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PLAN NACIONAL
DE SEGURIDAD INTEGRAL
2019 - 2030

Toda una Vida

EL GOBIERNO DE TODOS

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PLAN NACIONAL
DE SEGURIDAD INTEGRAL
2019-2030

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Exaltation of Freedom in the Andes
Mural Jorge Perugachy-Simón Bolívar Andean University

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Comprehensive National Security Plan

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MINISTERIO
DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
Y MOVILIDAD HUMANA

MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

MINISTERIO
DE DEFENSA
NACIONAL

SERVICIO NACIONAL DE
GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS
Y EMERGENCIAS

CENTRO DE
INTELIGENCIA ESTRATÉGICA

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Presidency of the Republic of Ecuador

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1.Prologue

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Comprehensive security: a collective commitment

A The Government's primary concern –always– is to improve the efficiency of public institutions, especially those called to protect society from all kinds of threats and dangers.

In this line, we have addressed as an urgent task the update of the National Comprehensive Security Plan, in order to strengthen the State's response capacity to various risks that could arise.

Security –as a strategic procedure– demands measures in the short, medium and long terms, which allow strengthening the coordinated action of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, of National Defense and

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of the Interior, as well as the Center for Strategic Intelligence and the National Service for Risk and Emergency Management.

Our Comprehensive Security Plan is based on international, regional and local regulations, as well as mandates and precepts that appear in the Constitution of the Republic, in the National Development Plan and in the Public and State Security Law, among other instruments. .

The plan covers the period 2019-2030, during which time the bases of a prospective and preventive culture in terms of security will be developed.

Obviously, to safeguard healthy coexistence, the broadest and most authentic citizen commitment is required, under the conviction that we are a country of peace, that wants to live without violence.

With this background, it is very gratifying to deliver to the public the National Comprehensive Security Plan 2019-2030, a document that contains five strategic plans, which were widely discussed and later approved by the Security Sector Cabinet.

I am very pleased to reaffirm the commitment of the National Government to improve, in a sustained manner, the response capacity of the State and its institutions in the face of the threats and challenges that we must face on a daily basis in the field of security.

My deep hug and the gratitude of the Ecuadorian people for all those who work in this delicate sector of national life.

Lenin Moreno Garces
Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador

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National Standard
Carondelet Palace

MINISTERIO

Exhibition Palace

Ministry of National Defense

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2.Introduction

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AND

he Security Sectoral Cabinet, in accordance with Executive Decree 660 of February 5, 2019, as a mandatory body for the articulation, coordination and approval of the security sector policy, resolved to update the National Comprehensive Security Plan (PNSI), as an urgent need to integrate and articulate public policy instruments (Intersectoral Coordination Agenda, White Paper, Comprehensive Border Security Plan for the Northern Border, National Plan for Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence, National Disaster Response Plan, among others) that were developed, and others that are in the process of elaboration, with the purpose of seeking alternative solutions to different security problems for the State, society and nature, seeking to build a better State, as far as possible free of threats, concerns and risks, with a minimum incidence and under control, preventing the effects, in such a way that the sector contributes to sustained development, the progress of society and its well-being.

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The development of the National Comprehensive Security Plan 2019-2030 is framed within national and international regulations –international treaties, international conventions, organic laws, ordinary laws, decrees, agreements and resolutions–, which as a democratic State guarantees absolute respect for the rights , guarantees, freedoms, duties and responsibilities of the State and society. This legal framework is the fundamental pillar that allows rational articulation of the security strategy of all the institutions involved and that results in a clear and guiding conception for the protection of the vital interests of the country.

The plan proposes to take a strategic turn with a long-term vision, trying to exercise permanent, continuous, sustained and configured actions on threats and risks, to limit, eradicate their actions, minimize their impact and their effects on the national territory. At the same time, the plan maintains an expanded and multidimensional concept of security based on notions of instruments such as: United Nations Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration on Security in the Americas; principles, shared values and common approaches raised in the OAS; instrument that opens the window of opportunity to, from our own sovereignty and rights, define the concept of security that will govern the Ecuadorian State.

The concept of security has the fundamental objective of protecting society and nature, focused on three areas of action: defense, which includes sovereignty and territorial integrity; public safety, which covers citizen safety and public order; and risk management, focused on natural and anthropic risks, creating an articulated inter-institutional vision, which enhances the capacities of security agencies and generates a strategy based on a common criterion, which will define competences, scope and dimensioning of the actions. of the State to apply national power in the face of current and future challenges, avoiding divergences and contradictions of employment, but a concordance and coherence between planning and the achievement of the objectives set. The concept requires managing, planning and executing efficient inter-institutional strategic actions in cooperation and support, which

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which determines the systemic action based on criteria of: articulation, coordination, synchronization and flexibility in the field of its competences.
Additionally, and since the management of decision-making is substantive, the Strategic Intelligence System mainstreams its actions with three subsystems: the defense intelligence subsystem, the Public Security Intelligence Subsystem and the Risk Subsystem, which interacting in two ways they will provide useful, clear and timely information, which motivates correct decision-making. It is important to highlight that in this logic the diplomatic system, with its task, leverages the concepts and strategic execution from the transversality of its processes. This concept seeks to prevent security dilemmas from being generated or to achieve soft actions on threats, which will only be achieved with a shift in the political idea of security, by moving from a vision of government to a vision of the State.

Threats are the circumstantial element that motivates planning and replanning as many times as necessary to achieve the end desired by society and the State. These threats are and will be permanently studied due to their complexity, their level of impact, affectation and the serious deterioration that they are causing in the spheres of the State and in society, being the objective to overcome jointly, before which there will be no any truce

The planning of the PNSI allows to build dynamic and integrated solutions between the public sector with all its structure, the contribution of society and the participation of the private sector, thus managing to change the action of the State to a holistic proposal, trying to avoid inconsistencies. Forward planning is part of establishing a planning horizon from now to 2030.
This requires the institutions responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation of their strategies and strategic actions, which from the scope of their powers contribute to making decisions on the execution of strategic actions, readjustments and redefinitions. Taking into account that, because it is a prospective planning, it is not static, it is variable due to the circumstances with which foreseeable or future scenarios are presented. This line of planning will materialize strategic anticipation, strategic appropriation and total strategic action.

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For this reason, the plan is circumscribed to the identification of key or essential strategic tasks that are developed from the specific plans of each area and that feed the matrix plan, in an inverse planning logic, since it is these areas that have the positioning of the critical knowledge to develop, in a better way, the strategic actions that guide the operational. To this end, planning maintains strategic follow-up and evaluation by results as an essential process, which will determine the dynamic cycle of prospective planning.

The raison d'être of the PNSI is to create, from security, the best conditions for society, the State and nature, in an objective, concrete and achievable way.

Grad. (SP) Oswaldo Jarrín Román
Minister of National Defense

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Goddess of Liberty
Ministry of National Defense

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Members of the Security Sector Cabinet

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3.Safety concept in Ecuador

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The political vision of the Ecuadorian State focuses on three strategic axes to the reconstruction of the concept of security: first, that linked to the defense of the State, which has a national perspective, which encompasses sovereignty and territorial integrity; second, generated from a broad and multidimensional idea1 , which encompasses, in addition to defense, public security; and, third, the area of security against environmental and anthropic risks2; having as a guiding thread contexts generated from international commitments, where the delineation of the scope and projection of the concept have been carried out, with the purpose of strengthening common approaches.

Therefore, it is pertinent to point out that the new concept of security, being characterized by its multidimensional nature, includes traditional threats3, new threats, concerns and other challenges to the security of the States of the Hemisphere4 .

The Ecuadorian State5, according to what is established in art. 1 of the Constitution6 and for its own sovereign interests, admits that security constitutes the essence and duty of the State, which implies three specific areas:

- Defense against aggression from traditional external threats to the State –represented mainly by other States– and new intra-State threats, which is a matter of national security.

1 Referring to the dimensions in which threats, dangers and risk factors are manifested; dimensions within which the State must act with its structure due to its complex characteristics.

2 “Risk: internal or external condition generated by natural or anthropic situations, which could affect the security and defense of the State”. CIES (2018).

3 “The threat consists of: phenomena, elements or conditions of an anthropic nature, with **the capacity, motivation and intention** to act against the vital or strategic interests of the State”. CIES (2018)

4 See: Declaration on Security in the Americas, OEA (2003).

5 See Carl Schmitt in version Agapito, R. (1998:49-50-53): *The Concept of the Political; Text of 1932 with a Prologue and Three Corollaries.*

6 “Art. 1 Ecuador is a constitutional State of law and justice, social, democratic, sovereign, independent, unitary, intercultural, multinational and secular. It is organized in the form of a republic and is governed in a decentralized manner. (…)”

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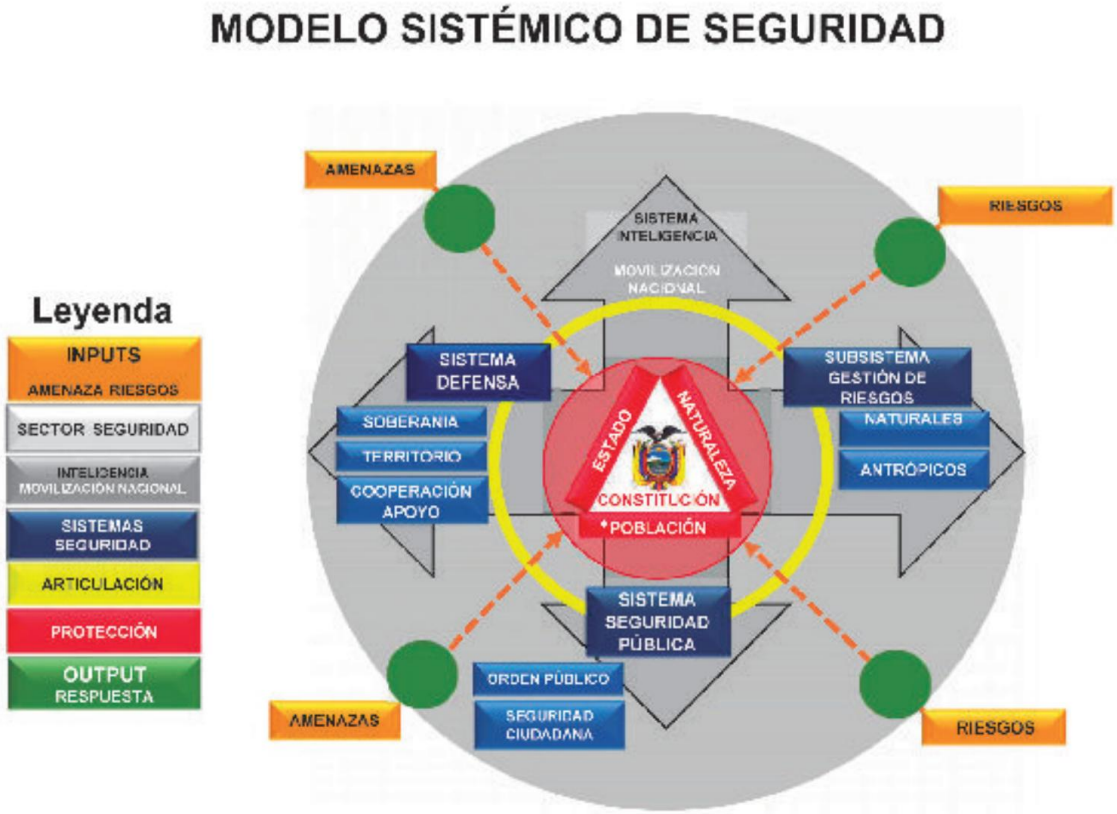

Figure 1. Systemic Security Model Source:
Security Sectoral Cabinet – Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

***Population:** refers to the human being and respect for their rights, as well as the guarantee of a dignified life free of violence.

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- Public security, which is the responsibility of the Government and encompasses citizen security and public order, areas that, despite being specific, fully interact through coordination, planning, and execution of actions at all levels of the State; Well, currently there is no clearly defined border between the various issues – external, internal, regional, global–, this relationship and its effects being increasingly significant.

- And the safety of people against natural and man-made risks.

In this sense, and since defense and security are energized by the challenge posed by threats, both their categorization and the concept are leveraged from a reading of the Bridgetown Declaration7: "That the threats, concerns and other challenges to the security in the Hemisphere are diverse in nature and multidimensional in scope and that the traditional concept and approach should be expanded to encompass new and non-traditional threats, which include political, economic, social, health, and environmental aspects."

Multidimensional security aims to guarantee the security of the peoples, seeking to strengthen cooperation on various fronts, security issues and developing regional policies to face a series of threats through the formulation and implementation of OAS strategies and resolutions. , among others related to the security of the region.

Thus, the defense alludes to the set of political-strategic actions necessary to face external threats that threaten sovereignty and territorial integrity and, therefore, demands a state of exception that declares its Armed Forces in campaign and the state in national mobilization. These actions focus their joint effort with diplomacy and the actions of their security organs.

7 Bridgetown Declaration (2002), approved by acclamation at the third session of the General Committee held on July 4, 2002.

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It is also necessary to detail that the concept of public security is understood, as expressed by the OAS, from a more complex perspective than in past decades. Security threats go beyond the traditional military sphere to include problems that have a direct impact on people's lives, such as gang violence, cybercrime, illegal drug trafficking, firearms, or of human beings, terrorism in its different forms – extortion and political vindication–. By virtue of this, public security is associated with the governmental function, related to the control of society within the State.

The current definitions of public security allude to the preservation of order, which in terms of Rosas (2012: 15): "The concept of public security refers to the maintenance of peace, law and public order"; it can also be understood as the imposition of order through the rule of law and repression, through judicial sanctions and police action (Saint Pierre 2012, 42). In addition to maintaining order, according to Silva (2011: 214), the role of public security is to establish a balance between the constitutional interests that are in conflict or, in other words, to solve problems among the members of the same society through the administration of justice. Also, it can be understood as being determined by two large elements: the institutions that constitute the rule of law and the tools that allow it to be imposed. The first constitutes the set of rules that generate incentives for stability, respect for the law and preservation of order; and the second, the capacity of the authority to make the legitimate use of force.

Being part of public security, citizen security as a concept highlights that it constitutes the process of establishing, strengthening and protecting the democratic civil order, eliminating threats of violence in the population and allowing a safe and peaceful coexistence. It is considered a public good and implies the effective protection of the human rights inherent to the person, especially the right to life, personal integrity, the inviolability of the home and freedom of movement. Citizen security does not deal

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simply to reduce crime, but to a comprehensive and multifaceted strategy to improve the quality of life of the population, community action to prevent crime, access to an effective justice system and education that is based on values, respect for the law and tolerance UNDP (2013).

Currently, security is an extremely broad concept that evolves as the international environment changes and the dynamics imposed by internal circumstances. In most contexts, security as discussed includes military and non-military activities. These points of view of security stimulate the redefinition not only of the context and the concept, but also of the public policy of the State and a strategy that focuses on the articulation of different efforts of institutions and structures of the State8, based on capacities and potentialities, operating in different areas in a systemic way –defense, public security, risks, foreign relations, intelligence–. Consequently, the State has been concerned with building a useful framework that includes certain key aspects of security:

- That the Ecuadorian State, in its sovereign right, identify its own national security priorities and define strategies, plans and actions that make it possible to face threats, in accordance with the legal system, respect international law and contribute to the consolidation of peace. , integral development and social justice, based on: democratic principles, defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation and respect for national sovereignty.

- It is possible to reaffirm the protection of the human person and the environment in that lives, as the foundation and reason for security.

8 Weber understands by “State” to: “A political institute of continuous activity, when and to the extent that its administrative cadre successfully maintains the claim to the legitimate monopoly of physical coercion for the maintenance of the current order. […] this monopolistic character of state power is as essential a characteristic of the current situation as is its character as a rational institute and continuous enterprise”.

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- Reiterate respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, establishing that vital objectives for national security contribute to the achievement of prosperity within a democratic system and unrestricted respect for human rights.

- Strengthen representative democracy, which is an indefectible condition for stability, peace and development.

- Assent that in the construction of strategies and mechanisms to face traditional security threats they continue to be important and may be of a different nature to face contemporary threats.

- Emphasize that international controversies enhance peaceful means, in such a way that neither international peace and security nor justice are endangered.

- Affirm that addressing threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security are intersectoral problems that require multi-faceted responses by different national organizations and, in some cases, partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society, all acting appropriately in accordance with the democratic norms and principles and the constitutional norms of each State. And considering that many of the threats, concerns, and other security challenges are transnational in nature and require appropriate interstate, hemispheric, and global cooperation.

- Assent that terrorism constitutes a serious threat to security, institutions, and the democratic values of the Ecuadorian State and its society.

- Affirm the strong commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, but recognizing the need to maintain security bodies with specific strategic capacities, commensurate with the challenges, which make it possible to anticipate, dissuade, and defend vital interests when they are at stake.

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- Seek positive, constructive and comprehensive relations with other States, promoting a strategy of commitments, diplomatic activities and development to facilitate the efforts that promote the desired well-being.

- Additionally, this approach must contain strategic lines and ideas, understanding that the nation could face not only threats, but also great disasters caused by human behavior or global mega-disasters, cataclysms, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis as well as pandemics or cyberattacks, among others.

The scope and dimensioning of security includes dealing with transnational criminal threats; administering and enforcing our immigration laws; preventing money laundering; keeping our strategic areas safe; intercepting the smuggling of drugs, weapons; preventing human trafficking; and protecting flora, fauna and important natural resources.

This vision of the State is based on transcendental aspects, pointing out that the modern concept of security for each State forced us to rethink the focus of national policies and resources to face the dangers of terrorism and disasters that threaten the security and well-being of the nation. However, due to the importance and particularity of each reality, the definition of security is strengthened by the interaction of various lines of thought that have been adapted to the situation of each political association in space and time.

Certain lines of thought are subsumed in this concept, such as the one positioned by Michel Foucault (2010, 86), who determines that security9 is a concept 9 The purpose of exposing the construction of the concept of security in Ecuador is to maintain a foundation on the which articulates the planning, action and decision-making of the different actors involved; for this reason, it does not constitute an analysis of its meaning, since each one implies a deep reflection, which exceeds the purposes and space of this work.

It should be underlined that security is spoken of as the end of the State and not only of the Government, which together with its institutions are a means to achieve it, but the Government is not the State. It is important to make this distinction, because the actions of a Government that does not have intra-organic controls can become a threat to the State, particularly when it exercises its function in an authoritarian manner, it can constitute a risk to the security of society.

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which was born together with liberalism and refers to a way of governing with the objective of "[...] guaranteeing that individuals or the community are exposed as little as possible to dangers", which is concomitant with the implementation of control procedures, coercion and coercion around crime, as well as the fight against 'antisocial' behaviors and defense against external threats to the State". Said definition was maintained until the end of the Cold War, a process that shaped and promoted democracy and development and which are security issues.
At the same time, terrorism, organized crime and criminal networks are *inputs* that also led to the prioritization of State resources.
These aspects give rise to contemporary definitions such as: **security** seen as an instrument for the legitimate use of force in necessary conditions and an instrument for the maintenance of peace and the functioning of the rule of law (Barbé and Perni: 2001, 4).

Ideas that are also nourished by the realist current, developed by Thomas Hobbes, Carl Schmidt and, in particular, by Hans Morgenthau (1989: 63), who points out that States are in a constant struggle for power, where foreign policy has the immediate purpose of maintaining, increasing or demonstrating the power of one over another; likewise, that the struggle for power also involves the struggle for survival, for which reason diplomacy, military defense and alliances seek to guarantee the power and survival of the State in the face of threats from abroad (Buzan 2010).

It is important to point out that this conception maintains a common thread of ideas of liberalism, on security and the State from a Kantian perspective in terms of the systematization and harmonization of concepts based on a transcendental deduction of rationally conceived truth; and given the need for the State to be the guarantor of the right, which at the same time establishes the expression of the concept of freedom – "Thus, the lack of a power that guarantees the right above individual wills, is what drives the creation of marital status and what will define its function" (Abarca, O: 2001)– and the social contract10.
Context that opens the possibility of strengthening the idea of cooperation,

10 refer to Rousseau, J (1975). The social contract or the principles of political law.

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mechanism that shows that security implies the effort of various national and international structures to face threats, a position that is currently not optional but an imperative to achieve the objectives set. Recognizing, additionally, that in essence this notion maintains the human being as the end in itself and not only the things or means that are part of a system; In this logic, the permanent rethinking of security is inspired by reason as a "categorical imperative of duty"11 aimed at maintaining the commitment to respect the principles of freedom, equality and independence.

In conclusion, and knowing from the studies carried out, the variable that has a direct incidence when conceiving security with an extended criterion, as has been pointed out, is determined by contemporary threats, an aspect that infers looking at their performance not as inanimate entities, but in a dynamic, functional, interrelated sense, with objectives set out for their interests, with clearly defined strategies, techniques, tactics and procedures, primarily those represented by terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, which have their areas of influence in the local, regional and global sphere, whose scope links them to the intermestic or intermestic ideas12 and which is the challenge posed to the Ecuadorian State in its current and future scenario.

11 Aramayo, R (2018). Immanuel Kant: Towards perpetual peace. A philosophical design. 12 […] brings a set of reflections that seek to understand the extent to which latent interstate and domestic conflicts emerge as a fragmenting element in the process of expansion and evolution of South American integration. It is considered that the fragilities caused by the non-resolution of certain interstate disputes and the expansion of domestic conflicts, especially those that cross national borders and transship at the subcontinental level, arise as a challenge from the political and territorial point of view to integration. and South American security.

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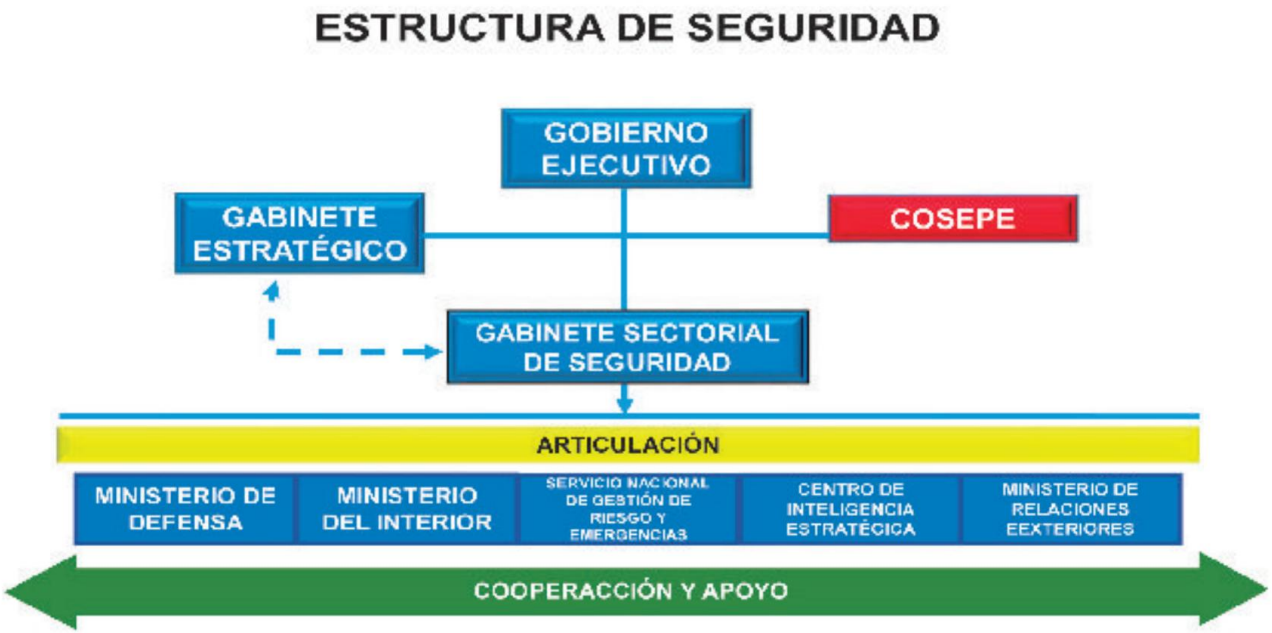

Figure 2. State security structure Source:
Sectoral Security Cabinet–Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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3.1. Inter-institutional cooperation

The Constitution of the Republic determines in several of its articles, the need to act integratedly between the different institutions of the State and society, to increase security and face threats and risks. Thus: Article 393 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes: "The State will guarantee human security through integrated policies and actions, to ensure the peaceful coexistence of people, promote a culture of peace and prevent forms of violence. and discrimination and the commission of infractions and crimes.

The planning and application of these policies will be entrusted to specialized bodies at the different levels of government"; In this sense, security involves the synergistic and proactive participation of all State institutions, as well as the permanent coordination, technical support and advisory bodies, from their own areas of competence and with their own developed capacities, so that weaknesses of an institution in the face of threats is covered by the strengths of another institution that owns it, both in defense, public security and risk management.

For this purpose, the National Comprehensive Security Plan, in accordance with art. 11 of the State Public Security Law, "[...] will set the priorities and designate the public entities in charge of their application, according to the type and nature of the risks, threats or prioritized protection or prevention measures." Each State Ministry will structure and develop a specific action plan consistent with the National Comprehensive Security Plan; accordingly, the ministries, for the fulfillment of their missions and responsibilities, will ensure the coordination and support for the execution of their planned strategic actions, determined under regulations and that delimit the field of action, intervention, dimensioning and scope of said actions.

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Therefore, the Ministry of Defense, protected by article 3 of the Law on Public and State Security, establishes: "Of the guarantee of public security.- It is the duty of the State to promote and guarantee the security of all inhabitants, communities, peoples, nationalities and groups of Ecuador, and the structure of the State, through the Public and State Security System, responsible for public and State security in order to contribute to collective well-being, integral development, full exercise of human rights and constitutional rights and guarantees"; for its own purposes, it issued Agreement No. 062, which, among other aspects, includes the following:

Establish guidelines so that the Joint Command of the Armed Forces ÿas the highest organ of planning, preparation and strategic management of military operations, without neglecting the fulfillment of its fundamental mission in the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity; as well as the protection of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizensÿ plan and execute support for other state institutions.

Art. 3.- The Joint Command of the Armed Forces for the execution of military support operations will comply with the following provisions:

When the issuance of the state of exception is not required, it will provide support within the scope of its powers; and, based on the reasoned request of the highest authority, accompanied by the corresponding planning.

For support, it will have direct lines of command for effective coordination at the different levels covered by the current legal framework that allow the use of material and human resources destined for defense.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces will arrange for the National Directorate of Aquatic Spaces (Dirnea) to coordinate with the National Police, in order to comply with current legal regulations, with emphasis on:

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Observance of maritime protocols in the execution of operations.

Compliance with the regulations for the safeguarding of human life at sea.

The personnel and boats must have the license plates granted by the Port Captaincy of the Jurisdiction, when the operations are in the canals, rivers and urban arms of the sea.

Vessels must have an authorized departure permit prior to carrying out operations in canals, rivers and urban seas.

Art. 5.- In activities to support the National Police in the control of public order and citizen security, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces will plan and order military employment based on the doctrine and equipment against disturbances and riots available.

In relation to anti-terrorism, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces will plan and arrange military employment […].

Art. 6.- The support to the National Customs Service of Ecuador (Senae) in the prevention and fight against smuggling crimes will be oriented exclusively to the control of chemical precursors and petroleum derivatives, through military operations in the areas: land, twenty kilometers in the border limit; maritime territorial sea and internal waters; and air in the jurisdictional airspace.

Art. 7.- In support operations for the National Risk and Emergency Management Service in the prevention, reduction, mitigation, response and reconstruction of risks of natural and anthropic origin, they will be carried out based on their capacities within the framework of the Constitution and law.

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Figure 3. Security environment
Source: Sectoral Cabinet–Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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4. Regulatory framework

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Ecuador is a democratic country governed by the rule of law and the validity of constitutional principles, in accordance with article 393 of the Constitution of the Republic.

Every society is organized according to its legal system, which is linked to objective law. The different components of the legal system are articulated in a coordinated manner, through a normative hierarchy, with the Constitution at the top.

The purpose of this legal framework is to regulate, articulate and guarantee the security of the democratic State of rights and justice for all the inhabitants of the country, guaranteeing public order, coexistence, peace, within the framework of their rights and duties as natural persons and legal entities, communities, peoples, nationalities and collectives, human rights, ensuring national defense, preventing risks and threats of all kinds, through the Public Security System and the State.

Public security involves and articulates all State institutions in accordance with the Constitution, international treaties, international conventions, organic laws, ordinary laws, decrees, agreements and resolutions; this framework is a set of rights, guarantees, duties and responsibilities for all citizens who inhabit the national territory.

Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights establishes: The States Parties to this convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized therein and to guarantee their free and full exercise to all persons subject to their jurisdiction, without discrimination of any kind. reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinions or of any other nature, national or social origin, economic position, birth or any other social condition.

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Table 1. Regulatory framework of the PNSI 2019-2030

MARCO NORMATIVO PLAN NACIO						
INSTITUCIÓN	CONSTITUCIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA	LEY ORGÁNICA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL	LEY ORGÁNICA DE MOVILIDAD HUMANA	LEY ORGÁNICA DE PREVENCION INTEGRAL DEL FENÓMENO SOCIOECONOMICO DE LAS DROGAS	LEY OGÁNICA DE ORDENAMIENTO TERRITORIAL USO Y GESTIÓN DE SUELO	LEY ORGÁNICA DEL SERVICIO EXTERIOR
PLAN NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD INTEGRAL	ART. 279, 280, 281					
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y MOVILIDAD HUMANA	ART. 3, 4, 5, 9, 40, 41, 42, 261, 276, 416, 417, 422, 423.		TODA LA LEY			TODA LA LEY
MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL	ART. 3, 147, 158, 162, 260	ART. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10				
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	ART. 3, 9, 10, 11, 19, 44, 45, 46, 57, 66, 70, 81, 83, 158, , 159,160, 163, 276, 364, 393.	ART. 64	ART. 118,120, 122 163	ART. 21	ART. 7,92	
CENTRO DE INTELIGENCIA ESTRATEGICA	ART. 3, 147					
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS Y EMERGENCIAS	ART. 389, 390				ART. 11	

Prepared by: Sectoral Security Cabinet - Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

Note: Annex A: Regulatory framework matrix

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NAL DE SEGURIDAD INTEGRAL 2019 - 2030

LEY DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA Y DEL ESTADO	LEY DE FABRICACIÓN, IMPORTACIÓN, EXPORTACIÓN, COMERCIALIZACIÓN Y TENENCIA DE ARMAS, MUNICIONES, EXPLOSIVOS Y ACCESORIOS	CÓDIGO ORGÁNICO DE ORGANIZACIÓN TERRITORIAL, AUTONOMÍA Y DESCENTRALIZACIÓN (COOTAD)	CÓDIGO ORGÁNICO DE PLANIFICACIÓN Y FINANZAS PÚBLICAS	CÓDIGO ORGÁNICO DE LAS ENTIDADES DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA Y ORDEN PÚBLICO (COESCOP)	REGLAMENTO A LA LEY DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA Y DEL ESTADO	DECRETO EJECUTIVO	ESTATUTO RÉGIMEN JURÍDICO ADMINISTRATIVO FUNCIÓN EJECUTIVA, (ERJAFE)	ACUERDO MINISTERIAL
ART. 10						D.E. Nº 560		
ART. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 31					ART. 37			
ART. 4, 6, 11, 35, 38, 39, 40	ART. 4.8				ART. 46, 50			Nº 62
ART. 1, 11, 35, 44		ART. 31, 50, 54, 60, 64		ART. 2, 6, 59, 60, 61, 62	ART. 13, 52, 54	D.E. Nº 754, Nº 416, Nº 169	ART. 26 literales b), n)	Acuerdo Ministerial Nº 022 ART. 1, ART. 3
ART. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19						D.E. Nº 526		
ART. 10, 11		ART. 140	ART. 54	ART. 7, 275	ART. 3, 18			

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4.1. institutional framework

In the context of the current conception of security, which considers three clearly defined axes: the State, the individual and the environment, the need arises to have a structure that adequately responds to the challenges that the multidimensionality of security imposes on the State. Ecuadorian.

This structure is made up of: the Strategic Cabinet, understood as a space for the strategic direction of the Government, and is by definition the highest level of advice for decision-making and also has the participation of the Security Sectoral Cabinet13, which In turn, it calls for the participation of both its full members and cross-sectional members, as well as permanently or occasionally other public institutions that do not belong to the Sectoral Cabinet, all with the aim of carrying out mainly the following activities:

to. Critical and continuous analysis of the existing public policy regarding security and defense issues, and a permanent reconsideration of the challenges that the present and prospective scenarios propose in this matter. b. Propose a strategic conception focused on exercising effective control over all potential threats or risks that threaten the State, public safety and/or the environment. c. Harmonize the capacities of each of the security bodies and institutions involved for the materialization of strategies and strategic actions that allow rationalizing and potentiating the expected effects on the threats and risks previously identified.

To fulfill this task, the Security Sectoral Cabinet is responsible for preparing the comprehensive National Security Plan 2019-2030, aligning it with the vision and objectives contained in the National Security Plan.
Development-A lifetime and also considering those mechanisms that

13 Executive Decree 660 of February 5, 2019

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They have been generated from the perspective of the security sector, such as the Intersectoral Coordination Agenda, the Comprehensive Border Security Plan, among others.

Figure 4. Security and defense structure
Source: Security Sectoral Cabinet–Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

Within this frame of reference, it is important to point out that the Security Sectoral Cabinet is permanent and, as established in art. 2 of Executive Decree 660 published on February 5, 2019, is an instance that is obliged to convene for: "[...] the review, articulation, coordination, harmonization and approval of the intersectoral policy within its scope".

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Constituting, therefore, a center of thought in which all the edges derived from the problems that the current and prospective scenarios pose to the State are discussed and analyzed; therefore, its attributions, competences and scope are clearly different from those concerning the Public and State Security Council (Cosepe), which has a limited time frame to the appearance of a crisis or specific emergency that warrants its formation, in accordance with the norm established in the Public and State Security Law.

Finally, it is important to point out that both the preparation of the PNSI, as well as the responsibilities attributed to the Security Sectoral Cabinet, within the institutional structure of security and defense, do not interfere with the planning, objectives and activities of each of the institutions that make up this cabinet, but on the contrary, all of them are aligned with the PNSI and in this way planning at the political, political-strategic and strategic-operational levels, far from interfering, is harmonized.

This plan is leveraged in the current structure, and because it is prospective in terms of planning, articulation, execution and strategic feedback processes, it is subject to adapting to changes that occur structurally in the State.

4.2. planning framework

Within the framework of the planning processes, the National Comprehensive Security Plan 2019-2030 (PNSI) seeks to create the appropriate conditions that facilitate early decision-making and allow security in the country to reach a desired final state. On the other hand, after a critical analysis and a deep reflection on the concept of security in Ecuador, the PNSI has established several State strategies, which will contribute to the construction of a future based on clearly defined objectives and strategies.

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In response to the problems raised in the field of security, the institutions related to this sector have drawn up plans, policies, agendas (Intersectoral Coordination Agenda, White Paper, Comprehensive Border Security Strategic Plan, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence Plan, Plan National Disaster Response, etc.); Therefore, it is necessary to align and articulate these instruments through a plan that, framed at the strategic political level, coordinates and facilitates their application and execution.

In order to carry out this plan, the Sectorial Security Cabinet (GSS), in the context of its 59th meeting, resolved to order its preparation, considering a prospective vision of the State in the 2019-2030 time horizon, which marks an important difference. in relation to the comprehensive security plans created previously. All these elements were decisive in establishing an inverse planning methodology, understood as an inductive process, which identified the expected results and determined the indicators required for their evaluation and finally allowed organizing the strategies to achieve the desired results on threats, concerns and risks identified in the field of security.

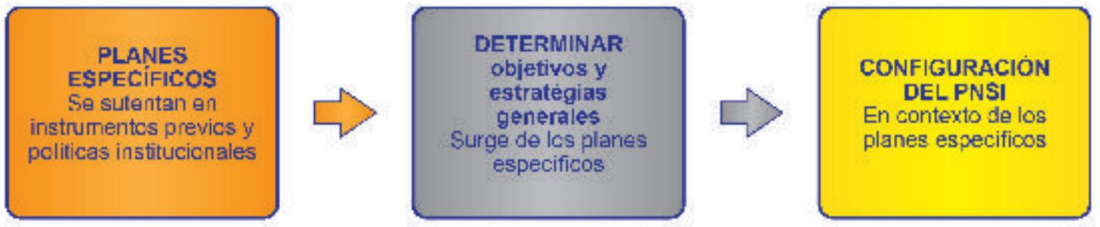

Figure 5. Reverse Planning Scheme Prepared by: Security Sectoral Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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The PNSI 2019-2030, within its planning framework, establishes three phases:

4.2.1. Formulation phase

The PNSI 2019-2030 contemplated an in-depth analysis of the current reality, together with the proposal of strategies and actions aimed at solving the problems and needs identified in the proposed scenarios.

In this phase, the institutions that make up the security sector, with their work teams, were responsible for preparing the specific plan in each of their areas of competence, under the coordination of the coordinating entity of the Security Sectoral Cabinet.

The main contents developed are:

• The evaluation of security from each of its areas. • Definition of the problem, where the threats are identified in reference to the proposed scenario. • The strategic conception of security, from the point of view of the challenges that conventional and unconventional threats pose to the State and that require an articulated response from the instances related to the GSS.

• Definition of the objectives, strategies and strategic actions from each one of the fields.

4.2.2. Implementation phase

This phase includes the execution of the proposed actions and strategies, according to the programming proposed by each of the institutions.

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4.2.3. Monitoring and evaluation phase

This phase will consist of the timely verification of compliance with the programmed actions and strategies, together with the analysis of results and impact, in order to verify if the objectives, strategies and actions undertaken will achieve the expected results, or if appropriate require adjustments or a rethink at the right time. For this purpose, the survey of the impact and result indicators are built in a specific stage to be fulfilled with the participation of all the institutions involved, as well as Senplades.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (Senplades), as the governing body for planning, has participated in the verification of the alignment of the PNSI 2019-2030, with the State planning instruments and the establishment of the methodology. monitoring and respective evaluation.

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5. Summary of scenarios

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5.1. world

Currently, it is seen that the United States is the great power that will have a significant predominance in the next decade, however, China and Russia, mainly, appear on the stage as other great powers that question this supremacy through geopolitical and geostrategic positions. , reconfiguring the international sphere oriented towards a multipolar order.

These countries appear as dominant States in this era, not only because of their ability to organize and maintain a sphere of influence in international politics, but also in a set of other relationships and especially within the economic system. Then, due to the systemic impact that these superpowers develop and their supremacy, the international systems will try to direct their efforts to structure a system motivated by the balance of power.

The main power blocks, which cover different geographical regions of the world, constitute the epicenter of the political, strategic, economic or financial events of the period, and no major changes are in sight, highlighting the United States of North America, Russia, China and the European Community, led by Germany and France, as countries that will set the tone in the indicated aspects, to generate an attraction effect to the States of the world that promotes a strategic political alignment, individually or in the blocks that are instituted in regions and in the world.

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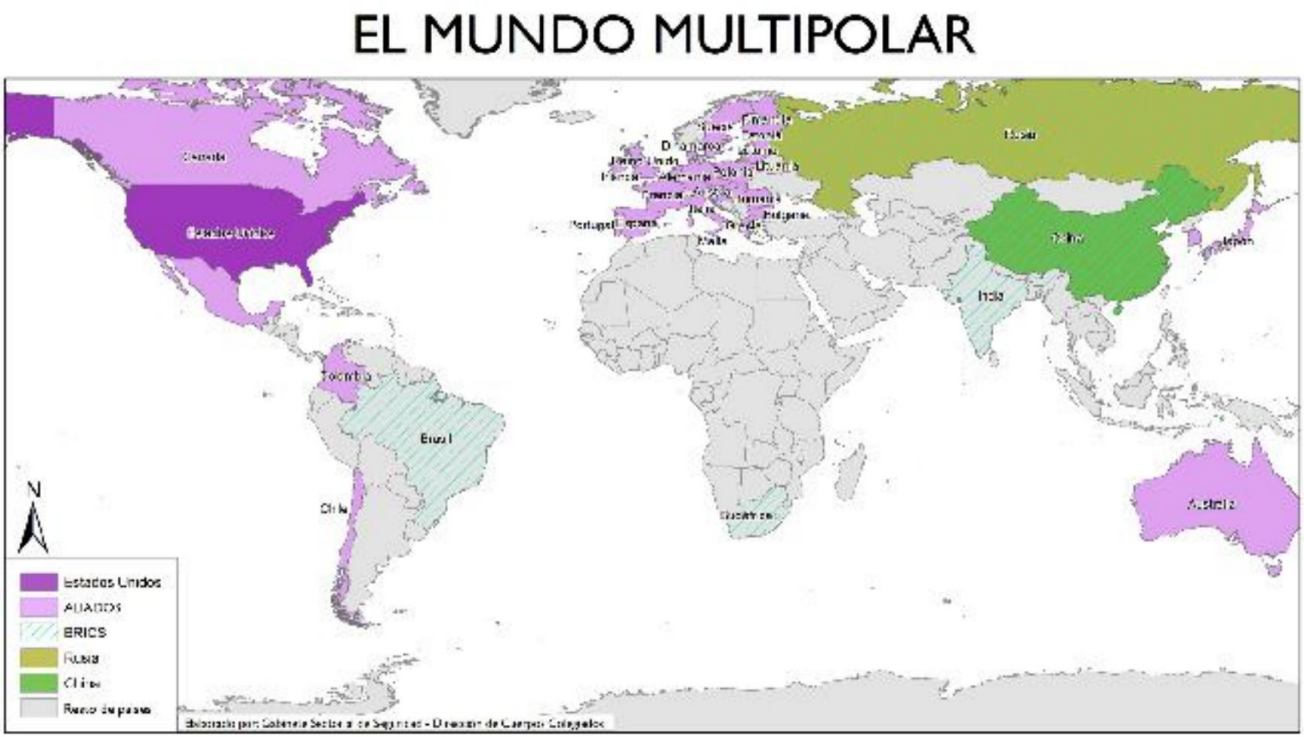

Figure 6. The Multipolar World
Source: Security Sectoral Cabinet–Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America (Cepal), the economic scenario for the year 2030 will be less favorable with global GDP growth rates lower than the averages of previous decades. This low growth is due to the loss of dynamism of the economic engines (investment, productivity and, more recently, trade), a phenomenon that is observed mainly in developed countries. Although the economies

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emerging countries14, such as China, have expressed themselves in the world arena with sustained growth, this country could achieve supremacy on the world stage15 (Cepal, 2016), in a short time.

The irruption of China on the economic scene, the mega trade agreements, demographic change, the environmental crisis and the technological revolution are transforming the economy and society worldwide, redefining the position of countries and altering the balance of power between economic blocs, as well as between developed economies and the emerging world. The economic logic and the results of these processes determine the growing demand for global public goods necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 203016 (Cepal, 2016).

The globalization of international trade, together with the link of the aforementioned international organizations, has changed the components of the productive chain, and the competition from companies that produce at low cost has made investment and employment possibilities more flexible.
For the next few years, this form of global trade will continue and even intensify, and the economic policy of the States will follow this line.

Multinationals play a very important role in world trade and production, almost 80% of the gross value of exports of goods and services corresponds to trade in these chains, associated with strategies of multinational companies17 (Cepal, 2016) . These have prompted the reduction of barriers to trade and foreign direct investment, the reduction of

14 Emerging economies are economies with high growth potential. Their starting point in terms of level of economic development and per capita income is very low compared to developed economies, hence they are undergoing a process of convergence towards these levels. According to the Financial Times Stock Exchange, the emerging economies are: China, India, Brazil, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, Taiwan, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Turkey. (Sabadell Chamber of Commerce, 2018).
15 ECLAC. Horizons 2030 equality at the center of sustainable development. Retrieved from https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40159/4/S1600653_es.pdf
16 Ibid.
17 Ibid.

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transportation costs and advances in information and communication technologies (ICT). For the following years, these transnational companies will continue to play an important role in the world economy, so much so that they even exercise their influence in favor of their interests through the great powers in global decisions.

Income inequality is one of the most complex economic problems in the coming years, which may increase critically.
At a global level, it is associated with trade and financial liberalization, the bias of technical progress in favor of skilled workers, and the growing weight of the financial sector in the economy. Inequality generates less consumption capacity which, if not offset by increased investment, implies a slowdown in the economy. The factors of production (land, labor and capital) have been strategically managed in favor of the great powers and are generating an increase in inequality (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2001).

In the first place, the social scenario proposes demographic growth as a substantive variable, which has been maintained in the last fifty years with a positive slope, in which it is highlighted that the population has increased from approximately 7 billion inhabitants in 2018. to just over 8 billion inhabitants in 2030 and is expected to reach around 9 billion inhabitants by 2050.

Concomitant with this data, it is highlighted that "by then, it will be necessary to produce another 1000 million tons (t) of cereals and 200 more tons of livestock products annually. The demands of this agricultural growth are greater in developing countries, where the problem is not only producing food but ensuring that families have access to it, which will provide them with food security" (FAO, 2011). Eventually, it can be assumed that the countries' strategies will be aligned with a thought of reconfiguring the economic and political blocks.

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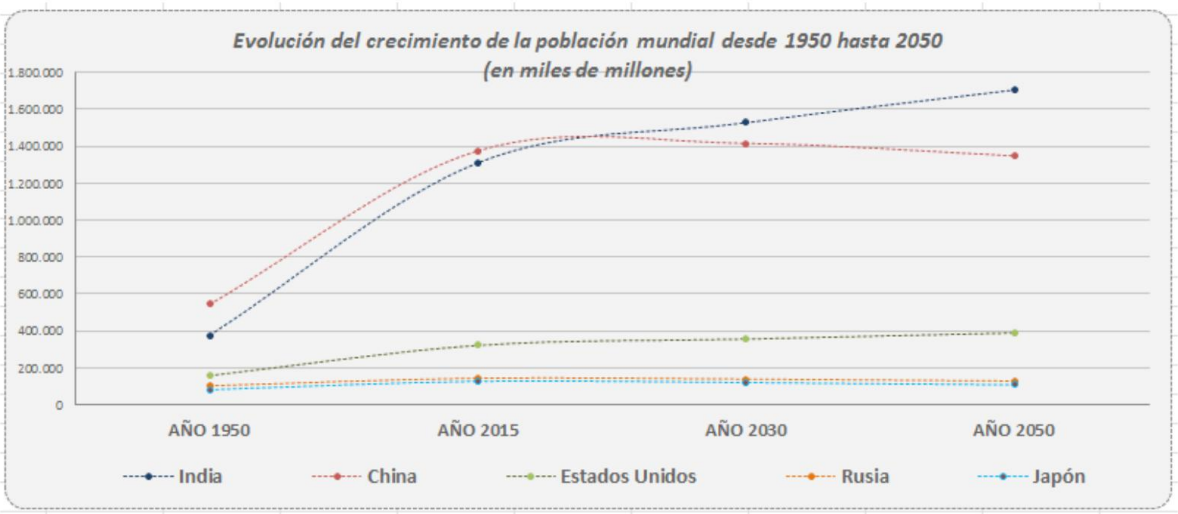

Figure 7. Comparative evolution of the population (1850-2050)
Source: (The Millennium Project, 2012)

Cities are centers of social, economic and political activity where an increasing proportion of the world's population is concentrated and which attract both internal and external migrants. Under this logic, urbanization and international migration are inevitably linked to the process of human development and will produce a significant transfer of population from rural areas to cities, migration between urban areas, as well as a precariousness of the living conditions of the immigrants, both internal and external, and focused insecurity.

Among the old and new problems that plague the contemporary world
Amartya Sen highlights "the persistence of poverty and many unsatisfied basic needs, famines and the problem of hunger, the violation of elementary political liberties, as well as basic liberties, the lack of attention to the

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interests and the agency of women and the worsening of the threats that hang over our environment and over the maintenance of our economic and social life" (Sen, 2000), which supposes that in developing countries migrations are generated both internal as external due to the lack of opportunities and alternatives to be able to reach at least the minimum conditions for life; In addition, the internal conflict in some areas of the planet (Syria, Colombia, Nigeria, Venezuela, among others) that together generate a crisis of human mobility, which will be dynamized by a fortification of national, regional and international policies. that seek to divert and channel this problem.

Within this framework, human mobility will continue to mark the need to establish a global roadmap that implements the minimum parameters that all host countries of the same -either by refuge, forced immigration or selected immigration as Canada, the United States United States, France, among others – must comply to prevent ghettoization18 and dehumanization processes from occurring , not only in refugee camps but also in the living conditions of immigrants, all of this reinforced within the framework of compliance with the Development Goals Sustainable.

As a corollary to this increasingly intense phenomenon, social conflict is going to increase; Likewise, the host States or those that constitute poles of attraction will exercise the power of the State with measures, actions and laws that prevent immigrants from entering their territories; carrying with it an increasingly disturbing social imprint, where the possibility of becoming stateless people opens up19.

18 Ghettos are not created by spontaneous generation, but are the result of what is called ghettoization processes. In these processes, society and the dominant culture would impose a series of conditions on minorities that force them to group together as the first step towards subsequent marginalization in certain spaces. For example, in the case of access to housing for immigrants, they would tend to go to those neighborhoods where housing is cheaper; therefore, it is logical that it is in these neighborhoods where there is a greater concentration of people of foreign origin. From then on, prejudices and marginality would more or less quickly cause the expulsion of people previously settled in that territory, who consider themselves different and belonging to the dominant society and culture, since, although they share the same precarious situation, they want to distance themselves from it to ascend socially. (Carbonell i París & Morollón, 2004).

19 Refer to BBC News World October 27, 2018. (www.bbc.com)

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Another of the social phenomena that has taken on great relevance in the last five years is the fight for gender rights, which proposes the inclusive claim in all aspects and rights inherent to the development of life, not only women (whose fight is history), but of all people with a different gender identity and sexual orientation. This process brought with it an increase in the relevance of gender issues in the world, boosted in the fight for equality and its claims for rights throughout the world. In this sense, this position seeks to address the problems of discrimination, violence and cooptation of rights suffered by people for reasons of gender.

On the other hand, technology opens the doors for a diversification of the demand for labor in areas related to sustainability and its livelihood. Likewise, it proposes a redistribution of the areas of job offer and the need for undeveloped and developing countries to find alternatives to manage and exploit their social capacities, so that these are used with the greatest internal benefit, which will be possible as long as developing countries promote state reforms that agree with the need to deal with structural corruption and strengthen their institutions, so that these reinforce the state's capacity to provide an adequate framework for development in all areas of life of its inhabitants.

In the year 2030, technology will continue to occupy the first place within the fields of human knowledge that contribute to the improvement of man's living conditions; In this context, there is growing concern, since technology replaces manual labor in a greater percentage and this results in an increase in unemployment worldwide. There is an increasingly growing number of productive activities and professions that are threatened by the dizzying advancement of technology.

Artificial intelligence has reached such an efficient development that it is capable of learning almost as fast as a human being does, however, this causes

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Real-time cyber attack system (Norse)

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concern in groups of thinkers, in scientific communities and in society in general, since the possibility and risk arises that, on the one hand, artificial intelligence gets out of control and, on the other, that all systems that use software become make them vulnerable to external manipulation, which makes them insecure, potentiating the threat of even eliminating the individual privacy of citizens.

It is expected that the most technologically developed countries such as South Korea, Singapore, Germany or Japan, who top the list of States for being at the forefront of technological generation, will sustain their growth, while developing or underdeveloped countries who do not have full access to all these new technologies, and their development is incipient, will continue in a state of permanent dependency; that is to say, the evolution in some cases and the appearance in others of mainly digital technology, reconfigures work interactions, economic systems and even social systems and allows elements such as artificial intelligence to gain preponderance and play the role that at the time they played the discovery of agriculture or the industrial revolution, not to mention the great impact that the Internet and communication networks have had on human history, placing practically all of man's knowledge online and making available to him an incalculable amount of information with just a wave of your hand.

There is also a growing trend towards the use of nuclear energy as an efficient means of generating electricity, since on the one hand it significantly reduces the amount of polluting emissions typical of the use of fossil fuels and, on the other, it produces electricity in a keep going; This, in turn, has prompted States with nuclear capacity to significantly increase the number of nuclear power plants they have, and States that traditionally did not have such capacity, to venture decisively into this field.

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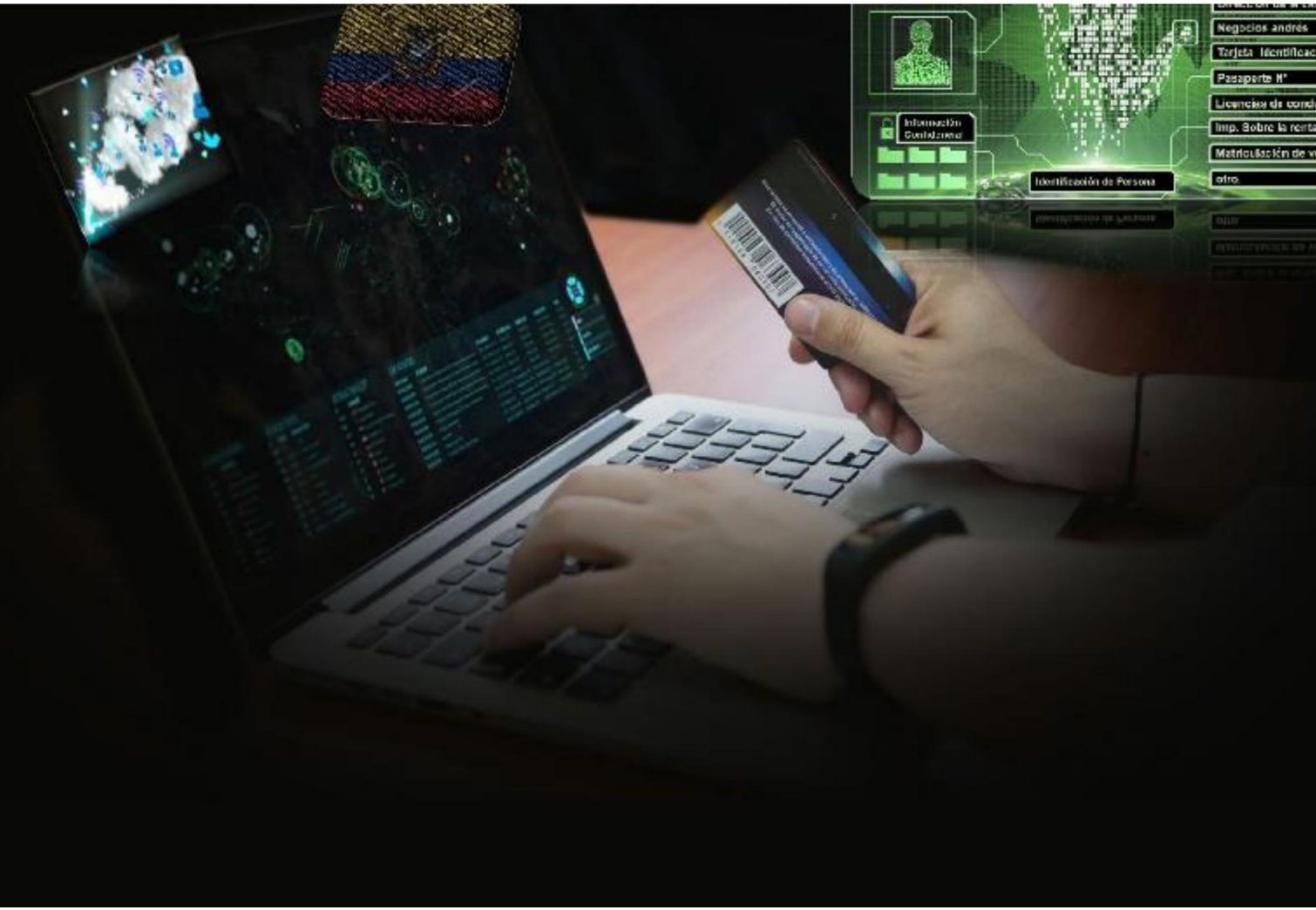

cyber threats

Source: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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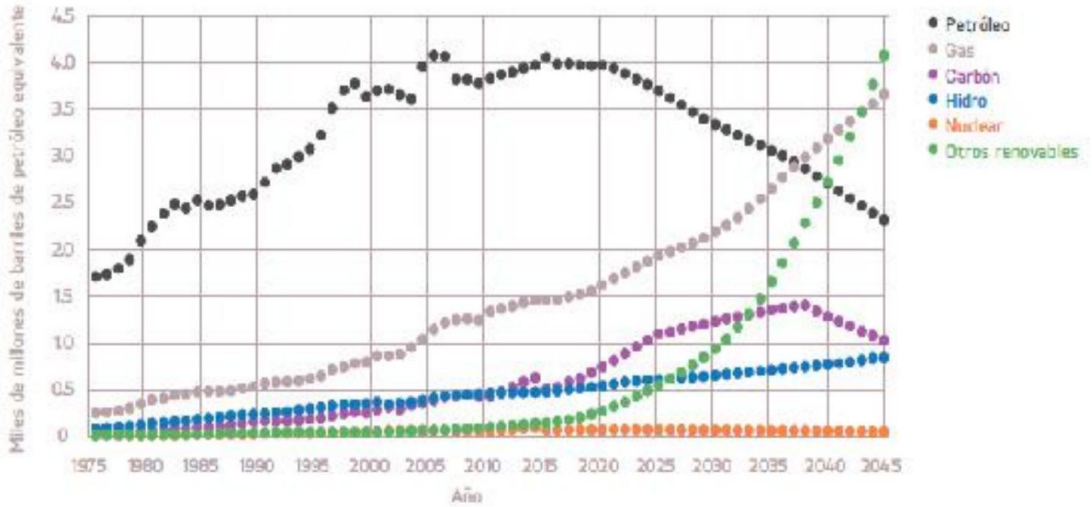

Figure 8. World energy production Source:
(Marczak, Engelke, Bohl, & Saldarriaga Jiménez, 2016)

This panorama, of course, is not totally encouraging, since the increase in nuclear power plants, and the greater incursion of countries in this field, logically generates an increase in the amount of toxic nuclear waste, which does not find an adequate infrastructure. and enough for storage. This, therefore, greatly increases the risk of a nuclear accident and a consequent uncontrolled spread of radiation due to the behavior of the winds.

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Figure 9. Nuclear Power Plants contrasted with wind behavior Source: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

On the other hand, the security forces in each of the States have increased their capacity to deal with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents, given the growing risk of the use of weapons of mass destruction, mainly by groups who act outside the law. In this context, we must consider that the States that possess nuclear weapons will maintain their position of not allowing the development of nuclear warheads to proliferate uncontrollably, but instead try to minimize the amount of these weapons available around the world. As indicated by (Buzan, 1991):

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> "(...) Basically, the proliferation of nuclear weapons follows in many aspects the same general pattern of slow and uneven expansion of the rest of the military technology (...), since the leading powers in this field are much more reluctant to allow the diffusion of nuclear weapons".

Security and defense are strengthened thanks to technological advances, and have found their greatest development mainly in the axes of communication, mobility and automation. The countries leading this technological evolution are China, Russia, Germany and Japan; among others; However, the United States, which was the undisputed leader, loses its ability to maintain itself in that position, as stated by the Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies 2011:

> "Until now, the great centers of knowledge generation were concentrated above all in the US, Europe and Japan, but just as we are witnessing a shift in the economic center of gravity towards Asia, we are also witnessing a parallel phenomenon for knowledge, which will be more distributed around new foci. In the future, no nation – not even the US – will be able to simultaneously lead in many fields of science and technology, (nor will it be able to sustain global military hegemony across the full spectrum of potential conflicts)" .

The environment will suffer from the exploitation of natural resources; in 2030 carbon dioxide emissions will triple; In regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean coasts pollution by waste, garbage, chemical products and plastics is observed, losing much of the marine habitat for this reason. Human health is greatly affected by the side effects of climate change, such as the appearance of diseases: hepatitis, cholera, diarrheal diseases, malaria, dengue fever and skin diseases. Coastal erosion, melting glaciers, wildfires and beach flooding, deforestation, biodiversity loss and lack of environmental governance20

20 Governance: governance is defined as "the interactions and agreements between the rulers and the ruled, to generate opportunities and solve the problems of citizens, and to build the necessary institutions and norms to generate those changes" (Indigenous Territory and Governance, 2018). .

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they become obvious. The stability and productivity of ecosystems have been affected by climate change, making most of the countries in the region vulnerable (Planeta, 2014); droughts are frequent and it has been warned that the region may be on the threshold of a great famine. Human systems have become highly sensitive to changes such as water supply and demand, land use practices, and demographic changes.

According to the Water Economy Forum of the University of Alcalá (EFEverde, 2017), on water resources, it indicates that: "(...) Throughout the world, water scarcity already affects four out of 10 people and explains the death premature birth of approximately 2.2 million people a year. By 2030, 1.8 billion people are expected to live in regions with a situation of water scarcity. This not only leads to different types of problems, such as the displacement of millions of people in search of the vital liquid for their subsistence, but it is also an essential factor to increase the productivity of agriculture and ensure predictable production, as it is This resource is essential to harness the potential of the earth and to allow both plants and animals to use it optimally. There are pale attempts to generate efficient public policy to control the availability of this resource and its resilience.

The environment is based on a symbiotic relationship between ecology and economy, which should be strongly protected at the healthy equilibrium point for man and his subsistence. Although it is true, the concerns of the contemporary world have forced organizations to strengthen compliance with the SDGs, among which objective 13 can be mentioned: "Climate action" whose purpose is: "Adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects", which has led to different types of actions in order to minimize threats, such as food and water scarcity, which can cause conflicts, while seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. greenhouse effect and strengthen climate resilience. This makes it clear that the mechanisms available to mitigate environmental problems if they are embodied in documents and in

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public policy, but they are not giving the required effect to the same extent as the environmental damage caused and it seems that this will be the trend that will appear in the coming decade.

This allows us to anticipate that by the year 2030 there will be a number of international conventions, agreements or treaties on environmental conservation, which will become a legal instrument to regulate from international law the use and sustainable use of natural resources and conservation. thereof. Said instruments will force the establishment of commitments and their application will depend on the management and execution capacities of the different governments, which are not similar, resulting in non-compliance with the commitments acquired due to the lack of institutionality, lack of political will and, above all, everything, due to the limited availability of resources of each State for its optimal execution.

It should be emphasized that compliance with the agreements reached at the global, regional and local levels on environmental conservation, to the extent that they are being fulfilled, have not created the climate resilience that the world needs. Therefore, the challenge for the region persists and efforts are focused on moving towards more resilient societies, due to its high degree of vulnerability to natural disasters, events that are aggravated as a consequence of climate change, and its impact represents a burden additional, mainly for those countries characterized by high levels of indebtedness that have limited the budget allocation towards prevention, mitigation and post-disaster reconstruction, to the detriment of investments in other key sectors for sustainable development.

The last conventional conflicts that humanity has experienced since the World War II, going through wars like the Six Days or the Vietnam and culminating in the Cold War, have configured a scenario that by 2030 is completely atypical in terms of traditional threats, which are definitely no longer presented under the image of a State trying to impose its will and using for such effect the

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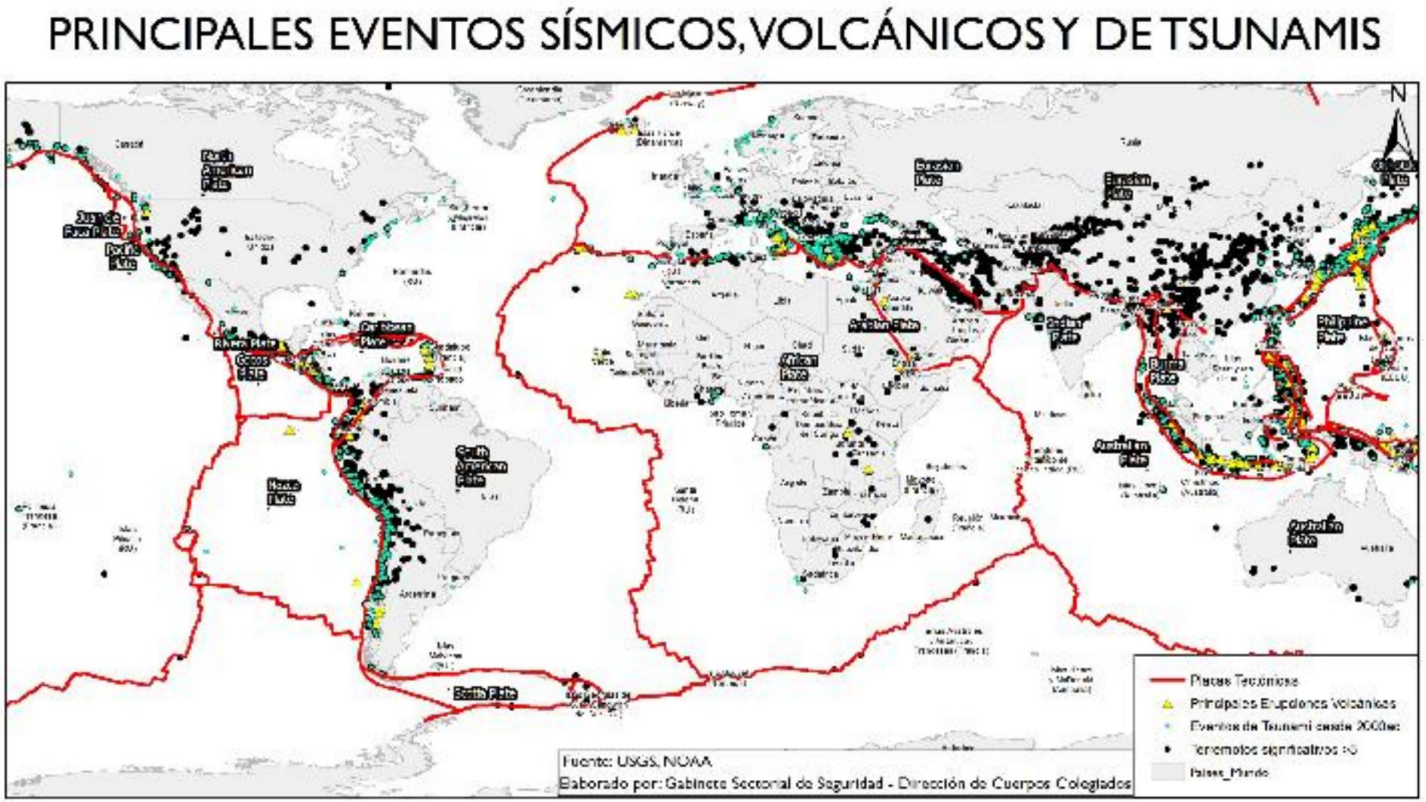

Figure 10. Main seismic, volcanic and global events Source:
USGS, NOAA
Prepared by: Sectorial Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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capabilities of its Armed Forces, according to the model proposed by the great Prussian military thinker (Clausewitz, 1832)21 when he said: “War is not simply a political act, but a true political instrument, a continuation of political relations, a managing them with other means”.

On the contrary, since most of the border conflicts between States have been settled, the threats have mutated and take on asymmetric forms such as drug trafficking, transnational organized crime or terrorism22; The latter is definitely positioned as the threat to which the efforts of all countries are directed, which seek to eradicate or at least neutralize its negative sphere of influence, which is generated mainly from Middle Eastern countries such as Syria, Iraq or Afghanistan and which is influenced by ethnic, political and, above all, religious factors. This radicalized terrorism seeks to attack targets in certain European countries, but despite that it continues to be focused on identifying and taking advantage of vulnerabilities in the United States, whose Armed Forces prevail as the first military power.

21 Carl Philipp Gottlieb von Clausewitz, Prussian soldier (1780-1831), known mainly for having developed the treatise entitled *"On War"*

22 The Royal Spanish Academy defines terrorism as: "Criminal action by organized gangs, which, repeatedly and usually indiscriminately, seeks to create social alarm for political purposes."

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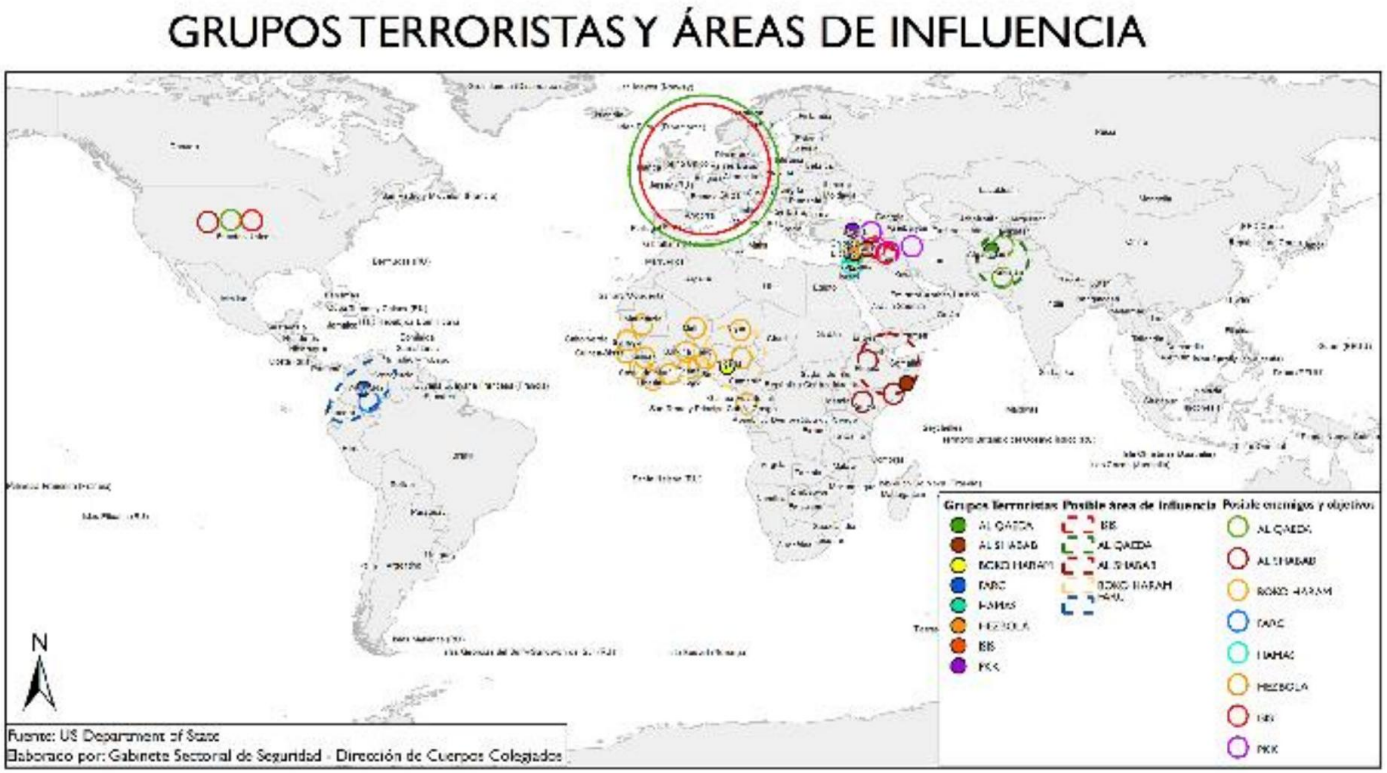

Figure 11. Terrorist groups and areas of influence
Source: US Department of State
Prepared by: Gabinete Sectorial de Seguridad–Dirección de Cuerpos Collegiados (2018)

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Figure 12. Axes of military technological development
Source: (Sanjurjo, 2013)
Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies (2018)

In the field of military technology, significant changes are evident that were already foreseen in the previous ten years, and are aligned with three fundamental axes: communications, mobility and the automation of weapons systems, which configures a scenario characterized by : first, digital communication networks and connectivity that are used in real time and in the environment of a digital battlefield aligned with cyber warfare; second, combat spaces that are traversed using vehicles that use more efficient fuel systems and modern energy storage systems, combined with the use of stronger and lighter materials; and third, robotization and

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Automation is widespread in most weapons systems and human-machine interfaces are becoming more important together with artificial intelligence and computer systems that allow simulations to be carried out more and more closely to reality. All this technology will force the Armed Forces to function in an unstable and confusing environment.

5.2. Regional

Economic integration has been and will be the main axis of international policy in Latin America, since “[…] it is a strategy aimed at strengthening economic development, the accumulation of power resources or both; the first interpretation from the perspective of developmentalism-cepalism; the second from the realist theory of international relations” (Meza, 2008).
Likewise, the idea of regional integration recognizes its articulation to the geostrategic interests of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, as referents, competition and cooperation. In this logic, the international environment will undergo radical changes, since the political conditions have undergone a substantive change "due to the very nature of both state and governmental actors", all this added to one more element that is the incidence of the area of influence of the United States.

However, all regional integration efforts have been overshadowed by the following causes:

1. The political instability of the region.
2. The various connotations of the field of security and national defense existing in the region.
3. Mistrust between the various States, due to the fact that certain issues from the past still persist.
4. It has not been objectively identified what are and will be the risk factors and common threats to face in the region.
5. The strategies, roles and specific activities to be fulfilled have not been defined.

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In this regard, international operations and actions in the face of natural catastrophes must configure a regional proposal.

In relation to the economy, the region continues to be seen as a producer of raw materials, which is why it is evident that these countries need to move towards a more active international insertion that favors industrial policy, diversification, trade facilitation and intraregional integration. Hence the importance of establishing organizations and specific agreements in the region aimed at promoting exchanges between countries such as: the Pacific Alliance, CAN, Mercosur, Caricom, and with other regions (Trans-Pacific Economic Cooperation Agreement, Agreement on Trade in Services).

Regarding employment in Latin America, many of the economies have salary costs that are too high to compete with countries that have cheap labor and cannot compete with developed countries at the top of the value chain.

The reality of Latin America has been characterized by an intrinsic weakness of its States, marked by the spread and "socialization" of illegal activity that in turn becomes the main option of the less favored population, to generate income and satisfaction of the needs. In this sense, structural corruption and the inefficient administration of the scarce resources suffered by the countries of the region reduce the response capacity of governments to improve the living conditions of the people, at the same time that it stimulates instability and political volatility. , as well as the reduction of the “production possibilities frontier” and “opportunity cost”23.

Under this logic, the possibility arises that structural reforms are required to diversify its productive matrix, bet on innovation, as well as better productivity standards and good quality jobs, more linked to knowledge and development of individual and group skills. and corporate. The following years there is the possibility that the indicators

23 Samuelson/Nordhaus (2000) sixth edition.

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Unemployment and underemployment increase due to the arrival of more technology in the industry led to automation, but these can also be generators of employment diversification, generating other opportunities.

Poverty in the region decreased from 48% to less than 30% in the last decade, however, inequality denotes high growth since the income of the richest 10% of the population is 14 times higher than that of the 40th. % of the poorest (Unesco, 2016). By 2030, although the trends establish that these indicators may continue to decline, it is important to mention that the political line and the irruption of new governments in the region may change this logic depending on the policies adopted by the countries.

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Table 2. GDP growth forecast for Latin American countries

change, unless otherwise indicated)						
	2015	2016	2017e	2018p	2019p	2020p
GDP at market prices (USD 2010)						
Argentina	2.6	-2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
belize	2.9	-0.8	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.7
bolivian	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3
Brazil	-3.5	-3.5	1.0	2.0	23	2.5
Chili	23	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.8
Colombia	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.4
Costa Rica	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Ecuador	0.2	-1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0
The Savior	23	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
Grenade	6.2	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
Guatemala	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
guyana	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Haiti	1,2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Honduras	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5
Jamaica	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
Mexico	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6
Nicaragua	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Panama	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Paraguayan	3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Peru	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.8	3.8	4.0
Dominican Republic	7	6.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
St. Lucia	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
Surinam	-2.7	-5.1	0.0	2.2	1,2	1,2
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.6	-5.4	-3.2	1.9	2.2	1.6
Uruguay	0.4	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. Of	-8.2	-11.9	0.6	4.2	0.9	

Source: (World Bank, 2018). e = estimate; p= prognosis

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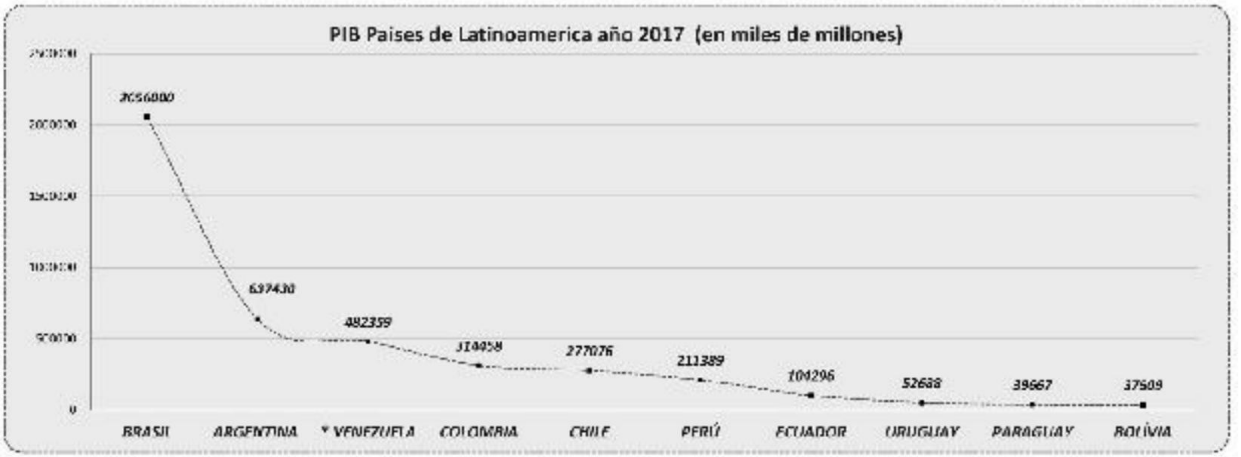

Figure 13. GDP of Latin American countries year (2017)
Source: World Bank

Regarding technology, in the Latin American region, Brazil is viewed as the main generator of its own technology in industrial and defense terms.
Its nuclear energy generation capacity has been firmly positioned in the context of the continent and is capable of generating greater autarky24 in the face of the technological dependence that other countries maintain in their environment.

Regarding the environmental scenario, according to the second annual report on regional progress and challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Development Sustainable in Latin America and the Caribbean, the high level of urbanization reaches almost 83%, this means that cities emerge as strategic spaces and

24 According to the Royal Spanish Academy, autarky is understood as self-sufficiency or as the policy of a State trying to be self-sufficient

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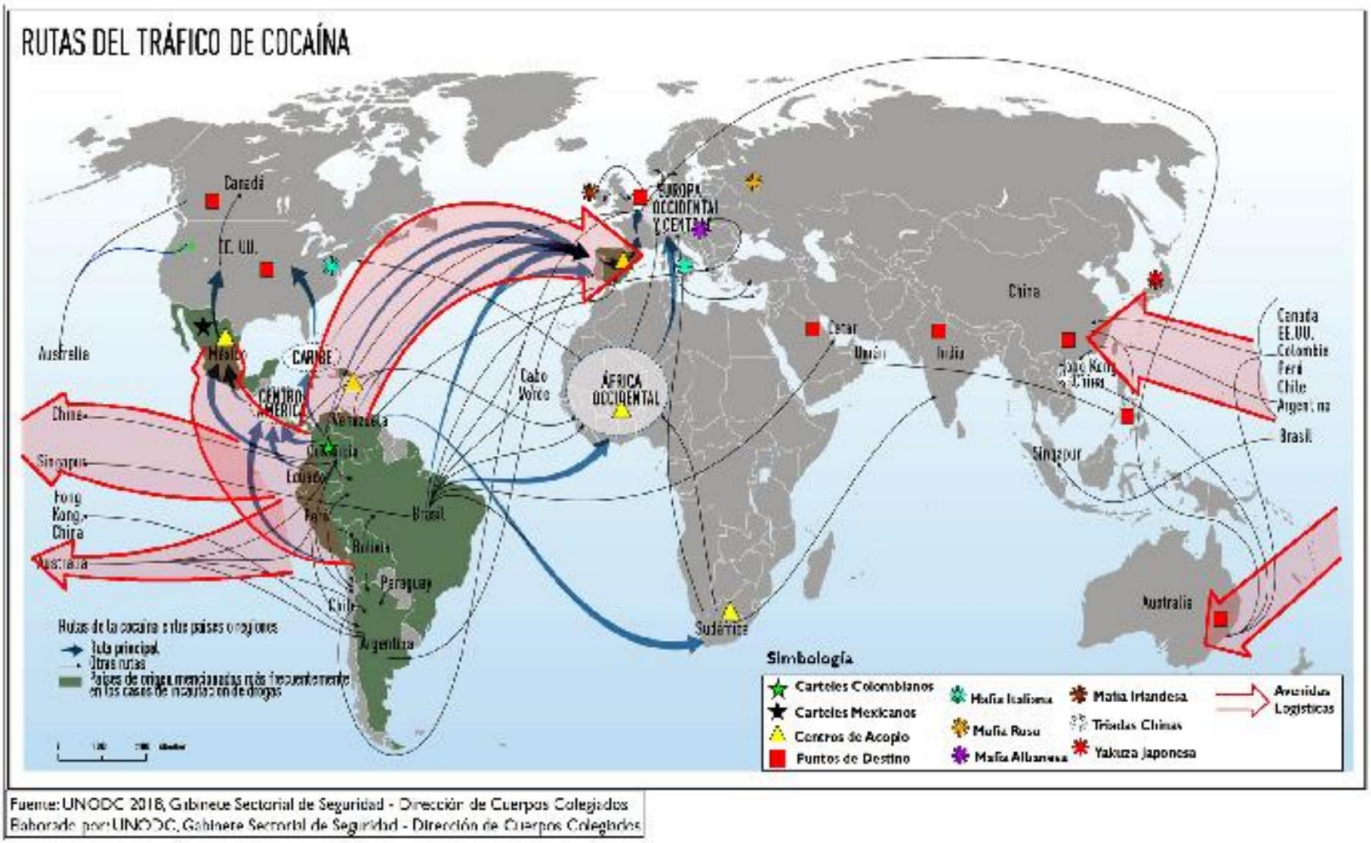

Figure 14. Cocaine trafficking (routes and avenues)
Source: UNODC 2018/Directorate of Collegiate Bodies
Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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priorities to promote sustainable and resilient development with the contribution of multiple actors. Therefore, by 2030 worldwide, cities will concentrate an increasingly large percentage of the population, which are responsible for most of the energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The energy transition towards the use of renewable and clean sources represents an opportunity for sustainability and for the growth of productive sectors, added to the incorporation of technological progress and the change of the energy matrix related to urban mobility.

In terms of security, by 2030 the countries of the region will seek to avoid critical situations and strengthen their struggle, as a bloc, not only to face possible external threats to the region, but also to resolve the increasingly growing internal conflict and possible governance crises that might arise.

In the context of asymmetric threats, organized crime and mainly drug trafficking continue to operate in the regional environment of countries historically considered to be producers of narcotic substances and which are mostly located in Latin America and the Caribbean; The threat of narcotic substance smuggling continues to take advantage of its transnational characteristic25 and crosses from one country to another, evading the justice systems and law enforcement of each of the States, since they do not present a clearly defined front and also encourage the appearance of related crimes, such as trafficking in arms, ammunition, explosives, chemical precursors, murders, kidnappings or extortion, among others.

Which allows us to conclude, as is obvious, that the role of the Armed Forces, although it has not changed in essence, has focused or redirected towards tasks that seek to decisively support States in achieving their objectives, not just defense. and security, but also development.

25 Transnational organized crime […] is an illicit business that transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical borders and knows no borders or rules (UNODC, 2019)

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The regional concept of security26, for its part, remains one of the objectives that has not been able to be achieved, since in Latin America and the Caribbean it has not been possible to configure a security bloc that allows the States of the region to obtain cooperation. mutual and collectively face asymmetric threats, since even organizations such as the UN or NATO have not fulfilled the role with which they were conceptualized and created, so they seek to adapt their structures to try to achieve their objectives (Izquierdo, 2018). . In this context, Ecuador has not been able to consolidate itself from a clear articulation to a regional bloc, therefore, the dynamics of the conception of security and defense is governed by international agreements that leverage a criterion of cooperation on issues related to interests. of the State; and its relationship with the United States, beyond political moments, will always be present and will motivate the relationship to improve the results proposed in security and defense planning against latent and potential threats, domestic and international ÿintermestic27ÿ.

Finally, in this context, it is important to point out that the most concrete project to establish a regional bloc was led by Brazil with the creation of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), which in the words of (Mizrahi, 2018) was:

> “Founded in 2008, when the “turn to the left” in Latin America was beginning to consolidate ÿled by Lula da Silva in Brazil and Hugo Chávez in Venezuelaÿ, **the Union of South American Nations had ambitious objectives, such as the creation of a regional citizenship .**
> To escape the historic influence of the United States, many of the new governments agreed to make it the main continental bloc, de-powering the Organization of American States (OAS). […]
> However, it was enough for the political sign of some governments to change and for the expansive economic cycle to end for the organization to enter into crisis. The paralysis is such that he has been headless since January 31, 2017, when the Colombian Ernesto Samper concluded his term as Secretary General. Despite various attempts, the members fail to agree on a successor.”

26 See Millennium Project (2010-2011).
27 See: Gabriel de Pieri, V: 2011

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Faced with this regional reality, six of the twelve member states declared their willingness to leave Unasur and thereby established a clear precedent that strengthened the idea of definitively dissolving this regional body.

From this point of view, it can be seen that in the immediate future a new trend model could be consolidated that would show the willingness of the countries of the region to align themselves with the vision proposed by Chile and Colombia, which propose the creation of a new coordination body. South American which would be called Prosur28.

5.3. Local

The paradigm of new actors and old political practices has apparently been the reality of the past and present in Ecuador. Three fundamental axes have shaped the country's political activity: first, partisan interests fueled by irrationality and inability to promote good practices in public policy and guarantee of rights; second, the high degree of corruption that borders on systemic29; and third, individualism and intolerance motivated by different ideologies; elements that, if contextualized in the concept of the "integral", left as a conjunctural effect a trace of weak state structures, political mistrust, legal insecurity, social division; prospective utopias and dystopias in the immediate future, with few expectations of reversing this scenario, since a policy has not yet been achieved that achieves the necessary strategic anticipation (strategic thinking and reflection), strategic appropriation (strategic will-determination, continuity and firmness of purposes), based on the will of the people and strategic action (effective actions put into practice) with a multidimensional vision.

Ecuador bases its economy on the production of raw materials and basically oil, where any decrease in its price can affect it.

28 Refer to: https://actaulidad.rt.com/actualidad/302254-prosur-organismo-regional-sudamerica-eeuu 29 Carl Von Bertanlafy “Theory of Organizational Systems”.

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seriously. Since 2017, the price of a barrel of oil has recovered, having a value close to USD 70 by 2018 and its price is expected to increase until 2030, even in an optimistic scenario, reaching USD 180, according to Wood. Mackenzie (UPME, 2016).

If this trend continues, we can say in general terms that the Ecuadorian economy will benefit from the entry of these currencies into its economy and, in turn, will generate growth.

The global, regional and local economic situation is presented in a complex way, since it shows many edges and different factors to take into account for the preparation of an adequate analysis in economic policy.
Despite this, we see a tendency for States to organize in agreements or structures that seek economic benefits for their products or services, this in turn involves greater competition and therefore greater technological development and innovation to face a global market.

In the social sphere, corruption has widely affected the Latin American region, and Ecuador has not been the exception. In this framework, the country, although it maintained political stability in the last decade, presents several cases of corruption within the State that are relevant, which have caused substantial losses for the country. Faced with this reality, Ecuador seeks at all times to strengthen legislation that allows it to deal with the phenomenon of corruption and at the same time it will use control agencies in order not only to sanction those who have sought to increase their private assets, but also to achieve the recovery of all economic items that have affected the state coffers.

Regarding technological development, Ecuador has not undergone a significant change as a generator of its own technology and rather shows an increase in its dependence on foreign technologies, mainly in the field of communications, computing and automation. Universities have given a greater boost to careers such as Biotechnology and Mechatronics, which allows the country to move from a technological situation

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incipient to a situation of basic technological generation with a tendency to increase, but at a slow pace. Therefore, it is expected that Ecuador will continue to maintain a marked dependence on foreign technology, since it fails to articulate the national industry with the knowledge generated from the Academy.

In Ecuador by 2030, the environment is affected by extractivist human activities, such as illegal mining, using highly polluting chemicals, which negatively impact biodiversity, in order to sustain the economy; At the same time, the indiscriminate felling of trees and the contamination of water sources continue to put the survival of many species at risk, leading to social conflicts, both over land and water, which are justified by considering important projects for the national development and that are characterized by corruption. The communities, for their part, demand their rights through mobilization and social protest.

Finally, the public security and defense policy, at the present date, seeks to turn around the strategic political conception oriented to the optimization of State resources, essentially of the security organs –Armed Forces, National Police–. For this purpose, it is a *sine qua non* condition to have a legal framework that guarantees the effective use of units at different levels, and in different dimensions (land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace); every time that the action of the threats arises from the complexity, its techniques and tactics supported by criminal networks, with a multidimensional character; and, that because there is no exact territorial delimitation that discriminates between the internal and the external, the capacities and competences of said bodies will be forced to be redefined.

For this reason, the country will challenge the following premises:

First, face the need to correctly articulate all its institutions through regulations that establish roles based on the

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nature of each system, seeking or ensuring that there are no dark areas or overlapping responsibilities.
Second, rationalize the budget for the maintenance, development, and strengthening of the strategic and essential capacities of each security agency involved, wisely visualizing the country's economic reality and priority requirements.

Third, materialize a holistic planning, committed to the fulfillment of the permanent constitutional objectives, with a joint approach in the sense that the intervention of each system and subsystem intervenes with opportunity, synchronization and effectiveness, with the purpose of reducing, neutralizing or eliminating the / the / the threats and risk factors to society and the State.

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6.Objectives and strategies

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Table 3. Objectives, strategies and strategic actions of the PNSI 2019-2030 and its specific plans

OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY PLAN 2019-2030			
Institution	**Goals**	**Strategies**	**Actions**
Comprehensive National Security Plan	33	99	148
National Risk Management Service and emergencies	7	16	55
Ministry of Interior	7	fifteen	60
Ministry of National Defense	3	7	eleven
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	12	53	0
Strategic Intelligence Center	4	8	22

Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

Figure 15. Objectives, strategies and strategic actions of the PNSI 2019-2030 Prepared by: Sectorial Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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Figure 16. Objectives, strategies and strategic actions of the specific plans Prepared by: Sectoral Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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Table 4. PNSI objectives and strategies

Objetivas generales PNSI
Objetivo general N°. 1. [illegible]
Objetivo general N°. 2. [illegible]
Objetivo general N°. 3. Garantizar la seguridad ciudadana previniendo y controlando la delincuencia, minería ilegal, el crimen organizado y la trazabilidad de drogas ilícitas para consolidar la convivencia pacífica.
Objetivo general N°. 4 Mantener el orden público en todo el territorio nacional; enmarcados en el respeto a los los derechos humanos frente a las alteraciones internas producto de las actividades sociales, políticas, económicas, desastres naturales y emergencias para garantizar el normal desarrollo de las actividades de la sociedad y el Estado.
Objetivo general N°. 5. Generar y proporcionar Inteligencia Estratégica sobre las amenazas y factores de riesgo latentes y potenciales para la defensa y seguridad pública del Estado que permitan la toma de decisiones a nivel político estratégico.
Objetivo general N°. 6. [illegible] marco de sus competencias.
Objetivo general N°. 7. [illegible]
Objetivo general N°. 8. Enfrentar de manera sinérgica los riesgos naturales en el territorio nacional, mediante la implementación de procesos integrales prospectivos, correctivos y reactivos para mitigar los efectos y proteger los intereses vitales en este ámbito.
Objetivo general N°. 9. [illegible] población y el Estado.
Objetivo general N°. 10 Garantizar la seguridad en el marco de las relaciones exteriores mediante políticas pertinentes en el ámbito de defensa, seguridad pública y gestión de riesgos para fortalecer las estrategias institucionales.
Objetivo general N°. 11 Insertar al Ecuador en temas de seguridad en el ámbito internacional a través de la gestión de mecanismos internacionales tendientes a apoyar el logro de los objetivos estratégicos de seguridad en el país.
Objetivo general N°. 12. [illegible]

Prepared by: Sectoral Security Cabinet - Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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Estrategias generales del PNSI
Estrategia general N°. 1. Ejecutar acciones estratégicas orientadas a la disuasión y defensa en todo el territorio nacional.
Estrategia general N°. 2. Mantener la integridad [illegible] del Estado.
Estrategia general N°. 3. Materializar una estructura con capacidades estratégicas.
Estrategia general N°. 4. Cooperar y apoyar desde la defensa a fin de contribuir en la configuración de las estrategias de seguridad pública y gestión de riesgos.
Estrategia general N°. 5. Ejecutar acciones estratégicas en el ámbito de la Seguridad Ciudadana, orientadas a la protección de la sociedad y el medio ambiente, frente a las amenazas y preocupaciones internas.
Estrategia general N°. 6. Ejecutar acciones estratégicas en el ámbito interno orientadas a controlar las alteraciones al orden público, la protección de la sociedad y el medio ambiente frente a las amenazas y preocupaciones relacionadas a mantener la normalidad de las actividades del Estado y la sociedad.
Estrategia general N°. 7. Identificar las amenazas y factores de riesgo a la seguridad y sus ámbitos mediante acciones de inteligencia para definir vulnerabilidades, debilidades que motivan las acciones estratégicas de los órganos de seguridad.
Estrategia general N°. 8. Desarrollar apreciaciones estratégicas decisivas en los ámbitos de seguridad enfocadas a las amenazas identificadas, dimensionando sus áreas de influencia, objetivos de interés y las operaciones a realizar, con el fin de motivar el desarrollo de estrategias en el ámbito de la seguridad.
Estrategia general N°. 9. Realizar acciones estratégicas de contrainteligencia, mediante planificación sistémica del Sistema Nacional de Inteligencia para garantizar la protección de la información y toma de decisiones institucionales y del Estado.
Estrategia general N°. 10. Realizar ejercicios locales, nacionales, regionales e internacionales permanentes en los diferentes niveles de gobierno; mediante el involucramiento de la sociedad, el sector privado y el sector público.
Estrategia general N°. 11. Generar mecanismos para el fortalecimiento de la gobernanza de riesgos con los actores del sistema nacional descentralizado de gestión de riesgos.
Estrategia general N°. 12. Evaluar la gestión de riesgos y respuesta sistémica frente a desastres naturales, que permitan la mejora continua de normativas y acciones estratégicas del sistema de gestión de riesgos.
Estrategia general N°. 13. Promover y posicionar mecanismos, alianzas estratégicas e instrumentos internacionales a nivel local, regional y mundial que apalanquen las estrategias de los ámbitos de la seguridad.
Estrategia general N°. 14. Impulsar a nivel local, regional y mundial mecanismos que propendan al fortalecimiento y respeto a los derechos humanos y de la naturaleza.

Note: Annex B: Matrix of objectives, strategies and specific strategic actions.

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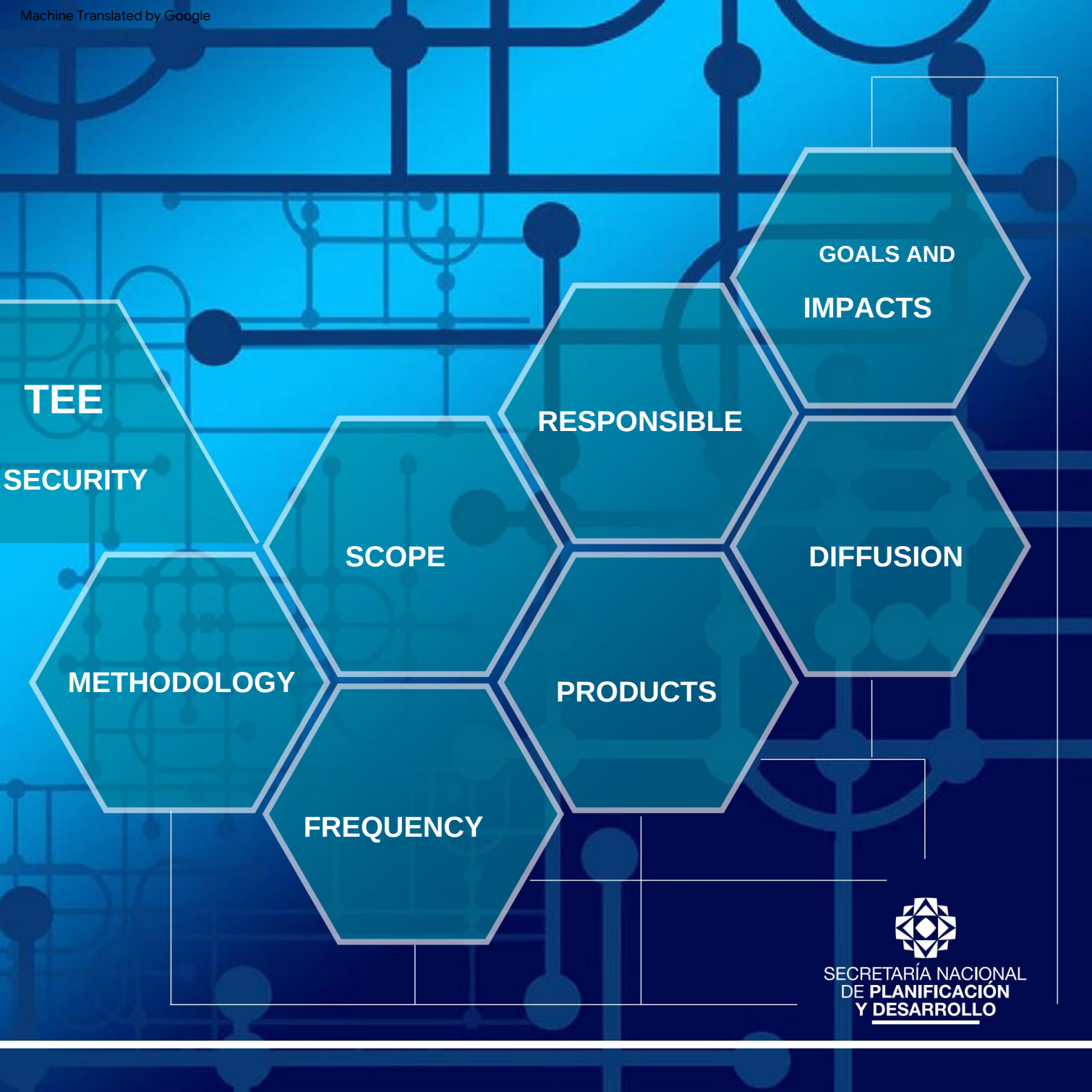

SECRETARÍA NACIONAL
DE **PLANIFICACIÓN**
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7.Monitoring and evaluation

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7.1. Objective of monitoring and evaluation

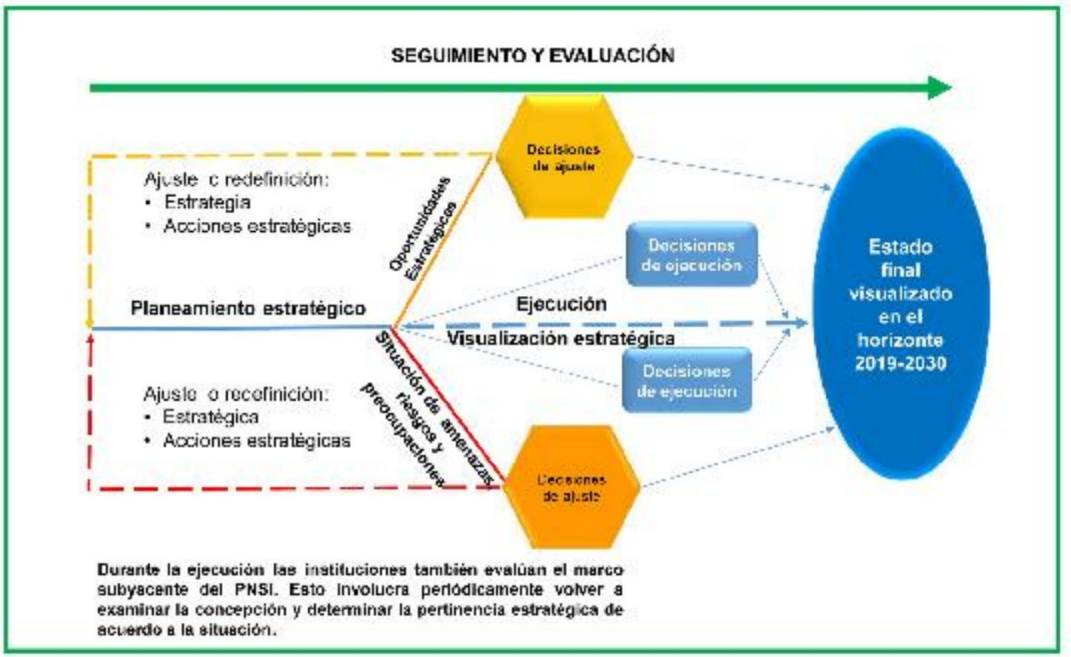

Figure 17. Follow-up and evaluation

Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

With the purpose of measuring the progress, effects and repercussions of public policy in the field of comprehensive security – National Comprehensive Security Plan (PNSI) – within the framework of its objectives, strategies and strategic actions; The responsible entity – Security Sectoral Cabinet – will articulate the full members, with the technical support of the State instances and will define the useful tools that allow compliance with the methodological phase of monitoring and evaluation, aimed at impact and results.

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This phase will make it possible to exercise continuous control of the implementation process of the National Comprehensive Security Plan, guarantee adequate and timely decision-making to achieve its objectives, the efficiency of continuous planning processes, optimization of resources and compliance with the proposed purposes against the activities of threats, risks and concerns, based on the information developed for the planned horizon.

7.2. Definition and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation phase

As previously highlighted, the definition and implementation that the way to approach monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the entity responsible for the plan, having the Minister of National Defense as coordinator, who will ensure compliance with this process.

This phase will be carried out in stages, after the plan has been approved, according to the following scheme:

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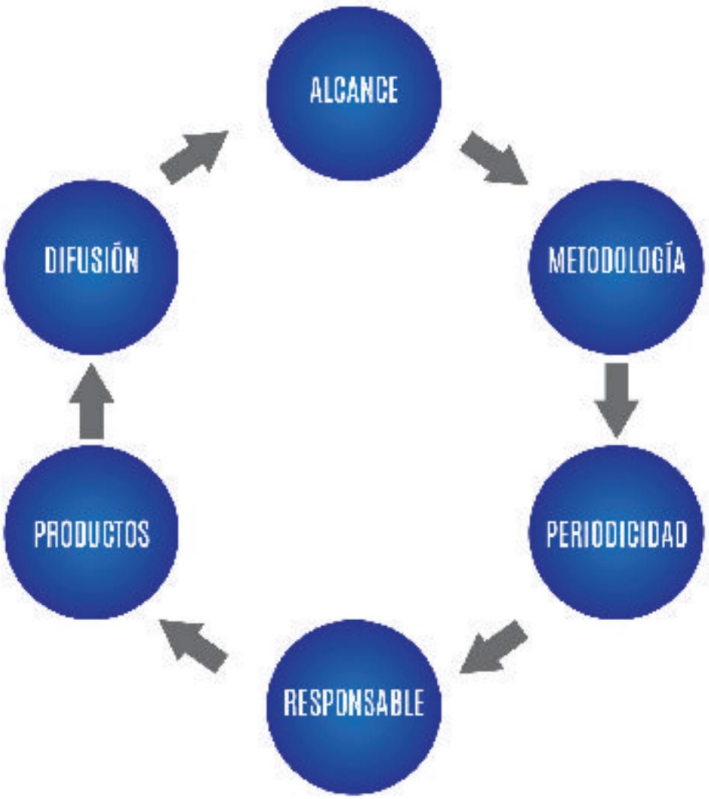

Figure 18. Follow-up and evaluation stages
Source: Senplades
Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

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7.3. Scope

The entity responsible for the PNSI will monitor and evaluate the impact and result indicators, visualized on the situation of threats, risks and concerns that affect the security of society, the State and the environment, results that are subject to monitoring. and permanently evaluated, causing the synergy of flexible processes for decision-making on strategic readjustment, readjustment of execution and reaching the desired final state.

Once the scope is defined, the levels are identified:

Table 5. Monitoring and evaluation

MONITORING AND EVALUATION TO PLANNING STRATEGIC	MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPACTS	MONITORING AND EVALUATION TO THE RESULTS
☐ Strategies	☐ Impact on society	☐ Desired end state for society
☐ Actions and strategies	☐ Impact on State	☐ environment state
☐ Cooperation and support actions	☐ Environmental impact	☐ Situation of threats, risks and concerns

Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

7.4. Methodology

The entity responsible for the PNSI will define the method and technique that it will use for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation processes according to the relevance and nature of the plan or related plans,

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seeking to identify, detail and determine these processes and inputs usable for the purpose, based on the current and future situation.

7.5. Periodicity

The PNSI, according to the value chain, established that the follow-up will be carried out on the strategic actions quarterly and the evaluation of the strategy/s annually. Supported these two processes in the collection of information and products from the instances of the full members of the Security Sectoral Cabinet in the field of its competence. In the same way, the follow-up and evaluation of the impacts that are being achieved in the social sphere, in the State, the environment and on threats are projected; while the monitoring and evaluation of results is oriented in the configuration of the visualized situation –desired final state– in the planning horizon; information that contributes to the respective analyzes to make execution adjustment decisions – there is no significant variation–, strategic adjustment –minimum variation– or strategic adjustment and redefinition –replanning, significant variation–.

It is important to point out that this does not imply static processes, but that the same dynamics may generate a reconsideration of the periodicity in special or specific situations. Emphasizing that although the vision of periodicity for monitoring and evaluation of strategic planning in terms of impacts and results is defined.

The process can determine changes in response to the real problem in the time or planning horizon 2019-2030, supported by the identification of alerts and critical nodes that motivate redefinitions of strategies and/or strategic actions that can arise from two variables: the first , an unforeseen opportunity that allows exploiting the weaknesses or vulnerabilities that the threat(s) present and can be exploited; and, the second, an unforeseen complexity that is the product of the actions of

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security threats or challenges and therefore require a significant modification in planning to maintain or regain the initiative and strategic advantage gained over the threat(s).

7.6. Responsible

The Security Sectoral Cabinet and the full members from the scope of its competence are the instance that will articulate, and the unit responsible for coordinating the monitoring and evaluation process; information management; and approval of impact and result indicators that allow reaching the desired final state by the year 2030.

It is important to take into account that the team designated for this process will intervene at different times and in all areas of defense, public security and risk management, developing impartial and objective products that allow feedback on strategies and strategic actions within the framework of the plan. .

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Table 6. Phases of monitoring and evaluation

PHASE	Responsible	Task
During the planning of the PNSI.	Full Members	• Prepare and approve the PEE. • Define the impact indicators and results.
	Corps Directorate collegiate	• Prepare the PNSI and define the impact and result indicators. • Approve
	Sector Cabinet	the PNSI. • Validate
	Senplades	the alignment of the PNSI to the PND • Support the construction of impact indicators and results. •Analysis of
During the execution of the PNSI.	Sector Cabinet	strategies and strategic actions and redefinition. •Monitoring and
	Full Members	evaluation of PEE.
	Corps Directorate collegiate	•Follow-up evaluation to the PNSI.
After the fulfillment of this planning horizon.	Sector Cabinet	•Prospective analysis.
	Full Members	•Definition of the new horizon.
	Corps Directorate collegiate	•Update of the PNSI for the following period.
	Senplades	• Validate the alignment of the plans to the PND.

Prepared by: Sector Security Cabinet-Directorate of Collegiate Bodies

7.7. Product

The Ministry of Defense, as articulator and supported by the monitoring and evaluation process, will develop and present to the respective instances the products resulting from this process, the content of each one, the periodicity and the source of information.

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Considering the scope and scope of monitoring and evaluation, the products resulting from these processes will contain, among other things, the following:

• Analysis of the trend of the indicators; •
Percentage of progress in the fulfillment of the strategy(ies) contained in the of the plan, annually;
• Percentage of progress in the fulfillment of the strategic actions contained in the case of the plan, periodically;
• Analysis of the possible causes of minor variations to the plan; •
Identification of alerts against possible strategic variations for decision making. adjustment decisions;
• Control of achievement of strategic objectives, decisive points, transitions and risks; •
Contrast of the initial situation with projected situations; • Analysis of the possibilities of the threats, risks and concerns raised; • Orientation of intelligence efforts;
• Comparison between the state reached and the desired final state.

7.8. Diffusion

Monitoring and evaluation will include the definition of the means and political spaces – Strategic Cabinet, Security Sectoral Cabinet– through which the results of the monitoring and evaluation process will be made known, in a clear and transparent manner, so that promote accountability and feedback on public policy.

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8. Glossary of acronyms

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Acronym	Meaning
unhcr	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ademic	Joint Military Defense Academy
ADRA	Adventist Agency for Development and Relief Resources
AECA	Strategic Agenda for Amazon Cooperation 2019-2030
aecid	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
GATS	Agreement on Trade in Services
aladi	Latin American Integration Association
SUNRISE	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America
love me	Association of Municipalities of Ecuador
PREV	National transit agency
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum
art.	Article
HANDLE	Latin America and Africa
asean	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BLADE	Latin America and Arab Countries
NOTICES	Automated Voice Biometric Identification System
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
BIR	Rapid Intervention Brigades
BNF	National Development Bank
brics	Group Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
CAI	Center for Adolescent Offenders
DOG	Andean Community
caricom	Caribbean community

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cazalac	Water Center for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean
CC.FF.AA.	Joint Command of the Armed Forces
CDMB	Environment for People Corporation
CDP	Provisional Detention Center
CDS	South American Defense Council
celac	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
cellade	Latin American and Caribbean Center for Demography
cendesmi	National Demining Center of Ecuador
cenper	Remote Sensing Training Center
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CES	Higher Education Council
CGR	Risk Management Committee
INC	Central Intelligence Agency
CIES	Strategic Intelligence Center
cifta	Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Others
cygma	Mining and Environmental Geological Information Center
Ciifen	International Center for Research on the El Niño Phenomenon
clac	Latin American Civil Aviation Commission
Clepce	Committee on the Outer Limit of the Ecuadorian Continental Shelf
clirsen	Center for Integrated Surveys of Natural Resources by Remote sensing
CNAT	National Tsunami Warning Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Committee (National)
EOC	Emergency Operations Committees (Provincial, Cantonal, and Parish)

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Coscop	Organic Code of Citizen Security and Order Entities Public
COIP	Comprehensive Criminal Organic Code
comaco	Joint Command of Armed Forces
Combifron	Binational Border Commission
conadis	National Council for Disability Equality
conagopare	National Council of Rural Parochial Governments of Ecuador
conasif	National Committee for Comprehensive Border Security
congope	Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador
conQuito	Metropolitan Agency for Economic Promotion
CONSE	National Committee for Energy Sovereignty
agree	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
coat	Organic Code of Territorial Planning, Autonomies and Decentralization
Coplafip	Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance Council of
cosepe	Public Security and of the State Permanent
CPPS	Commission of the South Pacific.
cptpp	Trans-Pacific Economic Cooperation Agreement
BELIEVE	Constitution of Montecristi/Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador 2008
CRS	Social Rehabilitation Centers
CSS	South-South Cooperation
CTR	Triangular Cooperation
DAC	Civil Aviation Directorate
DGI	Police Intelligence Subsystem-General Directorate of Intelligence of the National Police
DD.HH.	human rights
Devif	Domestic Violence Department

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IHL	International human right
Dinapen	National Directorate of Police Specialized in Children and Adolescents.
dinardap	National Directorate of Public Data Registration
Dinased	National Directorate of Crimes against Life, Violent Deaths, Disappearances, Extortion and Kidnapping
dichotomy	Department of Disaster Preparedness Program Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Commission
Dyrnea	National Directorate of Aquatic Spaces
DOT	Transnational Organized Crime
DREF	Emergency Fund for Disaster Relief
THREW OUT	Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Comission
USA	United States of America
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ENOS	El Niño Event and Southern Oscillation
RPE	Early Response Teams
USAR Teams	Search and Rescue Teams
erfen	National Committee for the Regional Study of the El Niño Phenomenon
E-sigef	Financial Management System
Esigpen	Prison Management System
espol	Polytechnic School of the Coast
study	South American Defense School
FAE	Ecuadorian Air Force
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Agriculture
Armed Forces	Armed forces
FF.EE.	Special Forces

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FGE	State Attorney General's Office
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
skinny	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
IMF	International Monetary Fund
fob	Free On Board, "Free on board, agreed port of loading"
G2	Military Intelligence Subsystem-Intelligence Directorate of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces
GAD	Decentralized Autonomous Government
GAO	Organized Armed Groups
GIR	Intervention and Rescue Group
GPR	Government by Results
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSS	Security Sector Cabinet
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic, Chemical, Toxicology Identification System, Forensic Anthropology
HDI	Human Development Index
IESS	Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Rioja
igepn	Geophysical Institute of the National Polytechnic School
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
inamhi	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Census
inigemm	National Institute of Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Research
inocar	Oceanographic Institute of the Navy
irena	International Renewable Energy Agency
issfa	Institute of Social Security of the Armed Forces
isspol	Institute of Social Security of the National Police lesbians, gays,
lgbti	bisexuals and transgender and intersex

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LSPE	Public and State Security Law
MAE	Ministry of Environment of Ecuador
Magap	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries
MAH	Hyogo Framework for Action
MDI	Ministry of Interior
mercosur	Southern Common Market
Midena	Ministry of National Defense
Miduvi	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MIES	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion
mintel	Ministry of Telecommunications and the Information Society
Minustah	Peace Missions Humanitarian Assistance
Mipro	Ministry of Industry and Productivity
Mremh	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
MSP	Ministry of Public Health
ICT	new information and communication technologies
oacdh	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human rights
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs-Nations united
ODNA	Observatory for the Rights of Children and Adolescents
OAS	Organization of American States
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IGO	Intergovernmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
WTO	World Trade Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization

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WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
Onudd	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPS	Pan American Health Organization
ACTO	Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty
PACC	Climate Change Adaptation Project
POI	Internally Displaced Persons
PDN	National Defense Policy
PDyOT	Development Plans and Land Management
EAP	Economically active population
PED	Specific Defense Plan
PEI	Economically Inactive Population
comb	Specific Intelligence Plan
Peremh	Specific Plan for Foreign Relations and Human Mobility
Pescop	Specific Plan for Citizen Security and Public Order
Pesif	Comprehensive Border Security Strategic Plan for the Border North
pesngre	Specific Risk and Emergency Management Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product
WFP	World Food Program-United Nations
PNBV	National Plan for Good Living
PND/PTUV	National Development Plan 2017-2021-A lifetime
PNSI	Comprehensive National Security Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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pnuma	United Nations Environment Program
PPL	People Deprived of Liberty
they preached	Disaster Prevention Project in the Andean Community
prosur	Forum for the Progress of South America
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning System
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Nuclear and Radiological
redhum	Humanitarian Information Network
Renac	National Network of Accelerographs
rengeo	National Geodesy Network
Rensig	National Network of Seismographs
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
RSI	International Sanitary Regulations
National SAT	National Integrated Early Warning System
senecyt	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
Senae	National Customs Service
senagua	National Secretariat of Water
Senain	National Intelligence Secretary
senasv	National Seismology and Volcanology Service
Senplades	National Secretary of Planning and Development
SIA-UIAD	Sub-directorate of Anti-Criminal Intelligence-Unit of Anti-Criminal Intelligence
SID	Integrated Documentation System
Simiec	Ecuadorian Immigration System
WITHOUT	National Information System
sipeip	Integrated System of Planning and Public Investment
towwire	Geocentric Reference System for the Americas
SIS-ECU 911	Integrated Security System ECU 911

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snapplai	National Comprehensive Care Service for People Deprived of Liberty and Adolescent Offenders
SNDGR	National Decentralized Risk Management System
SNDPD	National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning
BLOOD	National Risk and Emergency Management Service
SNI	National Intelligence System
SPP	Presidential Protection Service
SRI	Internal rents service
SSPE	Public and State Security System
BITs	Bilateral Investment Treaties
TIAR	Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance information
TIC	and communication technologies
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
UAFE	Financial and Economic Analysis Unit Unmanned
UAV	Aerial Vehicle Unit against Customs
UDAT	and Tax Crimes European Union.
EU	
UGR	Risk Management Units Anti-Narcotics
Uiace	Intelligence Unit with European Coordination Anti-Crime Intelligence Unit Anti-
UIAD	Narcotics Investigation Unit Intelligence, Counter-
UIAN	Intelligence and Transnational Coordination Unit
UICCT	
uidam	Crime Investigation Unit with Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Accessories
UIDM	Mining Crime Investigation Unit
UIPA	Ports and Airports Information Unit
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

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ULA	Money Laundering Unit
ulco	Unit to Fight Organized Crime
UPMA	Environmental Protection Unit
join	Anti-Kidnapping and Extortion Unit
Unasur	Union of South American Nations
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Risk Reduction disasters
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
CPU	Community Police Units
GRAPE	Customs Surveillance Unit
UVC	Community Surveillance Unit
ZIF	Border Integration Zones

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9. Glossary of terms

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Operational enlistment.- According to Fletcher and Wind, they define operational enlistment as the determination of four elements: combat materiel, represented through weapon systems; existing equipment, such as rotatable and consumable items; personnel, this includes the necessary training with the skills to develop or fulfill a mission; and, training, such as the existence of processes that allow generating skill levels in the operation of their weapons systems.

Threat.- Phenomena, elements or conditions of an anthropic nature, characterized by their capacity, motivation and intention to threaten the vital or strategic interests of the State, which constantly vary with the appearance of new actors and challenges associated with political, social, economic, environmental and structural of the State.

Military capacity.- It is the set of various factors (weapons system, infrastructure, personnel and logistical support means) established on the basis of doctrinal and operational principles and procedures, which seek to achieve a certain military effect at the strategic, operational or tactical level. to accomplish assigned missions.

Cyberdefense.- Military capacity to protect information against unauthorized access and prevent this information from being modified or manipulated, both when it is stored, when it is being processed or in transit, and against denial of access to authorized users, including measures necessary to detect, document and deal with such threats.

Triangular Cooperation.- South-South Cooperation modality in which a group of actors participate who, all of them being able to make different types of contributions (technical, financial or others), share the exercise of three roles: that of the so-called first provider and recipient (one or several developing countries, in each case), and the second provider (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral organization, or some association of them). The differential feature is determined by the role of the person primarily responsible for capacity building.

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

Convemar.- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is the most important multilateral instrument after the Charter of the United Nations and one of the most comprehensive international law in the maritime field, which is why it is considered as "The Constitution of the Oceans".
It constitutes the main international legal framework for maritime spaces.
The Convention attributes to the coastal State the rights and obligations over the different jurisdictional maritime spaces (internal waters, territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone), as well as the rules and principles that govern the use of areas beyond national jurisdiction. .
It was approved on April 30, 1982, entered into force on November 16, 1994, and Ecuador's accession took place on September 25, 2012.

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 towards a comprehensive vision of security, development and peacebuilding, in conditions of sovereignty and in harmony with all States. The defense involves all citizens, civil and military.

National defense.- National defense is a public good, 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. 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.

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Defense economics.- It is a fundamental instrument in defense planning that provides the guide and appropriate support for determining the resources necessary to meet the objectives of national security. It is based on two principles: economic principle and principle of effectiveness.

Emigrant.- It is any Ecuadorian person who moves to another State with the intention of establishing their domicile or residence temporarily or permanently in it. Any person who leaves Ecuador and is a temporary visitor in another State is excepted from this recognition.

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.

Critical infrastructure.- Set of facilities, networks, services, physical equipment and technologies, the interruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact on the safety, health and well-being of citizens or on the efficient functioning of State institutions.

Immigrant.- The foreign person who enters Ecuador with the intention of establishing their residence or domicile temporarily or permanently in Ecuadorian territory.

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.

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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 logistics.

Mutual trust 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 States.
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.

Military operations.- Actions of a strategic, operational, tactical, administrative, and instructional nature that involve all combat activities, including movement, support, attack, defense, and the necessary maneuvers to achieve the objectives of the battle. or the campaign.

Upper-middle-income country.- According to the World Bank, countries with per capita GDP of less than USD 824 are low-income; between USD 825 and 3,254 are of lower middle income; from USD 3,255 to 10,064 are middle-income countries, and those above USD 10,065 are high-income countries. According to the indicator of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita calculated according to the Atlas method by the World Bank, Ecuador has been classified as a country of upper middle income since 2010, where it had a GNI of USD 4,410. By then the range to be considered in that category was between $3,976 and $12,475. Since that year, the increasing trend of the indicator has been maintained, reaching its maximum value in 2014 with USD 6,130, and subsequently decreasing to USD 5,800, which is the value of 2016.

Person in human mobility.- The person who moves from one State to another with the intention of residing or establishing himself temporarily or permanently in it.

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Plan.- Form of action, generally written, that prescribes a set of measures to achieve a specific purpose. Ordered set of measures planned to carry out a military action, can be verbal or written.
It normally serves as the basis for the corresponding executive order or orders, for which reason it is convenient to adopt the same format as the order, to facilitate its conversion to it upon a simple indication.

Planning.- Determine what has to be done; this term covers a wide field of decisions that includes the clarification of objectives, policies, setting programs, determination of means and specific procedures. Establishment of economic programs indicating the proposed objective and the various stages to be followed, as well as the structuring of suitable organizations for this realization.

Civil-military relationship.- It is the dynamics of the relationship between a certain society, expressed (and represented) in a State, and its military instrument. This dynamic includes both the alternatives for the design and execution of the security and defense policy, as well as the relationship that the military apparatus of the State establishes with the elected representatives.

Risk.- As “internal or external condition generated by situations of natural or anthropic origin that could affect the security and defense of the State; its possibility of occurrence is uncertain”.

Internal security.- Relative degree of guarantee provided by the State to the community, within the framework of national security and in the internal sphere of the country, with the aim of nullifying or neutralizing antagonisms or pressures of any origin, form or nature, that oppose or may oppose the achievement and/or maintenance of national objectives.

Logistics Sustainment.- It is the provision of logistics, material, support and personnel services necessary to maintain operations, until the fulfillment of the mission. It seeks to guarantee the sustainability of the force

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deployed for a long time, in any area of operations.
The coordination of logistical support between the forces, the effective organization and execution of transport, and coordination with other civil and military organizations will be essential.

Smuggling of migrants.- The person who, in order to directly or indirectly obtain economic or other material benefits by any means, promotes, captures, welcomes, facilitates, induces, finances, collaborates, participates or helps illegal migration of national or foreign persons, from the territory of the Ecuadorian State to other countries or, vice versa or, facilitate their irregular stay in the country, provided that this does not constitute a more serious infraction, will be sanctioned with a custodial sentence of seven to ten years.

Trafficking in persons.- The recruitment, transportation, transfer, delivery, harboring or reception for oneself or for a third party, of one or more persons, either within the country or to or from other countries for the purpose of exploitation, constitutes a crime of trafficking. of people.

Vulnerability.- Vulnerability could be understood as weakness, fragility, insecurity and weakness, conditions that show a susceptibility to damage. Taking the above into account, strategic intelligence defines vulnerabilities of the Ecuadorian State as: elements, factors or internal conditions of the State that make it possible to generate an affectation by a risk or a threat. Vulnerability may be influenced by internal or external factors or conditions and will depend on the ability of the State to minimize or eliminate them.

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"Under the protection of the cross, be free, achieve glory and happiness"
Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo

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