cooperation instruments and national and international integration mechanisms for the scientific research, technological development and innovation in the field of defense and comprehensive security.

g. Promote the strengthening of institutional capacities for scientific research processes, technological development and innovation in the field of defense and comprehensive security.

Defense Research Areas

The Ministry of National Defense has defined the following topics as research, technological development and innovation areas for the IPIs, research centers and the defense industry and for the Scientific Research Institutes attached to MIDENA: Sovereignty and Defense, Information Earth Sciences, Ocean Sciences, Space Sciences, Environmental Sciences and Technological Development. It should be noted that these lines can be modified according to their impact on the

change of the productive matrix and knowledge transfer.

Sovereignty and Defense

The Ministry of Defense has characterized the defense
It is considered a public good, which implies that the defense involves all of us, as well as the protection of Ecuador's natural and cultural heritage.
In addition, the Defense exercises control, care and protection of the Ecuadorian territorial space in the terrestrial, maritime, aerospace and cyberspace dimensions. Therefore, it defends all those strategic goods for the sustainability of life, and therefore protects the sovereignties alimentary.

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mental, energetic, technological, ecological and knowledge.

In this sense, this line of research involves the contribution to peace, defense, support for national development in the exercise of sovereignties, and the protection and defense of strategic resources and critical infrastructures.

This line will be directly related to the other lines and will be the confluence of the research, knowledge transfer and technological development activities of the Institutes. With these research projects, the Defense Research Institutes contribute to knowledge and contribute to the change of the productive matrix, directly affecting the development, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Earth sciences

Earth Sciences study the structure, morphology, evolution and dynamics of planet Earth, and have various applications related to humans and their interaction with the environment.

ocean science

They comprise the set of sciences oriented to the scientific study of the oceans with emphasis on the physical, chemical, biological and geological processes that manifest themselves in coastal regions, seas and oceans.

Aerospace Sciences

They are the sciences that are in charge of studying the structure and dynamics of the Atmosphere, Near Space and Outer Space.

Complementarily, the main lines of Research, Technological Development and Innovation have been defined, to be developed by the Defense Institutes, Research Centers and Industries:

Astronautics, Biology, Climate Change, Cartography, Climatology, Space Weather, Cosmology, Ecology, Geoinformation, Geodesy, Geography, Geomatics, Glaciology, Marine Geophysics, Hydrography, Materials, Meteorology, Marine Meteorology, Biological Oceanography, Physical Oceanography, Geological Oceanography , Oceanography, Pyrotechnics, Chemistry, Aerospace platforms, Navigation safety, Sensors, Communication and network systems, Construction systems, Data link systems, Power systems, Geopositioning systems, Navigation and control systems, Propulsion systems , Software, Electronic cards; and those that are identified in the future as national priorities aligned with the change in the productive matrix and the generation of new knowledge.

Scientific Research Projects 2014-2017

The IPIs attached to the Ministry of National Defense and the Air Force Research Center - CIDFAE, develops programs and/or projects aimed at generating new knowledge and innovative technologies to achieve technological sovereignty and independence, such as

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contribution to the change of the productive matrix, reducing imports and technological dependency, through research and capacity building

des such as: human talent, infrastructure and equipment. For this, strategic research and investment projects are being carried out, such as:

Investment projects
Design, manufacture and operation of the Ecuadorian earth observation satellite (SECOT) "Eloy Alfaro"
Implementation of the Space Operations Center
Generation of 1:1000 scale cartography of the cantonal capitals for cadastral and territorial planning purposes at the national level.
Implementation of the Center for Marine and Antarctic Research
Completion of the scientific module at the Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station, built in the XIV Antarctic Expedition.
Industrial scaling for the development of Ecuadorian unmanned aerial units (UAVs)
Implementation, operation and maintenance of the Galapagos Marine Research Center –CIMAG

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Research Projects
Study for the extension of the continental shelf.
Implementation of the monitoring center for aids to navigation and early warning of threats of oceanic and meteorological origin that affect Ecuador in support of risk management.
Development of a system for immediate geolocation of personnel at risk.

Institutes attached to the Ministry of National Defense

Military Geographic Institute (IGM)

Navy Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR)

Ecuadorian Antarctic Institute (INAE)

Ecuadorian Space Institute (IEE)

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Coast guard boats Marchena and Isla Pinta.

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3 Referential Glossary

ALBA-TCP.- The Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-Peoples Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP) is an integration platform for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that emphasizes solidarity, complementarity, justice and cooperation, which has the fundamental purpose of uniting the capacities and strengths of the countries that comprise it, in the perspective of producing the structural transformations and the system of relations necessary to achieve the integral development required for the continuity of our existence as sovereign and just nations. The countries that are part of ALBA are: Antigua and Barbuda, Venezuela, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines20 .

Threat.- Situation in which it is certain that a third party may cause harm. A threat is caused by an actor facing its manifestation. One of the main tasks of the National Intelligence System is the development of capacities to anticipate its actions and contribute to countering its effects. For this purpose, the National Intelligence System will guide its efforts to identify threats to public and State security.

Good Living.- Andean indigenous peoples support the principle of Sumak Kawsay or full life, which was integrated into the Constitution of the Republic of 2008. Ancient thought is essentially collective.
The community shelters, protects, demands, is the support and basis for the reproduction of this collective subject that each and every one of us “are”. Hence, the human being is conceived as a piece of this whole, which cannot be understood only as a summation.

20 ALBA-TCP. Definition. Available at: http://www.alba-tcp.org/content/alba-tcp.

of its parts. The totality is expressed in each being and each being in the totality. Achieving full life consists of reaching a degree of total harmony with the community and with the cosmos21.

Cyberdefense.- It constitutes an initiative designed to expand the defense systems of the States and protect them from the new emerging risks in the information society22. Among these risks are “cybernetic warfare”, understood as the use of weaknesses in computer networks ranging from espionage and infiltration of computer systems to the physical destruction of the opponent's resources23; and “cybernetic espionage”, whose objective is to obtain confidential information circulating in that medium. Cyber defense is essential at this time, in which the enormous consequences that this type of attack can have on State security have been seen.

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).- It is an intergovernmental body of regional scope, made up of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. CELAC was established in the Riviera Maya (Mexico) between February 22 and 23, 2010 and held its first meeting in Caracas in December 2011.

South American Defense Council (CDS).- It is an instance of consultation, cooperation and coordination in matters of Defense in harmony with the provisions of the Constitutive Treaty of UNASUR.

21 National Plan for Good Living 2009-2013. Summary. Page 18 22
P. Miguel Ángel Barrios, *Latin American Dictionary of Security and Geopolitics,* Buenos Aires, Editorial Biblos, 2009, p. 104.
23 Ibid, 2009. p. 26

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Jointness.- It is an institutional policy and a paradigm of conducting and executing military operations between the three forces in war and non-war scenarios. These operations are carried out under the same command, which implies the harmonization and standardization of the strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces as well as close interoperability.
This is not a static concept or definition, as it may be appropriate to the reality of each country24 .

UNCLOS.- The Sea Convention is the most important multilateral instrument after the Charter of the United Nations and one of the most complete international law in the maritime field, which is why it is considered as "The Constitution of the Oceans ". Structure a legal order for the global seas and oceans that facilitates international communication and promotes the peaceful use of maritime spaces; the equitable and efficient use of its natural resources; the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment and the conservation of its living resources. It defines maritime zones or spaces and establishes rules for their delimitation and management.

It provides for a mechanism for the settlement of disputes and recognizes non-coastal States, that is, they do not have a maritime coast, the right of access to the sea and from the sea, for use through management mechanisms with third-party coastal States. It allowed the creation of a legal regime for the management of exploration and exploitation activities of "the Zone", which is the maritime space made up of the seabed and ocean floor, its subsoil and its non-living resources (minerals), located outside of the limits of national jurisdiction and that constitute the common patrimony of humanity. The Convention was approved on April 30, 1982, entered into force on November 16, 1994 and Ecuador's accession took place on September 25, 2012.

COMBIFRON.- The Binational Border Commission is a bilateral mechanism for the exchange of information and intelligence at the operational level with Peru and Colombia. COMBIFROM is a mechanism of mutual trust between States, which is why it contributes to regional integration processes. The information that is exchanged through this instance pertains to the issues of fuel smuggling, illegal passages, organized transnational crime, among others.

South-South Cooperation.- South-South Cooperation is based on direct and horizontal relations between countries that face common problems and whose purpose is to overcome, through joint efforts, the challenges of development. South-South Cooperation promotes the full development of our countries through mechanisms such as commercial exchange, the exchange of successful experiences, and inclusion. They are characterized by their basic principles of solidarity, complementarity, equality, non-conditionality and respect for sovereignty25. It does not replace North-South Cooperation, which has the nature of restitution of the social debt.

National Defense.- National Defense is a public good, that is, an inalienable and permanent duty of the State, a component of comprehensive security and a guarantee of sovereignty and territorial integrity, which preserves the rights, guarantees and freedoms of citizens. damage. National Defense is the responsibility of the State and it has the responsibility to prevent, respect, guarantee, protect and respond for National Defense within the framework of respect for the principles of democracy and human rights. It is also a right and a civic duty that requires a degree of culture of

24 AAIntelligence Magazine. Chile, August, 2012. Available at: http://issuu.com/aainteligen cia/docs/revista_agosto_2012

25 SELA. What is South-South Cooperation. Available at: http://sursur.sela.org/qu%C3%A9-es-la-css/conceptos-de-la-cooperaci%C3%B3n-sur-sur/

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defense and peace at all levels of society, under the direction of the State and oriented towards a comprehensive vision of security, development and the construction of peace, not only internal but also regional and global. The conduct of the Defense is exclusively of civil responsibility, which is oriented to the prevalence of the democratic regime and to comply with the constitutionally established on the obedient and non-deliberative role of the Armed Forces.

Defense Economics.- Defense economics determines the efficiency and opportunity cost of the various defense investment and spending alternatives using applied economics theories and tools. Defense economics seeks to reach an optimal level as a public good with given resources.

Gender Approach.- It is a work tool, a category of analysis based on the variables of sex and gender, which makes it possible to identify the different roles and tasks carried out by men and women in a society, as well as the asymmetries and power relations and inequities. In addition, it helps us to recognize the causes that produce them and formulate mechanisms to overcome these gaps, since it locates the problem not in women or men, but in the socially constructed relationships based on power and exclusion. Ultimately, it is a political option since it confronts us with the recognition that reality is experienced differently by men and women, with a great disadvantage towards women, and that commits us to the transformation of inequities. Analyzing reality from a gender perspective allows us to take a deeper look at development processes and contribute to overcoming inequities26 .

26 UNDP. Integration of the gender approach in UNDP projects. Available at: http://www.pnud.org.co/img_upload/196a010e5069f0db02ea92181c5b8aec/Ideas%20basicas.pdf

South American Defense School (ESUDE).- Center for higher studies of the South American Defense Center of UNASUR for the education and training of civilians and soldiers in matters of defense and regional security.

Electromagnetic spectrum.- It is the medium through which electromagnetic waves propagate and information is transmitted in telecommunications.

Risk Management.- It is a transversal approach of the public planning of the State aimed at the prevention and mitigation of risks, as well as the recovery and reconstruction of the social, economic and environmental conditions affected by eventual emergencies or natural disasters and /or anthropic (generated by people). It is a citizen and institutional task of the State, aimed at ensuring the Good Living of the population.

Defense Industry.- The Defense industry involves the production of technological goods for Defense and products of a dual nature, that is, they can also be for civilian use. The development of the national defense industry aims to replace the importances and reduce the technological gap; thus contributing to the change of the productive matrix. Integration initiatives are essential for the development and strengthening of this industry.

Interculturality.- It is the existing interaction between the peoples that make up the Ecuadorian State, which is based on dialogue, respect and recognition of equality and their differences. Being Ecuador an intercultural and plurinational State, interculturality is one of the axes of the national planning of the State, which seeks the construction of Good Living in all peoples, on equal terms.

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Territorial Integrity.- It is the preservation of the inalienable, irreducible and inviolable territory of the State against any risk or threat that may cause its fragmentation, diminution, secession or any other form of division that threatens territorial unity.

Interoperability.- The ability of systems, units or forces to exchange services with other systems, units or forces and use these shared services for their operation efficiently. Interoperability reaches the fields of doctrine, procedures, training, personnel, intelligence, education, and logistics27 .

Mutual Confidence and Security Building Measures.- These are measures aimed at building a climate of trust based on the transparency of acts, especially those that have to do with the external security of States28. They are bilateral and multilateral actions aimed at preventing crisis and conflict situations. They seek to strengthen international peace and security. They create a propitious atmosphere to establish a framework of understanding that mitigates the perceptions of immediate threat.

Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).- It is a sub-regional bloc made up of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Bolivia signed its accession on December 7, 2012, missing only the ratifications of the member countries. Its associated countries are Chile, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador, which requested in July 2013 to be admitted as a full member. It was created on March 26, 1991 with the signing of the Treaty of Asunción, which established "the free circulation of goods, services and productive factors between countries, the establishment of a common external tariff and the adoption of a common commercial policy, the coordination of macroeconomic and sectoral policies between the States parties and the harmonization of legislation to achieve the strengthening of the integration process"29 .

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).- It was established on June 1, 2004 by resolution S/RES/1542 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council. This mission was the successor to a Multinational Interim Force (MPF) authorized by the Security Council in February 2004, after President Jean Bertrand Aristide was ousted and left Haiti for exile, in the post-conflict period. armed forces that spread to various cities throughout the country30 .

Mission to Support the Reconstruction of Haiti Ecuador (MARHEC).- Mission that Ecuador has executed through the Army Corps of Engineers since 2010, and which represents the importance of South-South cooperation in Ecuadorian foreign policy. Until 2013, MARHEC has completed four stages, in which activities such as the construction of bridges, the improvement of road infrastructure, the readaptation of medical centers, and the maintenance of schools have been carried out, thus contributing to the development of the Haitian population.

Rehabilitation and Construction Mission Cuba Ecuador (MARCEC).- International Cooperation Project whose objective is the construction of houses for victims of Hurricane Sandy and the rehabilitation of the university residence in Santiago de Cuba, and which is executed through the Corps of Army Engineers. It was signed between the two States on June 13, 2013.

27 AAIntelligence Magazine. Chile, August, 2012. Available at: http://issuu.com/aainteligen cia/docs/revista_agosto_2012 28
Dictionary on arms control, disarmament and confidence building. Edited by Steve Tulliu and Thomas Schmalberger, 2004. UNIDIR (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research)

29 MERCOSUR. Treaty of Asunción, 1991.
30 United Nations. MINUSTAH. Establishment of a safe and stable environment. Available at: http://www.un.org/es/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/

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Risk.- Latent situations and phenomena, of natural or anthropic origin, that could generate serious effects on public safety and the State: its possibility of realization is uncertain. If they are not identified in a timely manner, or preventive actions are not implemented, they could translate into manifestations of danger. Its character of permanence and inevitability constitute a reference for the elaboration of plans that allow managing its probable consequences.
The risks caused by human beings can configure threats once their motivation, intention and capacity to affect public and State security have been identified31 .

Lethal Autonomous Robots.- These are weapon systems that, once activated, can select and attack targets without the need for human intervention. They are part of the so-called robotic revolution, which has been described as the next great revolution in military matters, after gunpowder and nuclear bombs.
The robots themselves could make the decisions related to the selection of the objectives, which supposes a complex debate at a moral and legal level32 .

Multipurpose role.- This concept refers to the different types of missions in which the personnel and means of the Armed Forces are used in defense of sovereignty, citizen security, risk management, peace missions and the development support, among others.

Strategic Sector.- The strategic sectors, of exclusive decision and control of the State, are those that due to their transcendence and magnitude have a decisive economic, social, political or environmental influence, and that must be oriented towards the full development of rights and social interest33 .

Defense Sector.- The Defense sector constitutes the set of governing and executing bodies of the State, duly articulated among themselves, under the direction of the President of the Republic, and represented by the Ministry of National Defense, its entities dependent and attached, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, and the Armed Forces, each responsible within the scope of their powers34 .

Comprehensive Security.- Security with a comprehensive approach is the condition whose purpose is to guarantee and protect the human rights and freedoms of Ecuadorians; governance; the application of justice; the exercise of democracy; the Solidarity; the reduction of vulnerabilities; and the prevention, protection, response and remediation of risks and threats. This new approach places the human being as the main and transversal axis, incorporating citizens as a leading actor in individual and collective security processes35 .

Internal Security.- It refers to the set of internal pressures that threaten the achievement of national objectives. These pressures can be individual, public, industrial and/or business.
Internal security comprises the set of measures and actions that are taken by the National Power to face aggressions or pressures from other subjects or countries.

National Intelligence System.- "It is the set of intelligence agencies independent of each other, functionally coordinated and articulated by the National Intelligence Secretariat, which carry out specific intelligence and counterintelligence activities, to advise and provide strategic intelligence to the Pre

31 Document National Intelligence Secretariat of Ecuador.
32 United Nations. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns. April 9, 2013.
33 Constitution of Ecuador, 2008.

34 Art. 11 Public and State Security Law 35 National Comprehensive Security Plan. Ministry of Security Coordination, 2011. p.14

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President of the Republic and the Ministry of Security Coordination, in order to guarantee Public and State Security, Good Living and defend the interests of the State", according to the regulations of the State Public Security Law .

Food Sovereignty.- Food sovereignty guarantees that individuals, communities, peoples and nationalities achieve permanent self-sufficiency in healthy and culturally appropriate food.

Ecological sovereignty.- Ecological sovereignty is the manifestation of the sovereign will of the people on decisions regarding the use, exploitation and conservation of natural resources, goods and services. This sovereign will of the people is expressed in the guardianship and state responsibility to guarantee the existence, maintenance and regeneration of the vital cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes that make life possible and respect for the rights of nature or Pacha Mama.

Economic Sovereignty.- Economic sovereignty refers to the development of its own economic model aimed at satisfying the needs of the population, but based on a harmonious relationship with nature.
The economic system is social and supportive; recognizes the human being as subject and end; tends to a dynamic and balanced relationship between society, State and market, in harmony with nature; and its objective is to guarantee the production and reproduction of the material and immaterial conditions that make Good Living possible.

Energy Sovereignty.- It ensures that Ecuador produces enough energy to satisfy the internal needs of its population, within the framework of respect for the rights of nature. It consists of the state promotion, in the public and private sector, of the use of environmentally clean technologies and non-polluting and low-impact alternative energies.

Technological and knowledge sovereignty.- It is the right and duty of the State to dominate its technological means.

Military Intelligence Subsystem.- The Military Intelligence subsystem is made up of all the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces concentrated in the Joint Military Intelligence Operational Command and is directed by the G-2 (General Directorate of Intelligence of the Joint Command)36 .

Expenditure Transparency.- It is a characteristic of the Mutual Confidence Measures and "its purpose is to establish clarity about the objectives that are pursued or about the actions that are developed." Information sharing on military budgets falls into this category37 .

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).- Regional integration organization whose objective is to build in a participatory and consensual manner a space for integration and union in the cultural, social, economic and political spheres among its members, using political dialogue, social policies etc. to deal with issues related to education, energy, infrastructure, financing and the environment, among others, to eliminate socioeconomic inequality, achieve social inclusion, citizen participation and strengthen democracy. UNASUR member countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.

36 Document National Intelligence Secretariat of Ecuador.
37 Rojas Francisco. Strategic Balance of Mutual Confidence Measures, FLACSO Chile, 1996. Page 47.

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