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POLÍTICA NACIONAL DE DEFENSA 2019 - 2030

CONSEJO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

GOBIERNO NACIONAL

Paraguay de la gente

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PRESENTATION

This National Defense Policy (PND) was prepared in response to the need to efficiently prevent and combat new threats; such as terrorism, kidnappings, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal armed groups, cyber attacks, among others; without neglecting the traditional threats to the Republic of Paraguay.

For the elaboration of this document, special care has been taken in the following qualities:

Legitimacy This document is granted by the National Constitution, which is its inspiration and guide, giving it the necessary strength for its validity and adoption; starting from the Vital Interests of the Nation, carefully extracted from our Magna Carta and from the Permanent National Objectives (OO NN PP), elaborated with the same care and criteria.

Generality

Given the approach that involves all State Institutions, not only the Armed Forces of the Nation (FFAA).

Simplicity The document is exposed in the order of deductive logical reasoning in a simple, clear, synthetic and functional way, based on a constant and long enough review of legal-political and technical concepts and ideas, as well as the permanent analysis of our national reality, to build a theoretical framework that guides policy.

Precision

Based on concrete facts that directly affect comprehensive security and pretending to scrutinize the future to achieve an effective fight against threats; Institutional concepts and functions in the field of defense and comprehensive security are clarified.

Actuality

Dogma and doctrine are contrasted with the real needs in terms of defense and security.

General Div (R) **MAXIMO DÍAZ CÁCERES**
Permanent Minister-Secretary
National Defense Council

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INTRODUCTION

Politics is basically a human activity concerned with making decisions that will lead the nation. The National Defense Policy will help make the decisions that are best for the defense of the Paraguayan State.

The country and the world are very different from what it was at the beginning of the transition to democracy in 1989, at the time the Constitution in force in 1992 was drafted, and at the time the current "National Defense Policy" was formulated. In the year 1999.

Even when the recent past continues to be very present in political thought, it is imperative to face changes due to the imperative of our current reality and the future that challenges us as a nation.

Terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, are transnational threats that, by possessing technologies, hierarchically organized structures, trained and equipped to exercise violence against people and institutions, stop being just a concern for citizen security to become a authentic national defense problem, which requires the participation of several institutions to face them in a multisectoral manner, at the different levels of State leadership, including the Armed Forces of the Nation, and even, in the external sphere, for the coordination and mutual cooperation with other countries, taking into account the cross-border characteristics of the mentioned threats.

This National Defense Policy seeks to inspire and guide all State Institutions so that, from their natural environment, they cooperate with the defense of the Vital Interests of the Nation (II VV), of Strategic Resources (RR EE) and in the achievement of the Permanent National Objectives (OO NN PP) of the State, particularly those with primary responsibility for national defense and citizen security. It seeks to clarify objectives and articulate efforts in such a way to cooperate efficiently with the integral security of the Republic.

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II. SCENARIOS

1. Worldwide

Paraguay cannot ignore the new geopolitical framework at the world. The emblematic fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 changed the scenario and methods of conflict. The arms race between the superpowers and their allies in our continent became a persistent and uninterrupted political action to discredit and weaken the capabilities of defense institutions in emerging democracies. But this political dynamic overshadowed another phenomenon that was developing in parallel and that would change the friend/enemy relationship that characterized the cold war, for another of friends and competitors that characterizes globalization. Science and technology reduced the general confrontation of before, to very specific spaces and areas today.

The probability of a conventional war occurring is, at least in the short term, unlikely but not impossible. It should be noted that the principles and the need for the Defense of a State remain unchanged, now adding the challenge of new threats.

In the economic sphere, the global financial crisis that began in 2008 continues to have consequences that slow down global economic performance. The emergence of the economic dynamism of Asian countries seems to have entered a lethargy and the adjustment process of the largest economies reduces stability to the markets and the time horizon for business. It is considered that, for the transformation, it is necessary to return to the fundamentals; that is to say, the creation of infrastructures, the increase of competitiveness and innovation.

Advances are taking place in areas ranging from genetic sequencing to nanotechnology, and from renewable energy to quantum computing. It is the fusion of these technologies and their interaction through the physical, digital and biological domains that differentiates this “fourth industrial revolution” (Prof. Klaus Martín Schwab) from previous ones. This exponential era in which great technological changes and enormous advances in science occur at a speed never seen before, demands permanent changes and updates in all areas.

What must be considered is that these technological advances that are available and accessible to States are also available to those who want to attack the sovereignty of nations, whether for religious, ethnic, ideological or economic reasons and, in that sense , scientific-technological discoveries and advances have opened up other dimensions, other fields to defend. Sovereignty is no longer threatened only by land, air and water, but also by space and cyberspace.

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All these relevant facts in the global strategic panorama generate needs that impose changes in the Defense System of the States, to combat the new emerging threats with greater chances of success.

The Republic of Paraguay, as a member of the United Nations Organization, incurs rights and obligations to effectively contribute to the preservation of international peace and security. Faced with the new challenges, Paraguay is obliged to develop a well-defined international strategy that knows how to harmonize common interests, trying to adopt a fair, dignified and equitable integration policy, prioritizing the national interest.

2. At the Regional (Continental) Level

The General Assembly of the Organization of American States, in Bridgetown, in 2002, adopted a multidimensional approach to the security of States. The concept of multidimensional security expands the traditional notion of Security, which referred exclusively to external threats of a military nature, to include a combination of political, economic, environmental and human security problems. At the Special Conference on Security, in Mexico City, in 2003; the concept of Multidimensional Security was definitively established; with the Declaration on Security in the Americas, identifying the following *New Threats* to the security of States:

- «Terrorism, transnational organized crime, the world drug problem, corruption, money laundering, illicit arms trafficking and the connections between them».
- «Natural disasters and those of human origin, other risks to health and deterioration of the environment».
- «Cybernetic security attacks».
- «The possibility of damage arising in the event of an accident or incident during the transport of potentially hazardous materials, including oil, radioactive material and toxic waste».
- «The possibility of access, possession and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by terrorists».
- "Human trafficking".

As is clear, all risks, threats and weaknesses are mentioned under the concept of New Threats. Natural disasters whose effects may certainly be as devastating or more devastating than an intentional attack; as well as corruption or poverty that are weaknesses and shortcomings that cause so many evils and crimes; they must also be considered in any public policy.

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Each State has the sovereign right to identify its own national security priorities and define strategies, plans and actions to face threats to its security, in accordance with its legal system, with full respect for Human Rights, the Law Humanitarian International and the norms and principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the United Nations.

Integration into blocs, such as MERCOSUR, and with commercial initiatives or agreements is an alternative to handle the demands for economic growth that emerge after the end of the Cold War.
The efforts of the countries to structure and consolidate supranational organizations of various kinds such as TIAR, MERCOSUR, CAN, etc., which provide strategic advantages of regional representation and cooperation, are precisely necessary to confront threats.
common nazas.

3. At the National Level

to. In the political sphere The

National State is conceived as a complex system of institutions for the purposes of the effective protection of its three essential constitutive elements: territory, population and government; as well as the individual and collective rights derived. As those rights and set of institutions determined in the National Constitution, regulated by laws and regulations derived from it, a State of Law established by the will of the people, which is the sovereign, is formed, ratifying the condition of a free and independent.

Paraguay is therefore a FREE STATE and INDEPENDENT of other States and does not recognize authority superior to the will expressed by the people in the way that it self-imposed, exercising its sovereignty.

Justice

It is enough to turn to history to be aware of the inevitable decline of civilizations when justice stops fulfilling its cardinal mission.
To sustain democracy, the harmonious functioning of all institutions is required as an indispensable condition, within which the Judiciary occupies a preponderant place, impossible to refuse or ignore.

citizen participation

According to the investigation carried out by the General Directorate of Mobilization, of the Permanent Secretariat of CODENA, of the approximately 68,000 Paraguayan young men, who turn 18 years of age, each year, only 6% show up to comply with enrollment for Compulsory Military Service. Another 4% manage their acceptance as

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Conscientious objector. In other words, currently around 90% of young people disregard a minimum commitment to society and to the Nation of which they are a part, being in any way a beneficiary of the public good.

Despite the aforementioned weakness, public opinion in general continues to express itself in favor of a service to the Homeland, especially Compulsory Military Service, as well as order and citizen security. Proof of this is the great acceptance and respect for the reservists, as well as for the Nobel Lince Group of the National Police, as servants of order and citizen security.

Corruption

Corruption is among the main problems that concern the vast majority of nations on the planet today. It is the cause of a social crisis and the discredit of governments and political parties, whose economic damage worldwide reaches, just in payment of bribes, the impressive figure of more than one trillion dollars annually, according to research by specialized international organizations, such as the World Bank.

b. In the economic sphere The

Paraguayan economy is relatively small and open to world markets, and consequently vulnerable to external shocks (commodity prices, financing, market access). Therefore, external markets must be sought and inserted into open integration schemes. In the same way, promote competition in free markets and unleash the innovative energies of citizens. The State will be prosperous and strong when they are so. In addition to providing justice, security, education, basic health and infrastructure; State regulation must protect superior interests and promote the free play of the market.

The maintenance of economic stability acquired entity as a necessary but not sufficient condition for development. This has facilitated public borrowing in the international sovereign debt market.
The application of construction financing and the improvement of infrastructure works for the connectivity of the economy generate strong expectations of sustainable growth and employment.

The balance of fiscal income and expenditure, the sustainability of the public debt and the stability of prices, in addition to permanent objectives of the State, have become an element of international qualification and a requirement for the confidence of creditors. This means that its economic policy has an impact on the foreign perception of Paraguay (country risk and foreign investment), and therefore amplifies its political effect.

The ongoing effort to create a business environment favorable to private investment, property protection, and legal proceedings still leave ample room for necessary reforms. In addition, social demands raised beyond the limits of potential growth generate social tensions and immediate redistributive pressures on the public budget.

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Economic growth requires greater productive integration, which in turn requires the strengthening of institutional capacity and quality.
During the development of democracy, the economic growth experienced has not been enough to solve the social problems that the country has historically suffered. Informality, unemployment, high level of poverty and social inequality continue to be problems whose solution should continue to be objectives of governments.

Another reality to consider is the indiscriminate attack on the environment, in its two aspects: environmental pollution linked to development and natural resources.

c. In the field of state security

In addition to the traditional threats, the growth of the illegal activities of armed groups, together with the mafia for the cultivation and trafficking of illegal drugs, cross-border crime and money laundering, put investments and activities that generate production at serious risk. and employment. Fear and insecurity can lead to the abandonment of production, through illicit means and for illicit purposes.

The aforementioned activities corrode the power and sovereignty of the State in part of the national territory. For this reason, combating, minimizing and annulling these threats are basically constituted in the PURPOSE AND PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE. (Point V).

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III. VITAL INTERESTS AND PERMANENT NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. Vital Interests of the Nation

In order to preserve the existence of the Paraguayan State, they were clearly identified by conventional citizens and embodied in the National Constitution.

They are:

- The existence of the Paraguayan State, its freedom, independence and sovereignty.
- The integrity of the national population, its territory and the patrimony of the Republic, both tangible and intangible, inside and outside the country.
- The full validity of the Rule of Law. republican democracy, representative, participatory and pluralistic.
- The preservation of the identity and unity of the Nation, integrated as State, to the international community.

2. Permanent National Objectives They are those that

aim at the achievement and strengthening of each one of the Vital Interests of the Nation. Its permanent character comes from this condition and, the generality of its expression, allows successive governments and all the institutions of the Republic to adjust their objectives, with their capacities and their means, to cooperate in a coordinated manner with the Purposes of the State.

They are:

- The peace and well-being of the Paraguayan people, founded on dignity, freedom, equality and justice.
- The conditions of political stability, economic predictability and integral security of the Republic, essential for the normal development of national life.
- The protection of legal, individual and collective assets of the Nation.
- Sustainable development, balancing human and economic development and the preservation of the environment.
- The coexistence of Paraguayan society in a peaceful, participatory manner and solidarity.
- The prosperity of the entire nation, founded on the participation of all, mutual respect and decent work.
- The preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of the country.
- Integration into the international community, particularly in the region, within the framework of the legal equality of States and respect for the principles and norms of International Law.

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IV. PURPOSE AND PURPOSE OF THE DEFENSE

What is defended?

The State is defended, in its three fundamental components, population, territory and government.

What do we defend ourselves for?

To ensure the survival of the state.

To allow and ensure the development and general well-being, maintaining the integrity of the national territory, the protection of strategic resources and the sovereignty of the State.

What are we defending ourselves against?

Of the threats against the welfare, development and security of the Paraguayan Nation.

In short, with the National Defense we cooperate with the VISION of a Prosperous and Happy Paraguay, supported by the defense of the rule of law, democracy and republican principles. Likewise, of the Vital Interests of the State and its Strategic Resources.

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V. CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE DEFENSE

Basically, DEFENSE implies action (and/or forecast) against threats to SECURITY; therefore, security is the product of the CAPACITY TO DEFEND; it is a condition that allows and contributes to the completion of a function or a task.

When we apply these two broad concepts to the State, we speak of INTEGRAL DEFENSE and SECURITY, or NATIONAL DEFENSE and SECURITY. The NATIONAL DEFENSE must guarantee NATIONAL SECURITY, that is, it is worth reiterating, the action and its consequences.

In reality, the concept of National Defense (many times) is confused with that of National Security, so much so that at the international level no consensus has been reached about the difference between the two concepts, due to different realities of different societies and social dynamics. and policy of each state. The importance of clarifying these concepts at the local level lies in the consequent assignment of responsibilities within the organization of the Paraguayan State. If we are looking for effectiveness and efficiency in the field of defense and security, this assignment of functions must be as precise and functional as possible. For this reason, it is necessary to clarify and delimit concepts and functions.

National Defense is immanent to the State. In fact, in its modern conception, the State was built and developed on that basis, as a system consisting of a complex set of institutions that allow the protection of the individual and collective rights of the social group that makes up the Nation, each institution in its own right. scope, with its capacities, means and specific functions.

The system would be utterly inadequate if it did not have the capacity to use force effectively when the threat involves organized violence. The Armed Forces have this essential function of the State and, therefore, they must always be prepared and present in a dissuasive or effective role in the last instance. That is why all the countries of the world are in the permanent effort to prepare their Armed Forces so that, together with other institutions, the State has an effective form of defense.

National Defense is applied in two different areas:

1. In the external field, when other Actors pretend to ignore our sovereignty. These circumstances are fundamentally and basically in charge of diplomacy and the Armed Forces when they lead to the need for the armed defense of the Homeland.

2. Internally, when the armed forces must combat the so-called new threats, such as international terrorism, crime

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transnational organized and organized armed groups that are effectively trained and equipped to undermine national sovereignty in all or part of the national territory, from within.

Both in one and in the other scenario, all the capacities of the State (the Power of the State) must be engaged.

Civil defense, that is, action to mitigate non-military risks and threats, also corresponds to National Defense. Likewise, the protection of strategic resources, be they natural or anthropic.

The most immediate, felt and urgent aspect of SECURITY, as a condition for individual and collective development, is CITIZEN SECURITY, which, although common crime continues to be the main threat, of police prosecution and judicial definition, is still seen today more disturbed by the effect of new threats; which, unlike those crimes against public order, have much more expanded motivations, purposes, scope and different means.

Citizen Security is understood as the situation of peace, tranquility and social discipline with full observance of Public Order as a guarantee of social coexistence; This collaborates with the Internal Order which, in turn, translates into a situation that guarantees the political and legal stability of State institutions. Both concepts fall under the broader conception of the Interior Defense of the Territory, which is a responsibility of the higher leadership of the State.

The basic institutions of National Defense and Citizen Security are the Armed Forces and the Police, respectively. The big difference is that the former apply force against the eventual enemy and the latter, against criminals who are generally fellow citizens.

Thus, a double challenge is faced with the new threats.

1. The armed forces that now also have to act against an internal enemy (domestic or foreign).

2. The Police must do it against people who break the law (nationals or foreigners), but, when organized in groups, with much more means and a scope that goes beyond public order and, in many cases, with a transnational component.

A compromise situation then arises in both institutions. In the first, the armed forces, which on the one hand should not deny their necessary means and capabilities, by the way, to combat transnational organized crime and, on the other, should dose the use of lethal force against fellow citizens that make up these violent groups. organized outside the law.

It should be very clear that:

1. The use of combat elements of the Armed Forces of the Nation in internal defense must be transitory, not in terms of

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time, but based on the fulfillment of a mission with clear objectives to cancel or neutralize a specific threat.

This precision for the proper use of combat elements of the Armed Forces of the Nation in the internal sphere, in no way limits its direct or indirect social actions, or support with logistical means to the effort of the Police. Nor does it prevent active and permanent participation in civil defense.

The National Police, which has the institutional and legal limitation of acting within the framework of Public Order, considering that it is facing fellow citizens who have basically broken the law with crimes that violate citizen security; now has the same threat, but with more resources and the benefit of technological advances available to everyone. In the same way, the ease and effectiveness of communications facilitates the formation of criminal groups with possibilities of connections abroad and the transformation into illegal armed groups that threaten the State Security itself.

Summarizing, both the Armed Forces of the Nation and the National Police, in addition to traditional threats, now face new forms of threats. Therefore, they must redouble coordination efforts and institutional loyalty to combat them effectively, efficiently and with greater chances of success.

The problem of double commitment situation, paradoxically brings with it a light of institutional solution to combat insecurity.

The task should focus on:

1. The articulation between both institutions seeking the same purpose, but each one with its capabilities and means, without distorting the essence of each institution.

2. Take care of the scope of the functions of both institutions, which must conform to the Law and republican principles.

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SAW. STRATEGIC OUTLINES FOR THE DEFENSE

The protection of the Vital Interests of the Nation and the Permanent National Objectives, elaborated to ensure those Interests, are the responsibility of the State; in the same way the protection of the Strategic Interests and of the natural and anthropic resources.

The National Defense of Paraguay relies in the first instance on the peaceful solution of controversies, based on an appropriate capacity for negotiation and the maintenance of a permanent, trained, equipped and sufficient military force to guarantee an adequate and timely response, in such a way to cooperate with the superior management of the State and its Ends.

The main characteristic of the strategic environment, national and international, is permanent change and its unusual speed. This National Defense Policy, its strategic guidelines and its lines of action, have the flexibility that allows accompanying these changes through the DEFENSE DIRECTIVES that must be elaborated by successive governments.

In this sense, the NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL will be the means for the President of the Republic to lead the National Defense Policy.

The effectiveness of this new National Defense Policy is directly related to the articulation of six main strategic axes:

1. Of Interinstitutional Operations

Frontal combat against the illegal activities of armed groups; cultivation and trafficking of illegal drugs; transnational crime and money laundering

2. Coordination

Faced with the new threats to the State, internally, as few Sometimes in our recent history, various institutions of a different nature have had to work together, each with its best men and with extraordinary efforts. In the beginning, the most notable deficiency has been the lack of coordination that compromised the unity of command, as well as the dispersion that undermined the necessary booking efficiency and command. As a consequence of this, the institutions will agree on the necessary institutional agreements to optimize the results.

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3. Of Efficiency in the Use of Means All the institutions

with their means (personnel and material) must cooperate with the objectives of the defense of the National Interests, but each institution in its specific role, basically faithful to the purpose of its creation and essence ; for the following reasons:

- Policies: Maintenance of the strength and institutionality of the Republic.
- Social: Maximum dedication to daily and pressing problems of citizen security.
- Of economy and efforts: Use of means with their own layer cities.

4. Active Participation Every

citizen, as a beneficiary of the Public Good, must actively cooperate with the State and defend our own Interests.

The need for a "Compulsory Youth Service to the Homeland" is highlighted, which includes Compulsory Military Service.

5. Updating and Logistics Permanent

updating, in terms of training, organization

The organization and modernization of the means of defense is the responsibility of the leadership of the State. Likewise, the promotion of scientific-technological research and adaptation of resources of strategic interest to the Republic.

6. Foresight and Prospecting Consider

and work on unexplored or barely developed opportunities and risks, such as:

- The sea as heritage of humanity.
- Antarctica, World Heritage Site.
- The handling of radioactive materials.
- The correct use of the Paraguay - Paraná Waterway.
- Adequate administration of our energy resources.
- The defense and exploitation of cyberspace.
- The defense and use of air and space space.

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VII. DEFENSE OBJECTIVES

They are the very Vital Interests of the Nation, the preservation of its strategic resources and the effectiveness of Civil Defense:

1. The existence of the Paraguayan State, its freedom, independence and sovereignty.

2. The integrity of the national population, its territory and the patrimony of the Republic, both tangible and intangible, inside and outside the country.

3. The full validity of the rule of law, republican democracy, representative, participatory and pluralistic.

4. The preservation of the identity and unity of the integrated Nation as state to the international community.

5. Civil defense in cases of catastrophes or adverse events with a great impact on society.

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VIII. LINES OF ACTION FOR THE DEFENSE

The State is organized into institutions and bodies that must, in the field of defense, watch over the Vital Interests of the Nation and its Strategic Resources; each one from the specialization and the functions that the National Constitution and the particular laws define. The National Defense Policy must inspire specific courses of action, in coordination with CODENA.

Institutions with primary or complementary responsibilities must coordinate plans to avoid duplication of activities, inefficient use of resources, and ineffectiveness in achieving objectives. Base institutions are considered to be those that, fulfilling their institutional role, cement or directly influence the ability to defend ourselves.

Liaison officers, discussion committees, inter-institutional cooperation agreements, etc., must be managed to improve coordination.

1. Institutions with Primary Responsibility

to. The National Defense Council (CODENA)

In addition to its fundamental advisory function, it constitutes the means of articulation for the direction of the National Defense Policy, by the President of the Republic.

- The Permanent Secretariat of CODENA prepares and proposes the Directive defense.

- The Permanent Secretariat of CODENA promotes adequate dissemination of defense issues, throughout the national territory.

- The Institute for Higher Strategic Studies (IAEE) carries out studies on political-strategic aspects and others, at the request of CODENA.

b. The Ministry of National Defense (MDN)

The Minister of National Defense is the representative of the Armed Forces at the political level, that is, he is responsible for the defense of the Vital Interests of the Nation and its Strategic Resources, which involves the Military Forces, be it in deterrent or effective.

In this sense:

- Formulates, promulgates and supervises the National Defense Policy, according to to the guidelines of this document.

- Promulgates the Military Policy in coordination with the Military Forces.

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- Jointly with the Military Forces, formulates and proposes the necessary adjustments in the organization of the Armed Forces of the Nation.
- It seeks the appropriate budget allocation for the Armed Forces of the Nation.

- Manages resources, according to defense plans.
- Maintains the balance in the acquisition of military material means, according to the National Defense Policy.
- It deals with the relationship of the Armed Forces with civil society and with other State Institutions, in matters of National Defense.
- Strengthens Civil Defense, in coordination with the National Emergency Secretariat.
- Promotes and strengthens Cyber Defense.
- Promotes compliance with Compulsory Military Service.
- Promotes and strengthens scientific research and the Military Industry.
- Promotes the well-being of the Staff.
- Promotes the Culture of National Defense.
- Strengthens the international projection of the Armed Forces of the Nation.

c. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

The priority objective of Foreign Policy is to preserve the existence of the State and the defense of the Vital Interests of the Nation, as well as its Strategic Resources, serving as a guide to professional diplomatic work, and based on specific directives of the President of the Republic. .

Besides:

- Safeguards and promotes the principles of national independence, self-determination of peoples, legal equality between States and free navigation of international rivers.
- Promotes respect for international law, as well as binational agreements, preserving national interests.
- Articulates active participation in alliance and integration processes preserving nationality.
- Promotes international cooperation and maintenance operations nurture of peace

d. The Military Forces (FFMM)

They constitute the basic and fundamental institution of Defense National.

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- Plans, proposes and executes the Military Policy in coordination with the Ministry of National Defense.
- Organizes, prepares and updates the Doctrine, personnel and equipment taking into account traditional threats and new emerging threats.
- Take care of the prestige of the Military Forces, based on conviction, discipline, justice and honesty. In the same sense, it applies and supervises the correct implementation of military laws and regulations.
- Updates the Study Programs of the training and specialization schools for Officers and Sub-Officers as well as the instruction in all the component commands; also considering the new threats, and must therefore include complete knowledge on International Humanitarian Law.
- Promotes and strengthens compliance with the SMO, as a basis for training the Reserves, with special attention to the General Directorate of Recruitment, Reserve and Mobilization (DIGERRMOV).
- Promotes the active participation of reserves, in their area.
- Promotes the balance between the Singular Forces, updates doctrines and procedures for joint and combined operations with other institutions of a civil nature, for cases of civil defense and internal defense.
- Promotes the continuity of study programs and military training, as well as the monitoring of issues of strategic importance with long-term resolution. In this sense, it seeks the inclusion of retired officers in the General Staffs and Teaching Institutions of the Military Forces.
- Insists on the formation of values and professionalism necessary to reinforce the sense of belonging and the vocation of the soldier.
- Promotes the well-being of the Staff.

and. The Ministry of the Interior (MI)

The consequence of Public Order is Citizen Security, which, in turn, contributes and is fundamental to Internal Order and State Security. It must promote democratic governance, thus contributing to the development of the country and the well-being of its population. Citizen security and democratic governance are fundamental aspects for national defense and development.

F. The National Intelligence Secretariat (SNI)

- Manages the training of intelligence personnel, acquisition of material means and technology necessary for the fulfillment of its institutional functions.
- Coordinates and produces Strategic Intelligence for the State.
- Works closely with the Military Intelligence Bodies.

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2. Complementary Institutions These are

institutions that complement Defense, with growing prominence and importance due to the characteristics of the so-called new threats.

to. The National Police (PN)

It is the fundamental institution for Public Order and Security Citizen, in the prevention of crimes and as an irreplaceable auxiliary of justice. The threat of crime has strengthened and, therefore, the PN must redouble its efforts for coordinated work with other institutions with different capacities, but contributing to the essential role of the Police.

- Strengthens its means (personnel and material), training and presence to take care of public order, seeking citizen security.

- Seeks effective and efficient coordination with other institutions to:

  1) Comply with its essential functions and;

  2) Cooperate in the fight against new threats, with your cape institutional cities.

- It adjusts its cadres to the demands of greater presence in the population concentrations of the Republic.

- Insists on the formation of values and professionalism necessary to deal daily with the citizens of the Republic.

- Take care of the prestige of the National Police, based on conviction, discipline, justice and honesty.

b. The National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD)

It constitutes the fundamental Institution for the fight against drug trafficking and related crimes, characterized as new threats.

As a relatively new institution, you must:

- Promote the professional career of its agents.

- Promote the laws, regulations and procedures that ensure the success of its mission, as well as the safety and well-being of its agents.

- Promote joint training with other institutions (Armed Forces, National Police and DINAC), in order to be employed according to need.

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c. The National Emergency Secretariat (SEN)

Civil defense, that is, defense against non-military risks and threats, is the other side of the role of the Ministry of National Defense, which represents and facilitates the use of the Military Forces at the political level.

- Coordinates and prepares contingency plans with the Military Forces, through the Ministry of National Defense.
- Coordinates actions with other State institutions.

3. Base Institutions

They are the Institutions that, with the fulfillment of their ordinary functions, decisively cooperate with the defense of the Vital Interests and the Strategic Resources of the Nation, thus contributing to the Integral Security of the Republic.

Those functions that, from the perspective of defense, can lead us to a state of security that facilitates a greater degree of General Well-being are specified.

to. The Ministry of Education and Sciences (MEC)

The function of structured and systematized education of the State, like any public good, reaches all the inhabitants of the Republic. This school education must also be complementary to the education received within the family. No National Defense program will be efficient or durable without ensuring the following:

- Education in principles and values.
- Knowledge and appreciation of national history and culture.
- The full understanding and acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy, its benefits and personal and social responsibilities.
- The value and meaning of the Rule of Law
- Civic and moral education.
- Equality in rights and civic obligations, respect for DD HH.
- The culture of integrity and NO Corruption
- Valuation of personal effort, honest work and peaceful coexistence.
- The value of the family.

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b. Ministry of Justice

In order to ensure and promote the care and adequate treatment of persons deprived of their liberty for an effective social reintegration, it must:

- Prioritize the proper functioning of the prison system.
- Unrestricted respect for the human rights of private persons of his freedom.

c. Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies

- It must officially disseminate truthful and timely information regarding contingencies in the field of defense, in coordination with the primary responsibility bodies of the sector.
- Likewise, it must report on government efforts, in reference to decisions tending to achieve the Comprehensive Security of the Country.
- Promotes ICT policies, in order to promote the implementation of access and use of ICTs in the public sector, among citizens, and especially strengthens support for the purposes of national defense.

d. Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

Its own function collaborates with the defense of the Strategic Natural Resources of Paraguay, since it is responsible for the preservation, management and conservation of Natural Resources.

and. The National Secretariat of Culture (SNC)

Its main purpose is the protection of the wealth and cultural diversity of Paraguay, reinforcing the national identity.

The cohesion and sense of belonging of the nation is a "sine qua non" condition to defend the Republic.

F. The Technical Secretary of Planning

Economic and Social Development (STP) Economic and Social Development (STP)

In its conception of objectives and in the elaboration of plans for development, it will consider that Defense and its consequence, the Integral Security of the Republic, are fundamental conditions for development.

In this regard, it promotes and develops coordination links with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Defense Council.

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g. The Secretariat for the Prevention of Money Laundering (SEPRELAD)

Profit, in most cases of illegal activities, is the incentive for criminal acts and other attacks on the very sovereignty of the State and the well-being of the people. Strict control of the origin of goods and cash is fundamental in the fight against and discouragement of these activities.

SEPRELAD must work in coordination with the Institutions with primary responsibility for National Defense and improve the financial intelligence function.

h. The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARN)

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority is responsible for the regulation and control for the safe, peaceful and beneficial use of ionizing radiation; and for the protection of the population and the environment against possible damage that may be caused by their misuse, throughout the territory of the Republic of Paraguay.

In this sense:

- It continues with the coordination with other national institutions, on aspects related to the prevention, detection and responses to criminal acts against facilities that house radioactive materials; and to radiological threats at large public events.
- Strengthens the environmental radiation monitoring system.
- Strengthens the relationship with the International Atomic Energy Organization.

Yo. The National Secretariat of Seized Assets and Commissioners (SENABICO)

SENABICO will prioritize the eventual concession of seized assets, for their use in the institutions with operational responsibility, leading to the Defense Objectives. Specifically for the Armed Forces of the Nation, the National Police, the National Anti-drug Secretariat, the National Intelligence Secretariat. Everything, in accordance with the laws, procedures and regulations in force.

j. The Supreme Court of Military Justice (SUCORJUMIL)

The Military Courts, through their organic structure headed by the Most Excellent Supreme Court of Military Justice, must direct their efforts to cooperate with the achievement of the Defense Objectives.

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To do this, they must:

- Exercise military jurisdiction in an active and dynamic manner throughout the Republic and outside of it in the specific cases provided for in legal regulations, at all times, in accordance with the Constitution and Laws.
- Investigate the facts that affect the Armed Forces of the Nation and National Security, within the national territory or outside it in accordance with the Constitution and the Laws.
- Guarantee the independence of judges and other members of the Military Justice in the tasks they perform (Judiciary, Ministry Public Military, Ombudsman for the Poor, War Audits and/or Legal Advice)
- Design a Career Plan that guarantees the efficient and comprehensive training of the Military Justice Officer.

k. The Binational Entities of ITAIPU and YACYRETÁ

They are two of the most important and sensitive Strategic Resources of Paraguay.

The relative autonomy of both binationals must, necessarily, obey specific directives of the highest State administrator and be directed by considerations superior to the economic and immediate value of the good produced.

In this sense, it should be considered:

- Its strategic value in the field of international relations.
- The maintenance of National Sovereignty, with a long-term vision.

The scope of CODENA is appropriate to suggest and then support the important decisions made by the President of the Republic in his capacity as President of CODENA.

he. The General Directorate of Migrations (DGM)

With the increasing ease of transit and communications, the flow of people across our borders is more diverse and intense. An adequate control will make it difficult for people with a history or violent intentions to pass through.

The Directorate must:

- Promote the acquisition of material and new recognition technologies at border crossings.
- Expand personal data base and procedures that facilitate the legal and controlled entry and exit of the country.
- Promote the training of personnel as well as the acquisition of adequate computer and communications equipment.

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m. The National Directorate of Civil Aeronautics (DINAC)

It is a civilian institution with a great impact on State security, to the point that its tasks must be coordinated with the institutions with primary responsibility for defense, particularly with the Paraguayan Air Force (FAP). Their good work undoubtedly results in considerable economic benefits, but, most importantly, from the point of view of defense, is that at the same time it helps the international prestige of the Paraguayan State, as well as strengthens the exercise of its sovereignty.

no. The General Directorate of the National Merchant Marine (DGMMN)

The fluvial and/or maritime sphere is of the utmost importance for all the countries of the world. In the case of Paraguay, as a Mediterranean country, it acquires even greater, transcendental importance, due to its geopolitical and geostrategic value, directly affecting trade, cross-border transit and the economy in general. The Paraguay-Paraná Waterway has an outstanding strategic value for the Republic; it transcends the recognized high economic value to be confused with Vital Interests, with international principles and with the State's own security, prestige and international consideration.

The DGMMN must permanently consider all the aspects indicated. In this sense, it must work in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Relations and with the Paraguayan Navy, particularly with the General Naval Prefecture, responsible for security, in its broadest sense.

ñ. The Space Agency of Paraguay (AEP)

It will promote the strengthening of research, development and innovation through science, technology and aerospace data, in order to provide better service and provide more means, in its field, to cooperate with the National Defense.

4. The Public Ministry

Its institutional role is essential for the fight against new threats; It is therefore desirable that it coordinate, in this area, with the defense institutions, in such a way as to achieve the reserve and the necessary urgency.

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IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

This National Defense Policy is mandatory for Institutions with primary or complementary responsibility for National Defense, as well as for those with basic responsibility for the Defense of our Vital Interests and Strategic Resources. The aforementioned institutions must prepare the respective SECTOR PLANS, contributing to this Policy.

It constitutes a reference for the other public entities of the State in transversal issues of defense of the Vital Interests and Strategic Resources of the Country.

It enters into force from the publication of the respective Resolution, until the year 2030, inclusive.

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