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DEFENSE POLICY CHILEAN NATIONAL 2020

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INTRODUCTION

A. Presentation

B. Development, Security and Defense C. Principles of the Defense of Chile

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INTRODUCTION

A. Presentation

Chile is a country that aspires to live and develop in peace, in a secure and stable environment, with political independence, respecting and cooperating with all countries, caring for and exercising sovereignty over its territory.

To contribute to this higher objective, the National Defense Policy, in a coordinated and coherent manner with the Foreign Policy, the Security Policy and the other sectoral policies, constitutes a tool for political leadership by the Head of State. Likewise, an explicit Policy contributes to generating a better understanding and achieving the necessary confidence at an international and internal level.

This is how successive governments have understood it in recent decades, which have published or supported this Policy since 1997, considering it as part of Defense Books or Security and Defense Strategies, the latest version being the Defense Book. National of the Year 2017. Following this evolution, the Government has decided to continue advancing, this time, through a dedicated Defense Policy document.

This document collects and develops the contributions and transversal consensus achieved in recent decades in our country regarding the principles, objectives and Mission Areas of the Defense, defines the position towards new security scenarios, develops a Defense strategy, with Concepts of use of strategic Capabilities that allow to meet the objectives and defined Mission Areas. The challenges derived from this strategy allow, in turn, to guide the development of the strategic capacities that the country requires.

In this sense, the 2020 Defense Policy reaffirms and updates the foundations expressed in previous Defense Books, as well as advances in concepts and guidelines necessary for the political conduct of Defense. This is more necessary today, in an environment that demands transparency and citizen support for the Defense function, particularly

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in times when the world and our country are facing the effects of a serious pandemic and social and economic crisis.

National Defense is a function of the State and the Armed Forces (FF.AA.) constitute its fundamental axis, for which reason it is necessary to permanently ensure its institutional strengthening and modernization of its capabilities to meet the requirements demanded by the different Areas of Mission that the country has entrusted to them. This primarily includes the recruitment, education and training of professionally competent people committed to serving Chile and its compatriots.

In addition to their role in defending the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State, our Armed Forces. They carry out important missions in times of peace, in security tasks, presence and protection of interests in our territory and in contribution to the response to emergencies and natural catastrophes. They deploy an operational and logistical capacity that has allowed the civil authorities to collaborate in an efficient and timely manner in those moments in which our fellow citizens have needed it most. Proof of this has been the recent deployment of thousands of men and women tirelessly carrying out different functions in support of our fellow citizens during the global health emergency caused by COVID-19.

On the other hand, in an increasingly interdependent, globalized and complex world, National Defense plays an important role in supporting Foreign Policy through its participation in international cooperation operations, humanitarian aid and multinational exercises, among others. Likewise, the transnational nature of the current threats requires synergistic responses and a greater degree of coordination between the agencies involved, within which the Defense collaborates with its polyvalent capabilities.

It is also worth noting the role that the Armed Forces they have fulfilled and continue to develop in the improvement of living conditions and integration of isolated areas or in which the presence of other State agencies is minimal due to their particular geographical conditions. to this I know

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adds the recognized contribution of the Defense institutions to the development of scientific, technological and cultural knowledge of our country.

In order to fulfill Defense missions in different possible scenarios, it is necessary to invest in maintaining and developing strategic capabilities, which represent a relevant and vital asset for the security and defense of Chileans. The country's position regarding the development of these capacities is the search for polyvalence to develop tasks in other Mission Areas, in the sense of granting a broader value to the main investment in those means that are destined for the external security of the country. and deterrence.

In this way, said means can be used effectively and efficiently in support tasks for the community, emergencies, security and territorial interests, and many others that the political authority requires, understanding that Defense is an integral part of the State's administrative bodies. that they must act in coordination based on the needs of Chile. This polyvalence of the material means must also be accompanied by the multifunctionality of the people who operate them and the adaptability of the Command and Control systems and structures that direct them, which represents a comprehensive challenge for Defense in general and the Armed Forces. .AA. in particular.

This 2020 Defense Policy meets three main objectives: a directive nature towards the Defense sector, with respect to the Defense Strategy and its effect on the development of strategic capabilities and on the political leadership of the sector, including guidelines for Military Policy ; a declarative function towards the international community regarding the attitude and position of our country in relation to global and regional security, including the contribution of National Defense; and, an informative objective towards the national community regarding the role of the Defense in contributing to external security as well as to the internal security and development of the country. The latter represents a necessary condition for the adoption of appropriate public policy decisions aimed at the common good of our society.

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The update and presentation of this Defense Policy as a dedicated document, with a vision of the future, constitutes progress aimed at improving governance and the superior leadership capacity of National Defense, by virtue of the responsibilities that Law 20,424 confers on the Ministry of National Defense and which, without a doubt, will also constitute an important dissemination tool at a national and international level.

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B. Development, Security and Defense

Chile is a free and sovereign country, with a republican history of more than two hundred years, which aspires to achieve the integral development of all its inhabitants, within a framework of freedom, progress, justice and solidarity.

A fundamental condition to achieve this integral development is to maintain a stable peace, in a security environment that allows Chileans to freely develop their life projects, with certainty regarding the norms of democratic coexistence, order and respect for the Rule of Law. . Likewise, this security environment promotes and encourages investment and trust in our country by the global community, facilitating our integration into the world and promoting our development and well-being as a society.

National security is an achievable condition, which requires minimizing risks and deterring or neutralizing threats. From the perspective of the civil service, its responsibility lies with the Head of State, and includes both external security and internal security areas, whose contemporary limits are increasingly blurred1 .

The external security condition is expressed in the political independence of the country to make its own decisions, free from coercion or undue influence based on the use or threat of use of force or other means, by other international actors. It is also expressed in the protection of our territorial integrity, our population and our interests and resources, wherever they may be.

Although Chile is geographically located on the periphery of global conflicts, we are not exempt that their consequences may affect the country. Our Foreign Policy in this regard states that *"international peace and security are not achieved through the mere absence of armed conflict, but rather through collective action based on a preventive approach."* Likewise, this policy establishes that *"as long as Chile persists*

1 Some phenomena such as transnational organized crime, cyberthreats, terrorism, drug trafficking, unregulated illegal fishing and environmental degradation in maritime areas or in Antarctica affect national security in the field of internal security.

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In an open development model based on foreign trade, its success will continue to require global security conditions conducive to the free flow of people, goods and services"2.

That is why our country adheres to the commitment to global peace and security, promoting stability in various regions of the world, to contribute to the protection of people3, freedom and security of global interconnection in the air, maritime and cyberspace dimensions, in addition to the protection of natural resources and preservation of the environment for sustainable development, among other interests
common.

Our primary contribution to this interest shared by the international community is the maintenance of a security environment in our sovereign territories and in the maritime areas and airspaces in which Chile has jurisdiction and responsibilities. Additionally, our country joins the cooperative and multilateral effort to guarantee stability, peace and governance, especially in the regions of America, the Pacific Basin and in those regions of the world where, directly or indirectly, our interests are reflected, participating in proportion to our capabilities.

In order to create and maintain a security environment, the Head of State articulates different instruments of state power and influence, such as diplomacy, information, military power, the economy, and the instrument of internal power4 . The instrument of military power is provided by the Defense sector through its Armed Forces.

2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Chilean Foreign Policy 2030, Santiago de Chile, January 2018. Chapter 02 "Multilateral Foreign Policy", p. 60.

3 Human security is the first approach that brings together the three pillars of the United Nations system: peace and security, development and Human Rights. Its main objective is to protect people from multidimensional threats, basing its processes on the strength and aspiration of the human being for a more dignified life (Libro de la Defensa Nacional de Chile (LDN) 2017, Chapter VI, p. 101).

4 Internationally, at least four basic instruments of power for external security are recognized under the acronym DIME (Diplomatic, Informational, Military and Economic) to which must be added the power of the State to protect its population and the Rule of Law within the country , through judicial structures, police, prosecutors, etc. They can be used coercively ("hard power"), persuasively ("soft power") and usually in a combination of them ("smart power"). Intelligence, that is, the generation of useful information for decision-making, is not an instrument of power in itself, but it is a relevant input for the use of all the powers of the State.

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The armed forces of Chile exist for the defense of the Homeland and are essential for national security5 . They are irreplaceable as an instrument of State military power for external security and, in compliance with the Constitution and the laws, they must contribute to internal security in qualified cases. Likewise, as part of the State, they must contribute in a coordinated manner to the development of the country, together with other organs of the State administration.

In effect, national legislation and the status of State administration bodies have granted our Armed Forces. roles in essential aspects of security and protection of interests in our territory, such as support for our fellow citizens in situations of emergencies and catastrophes, public order in States of Constitutional Exception and in electoral processes, social support and integration of communities in isolated continental and insular areas, the contribution to the preservation of our common identity, to national scientific and technological development, and the connectivity and integration of all continental and insular spaces.

These roles require a coordinated action between the Defense Institutions with other State organizations in order to tend to the common good of society, in an integrated and cooperative manner. In some cases, the Defense acts in a responsible position, while in other situations its work is in a position of support or collaboration, being essential and irreplaceable when it comes to the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Defense is a public good, in a changing environment of risks, opportunities and threats. This requires the participation and commitment of authorities and citizens with a transversal and long-term view that allows for sustainability and certainty, coherently integrating investment in security and defense together with the rest of the efforts aimed at the development and well-being of its inhabitants.

5 Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile. Chapter XI “Armed Forces of Public Order and Security”, art. 101°; and Chapter IV “Government”, art. 39° to 43°; Law 18,415, Constitutional Organic Law of the States of Exception, art. 2nd to 7th.

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C. Principles of the Chilean Defense

1. It is the duty and will of the State of Chile to protect its population and its fundamental rights, defend its national sovereignty, its territorial integrity, its political independence and its national interests.

2. Chile does not have aggressive purposes against any nation nor does it have territorial claims in the neighborhood, but rather aspires to achieve a harmonious and peaceful development together with the entire international community.

3. The State of Chile recognizes and respects the international treaties and agreements signed by our country. As a member of the United Nations Organization, it adheres to the commitment to settle its international disputes by peaceful means, in such a way that neither international peace and security nor justice are endangered; and will refrain from resorting to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other way incompatible with the purposes of the United Nations6 .

4. The Defense Policy is complementary and is carried out in coordination with the Foreign Policy and the other public policies related to the internal security and development of the country.

5. The State of Chile has the immanent right and responsibility to use all its capabilities, including its military capacity if necessary, for the defense of the country and the protection of national interests against external threats. In such circumstances, Chile will exercise the right to legitimate defense in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (art. 51) and in accordance with the norms of International Law.

6 Charter of the United Nations, Chapter I, art. 2, Principles 3 and 4.

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6 The State of Chile has the responsibility of maintaining a sufficient military capacity to contribute to the achievement and defense of the interests and objectives of the country, allocating adequate resources for the Defense sector, considering the restrictions derived from other priorities and needs of the State as a whole. .

7 The State of Chile must promote citizen commitment to National Defense, contemplating, among other objectives, the necessary provisions for the provision of Military Service, the satisfaction of the needs of national mobilization and those derived from the maintenance of the capacities and aptitudes of the reserve.

8 For the State of Chile, its situation and particular geographical characteristics are an important reference in the formulation of the Defense Policy.

9 The Defense sector includes the Armed Forces. as institutions that exist for the defense of the Homeland, essential for national security, which, in addition to their irreplaceable and main role in the field of external security, have their own roles and functions and also support, which are related to aspects of internal security and the contribution to the development of the country7 .

7 The roles and functions of the Armed Forces. They are contemplated in various regulatory bodies, where the following stands out: Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile. Chapter XI; Law 18,415 Constitutional Organic of the States of Exception, art. 2 to 7; DFL No. 2, of 2017 that "Sets the consolidated, coordinated and systematized text of Law No. 18,700, Constitutional Organic on Popular Voting and Scrutinies; Law No. 18,575 Constitutional Organic Law of General Bases of the State Administration; Law 16,752, which establishes Organization and Functions and Establishes General Provisions for the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics"; DFL No. 292 (July 25, 1953), Organic Law of the General Directorate of Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine; DL No. 2,222 (May 21, 1978), DS (M) No. 6 (January 10, 2001), Navigation Law. Likewise, this is recognized in the National Defense Book 2017, p. 31, 101, 102, 114 and 115.

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II. ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF CHILE

A. Territory of Chile

1. Chile in the American Continent
2. Chile in the Pacific
3. Chile in Antarctica
4. Chile in air and outer space

B. Security and Defense

Environment 1.
America 2. Indo-Pacific Region 3. Europe and other
regions of interest to Defense 4. Global
conflicts and threats a. Hybrid nature of potential
threats b. Transnational Organized
Crime c. Security in Cyberspace
d. Security in outer space e. Environment
and Climate Change f. Threats of
Biological, Chemical and Radiological origin g. Disruptive
technologies

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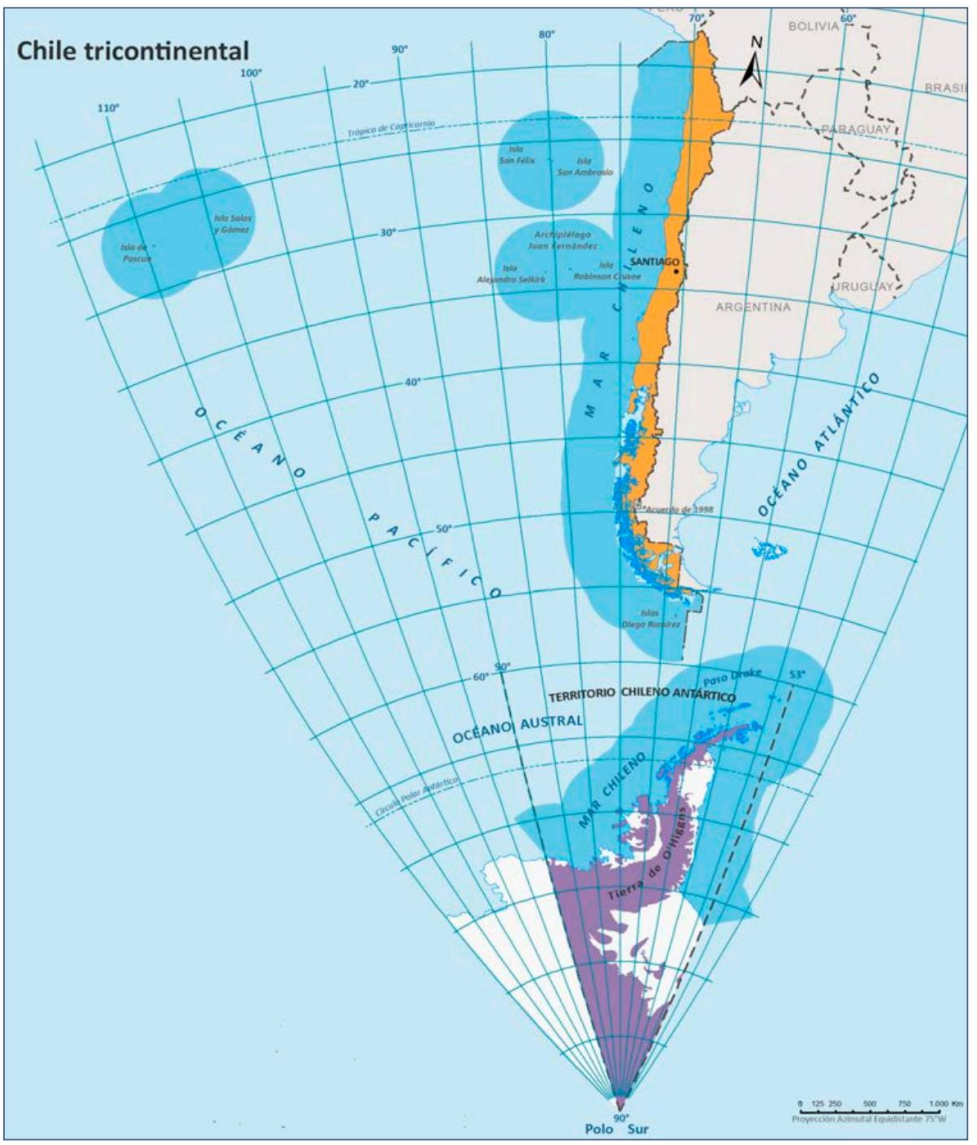
II. ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF CHILE

A. Territory of Chile

Map N°1:
Tricontinental Chile. (Includes approximate graphical representation of the maritime areas of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Chile. It does not graph rights over the Continental Shelf and extended Continental Shelf).



Source: Military Geographic Institute Base, adapted by the Directorate of Borders and Limits (DIFROL).

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The tricontinental character of Chile is shaped by its geographical insertion within the American continent, its sovereign rights over the Chilean Antarctic Territory and its projection towards Oceania, given its position in the Southeast Pacific and its island territories in the Pacific Ocean8 .

Similarly, its sovereign airspaces and those under national control, added to its full access to outer space, define the three-dimensional nature of the State of Chile.

The characteristics of each of these aspects, as well as their meaning for the Defense, will be indicated in the following points.

1. Chile in the American Continent

The highest population concentration and the main human and economic activities of the country are carried out in our sovereign territory within the American continent. This continental territory includes its maritime areas and sovereign airspaces, as well as its rights to Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf and Extended Continental Shelf9 .

A distinctive feature of our territory in South America is that it has one of the longest lengths in the world, extending for more than 39 degrees of latitude in a north-south direction and with an average width of 177 km between the Andes Mountains and the Ocean. Peaceful. This characteristic gives us one of the longest coastlines in the world (approximately 4,200 km), as well as a variety of climates with different realities in terms of their population and development.

8 Easter Island - Rapa Nui is internationally recognized as part of Polynesia, belonging to the continent of Oceania.

9 The continental American terrestrial area of Chile has an approximate surface of 755,776 thousand km2 . The Territorial Sea (MT) associated with this territory has an area of 128,090.68 km2 , and the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE), where sovereign rights are exercised over water, soil and subsoil resources up to 200 nm from the coast. it has an area of 2,009,299 km2 (this does not include the ZEE generated by island territories in the Pacific Ocean). In addition, based on bathymetry, seismic and sediment studies, our country has the right to claim an Extended Continental Shelf area up to 350 nm from the baselines from which the width of the Territorial Sea is measured or up to the isobath. of the 2500 meters plus 100 nm in accordance with article 76 of the UNCLOS.

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Indeed, within our South American territory, there are various regions with different geographical and climatic characteristics, such as mountains10, plains, desert, highlands, southern steppe, forest, cold humid jungle, glaciers and permanent ice, all of them a short distance from a coastline where archipelagos, islands, fjords, channels and bays are generated, with a linear extension of our coastline that adds up to approximately 83,850 km.

Over our territory, the national airspace extends, which is a space where Chile exercises full sovereignty rights, and which results from the projection of imaginary lines into the atmosphere from land and sea territories (Territorial Sea).

10 63.8% of the continental territory of Chile is mountainous, according to data from the *"National Mountain Diagnosis. Strengthening participatory management for the sustainable development of the Andes".* Report Chile Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) Santiago de Chile Office, 2012.

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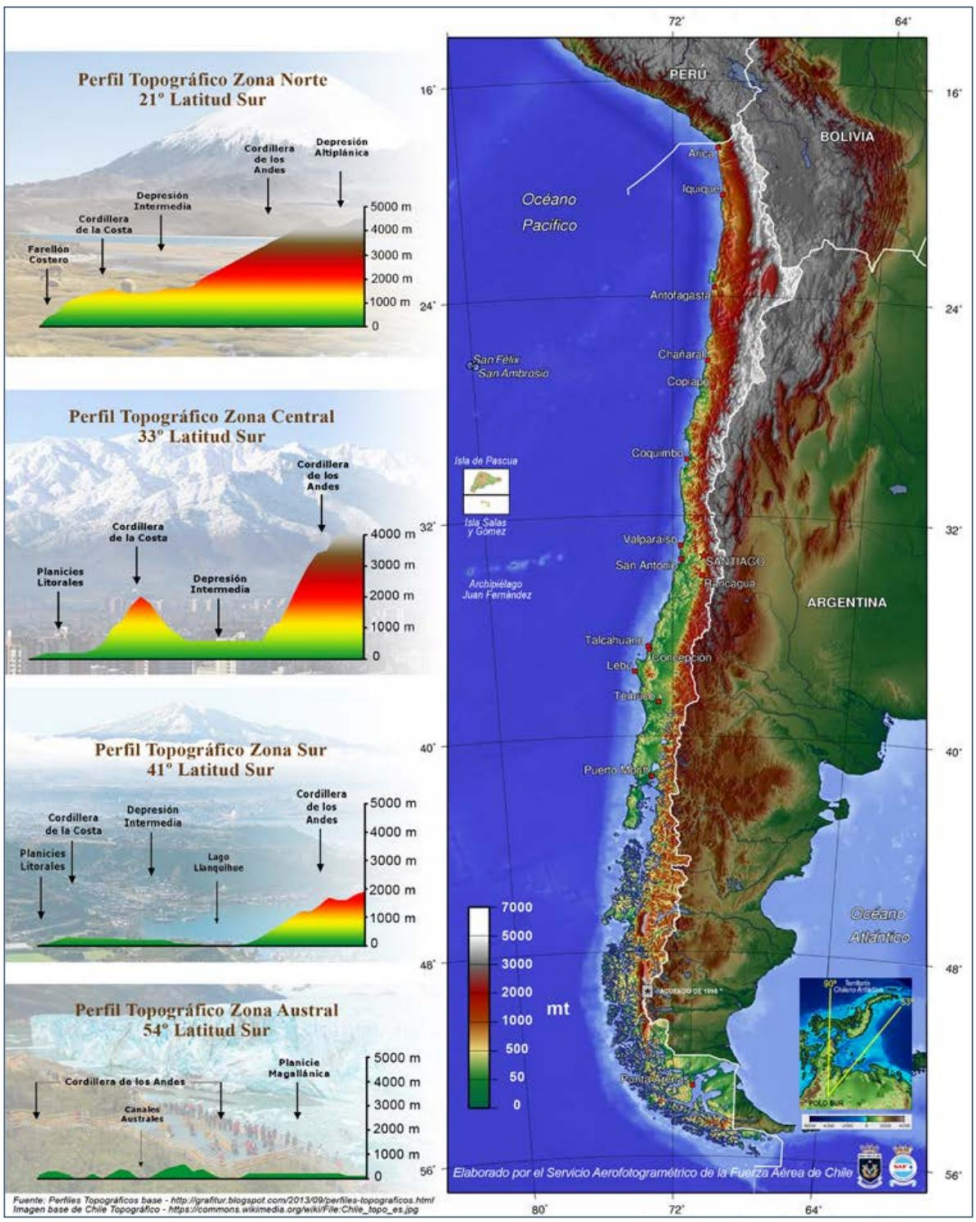
Map No. 2:

Topographic representation of Chile in South America



Source: Aerophotogrammetric Service (SAF)

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Our country has extensive areas with a low demographic density and little presence of the State, to which is added that the geological and climatological characteristics expose it to permanent risks of natural phenomena that originate emergency situations and catastrophes.

In the northern zone, there are large mineral reserves, strategic for the development of our economy, as well as a vast potential for renewable energy generation, mainly solar and wind. The central zone of Chile concentrates more than 85% of the population, and represents the political and administrative center, with a high economic, financial, mountain mining, industrial, agricultural and port activity.

In the southern and southern zone, Chile has significant freshwater reserves in its mountains and glaciers, as well as an archipelagic territory with rugged geography and a large number of islands and fjords, which generate one of the largest inland water areas in the world. , suitable for economic development associated with aquaculture and tourism.

The southern region, where Chilean Patagonia is located, has one of the most complex conditions to integrate due to the inexistence of a communication route that grants terrestrial continuity to the national territory, interrupting it due to geography. This aspect has been mitigated on the one hand thanks to the projection of the Carretera Longitudinal Austral, the combination of land, air and maritime means in a multimodal way, and the use of inland waters protected from inclement weather.

Additionally, our territory in the extreme south of the continent constitutes a privileged strategic position to establish support centers on the continent for national and international Antarctic activities, to grant maritime and air connectivity to Antarctica and to provide security to the two natural maritime passages. (the Strait of Magellan and the Drake Passage) that connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

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The land border with Peru extends for 168 km, with Bolivia for 850 km and with Argentina 4,400 km, all approximately. In the northern zone, its "porous" characteristics (presence of multiple unofficial and difficult-to-control border crossings) create challenges from a security point of view, requiring a significant effort in surveillance and control aspects.

In the rest of the territory, the border with Argentina is marked by the Andes Mountains, with high altitudes in the north and central zone, generating passes that are difficult to access, decreasing in the southern and southern zone, fragmented and eroded by ice. It is worth mentioning that in the Andean zone there are volcanoes of variable activity that can severely affect the population.

In the Magallanes area, the border is characterized by Patagonian plains to the east of the Andes, in the form of flat and extensive plateaus.

The geographical conformation implies that a large part of the territory is constituted as a border zone, verifying that the border and partially border communes constitute approximately two thirds of the country's continental surface11.

In terms of area, the border communes of continental Chile amount to 267,431.60 km2 while the partially border communes reach 255,159.59 km2

.

The Chilean territory in the American continent contains numerous areas of internal waters, including international lakes, and one of the longest coastlines in the world generating, in the adjacent sea, sovereign rights over the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf and Extended Continental Shelf, as shown in Figure infographic No. 1.

11 Ministry of Foreign Relations, Directorate of Borders and Limits. *Border Zones,* DFL 4 of 1967 (RR.EE.), DFL 83 of 1979 (RR.EE.), DL 1939 of 1977 (National Assets), DFL 1 1982 (Mining) and DL 701 1974 (Agriculture). https.// difrol. gob.cl/

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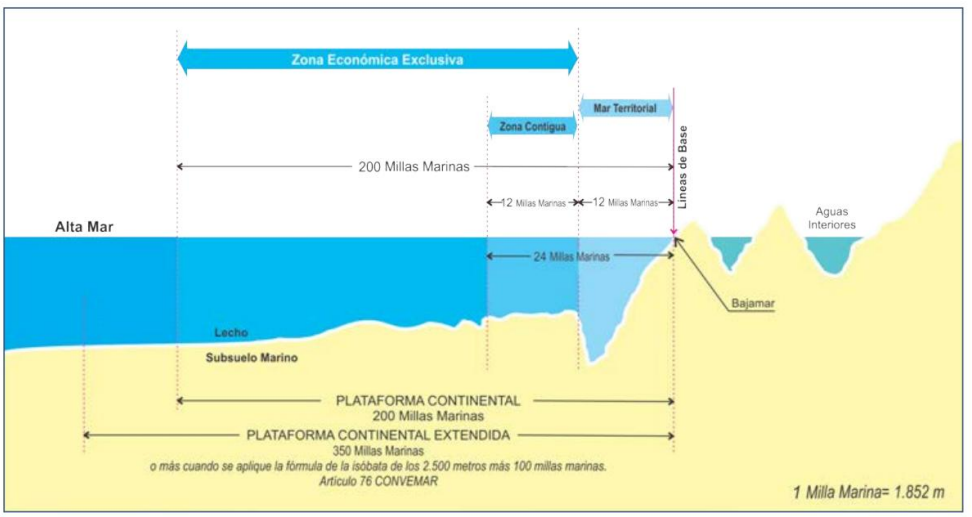
Infographic

No. 1: *Spaces and Zones of sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction according to the Law of the Sea Convention.*



Source: Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy, (SHOA).

The described geographic and demographic characteristics of the South American territory of Chile represent security challenges associated with a terrestrial space with unexplored or unexploited areas, with a large extension of mountainous areas, fragmented areas, and uninhabited spaces or few populations.

To this is added the extensive coastline and coastal zone exposed to a sea of universal access by international standards of freedom of navigation, vital for our interaction with the world, but which also generate security risks in the event of their use for activities unlawful or hostile actions by state and non-state actors12.

The risks to the safety of the population as a result of numerous and varied natural disasters must be added, among which are earthquakes, tsunamis, forest fires, volcanic eruptions, landslides, avalanches, and in the face of which the defense sector actively contributes to mitigate the effects before these eventualities.

12 Among other illegal activities from the sea to the coast that affect national security in times of peace are drug trafficking, illegal immigration, illegal fishing, smuggling of people, weapons or goods illegally. It also adds possible sabotage or terrorist acts to coastal facilities that represent vital infrastructure (ports, airports, power plants, drinking water production, etc.). In situations of international crisis or conflict, this exposure can also be used for adversary operations from the sea, representing demands for Defense.

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Another factor to consider, from the point of view of the Defense, is the difficulty of mobilizing and sustaining large-scale land force capabilities between different zones, which generates demands for the Defense regarding means, personnel, infrastructure and specialized training and it imposes demands regarding its deployment and territorial presence, with a joint vision and that integrates all Defense Institutions.

The characteristics described require maintaining units enabled to function autonomously and disconnected from the center of the country for long periods, in a position to exercise control of areas where the presence of other State agencies is difficult, in addition to contributing to the interconnection of areas. and isolated localities, thus facilitating their integration and development.

Likewise, these characteristics imply a requirement regarding maintaining a strategic transport capacity that allows reinforcing extreme areas in case of need or generating lines of operations and support from concentration areas associated with the main populated centers of the country in its central zone.

2.Chile in the Pacific

Chile has insular territories in the Pacific Ocean that are to the west and south of the American continental territory: highlighting the San Félix and San Ambrosio islands, the Juan Fernández archipelago, Rapa Nui Easter Island, Salas y Gómez islands and Diego Ramírez islands in Drake Passage.

Chile's geographical position in the Southeast Pacific, as well as its island territories in the Pacific Ocean generate a natural projection towards Oceania, the Indo-Pacific region and Antarctica, in its continuity with the Austral Sea and Drake Passage.

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Additionally, the Chilean territories in the Pacific Ocean facilitate the presence and control capacity over ecosystems with important resources and a large number of maritime routes on which our foreign trade depends13; the security of international air connectivity; external energy supply and the capacity for navigation and communication in cyberspace14.

At the international level, due to this particular geographical position, Chile has been assigned an area of responsibility for Maritime15 and Air Search and Rescue (SAR)16, whose limits are the SAR zones of Peru -to the north- and France and New Zealand -by the west-, with which an interaction is generated in the fields of international maritime and air security.

13 96.8% of the exported tonnage is carried out by sea, according to data from the 2019 Port Statistics Analysis of the General Directorate of the Maritime Territory and National Merchant Marine.

14 It should be noted that the greatest amount of digital information is transferred to and from submarine cables from our country.

15 Maritime SAR is established in the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and in the 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue. In 1979, the IMO gave Chile its jurisdictional area, which is regulated by Decree No. 1,190, of December 29, 1976 and updated by Decree No. 381 dated June 26, 2012.

16 In compliance with the commitment contracted by Chile with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on Search and Rescue, in 1955 it put into effect the standards and methods contained in Annex 12. That same year, the organization of the Search and Rescue Service was formalized. Aircraft Search and Rescue (SAR), dependent on the Air Force, which had been operating since 1950.

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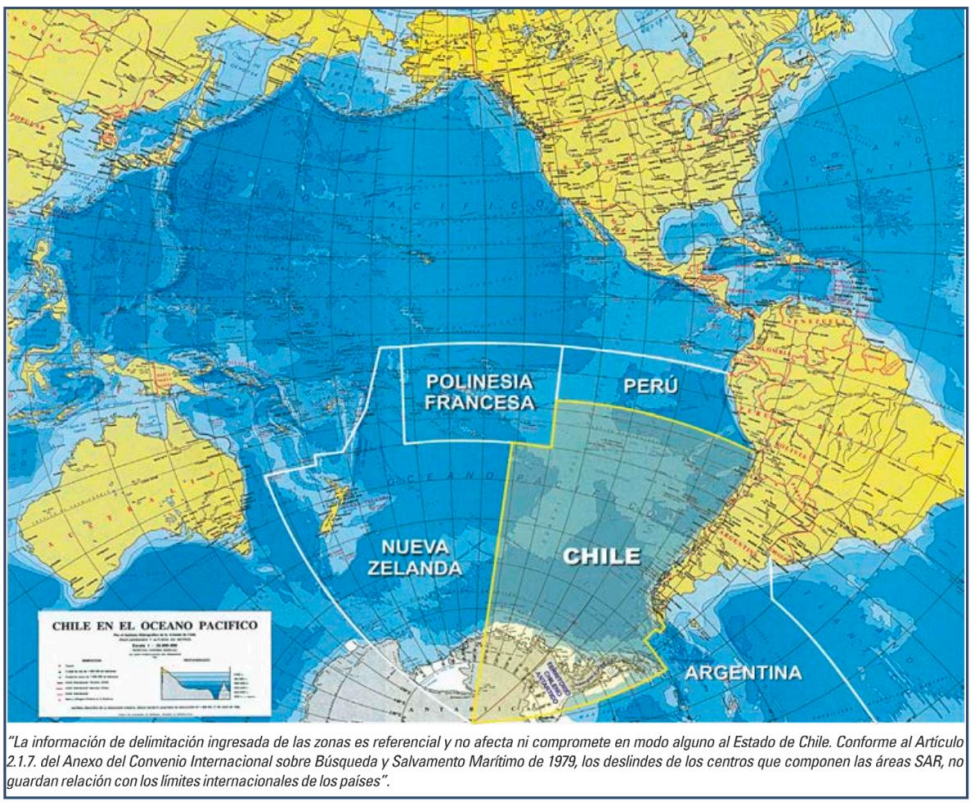
Map N°3:
Maritime SAR Zones in the South Pacific



"La información de delimitación ingresada de las zonas es referencial y no afecta ni compromete en modo alguno al Estado de Chile. Conforme al Artículo 2.1.7. del Anexo del Convenio Internacional sobre Búsqueda y Salvamento Marítimo de 1979, los deslindes de los centros que componen las áreas SAR, no guardan relación con los límites internacionales de los países".

Source: Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy, (SHOA).

The Pacific Ocean is a great source and world reserve of natural resources, in addition to representing the main mitigator of the increase in atmospheric temperature, which moderates climate change generated by human activity.

The growing overexploitation of fishery resources in the oceans has generated a series of international agreements for their sustainable exploitation. In this regard, in addition to sovereign rights over the natural resources of the sea, soil, and subsoil in the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE), our country exercises monitoring and surveillance powers over fishing exploitation on the high seas, beyond the ZEE17.

17 Agreement for the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fishing Populations and Highly Migratory Fish Populations, also known as the New York Agreement, ratified by Chile on February 11, 2016 and through Supreme Decree No. 31 of 2016; Regional Organization for Fisheries Management of the South Pacific (ORPPS) and the area corresponding to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) of 1980; International Whaling Commission of which Chile has been a part since 1979; among the most relevant.

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Additionally, as part of the global efforts for sustainable development and conservation of the marine environment, our country has committed to the creation of marine protected areas that position us as the country with the fifth most safeguarded marine square kilometers (approximately 1.8 million of km2 that are equivalent to 42.4% of our ZEE).

All of the foregoing generates obligations and responsibilities to the State of Chile, and especially to the Defense, in what refers to its maritime spaces, its control, inspection, security of people, ships and maritime terminals, protection of the marine environment and of its resources, as well as maritime and air connectivity to the island territories.

Likewise, in the area of national influence in the Pacific Ocean is the airspace under its control over a vast oceanic area18. Although most domestic flights are carried out over sovereign airspace in the vicinity of the continental territory, there is a wide range of oceanic, transpolar and Antarctic routes, which require permanent supervision and control.

3. Chile in Antarctica

Chile is the closest country in the world to the Antarctic Continent, particularly to the Antarctic Peninsula, called “O'Higgins Land” and to the South Shetland Islands19 .

The climatic and geographical characteristics of these areas allow them to be the natural gateway and bridge country to Antarctica, with the possibility of air and sea operations throughout the year.

Chile's sovereign rights over Antarctica are based on historical, legal, political and geographical arguments. Based on these arguments, our country declared its sovereignty over Antarctic territory, through Supreme Decree No. 1747 of 1940, establishing that the

18 In the Pacific, the Airspace under national control extends to the meridian 131°00¨W and in its northern part reaches 15°00'S, continuing to the South Pole, and is home to important international air routes to the rest of the American continent and Oceania.

19 The distance between Cape Horn and Antarctica is approximately 1000 km.

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Chilean Antarctic or Chilean Antarctic Territory is made up of all the lands, islands, islets, glacial reefs (pack-ice), and others, known and to be known, and the respective territorial sea, existing within the limits of the cap constituted by the meridians 53º and 90º west longitude of Greenwich.

Likewise, in the Chilean Antarctic Statute20, it establishes that the Chilean Antarctic or Chilean Antarctic Territory are formed by the ice barriers, the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, the Continental Shelf, the Extended Continental Shelf and all the maritime spaces that correspond to it in accordance with International Law.

Chile is a signatory (original) country and party to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, which states that no provision of its content shall be interpreted as a waiver of territorial sovereignty rights or claims made previously. Additionally, the Treaty indicates that none of the signatory Parties will make new territorial sovereignty claims, nor extensions of those previously asserted.21

In its National Antarctic Policy22, Chile materializes its Antarctic presence through various bases within the Chilean Antarctic Territory and through logistical, scientific, and search and rescue activities in the sector under national responsibility. These activities are sustained thanks to air and sea operations carried out by aircraft and ships that allow connectivity with the continental territory.

Our country develops scientific research in Antarctica, as well as work to protect human life, inspection and protection of the environment and natural resources, through the actions of the three branches of the Armed Forces. and the Chilean Antarctic Institute, which are the national state Antarctic operators, complemented by multiple non-state operators.

20 Law 21,255 that establishes the Chilean Antarctic Statute, promulgated on August 21, 2020 and published on September 2020.

21 Antarctic Treaty, signed on December 1, 1959 and ratified by Chile on June 23, 1961. art. IV (points 1 and 2).

22 The National Antarctic Policy considers protecting Chile's sovereign rights over the National Antarctic Territory, consolidating its position within the Antarctic Treaty System, supporting national scientific activity, consolidating Chile as a bridge country and gateway, and developing the Antarctic Region. Magallanes and the Chilean Antarctic, reinforcing its connectivity with Antarctica.

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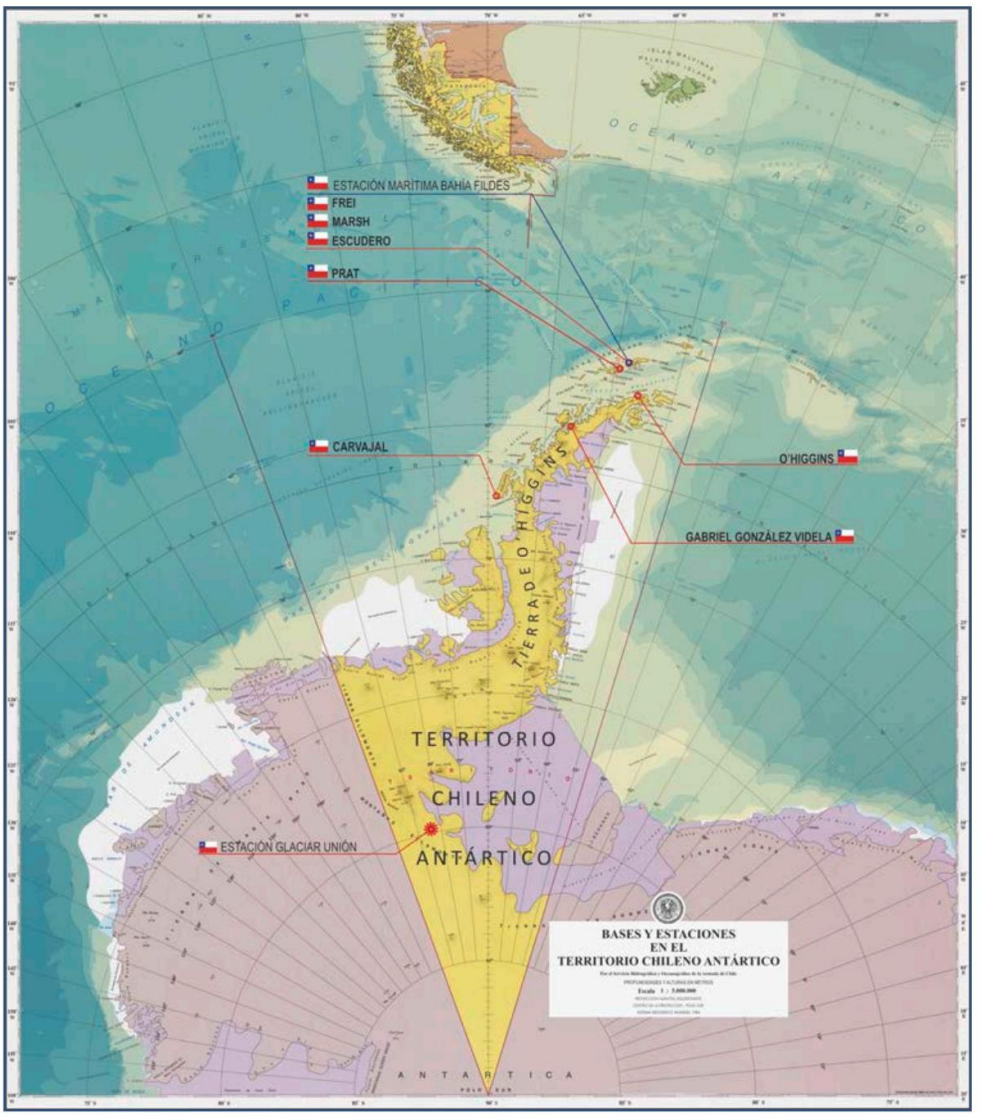
Likewise, in the maritime and air spaces surrounding Antarctica, Chile assumes various responsibilities and obligations in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty System and its regulations.

Map No. 4:
Chilean Antarctic Territory (Main facilities)



Source: Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy, (SHOA).

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4. Chile in the air and outer space

The State of Chile exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction in the spaces superjacent to its South American continental territory, oceanic and Antarctic islands and territorial sea. This airspace extends, in height, from ground level to an upper limit that is situated in the range of 80 to 100 km in height, in what constitutes the border with outer space23.

The foregoing implies that Chile assumes the responsibility of granting security and protection to air navigation, in addition to recognizing its rights of surveillance and control over air traffic, in its national airspace.

Our country has assigned an airspace under its control, which includes not only that under national sovereignty, but also extends from the international political limit in the east to the 131º 00' meridian in the west, and from the northern limit to the South Pole , where it assumes national search and rescue (SAR) responsibility and provides security and information for flight activities. With this, the total airspace under national responsibility covers an approximate area of 31.9 million km² (map N°5).

With respect to outer space, it is understood as such to that located above the atmosphere. In this space, the operation of the different space devices is conceived, such as satellites and international space stations, dedicated to scientific research, earth observation, communications, positioning and navigation (GPS), etc.

In outer space, a special jurisdictional regime is applied, given by a set of international regulations, under the protection of the Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), an ad hoc body of the United Nations.

In accordance with this jurisdictional regime, outer space is considered the "common heritage of humanity", guaranteeing freedom of access, its exploration and use, in the interest of all

23 The International Civil Aviation Conference, known as the "Chicago Convention", in 1944, recognized the principle of the sovereignty of States in the airspace located over their territory.

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countries. Likewise, it consigns the exclusion of the sovereignty of the States and the demilitarization of the latter. Therefore, if the sovereignty regime is applied to airspace, the freedom regime is applied to outer space, without losing the States their rights of access and exploitation, which is relevant to define the three-dimensional nature of the State. of Chile, with full access to outer space.

On the other hand, space activity and its associated technologies have yielded important benefits to the countries that promote it. The benefits provided by space activity are considered as a relevant element for the economic growth and development of nations.

Chile has not been absent from space activity. The satellite programs of the FASat series have made it possible to maintain a presence in outer space, with instruments dedicated mainly to observing the earth, both for Defense purposes and for civil use, for the benefit of scientific or character programs. social and economic, following the general guidelines of the current National Space Policy24.

24 The National Space Policy 2014-2020 was developed by the Council of Ministers for Space Development, chaired by the Minister of Transport and Telecommunications, created by Supreme Decree No. 181 of October 2015. Likewise, with the creation of the Ministry of Science , Technology, Knowledge and Innovation, said ministry is entrusted with *"ensuring the development and promotion of space activity in the country. In this area, it must be coordinated especially with the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications" (art* 4, letter m, of Law No. 21,105).

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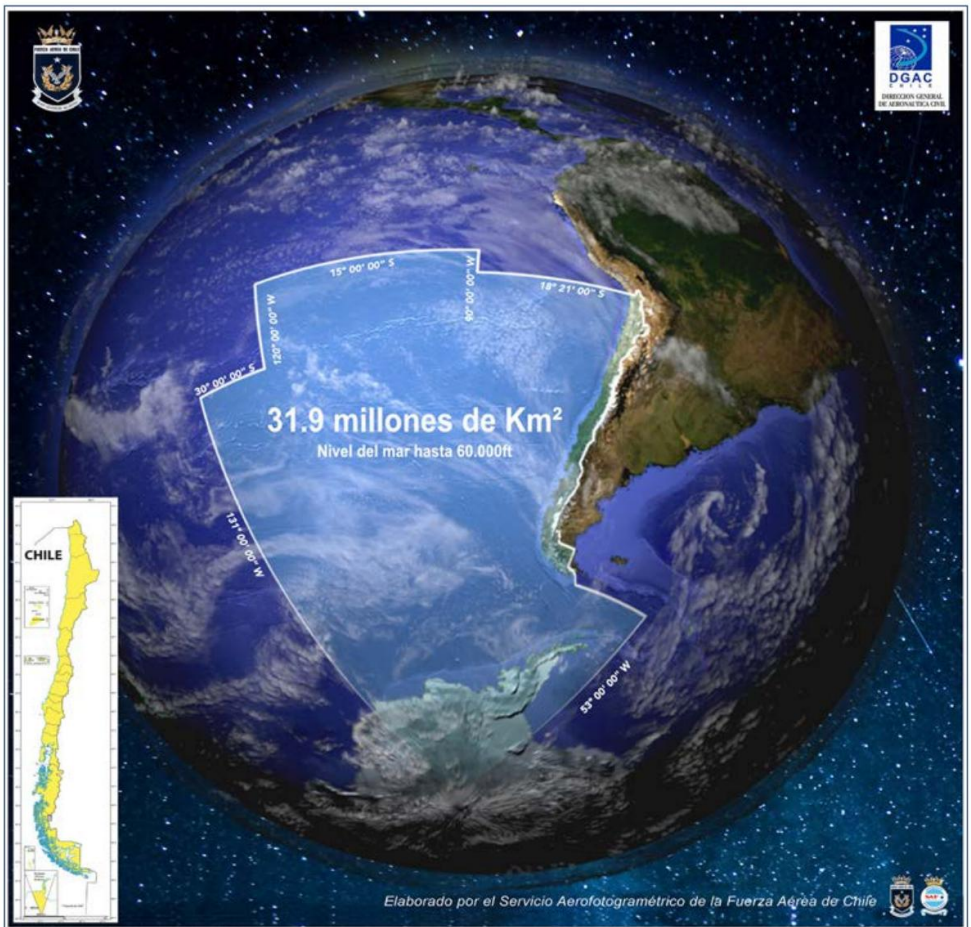
Map N°
5: *Airspace. The area in light blue represents the sum of the sovereign airspace and the airspace under national control. In Antarctica, the Search and Rescue (SAR) area is added, shared with Argentina.*



Source: Aerophotogrammetric Service (SAF).

Regarding air and outer space, our country fully integrates them into its territorial conformation, in the regimes of sovereignty, control or access and exploitation, as the case may be, assuming the safeguards of its integrity and security, for the benefit of its population, its development and well-being, where the Defense sector plays a fundamental role, with highly specialized human capital, resources and infrastructure.

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B. Security and Defense Environment

1. America

Chile is a South American country and its relations with the countries of this sub-region of America represent a priority in its Foreign Policy and, therefore, for the National Defense Policy.

Our international boundaries with Argentina, Bolivia and Peru have been established by treaties and arbitration awards25 that are fully in force.

Regarding Peru, after the Treaty of Ancón of 1883 (Peace and Friendship between the Republic of Chile and Peru), the Treaty of Lima of 1929 put an end to the controversy over the sovereignty of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Regarding the maritime limit, this was defined by means of a judgment of the International Court of Justice on January 27, 2014, and the adaptation of the internal legislation of Peru is pending so that it is consistent with international law, as reflected in the 1982 Sea Convention26. Notwithstanding the foregoing, both countries have agreed to exercise their rights and obligations throughout their maritime zone in accordance with what is expressed in the aforementioned convention27.

In the case of Bolivia, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1904 established the land limits by mutual agreement, in addition to the right of free transit that facilitates access to the Pacific Ocean28. In this regard, the judgment of the International Court of Justice of October 1, 2018 ratified that Chile does not have the obligation to negotiate Bolivia's sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean. Currently, the declaration regarding the condition of the Silala River as an international watercourse is in dispute before that Court29.

25 Additionally, the judgments of international arbitral tribunals of recent years have established them with clearly the matters of sovereignty brought to dispute.

26 It is pending to formally publicize and deposit the letters or lists of coordinates that account for the new limit of the territorial sea between both States, to the Secretary General of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of art. 16 of UNCLOS.

27 Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Peru and Chile, on the occasion of the V Extraordinary Meeting of the Standing Committee for Political Consultation and Coordination (2+2) on February 6, 2014.

28 Through the Truce Pact of 1884, Bolivia accepts the Chilean administration of the territory between the 23rd parallel and the loa river.

29 On September 16, 2019, the additional information was delivered to the International Court of Justice on the case of the Silala River, in the litigation initiated by Chile, in which it is requested that the Silala be declared an international watercourse. (Ministry of Foreign Relations. Public Account 2019-2020).

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Regarding Argentina, by means of the Boundary Treaty of 1881, both countries delimited their respective sovereignty over the territory from north to south through the Andes Mountains and up to the 52°S parallel, following both hydrographic and orographic criteria.

The interpretation and application of the treaty has motivated a series of differences that have been resolved by agreement between the parties or arbitration awards. For its part, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (TPA) signed between Chile and Argentina in 1984, determined *"...the complete and definitive solution of the issues to which it refers...",* that is, the establishment of the limit between the two States from the end of the existing limit in the Beagle Channel to the south of Cape Horn at point "F" of the TPA, as reflected in Letter No. I annexed to the Treaty.

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Map N°6:

Limits of Chile with neighboring countries in South America.

Source: Aerophotogrammetric Service (SAF).

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The TPA establishes that the limits indicated in this Treaty constitute *"a definitive and immovable border between the sovereignties of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile",* both parties agreeing not to present claims or interpretations that are incompatible with what is established in this Treaty30 .

In this regard, Argentina's submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf includes a sector south of Tierra del Fuego that is located south-east of point F of the Peace and Friendship Treaty. Said claim is unenforceable against Chile since the boundary route indicated in the Executive Summary of the Argentine submission does not correspond to the existing boundary between the two countries by virtue of the treaties in force. Therefore, the outer limit of the alleged Argentine extended continental shelf in that area does not affect Chile's rights under international law, including the law of the sea.

Likewise, it should be noted that the aforementioned Commission did not rule on Argentina's submission regarding the continental shelf in Antarctica, since, according to its Regulations, it lacks competence in relation to this territory.

In relation to sovereignty in Antarctica, the TPA establishes that *"the provisions it contains shall not affect in any way nor may they be interpreted in the sense that they may affect, directly or indirectly, the sovereignty, rights, legal positions of the Parties, or the delimitations in the Antarctic or in its adjacent maritime spaces, including the soil and the subsoil".*

The TPA also specifies the maritime delimitation at the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan, confirming Chilean sovereignty over these waters, to the west of said limit.

Regarding the Campo de Hielo Sur area, there is an agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Argentina, dated December 16, 199831, to specify the route from the limit of Mount Fitz-Roy to Cerro Daudet, with the aim of complete the demarcation in the area.

30 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Government of Chile and the Government of the Argentine Republic, signed in 1984. Published in the Official Gazette of Chile on May 14, 1985.

31 Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic to Specify the Route of the Boundary from Mount Fitz Roy to Cerro Daudet, and its Annexes I and II Signed in Buenos Aires on December 16, 1998 and ratified by both countries on 1999 (Decree 1155 of July 15, 1999).

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Regarding the rights of navigation to and from the Strait of Magellan and, in general, to and from the coast, internal waters or Chilean territorial sea, our country does not recognize other limitations to the freedom of navigation than those established in the UNCLOS and the treaties or agreements signed by Chile.

Our country promotes regional stability, in a security environment that facilitates the process of political and economic integration and cooperation, allowing for sustainable and peaceful development.

In this sense, in recent decades, the deterrent effect has been achieved regarding the use or threat of the use of force as a method to resolve interstate conflicts, allowing the option of peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms with neighboring countries, which It confirms the value of Chile's investment in Defense and its contribution to peace and development.

Likewise, a series of mechanisms for dialogue and work at the Defense level with neighboring countries have been strengthened, which complement the integration efforts directed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In some countries of the American region, internal conflicts and emerging threats persist with the possibility of extending their consequences to the rest of the region, such as the phenomena of transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, unregulated migratory flows, cybercrime, illegal exploitation of resources. miners and fishermen. The combination of these factors, added to misinformation, can create the conditions for the emergence of hybrid-type threats.

The phenomena described above affect the regional security environment, which demands greater coordination among countries to contain these common threats, with the objective of strengthening stability, security, and governance. In this sense, Chile seeks to cooperate in order to contribute to a more stable and secure regional environment, facilitating multilateral efforts aimed at promoting effective integration.

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In this context, Defense contributes to Chile's Foreign Policy through actions such as international cooperation operations, mutual trust measures, information exchange, border control, coordinated action against common threats and in emergency situations and natural disasters, multinational forums and exercises32 as well as coordinated dialogue mechanisms between the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Relations, among others.

Examples of this contribution are our participation in the UN Verification Mission in Colombia, our active involvement in cooperation instances such as the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (CMDA) and our participation in bilateral instances such as the Consultation Mechanisms 2 +2 and Defense working groups with countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, among other initiatives.
In addition, Chile is part of the “Cruz del Sur” Joint Combined Peace Force with Argentina.

With Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, Chile has a common culture and interests, to which is added its interdependent geographical position with South America. The Chilean Defense institutions maintain a historical relationship of collaboration with the countries of this region, highlighting the Defense Cooperation Program for Central America and the Caribbean (PCDCAC)33 .

Likewise, due to the importance of ensuring the free flow of Chile's foreign trade through the Panama Canal, our country began and has been participating since 2003 in the multinational exercise PANAMAX, whose purpose is to cooperate with security in that area. from Central America34.

For its part, with Canada, the United States of America and Mexico, Chile has a fruitful and friendly relationship, based on shared interests and values, which has been strengthened through Free Trade Agreements.

32 Participation in multinational exercises with regional and bilateral participation stands out, such as Solidaridad, Estrella Austral, Cooperación, UNITAS, Teamwork South, Ceibo, Cruzex, Salitre and exercises in the context of FPC “Cruz del Sur”, among others.

33 Program started in 2013 and covers various aspects such as: peace operations and crisis management; disaster management; military doctrine, education and training; control of maritime territory; preparation of mountain troops and military aviation, among others.

34 More than 20 countries also participate in this exercise, with interests in this important interoceanic passage.

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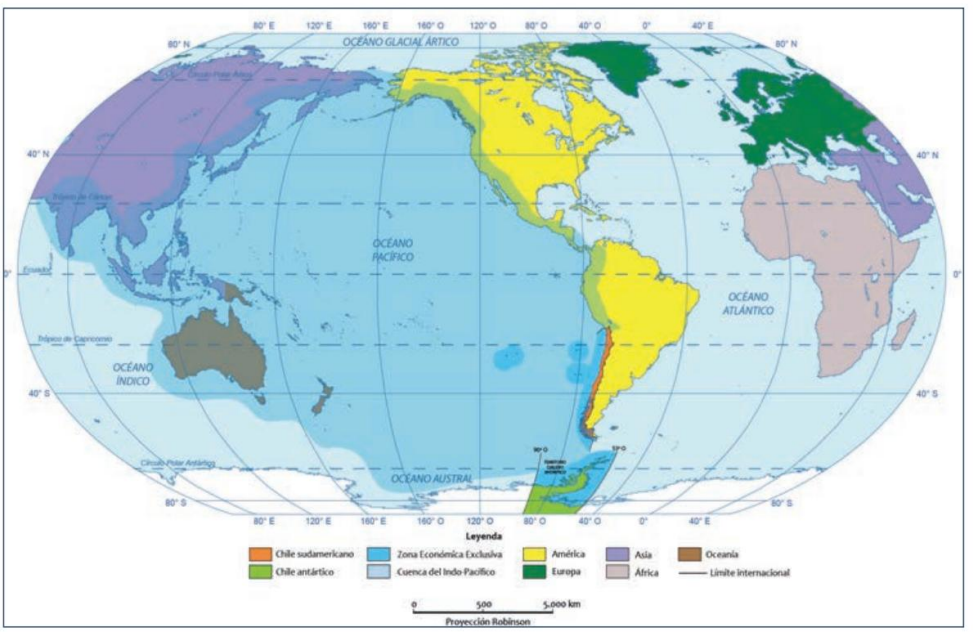
Trade and other cooperation mechanisms. Likewise, we are linked in strategic areas such as the economy, science, technology, innovation, energy, education, mining, environment and natural resources35.

In particular, Defense relations with the United States of America and Canada are close and interdependent, in aspects that consider both the training of specialists, improvement, training, professional exchanges between units of the Armed Forces, logistical support, as well as technical support and supplies, access to systems and technologies that allow us to maintain our relevant operational capabilities.

This close relationship generates high levels of interoperability, using NATO standards, with common doctrines and operational procedures, which allows us to effectively integrate national means to multinational forces to cooperate in security and stability in areas of interest to Chile, provide humanitarian aid and mitigation effects caused by natural disasters in different parts of the world.

Map No. 7.
Regions of interest for National Defense.



Source: Military Geographic Institute, IGM

35 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chilean Foreign Policy 2030, First Edition, January 2018, Santiago, Chile, Chapter 1.

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2.Indo-Pacific region

Due to its geographical position in the Southeast Pacific, Chile is an important player in the Pacific-Indian Basin, a macro-region where four continents meet that generates more than half of the world's GDP.

Due to its strategic, political, economic, commercial and technological relevance, the Indo-Pacific region represents a vital area for the development and prosperity of Chile in the 21st century.

In this region there are a series of conflicts or potential risks that can directly affect the development and security of Chile, including territorial disputes, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, piracy, hostile use of cyberspace, competition for access to resources natural hazards, threats to free navigation on vital air and sea routes for trade, among others.

In this sense, for our country, the freedom of the seas, the security of maritime communication lines, the sustainable development of economic activities in the Oceans, the security of air operations in the airspace over its oceanic jurisdictional areas are important. and -in general- the respect and application of international norms and treaties.

National Defense contributes to the defense of Chile's interests in this region, through its participation in cooperation mechanisms and dialogue instances in Security and Defense, as well as multinational exercises and operations36 in an integrated and coordinated manner with the countries with which we share interests in this region37.

For this purpose, it is in the interest of Defense to raise the level of participation in different instances of bilateral and multilateral dialogue on security issues.

36 Among the most important are: South Pacific Defense Ministers Meeting (SPDMM), IISS Shangri-La Dialogue, Western Pacific Naval Symposium, Pacific Armies Chiefs Conference, Pacific Air Chiefs Symposium and Indo-Pacific Chiefs of Defense Conference.

37 In particular, it is worth noting the growing relationship with Australia and New Zealand, with whom we share development models and security interests in the South Pacific, as well as common doctrines and operational systems in our Armed Forces.

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3. Europe and other regions of interest for Defense

Chile recognizes Europe not only for its strategic importance as a global actor on the international stage and an effective contributor to international peace and stability, but also as a benchmark for the development of modern Armed Forces that are integrated with the societies they serve.

With this region there are consolidated instances of cooperation and dialogues in defense matters. In particular, with the European Union, the relationship has been strengthened with the signing of the Agreement for Chile's participation in crisis management operations38. Likewise, it reaffirms Chile's commitment to promoting and defending international peace and security.

An expression of this collaboration is our participation with the European Union Forces, in the peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Stabilization Force (SFOR) and EUFOR ALTHEA BiH; and in the Peace Mission in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

For Defense, it is of interest to continue with the historic and fruitful relationship of Defense cooperation with the countries of Europe, especially with the United Kingdom and the European Union in matters of doctrine, instruction, training, technology and equipment for the Armed Forces.

Additionally, due to our economic interdependence, and the contributing role of Defense in international cooperation and support for Foreign Policy, the Middle East, Asia and Africa are regions of the world that present different degrees of interest for the country.

In addition to important technical and logistical relations with various countries in those regions, Chile participates in international cooperation instances, integrating peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations, such as the "United Nations Truce Supervision Organization" (UNTSO).), in monitoring peace agreements in the Middle East.

38 Framework Agreement for the Crisis Management Operations of the European Union, signed in Brussels on January 30, 2014.

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4. Global conflicts and threats

The main conflicts at a global level originate from the repositioning between the great powers of the Northern Hemisphere and from conflicts with diverse origins, both religious, historical and others. Added to the above are situations of instability and internal conflicts in different countries that generate problems of insecurity, humanitarian crises, unregulated migratory flows, failed states, which impact different regions of the world39.

Chile's peripheral position with respect to the main global conflict zones does not imply that we are exempt from its effects, due to our dependence on the world economy and free trade with large producing and consuming centers in different regions of the world.

Due to the relative size of our country in terms of population, territory and economy, which represents an important geopolitical condition, our approach to world security is based on multilateralism and the promotion of an order based on widely accepted international agreements and conventions.

For Defense, this requires a contribution to Foreign Policy through effective integration in multilateral peacekeeping and stability instances, particularly with countries with whom it shares principles and interests regarding world security.

In addition to traditional threats and inter- and intra-state conflicts, the security of States is affected by new threats, concerns and other challenges of a diverse nature40, for which a multisectoral approach is required, where National Defense capabilities continue being a fundamental pillar. Among them, the following stand out:

39 Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations. Foreign Policy of Chile 2030, First Edition, January 2018. Santiago, Chile.

40 The OAS Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico, October 28, 2003) indicates that the security of States is affected by traditional threats, new threats, concerns and other challenges such as terrorism, transnational organized crime, drugs, cyberattacks, corruption, money laundering, illicit arms trafficking, pandemics, natural disasters or accidents, weapons of mass destruction, extreme poverty and social exclusion, and climate change, among others.

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to. Hybrid nature of potential threats In recent years, threats of a hybrid nature have increased worldwide, that is, hostile activities of internal or external origin that combine conventional and unconventional methods and capabilities (disinformation campaigns, cyberattacks, terrorism41, sabotage, insurgency, etc.), coordinated or carried out both by State agents and other non-State groups or organizations, generally remaining below the threshold of aggression that a conventional military response entails from the affected States.

These hostile activities have the potential to harm the population and critical infrastructure, destabilize democratic political processes, or weaken the response capacity of a State to threats to its sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence.

The accelerated technological and cultural change that has become the so-called information society, the greater access to disruptive technologies and conventional weapons, combined with vulnerabilities in critical infrastructures and the lack of adaptation of organizational and legal structures to this type of Threats represents a national security problem, in which the Defense sector must participate, both in preparation and in prevention, anticipation and response.

This represents an adaptation challenge for the Defense, including effective interagency coordination with the rest of the institutions responsible for order and internal security, in addition to improving the effectiveness of the State intelligence system, with the purpose of contributing to the security of the population and the defense of the country's political independence and sovereignty.

b. Transnational Organized Crime

Transnational organized crime represents a potential threat to national security. Includes crimes such as drug trafficking, cybercrime, arms trafficking, smuggling, human trafficking, illegal mining,

41 United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 2,341 of February 13, 2017. This Resolution reaffirms that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, urging States to establish alliances aimed at exchanging information and experiences, in order to prevent, protect, mitigate and investigate the damage caused by terrorist attacks against vital infrastructure facilities.

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illegal fishing and maritime piracy. In recent years, this phenomenon has increased due to economic globalization and communications; its nature is changeable, depending on market conditions and the security, governance and rule of law environment in different regions.

Transnational organized crime can reach levels that fuel corruption and infiltrate political, judicial, and economic structures, even with the potential to collude with other illegal organizations that operate within each country, posing a threat to national security.

Being a global problem42, a cooperative response between the different countries is required, with exchange of information, collaboration strategies and agreements on operational protocols. In the case of Chile, the main responsibility regarding transnational organized crime lies with the competent civil authorities and the police (including the Maritime Police dependent on the Navy)43.

Additionally, the Defense sector has a responsibility for collaboration, particularly in the areas of border zone control, technical-logistical support, transport and transfer of residual intelligence, in addition to national airspace surveillance and control activities, which it executes in coordination. the Air Force and the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics (DGAC)44. In this area, the DGAC collaborates through airport security activities.

c. Security in Cyberspace

Cyberspace is a borderless domain, comprising the logical and physical infrastructures for the exchange and processing of information.

The technological revolution and the advent of the information society have elevated this domain to a vital category for the development and security of countries, and Chile has declared its willingness to work to maintain a free, secure, and resilient cyberspace45.

42 Resolution No. 55/25 of the General Assembly of November 15, 2000, “United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”.

43 Navigation Law DL No. 2,222 of May 31, 1978. Paragraph 3, "Of the Maritime Police" art. 95, 96 and 97.

44 Law No. 16,752 of February 17, 1968, “Sets organization and functions and establishes general provisions for the DGAC”.

45 National Cybersecurity Policy, Chile 2017.

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In this regard, the existence and significant increase in cybercrime is recognized, as well as the hostile use of cyberspace by individuals, organizations or States, aimed at causing damage or disruption, for different illegal reasons. Chile is exposed to these risks, given the high degree of penetration of information and telecommunications technologies, which requires strengthening the institutional framework and cybersecurity tools.

At the global level, the existing difficulties in terms of "attribution"46 have limited -until now- the reaction of countries to cyber attacks only to a computerized response, sometimes complemented by intelligence actions and economic sanctions.

In the case of Chile, the protection of critical information infrastructures associated with essential services for the country, whose paralysis or use for malicious purposes can seriously affect our population, becomes relevant for national security. An aggression of this level can be classified as a hostile act that could configure the right to legitimate defense47.

The foregoing presents a requirement for the Defense to remain at the forefront of technologies, procedures, equipment, and training of the human capital responsible for cyberdefence, in order to contribute decisively to the country's cybersecurity effort.

Complementarily, it is essential to improve the attribution capacity, being a basic requirement to achieve the response and neutralization of threats in cyberspace, moving from the reactive or protection approach to the proactive mode. The foregoing, together with a response capacity not limited to cyberspace, but rather, complemented by other means or instruments of power, contributes to dissuading potential aggressors in cyberspace.

46 "Attribution" is understood to mean the identification with certainty of the originator of a cyberattack, which implies resolving the problem of anonymity and concealment of origin normally associated with cyberattacks.

47 Chilean Cyber Defense Policy, 2018, art. 4.1. Regarding the use of cyber defense means, it establishes: *"The State of Chile considers that a cyber attack can be as harmful as an armed attack. Chile may consider massive cyberattacks on its sovereignty, its inhabitants, its infrastructure, or those that seriously affect its interests, as an armed attack, and in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, it may make use of the means that it deems appropriate, both physical and digital, in the exercise of its right to legitimate defense".*

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Additionally, cyberspace has become one more domain in which military operations can be carried out, contributing to those carried out in conventional physical domains (air, land, sea, outer space and electromagnetic spectrum).

d. Security in outer space Outer space represents a strategic interest for our country. The daily use of space systems for telecommunications, navigation and positioning (eg Global Positioning System, GPS), meteorology and earth observation systems, among others, generates a dependency both in terms of development and well-being, as well as in security and defense.

At the international level, Chile has had an active participation in space activities, maintaining a permanent presence in the Committee for the Pacific Use of Outer Space (COPUOS), allowing the inclusion of the national perspective in the international debate on the future of the dimension outer. In this sense, the country has signed and ratified the five United Nations Treaties48, which constitute the legal basis of International Space Law and establish the fundamental principles for the use and exploration of outer space, which are part of the national legal system. The foregoing, without prejudice to the bilateral agreements related to matters of space cooperation, also signed and ratified by the country49.

Likewise, increased competition for the control and exploitation of outer space by state and non-state actors competing for access to space and its use for various purposes will test the effectiveness of the international space legal framework.

Chile recognizes the importance of exercising its rights over outer space within the framework of international agreements, and

48 The five treaties are: the “Treaty on the principles that should govern the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies”, ratified by Chile in 1967; “Agreement on the rescue and return of *astronauts* and the restitution of objects launched into outer space”, ratified in 1968; “Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects”, ratified in 1972; “Convention on the registration of objects launched into outer space”, ratified in 1975; and "Agreement that should govern the activities of States on the Moon and other terrestrial bodies", ratified in 1979.

49 Among the main bilateral agreements are the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Chile and the Government of the United States of America, and the "Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes", signed between the Russian Federation and Chile, in 2004.

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participate cooperatively in the development of governance that ensures equitable access for all nations, as well as to increase technological capacity and autonomous space presence in space, as a contribution to strategic capabilities and national development.

and. Environment and Climate Change

The accelerated development and population increase has generated a series of threats to the environment, giving rise to the need to agree on preventive, proactive and collaborative actions worldwide to mitigate its effects, allow sustainable development and preserve a healthy planet for future generations. generations.

Likewise, climate change, reflected in the average increase in atmospheric temperature, can manifest itself in a greater frequency and intensity of extreme climatic situations, rise in sea level, scarcity of water resources and conflicts over its use (human consumption, mining, agriculture, energy, etc.), desertification and forest fires, to mention a few of them, becoming risk factors that could affect insecurity in certain regions.

For Defense, this generates demands for the adaptation of infrastructure and doctrine, greater support for mitigating the effects produced by natural disasters and climate change, greater demand for inspection and control of compliance with environmental regulations and monitoring of protected areas.

F. Threats of Biological, Chemical and Radiological origin.

In a globalized world, with a high level of mobility and movement of people and goods, the speed and possibilities of propagation of threats of biological origin increase, such as the spread of diseases that can cause epidemic outbreaks or pandemics, such as the case of influenza A/H5N1, A/H1N1 or severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) or COVID-19.

Added to this is the possibility of affecting food sources and drinking water supply, derived from events of natural or anthropic origin.

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To face this type of threat, the Defense contributes to the State with capacities for humanitarian support and mitigation of the effects of emergencies, as has been demonstrated in the actions of the Armed Forces. during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological), as well as delivery vectors and related technologies, by both state and non-state actors, added to the difficulty of control and greater access to chemical precursors and, to a lesser degree, biological or radiological material, do not rule out hostile actions, accidents or incidents associated with their malicious or improper use. This represents a danger of low probability, but with a very high impact for the population and international security.

Chile is part of different agreements that seek to prohibit the use of weapons of this type and increase control over the substances used in the manufacture of these weapons50. In this regard, in 2017 our country signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, subtracting its ratification, and Law No. 21,250 was recently published, which implements the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and the Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

The Defense contributes to the state response to these threats, particularly through the control of routes in jurisdictional areas, added to the preparation and first response capacity, which includes personal equipment and specialized material, decontamination elements, procedures and protocols at the interagency level. .

50 Among the main multilateral instruments that Chile has ratified are the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Decree No. 797 of 1995); the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (Decree No. 4 of 2002); the Convention on the prohibition or restrictions of the use of certain conventional weapons that may be considered excessively harmful or of indiscriminate effects and indicated protocols (Decree No. 137, of 2004 and modified in 2007 in Decree No. 182); the Cluster Munitions Convention (Decree No. 59 of 2011); and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, among other multilateral mechanisms.

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g. Disruptive technologies

The exponential acceleration of technological development, together with the mass use of many of its products, make this development an increasingly dynamic source of opportunities for all human activities. Therefore, the use of disruptive technologies for the purpose of affecting national security represents a relevant threat, since the emergence of disruptive technologies is feasible, causing comparative gaps in capabilities that are difficult to bridge in the short term.

The appearance of threats that proactively use the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, the Internet of Things, augmented reality, advanced robotics, quantum computing, among others, could face the Chilean Defense in cycles of obsolescence technology, unless there is a process of early detection, analysis, incorporation and, if necessary, response to the challenges implied by the aforementioned technologies.

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III. DEFENSE STRATEGY

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III. DEFENSE STRATEGY

A. Introduction

The authority of the President of the Republic extends to everything that has as its objective the preservation of public order inside and the external security of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitution and the Laws51. This includes the use of the Defense sector with its Armed Forces, for which the Defense Strategy is defined at a political level, bearing in mind that, in the defense of the homeland and territorial integrity, they are essential and irreplaceable.

The Strategy contains the ends to be achieved (represented by the Defense Objectives and the Mission Areas), the means to achieve such ends (strategic capabilities) and articulates both through the planned use of these means to achieve the ends (Concept Defense Employment Strategy), as shown in infographic No. 2.

Infographic
N°2: *Defense Strategy.*

Source: Undersecretary of Defense.

51 Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile. art. 24, Chapter IV, “Government”.

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Within the Strategy, it is important to establish that the objectives associated with the external security of Chile, specifically that related to the conservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the political independence of the country and the protection of the population from external threats, is where the capabilities that are unique and exclusive to Defense are focused and, therefore, are its priority.

The purposes, means and forms of employment defined here at the political level, guide, through a strategic military approach, the definition of strategic objectives and operational concepts of employment in scenarios foreseen for the fulfillment of tasks in different Mission Areas, as well as planning of strength development.

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B. Objectives and Mission Areas

1. Objectives

In the process of elaboration of the different Books of the Defense of Chile, since 1997, a transversal political consensus has been achieved regarding the objectives of National Defense. In addition to the main role of Defense in foreign security, other objectives corresponding to legal and constitutional roles assigned to the Armed Forces have also been incorporated. in time of peace and that are related to internal security and the contribution to the development of the country, which is reflected in this Defense Policy.

These objectives are presented separately in two areas: external security, and internal security and development.

to. External security objectives: 1.
Preserve sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence of the country and protect the population from external threats.

2. Contribute to the creation of conditions of stability, the maintenance of peace, security and international governance that minimize the risk to the external security of the country and that facilitate the development of the country integrated into the international community.

b. Internal security and development objectives:

1. Contribute to national sovereignty throughout its territory, grant security to people in the territorial areas assigned under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces, fulfilling police, protection, inspection, search and rescue roles , and support for public order and safety in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

2. Contribute to the National Civil Protection System through timely response to emergency and catastrophic situations, particularly through actions to protect the population at risk.

3. Contribute to national development and cooperate in the achievement of other capacities of the State through the presence and support of the Armed Forces in the national territory; to the physical integration of border areas, isolated

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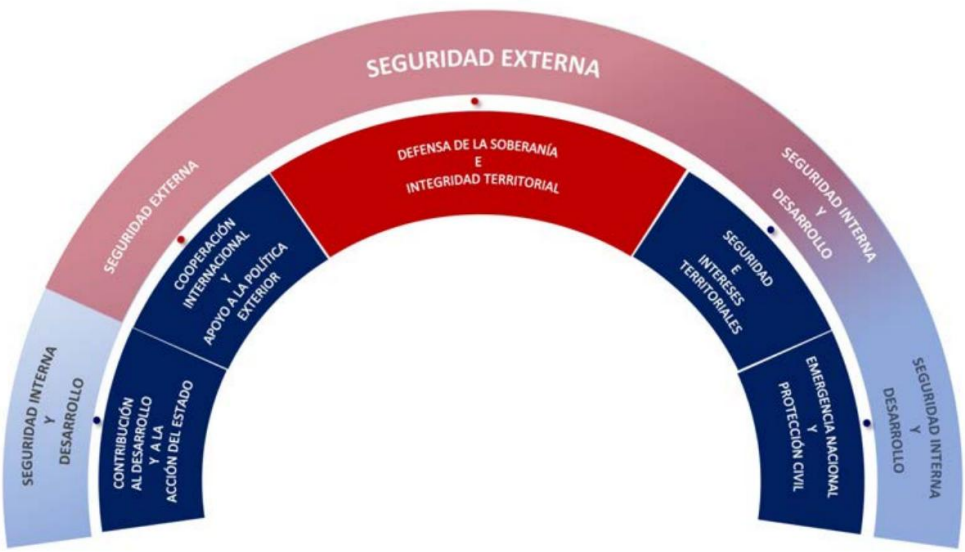
and specials; to the social and economic development of local communities in said areas; and the identification of the population with republican values and traditions, as well as citizen commitment to Defense, to strengthen the national cohesion and unity of its inhabitants.

2. Defense Mission Areas

From each of the five stated Defense objectives, different tasks for the Defense emerge, which contribute to the achievement of these objectives.

Each task, associated with an objective to which it contributes, constitutes a "mission" for the Defense52. Missions that have the same objective in common are grouped into Mission Areas.

Infographic
N°3: *Defense Mission Areas.*



Source: Undersecretary of Defense.

52 In this design, a “mission” is made up of two elements: a “task” (what to do) together with a purpose or “objective” to which it contributes (why do it).

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to. Mission Area "Defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity"

It groups missions aimed at preventing and dissuading the use of military force against our country or rejecting aggressions and hostile acts against the population, sovereignty, territorial integrity, its political independence, national resources and assets, and national interests. , including cyber attacks as a form of aggression53. This Mission Area is essential for Home Defense.

b. Mission Area "International Cooperation and Support for Foreign Policy"

It groups the missions to be carried out internationally, in accordance with the national interest or by virtue of security commitments assumed by Chile, in accordance with our Foreign Policy.

It includes international cooperation missions focused on contributing to the preservation of international peace and security, protection of international trade routes, humanitarian aid in the face of catastrophes in other countries, building mutual trust, rescue and evacuation of compatriots facing situations of danger such as as an armed conflict abroad.

It also covers the participation of the media and Defense personnel in functions of national representation, advice and direct support to the diplomatic action of our country in the world and in particular in the areas of interest defined in this Policy.

c. Mission Area "Security and Territorial Interests"

It groups missions of the Armed Forces. that contribute to national control and sovereignty throughout its territory, including border and isolated areas, Antarctica, oceanic areas, island territories and airspace, as well as contributing to the preservation of the environment and natural resources.

It also incorporates missions that the institutions of the Armed Forces. execute, by legal mandate, international treaties and conventions.

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53 Op. Cit. "Cyber Defense Policy" 2018, art. 4.1.

54 Law No. 19,067 that "Establishes *Permanent Rules on the Entry of Foreign Troops into the Territory of the Republic and the Exit of National Troops from it",* promulgated on June 26, 1991 and updated on December 17, 2018. art. 15, Letter a).

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Among them are considered roles of the National Maritime Authority that include a police function on illegal activities, in addition to the control, inspection, search and rescue of people in the maritime areas assigned under national responsibility.

Likewise, it considers the roles of the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics, which fulfills the functions of regulating and supervising airport security activity, without prejudice to the police functions that correspond to the forces of order and public security. Additionally, it incorporates the roles of the Chilean Air Force in support of air search and rescue in areas of national responsibility.

In this Mission Area, the missions of the Armed Forces are also considered. in support of public order and security, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution and the laws, both in States of Constitutional Exception and in electoral acts or other special situations in accordance with the Law.

d. Mission Area "National emergency and civil protection"

It groups missions that are carried out as a contribution to the disaster risk management carried out by the State to face emergencies derived from natural or anthropogenic catastrophes, including pandemics and epidemics.

It covers the prevention, collaboration in the alarm and mitigation of its immediate effects when they occur and the contribution to the recovery of the infrastructure and the services eventually affected. It includes related tasks both in a state of normality and in a state of constitutional exception of catastrophe or emergency, where, in addition to a support function, the conduction, by order of the President of the Republic, of State actions for the response, mitigation and recovery of normality.

and. Mission Area "Contribution to national development and the State action"

It brings together various missions to support the community and other State agencies, the development of the country in the scientific and technological field, its national industry, preservation of the environment, physical integration through connectivity of border and island areas, preparation of

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cartographic elements and construction of road works and infrastructure, preservation of national traditions, and other requirements of the competent authorities.

The Mission Areas defined here are not exclusive, there are tasks that may contribute to different Mission Areas, as well as complement the functions of other State instruments. Its description does not necessarily include all the possible tasks that the country's political leadership may assign to Defense.

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C. Strategic Defense Employment Concept (CE)

The strategic concept of Defense employment (CE) is understood as the way in which the State uses its Defense to fulfill the tasks associated with the different Mission Areas.

In the field of external security, the EC incorporate a coherent articulation of the Defense of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity Mission Areas, in addition to International Cooperation and support for Foreign Policy, to achieve the condition of external security, reflecting a strategic position deterrence and cooperation.

For its part, in the Mission Areas related to internal security and development, the aim is to achieve effective and efficient compliance with the associated tasks derived from the Constitution and the laws, using the capabilities developed by the Defense for its main role, with characteristics of polyvalence and polyfunctionality, added to other specific capacities in unity of action and interagency work with other State agencies and civil organizations.

Infographic No. 4.

Strategic Concept by Mission Areas.

Source: Undersecretary of Defense.

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The strategic concept of Defense employment for each of the Mission Areas described, as well as the associated challenges, are presented below:

1. EC in Defense of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

The Defense sector provides the military instrument that contributes, together with the other instruments of power and influence of the State, such as diplomacy, the economy and information, to generate and maintain an environment of external security.

Chile's Defense strategy in this area is aimed at minimizing, through deterrence and international cooperation, the probability of the threat or effective use of force or other means against its population, its territorial integrity or its political independence, neutralizing if necessary, any aggression through effective actions in legitimate defense.

Chile will use its military force in accordance with the norms of international law, fundamentally the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which recognizes the immanent right of States to use force, individually or collectively, in case of aggression55 or armed attack against him.

To contribute to deterrence, the Defense sector acts in various ways to achieve the objective of influencing the will of other actors and inhibiting their decision to use force or threaten our country with it.

Deterrence considers the presence and territorial deployment of effective forces in areas of strategic relevance to protect physical objectives, land areas, sea areas and air spaces, for a rapid and effective defense response capacity against external aggression. This is complemented with the capacity to protect critical infrastructure56 against cyber or physical attacks, as well as the capacity for resilience, containment and damage recovery, attribution of the origin of the attack and short response time.

55 UN General Assembly Resolution No. 3,314 (XXIX, of December 14, 1974) art. 1: *"Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political interdependence of another State, or in any other way incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations."* In its article 3 it describes acts that characterize an aggression.

56 “Critical infrastructure” is understood to be that which includes facilities, systems or components whose disturbance, damage or destruction would have a serious impact on the population and the normal functioning of the country.

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At the same time, a substantial part of this deterrence strategy is the ability to use or project offensive forces and other means quickly, effectively, in multiple dimensions and scopes, to neutralize or destroy strategic objectives of an aggressor, maintaining the initiative. and the freedom of action to eliminate or significantly degrade its offensive or aggressive capacity.

The Defense EC recognizes that, in addition to the conventional modalities of armed aggression, other forms of attack of a hybrid nature are added that can, among other multiple effects, severely damage the vital infrastructure of the country, its population, or its political independence and its military capacity, therefore, justify the right to respond with the means it deems necessary in legitimate defense.

For the above, the use of coordinated operations in multiple dimensions is considered, both for their own benefit and their denial for hostile use, including in this not only the physical dimensions (air, sea, land, electromagnetic spectrum, and outer space) but also the cyberspace dimension and the cognitive or information dimension.

To achieve success in this CE, a reliable, secure and resilient Command and Control57 capacity is required for effective management from the highest level, an adequate strategic alert, intelligence to determine the attribution or origin of the threat or aggression, and mobility to move quickly and in a short time the Force nuclei to reinforce the military response capacity.

Additionally, it is necessary to have forces prepared to act in environments of asymmetric conflict and against threats of a hybrid nature, with capabilities adapted to that environment. This includes, among others, units with a high level of training and operational readiness, capable of operating in all weather and scenarios, with great mobility, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance support, autonomous and unmanned systems, integrated at the tactical level, under direction and control in real time from higher levels.

57 Doctrine for the Joint Action of the Armed Forces. Joint Chiefs of Staff. 2011. p. 39: *"Command and Control constitutes the exercise of authority by a designated commander over a military organization destined to fulfill a mission. Command is specified in planning and decision; and control, in execution".*

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The different modern threats and the permanent evolution of possible forms of aggression require different approaches to deter and respond, with flexible, innovative and adaptive methods and structures.

The ability to deter and respond in legitimate defense to aggression can be strengthened and complemented through international cooperation with countries in the region and the world with which Chile shares interests, principles and foreign policy objectives, and that contribute to minimizing the probability of aggression. This is particularly applicable to those threats of a transnational nature.

In this sense, the participation in multinational exercises abroad with forces of a high professional level and with leadership responsibilities, as well as the organization in the country of this type of exercises in which other friendly countries participate, is a contribution to deterring the demonstrate capacity and level of readiness, in addition to generating trust and communicating the willingness to cooperate in the generation of a security environment.

The success of deterrence will depend on actual capabilities, on the credibility of the willingness to use these strategic capabilities in response to aggression, on the communication of this willingness to use through instruments such as this Defense Policy, reinforced for acting in coordination with competent authorities in support of containing security threats.

Likewise, deterrence is still present not only in prevention or in peacetime. Once the use of force has begun in a situation of crisis or international conflict, deterrence as a tool can help to avoid escalating and limit the conflict in accordance with the objectives of political leadership.

The CE in this Mission Area generates the following challenges for the Defense sector:

- Maintain an effective military capacity, which grants operational superiority to achieve or enable the deterrence effect against potential threats or use of force against our sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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- Adapt military capabilities to present and future risk scenarios, incorporating hybrid threats and, in particular, cyberspace as a new dimension of operations, cyberthreats as a growing risk and considering cyberattacks with serious effects on hostile actions. the population, the internal political processes or the vital infrastructure of the country.

- Continue the implementation of measures defined in the Chilean Cyber Defense Policy, in particular regarding the use of means, international cooperation and promotion of transparency and international confidence, development of capacities, doctrine and organization, including the creation of a Joint Command of Cyber Defense and a Defense CSIRT reporting to the Joint Chief of Staff.
- Have the ability to operate in the information environment, which allows contributing to obtain superiority in the cognitive dimension of a conflict.

- Increase anticipation capabilities, with strategic intelligence that incorporates knowledge of possible actors, motivations, and the means to be used that could affect national security, the processing of a large amount of information obtained from multiple sensors, its processing, and obtaining it with the help of tools. advanced technology58. With this, optimize the times for planning before scenario changes, decision making, transmission of orders and feedback.
- Define the strategic capabilities to be achieved and maintained, establishing the structure of joint and interoperable forces, including their deployment and territorial presence in accordance with the geographical characteristics of our country, both to allow the effective exercise of sovereignty over the territory, and to contribute to the deterrence and support the development and security of the population.
- Plan and optimize the territorial deployment in peacetime of the Armed Forces. and their degree of enlistment (capabilities and reaction times) considering, in addition to their role in Defense of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity, their contribution to the tasks derived from the Mission Areas Security and Territorial Interests and National Emergency and Civil Protection.

58 Including big-data analysis and artificial intelligence, unmanned and autonomous *remote* sensing, among others.

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2. CE in International Cooperation and Support for Foreign Policy

Chile understands international cooperation as a permanent and long-term measure that generates benefits for all countries, which, in turn, must contribute to international security in proportion to their capabilities and affected interests.

International cooperation is also oriented towards establishing a situation of stability and regional and global governance that minimizes the probability of the use of force, both against the national territory and in the areas where our population, our trade or other national interests.

This includes measures of mutual trust, the participation of national forces in multinational peacekeeping or stabilization operations, as well as the generation of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation in international security, thus contributing to the deterrent effect generated by national security capabilities. the defense.

Likewise, in this strategic concept of employment, the option of carrying out independent operations or with other States to protect, rescue or evacuate Chileans who are abroad suffering from a collective situation of imminent danger to their lives is considered.

In the field of support for Foreign Policy, Defense provides human and material resources that contribute to diplomatic action in different countries, forums and international organizations, providing presence, cooperation and technical advice, specialized relations in Defense and Security, technically representing to the State in international organizations, among others.

The National Defense contribution to this Mission Area considers keeping forces ready, trained, equipped and available to be deployed in other regions of the world at the request of the country's Foreign Policy.

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The CE in this Mission Area generates the following challenges for the Defense sector:

- Maintaining a high degree of interoperability with other countries of interest, which allows the integration of multinational forces to participate in peacekeeping, humanitarian aid and route protection operations. international trade, among others. This requires participation in highly demanding professional exercises, doctrine, and command and control equipment with NATO standards.
- Maintain a degree of readiness necessary for the execution of operations of protection, rescue or evacuation of compatriots, derived from crisis situations, catastrophes or international emergencies.
- Strengthen international security cooperation structures, helping to generate and build mutual trust measures with other countries in the region.
- Act coherently with the priorities of the Foreign Policy and with the conditions established in the National Policy for the participation of the State of Chile in Peacekeeping Operations, for the deployment in this type of operations59. In particular, aspects of the exit strategy, the desired political effect, its costs and its risks must be considered.
- Implement the multilateral defense agreements signed by the State of Chile before the UN regarding humanitarian demining, disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cluster munitions, transparency, arms trade and international control of conventional arms, among others. .
- Position the Chilean Defense as a professional benchmark in South America, based on its history, prestige, and human and material capabilities, with the purpose of positively influencing the regional security and stability situation.

59 Supreme Decree (SSG) No. 68 of October 14, 1999, which expanded the scope of Supreme Decree (SSG) No. 94 of November 6, 1996, which established the "National Policy for the Participation of the Chilean State in Maintenance *Operations peace".* In this decree, the definition of peace operations was perfected, extending it to missions under Chapter VII of the Charter and expressly incorporated the forces of Public Order and Security.

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3. CE in Security and Territorial Interests

to. Effective sovereignty over the territory It is the duty of the State to exercise effective sovereignty over the entire national territory. In this regard, it is necessary to consider that, in areas of the Norte Grande, the coast, mountain areas, Patagonia, Antarctica, oceanic islands60 and archipelagic zones, among others, there are sectors where the presence of the State is minimal.

In this context, the Defense has a relevant role to exercise an effective presence throughout the national territory and cooperate with the efforts of the State, strengthening sovereignty in the most remote and isolated regions of the country, through the deployment of means, infrastructure and capabilities (map No. 8).61

In this role, the Chilean Army has a fundamental task, with the deployment and permanent presence of its units in different areas of the territory, associated both with operational functions in border areas, as well as in its permanent functions of recruitment, instruction and training in peacetime, granting a close relationship with the citizens and regional authorities of the country.

Likewise, the Navy and Air Force contribute to the presence and exercise of effective sovereignty over the territory, through the deployment of operational and logistic bases, added to the permanent activity of the network of the maritime authority and the civil aeronautical authority exercised by the DGAC

60 The presence in Rapa Nui-Isla de Pascua has strategic importance due to its condition as a bridge to the Oceania region and Asia Pacific The deployment of the Armed Forces. in the

61 national territory it includes the following main units: Chilean Army: 6 Divisions, 2 Brigades and 37 regiments; Chilean Navy: 5 Naval Zones, 5 Naval Bases, 4 Marine Infantry Detachments, 16 Maritime Governors and 60 Port Captaincies; Chilean Air Force: 5 Air Brigades, 14 Air Bases and 2 Detachments.

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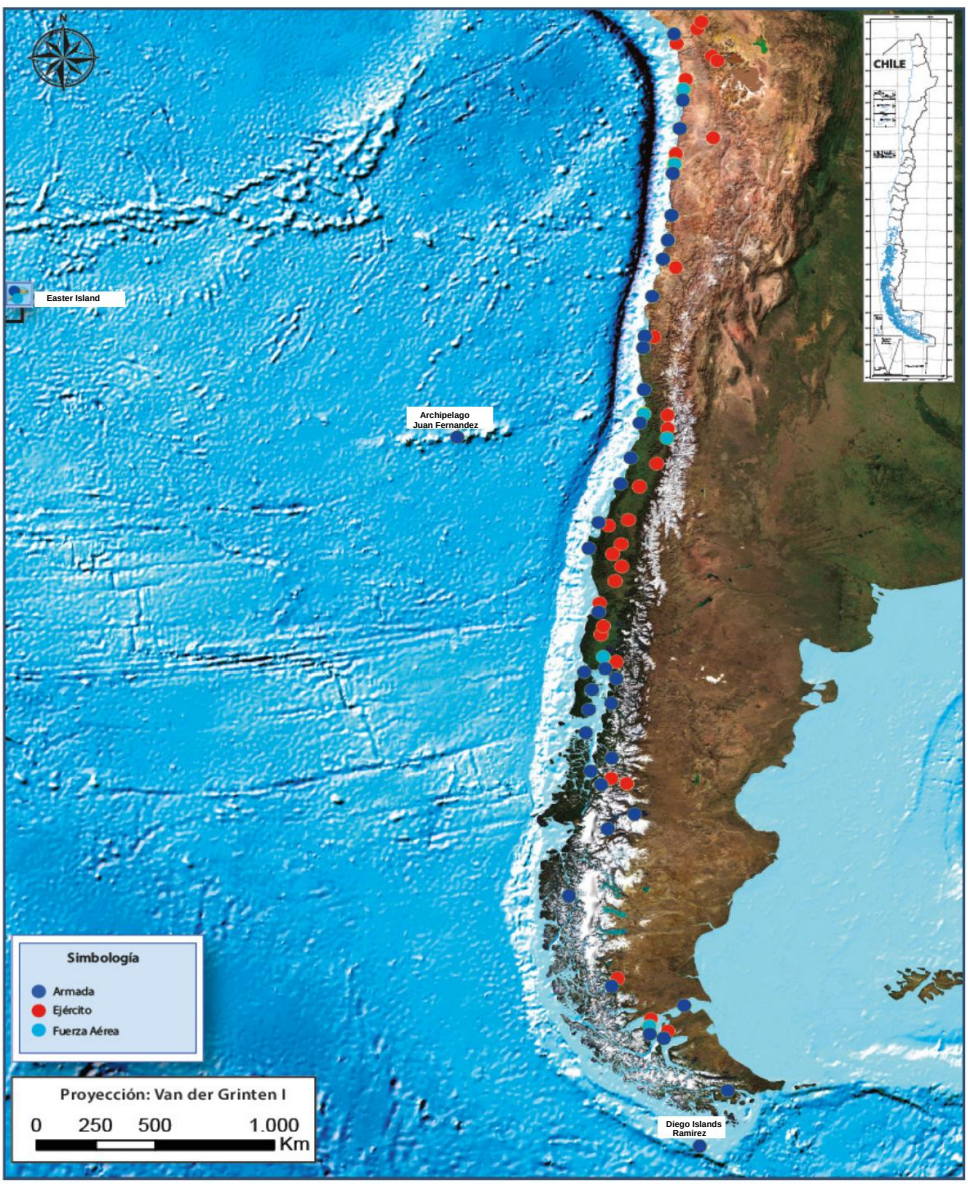
Map No. 8.

Deployment of the Armed Forces in American territory and oceanic islands.
(Deployment in Antarctica on Map N°5).



Source: Military Geographic Institute (IGM).

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This deployment and permanent presence of units of the Armed Forces. facilitates or enables the action of State aid to citizens in emergency or catastrophic situations, as well as complements the action of social support of the State to the community in areas such as health, communications, transportation, among others, generating a link and identification of the inhabitants with the State of Chile, and with the forces that contribute to the defense of the country.

The CE generates the following challenges for Defense:

- Maintaining force nuclei with a level of military and logistical autonomy such that, together with the contribution to the presence of the State at the ends of the national territory and in border or isolated areas, allow them to react in the short term to crisis, emergency and catastrophe situations, as well as reinforce other defense nuclei. This territorial presence should also contribute to aspects of recruitment and identification of society with the country and its Defense
- Maintain a physical infrastructure for operational and sustainable territorial deployment, with the capacity to accommodate an increase in forces coming from other geographical areas of the country and with high standards in communications, surveillance and support systems for planned operations, both in times of normality. as a constitutional exception.
- Maintain a capacity for exploration and patrols in land areas, maritime zones and airspaces of interest in our territory, either with forces present or deployed that contribute to achieving and maintaining situational awareness.

b. Security and maritime interests

One of the main roles granted by our legislation to the National Maritime Authority62, dependent on the Chilean Navy, is to exercise police functions in its area of responsibility, as well as to safeguard the safety of people, navigation routes, ships, ports, terminals and maritime industry, which are within the national jurisdictional area.

62 Navigation Law DL No. 2,222 of May 21, 1978, Title I, General Provisions, art. 2nd, letter c), indicates that the National Maritime Authority is the General Director of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine.

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The CE for the fulfillment of these tasks is based on maintaining an adequate surveillance and control of what happens at sea, prevention, alarm in the face of imminent risks, as well as the capacities required to give a timely and effective response, in a job interagency coordination.

Surveillance and control of activities in jurisdictional waters63 is carried out through Command and Control systems that include remote sensors, surveillance by satellite, air and maritime means, a robust and resilient communications system, a network of maritime authorities and surveillance posts in access to inland waters. The use of resources from the Maritime Authority is complemented by other resources from the Navy, which provide better capabilities in ocean coverage, operation, equipment, and higher-performance sensors in adverse conditions.

Prevention is based on the supervision of activities in jurisdictional waters, maritime terminals and coastal zones. It also incorporates the guidance and ordering of operations in maritime zones, maritime signalling, piloting and piloting of ships, education, planning and a risk management system for accidents or incidents that put the lives of people, property, resources at risk. natural and aquatic environment.

The alarm is based on timely processing and communication protocols and trained personnel covering an uninterrupted service.
This scope includes the National Tsunami Alert System (SNAM) integrated into the National Civil Protection System.

The response capacity includes the coordination of maritime rescue with centers at the national and regional level, connected to an international network, the actions of maritime police with patrol boats and aircraft of the Maritime Authority and the Navy.

Likewise, the response considers the coordinated work with competent authorities in areas such as the fight against drug trafficking and smuggling.

63 Includes navigable rivers and lakes and those areas defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law from sea.

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maritime route, illegal fishing, the fight against pollution and the control of maritime traffic.

The ability to grant maritime security at all times, including the control of maritime areas and the fight against illegal acts at sea, rivers and navigable lakes, provides a fundamental basis for strengthening the capacity to control the sea in the event of a crisis or international conflict in new threats are added, which requires effective operational integration from peacetime with the rest of the Defense capabilities.

In the area of security and territorial interests, particularly maritime security, the C E. generates the following challenges for the Defense sector:

- **Optimize** the capacity to grant maritime security in a scenario of increased public and private activities in the areas responsibility, associated with risk factors such as organized crime (including drug trafficking by sea), depredation of resources and environmental pollution.
- Adopt improvements in control and response capabilities through technological tools in remote surveillance and management that, in addition, effectively integrate different means with multipurpose capabilities of both the Navy and other Defense institutions.
- Define and include the new roles associated with the protection of marine protected areas within our Exclusive Economic Zone and the functions of inspection, maritime security and defense of national interests in areas of the high seas subject to international standards for the protection of human life, conservation of natural resources and the environment.
- Maintain efficiency in a scenario of growing demand for maritime security and increased probability of occurrence of risks.

c. Security in the national aerospace field

From a security point of view, air and outer space form a single area, aerospace, which connects all points on Earth without physical barriers. This concept also gives rise to the National Aerospace System, which covers all aerial activities

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and space, military, civil, and commercial operations in this field, in addition to an extensive network of air bases, airports, and national aerodromes, control and communications systems, which provide daily national and international connectivity in continuous growth64, highly dependent on technology and of the security of its operations, which creates challenges for the Defense sector.

Specific threats in this area include the use of the aerospace instrument in armed conflicts, incursions by unauthorized aircraft for espionage or reconnaissance purposes, aircraft hijackings, including the possibility of using the aircraft itself as a weapon, the sabotage against aircraft, installations or against surveillance, communications, positioning and navigation systems, cyberthreats, and the use of air transport for organized crime activities such as the trafficking of illegal goods or people, to which is added in At present, the threat of the use of unmanned aircraft in military actions or to commit terrorist attacks or illicit trafficking.

The main characteristic of these threats is the speed with which they appear, which implies very short reaction times and, consequently, requires having an operational concept for the use of appropriate air defense systems, protection systems, preventive measures and resilience, in addition to decision structures in near real time, supported by command and control systems properly equipped and manned, and high coordination with multiple agencies, both nationally and internationally.

The State of Chile exercises sovereignty over the national airspace through the Air Force, in coordination with the DGAC, through activities of air surveillance, classification and identification of traffic, which includes the use, if required, of security capabilities. daytime or nighttime air interception, following strict international procedures and protocols.

64 During 2019, 26,086,612 passengers were transported in Chile on national and international flights, with a growth of 6.3% compared to 2018. Source: www.jac.gob.cl

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Regarding outer space, Chile recognizes the importance of exercising its equitable access rights, within the framework of international agreements, in an environment of greater exploitation of satellite orbits, promoting cooperative participation in matters of better space situational knowledge.

The CE for the security of the national airspace implies the following

challenges: • Having an integrated aerospace system between civil and military control, which allows permanent surveillance, control, inspection and supervision of air activities within the space under jurisdiction. national, providing security and protection to air navigation, in addition to timely alerts for the use of air defense means in short reaction times.

- Strengthen the decision-making structures and legal framework in matters of control and protection of the national airspace, which include all levels, in times of peace, crisis or conflict, with command and control systems adequately equipped and endowed to face new threats and challenges. , in a coordinated and expedited manner.
- Generate a coordinated action for the best use of State resources in the safety of air operations, through the functions performed by the Chilean Air Force through the Air Operations Centers (COA) distributed throughout the country, in jointly with the Regional Centers and the Santiago Unified Area Control Center (ACCU), dependent on the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics.
- Contribute to activities related to space situational awareness, in aspects of surveillance and tracking of objects in orbit, which could affect the safety of national satellites.

d. States of Constitutional Exception and Popular Voting

It is the duty of the State of Chile to adopt measures that tend to prevent situations that threaten public order and safety, as well as to minimize their effects. This, through coordinated activities between the agencies that the current legal system has endowed with powers on this matter.

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In the case of States of Constitutional Exception65 of Emergency or Catastrophe, the Defense supports the political authority in maintaining public order, with the protection of the population as its main focus.

In the case of popular Votes and scrutinies, the protection of public order will correspond to the Armed Forces. and Carabineros, under the command of a Chief of Force.66

These responsibilities and powers assigned by the Constitution and the laws to the Armed Forces. They require keeping operational planning and logistics processes updated, in close coordination with the competent civil authorities.

The CE generates the following challenges for Defense:

- Maintaining a degree of readiness that ensures the availability of units trained in these scenarios, together with having plans and having clear guidelines for Force Commanders regarding the use of their resources.

- Maintain the Defense Command and Control System with robust, secure, and interoperable communications systems that allow for interagency coordination in a national emergency situation.

and. Territorial interests in Antarctica

Chile has defined as the first objective of its National Antarctic Policy (PAN 2017) the protection of Chile's sovereign rights over the Chilean Antarctic Territory, which are protected by virtue of the provisions of Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty. It also seeks to consolidate a position of leadership and influence within the Antarctic Treaty System, ensuring that Antarctica remains free of international conflicts, fostering international cooperation and its use for peaceful and scientific purposes, protecting and promoting care for the environment.

Defense, through the institutions of the Armed Forces. and the Joint Chiefs of Staff perform relevant tasks in Antarctica67, helping to

65 Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile. Chapter IV Government, art. 41 and 42.

66 Law No. 18,700, Constitutional Organic Law on Popular Voting and Scrutiny, Title VI, paragraphs 1 and 2.

67 Law 21,255 “Establishes the Chilean Antarctic Statute”, Title II, art. 16.

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achieve the objectives defined in the PAN 2017, among them, the effective and permanent presence; maritime and air connectivity through strategic transport capabilities; support for Antarctic science; the protection of human life through search and rescue (SAR) actions; the publication of nautical and terrestrial cartography; the control of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and international cooperation.

Fulfillment of the Defense mission in the area of protection and promotion of territorial interests in Antarctica generates the following challenges: •

Increase activities that strengthen Chile's sovereign rights on that continent.

- Promote and strengthen the Antarctic Treaty System, mainly through a greater presence of Chile in its forums and regimes.
- Contribute to the safeguarding and protection of our interests and rights in Antarctica.
- Strengthen control and prevention in areas in which the State of Chile has different degrees of jurisdiction or international responsibility, including inspection, search and rescue, environmental protection and other responsibilities assigned by national legislation and treaties. current international
- Improve the integration and superior coordination of the Antarctic activities carried out by the Defense institutions and other national organizations, in order to improve synergy and avoid duplication.
- Maintain and strengthen operational and logistic capacities for national activities on that continent, in accordance with the National Antarctic Policy and the special guidelines that arise from the Antarctic Policy Council in this regard.
- Modernize the air and port infrastructure of the Antarctic national bases and Antarctic Defense operators, in accordance with the latest advances in terms of respect for the environment, energy efficiency and a functional design, including support capabilities for the security of the people and ships that operate in the

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Chilean Antarctic sector, through the action and presence of maritime authorities and civil aeronautics.

- Increase our presence and support activities for science towards the interior of the continent and to the South Pole, including the reactivation of the Carvajal Base, the temporary operation of the Glacier Unión Station and land, sea and air expeditions to the south. parallel 75° S.

- Strengthen the position of Chile as a bridge country and of the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic Region as the gateway to Antarctica, including the improvement of infrastructure to sustain transport capacities and support for expeditions and Antarctic activities from Punta Arenas. and Puerto Williams.

4. CE in National Emergency and Civil Protection

The armed forces are an integral part of the National Civil Protection System, which requires maintaining a degree of preparation, planning and definition of possible Command and Control structures that optimizes the timely, effective and efficient response to situations arising from both natural and man-made catastrophes, as well as as well as health emergencies (pandemics and epidemics) and/or any other nature.

The participation of the Armed Forces in these missions should not be understood as distorting their main function in the field of foreign security, whether in crisis or international conflict. Its effective action, in addition to compliance with a legal mandate, represents a necessary, immediate benefit that is demanded by the country to help contain and mitigate the effects of an emergency in peacetime.

The armed forces they are due to the society that originates, shapes and sustains them, therefore, their contribution in situations of civil emergency or catastrophe constitutes an inalienable moral duty. Additionally, this action in the event of emergencies allows the assessment of the enlistment of the Armed Forces, particularly its organization, structure and decision-making processes in scenarios of uncertainty. This contributes to achieving better conditions for an adequate transition from peacetime to crisis situations.

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In the National Emergency Mission and Civil Protection Area, the following challenges are generated for the Defense Sector:

- Keep updated plans for different scenarios, determining what are the capacities that the Armed Forces can contribute. in each of them and what is its associated operational concept. Among the relevant capacities that can be considered are the following: i. Command, Control and Communications, with fixed and mobile positions.
  - ii. Transport to the affected areas, by air, sea or land, on short notice and reaching places that are difficult to access, with material help and support personnel.
  - iii. Health support (hospitals, tents, hospital ships, transfer of medical equipment, evacuation of critical patients, etc.).
  - iv. Support the supply and basic services for the population, including when necessary the generation and distribution of potable water and electricity.
  - v. Surveillance, search and compilation of information from various sources, to contribute to better decision-making by civil and military authorities.
  - saw. Organized, trained and available personnel at short notice to fulfill previously defined functions (forest brigades, mountain patrols, amphibious patrols, special forces and rapid reaction units, among others).
  - vii. Search and rescue of people in areas of difficult access.
- Develop the mechanisms of Command, Control, and interagency coordination for the effective, efficient, and integrated use of Defense capabilities in emergency or catastrophic situations, at the national, regional, and local levels.
- Maintain the development of the National Tsunami Alert System, dependent on the Navy and integrated into the Early Alert System of the National Emergency Office (ONEMI), which is aimed at providing timely and detailed information regarding the probabilities, magnitudes and effects of a tsunami off the coast of tricontinental Chile, in order to help in planning and decision-making.

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decisions of the competent authorities for civil protection and protection in the maritime sector and in the Defense sector.

- Improve the contribution of the Chilean Meteorological Directorate under the DGAC and the Navy Meteorological Service to ONEMI in terms of timely alerts and decision-making regarding meteorological and oceanic phenomena that may cause damage to the population and critical infrastructure. national.

5. CE in Contribution to National Development and State Action

The Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces. They constitute part of the State Administration and must contribute and promote the common good by attending to public needs continuously and permanently, promoting the development of the country. Together with the other bodies of the State Administration, they must act in coordination and tend towards unity of action, avoiding the duplication or interference of functions68.

Within this frame of reference, in situations defined by the Minister of National Defense and considering the principle of serviceability69 of the State to the people, the Armed Forces. They contribute with their available capacities to the development of the country and to civil authorities in the areas of support in isolated areas, preservation of traditions and patriotic values, and military service. This includes the work of land connectivity in areas of difficult access carried out by the Military Labor Corps, which contributes to the physical integration of our entire territory.

In the Contribution to National Development and State Action mission area, the following challenges are generated for the Defense sector:

- Continue with medical-social support and connectivity in extreme or isolated areas or where the presence of the State is insufficient, as well as in the construction of roads and civil works in said areas, of aeromedical evacuations or in circumstances that hinder the normal processes or capacities of the competent authorities.

68 Law No. 18,575 Constitutional Organic General Bases of State Administration, Title I, art. 3rd and 5th.

69 This principle is contained in Chapter I "Bases of the Constitution", art. 1, Paragraph 4 of the Political Constitution: *"The State is at the service of the human person and its purpose is to promote the common good, for which it must contribute to creating the social conditions that allow each and every one of the members of the national community its greatest possible spiritual and material fulfillment, with full respect for the rights and guarantees that this Constitution establishes".*

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- Continue encouraging voluntary entry into the Military Service and continue preserving the traditions that identify citizens with patriotic values.

- Strengthen security and defense study centers, particularly the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (ANEPE), under the Ministry of Defense, for the purposes of both teaching, research and outreach in relation to these matters.

- Promote research, technological development and national innovation (R+D+i) in the processes of education, support, logistics and development of strategic capacities. In particular, consider aspects such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), *big-data analysis,* robotics, unmanned or autonomous vehicles, among others.

- Identify the industrial capabilities of Defense that can contribute to promoting activities aimed at training and/or developing scientific and technological projects integrated with the organizations that make up the National System of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation70, according to the priorities determined . Defense, and consistent with the National Strategy and National Policy on Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation for access to collaborative resources.

- Contribute with Defense capabilities to promote the generation of knowledge in areas such as: research on the territory, elaboration of cartographic elements, simulation, planning, command and control, among others.

- Generate new R+D+i capacities that allow increasing the degree of technological independence, reducing the technological gap of National Defense and achieving logistical independence in key elements.

- Strengthen early detection, understanding of their potential, and eventual incorporation of emerging and disruptive technologies for the creation of new defense capabilities that also contribute to national economic development.

70 Law No. 21,105 by which the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation was created, published in the Official Gazette of Chile on August 13, 2018. Regarding the National System of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation, see art. . 2.

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- Support scientific research in the oceanographic area, in continental ice, Antarctica and terrestrial areas with difficult access.
- Contribute to the development of a national space plan that, in addition to Defense's own capabilities, incorporates a boost to national scientific-technological development, in areas such as the autonomous management of geospatial information, the national design and construction of satellites and payloads. tools, the launch and operation of a national satellite system, and a telecommunications system to support the distribution of images and geospatial information.
- Contribute to activities related to knowledge of the space situation, in key aspects such as the study of space weather, surveillance and tracking of objects in orbit and objects close to Earth.

In the case of support activities for other State agencies, they must be directly related to the fulfillment of Defense tasks, as well as being part of the training or development processes of the Force.

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D. Strategic Capabilities

1. Introduction

The Defense Strategy reflects the interaction between ends and means, through a strategic employment concept, and is produced within a framework delimited by the security environment, possible employment scenarios and available resources, which necessarily implies a decision policy to establish acceptable risk levels, understanding that there is no perfect solution to the uncertainty regarding future media use scenarios.

The means referred to in the Defense Strategy in this Policy are represented by the ability to generate effects, which constitutes the "Strategic Capabilities". These capabilities are based on the availability and functional integration of: Material, Training, Human Resources, Organization, Doctrine, Infrastructure, Sustainability and Information, necessary to fulfill the missions assigned to the National Defense71.

71 National Defense Book 2017. Chapter VIII. p. 113. Capacity Factors are grouped under the acronym MERODISI.

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Infographic
N°6 *Strategic Capacities.*

Source: Undersecretary of Defense.

2. General Areas of Strategic Capabilities

To guide the conception and superior vision of the strategic capabilities that our country considers essential for its defense, these are grouped into "General Areas of Strategic Capabilities", and represent an ordering of the abilities of the forces to execute the tasks and fulfill the strategic concept for each Mission Area.

These general areas contain related strategic capabilities that contribute to the fulfillment of the defined objectives. From the functional point of view, there is a convergence of them towards the general capacity area "Operational Superiority", since it represents the essential ability of Defense, the rest being those that generate and support its development and use.

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In this Defense Policy, seven general areas of strategic National Defense capabilities have been defined, which are described below:

Infographic
N°7 *General Areas of Strategic Capacities.*

Source: Undersecretary of Defense.

to. Operational Superiority

This general area groups capabilities that enable or allow military action on adversary strategic objectives. Consider obtaining and employing freedom of action and initiative, using multiple dimensions and combinations of action methods that minimize or neutralize the adversary's capacity for action. This includes the synchronized and joint use of forces in the terrestrial, maritime, aerospace, electromagnetic spectrum and cyberspace dimensions72.

72 In NATO countries, this concept is known and used as “multi-domain operations”, understood as joint, agile, complex operations with the possibility of producing effects in and from all or many areas of operation. For this, the need for interoperability, connectivity, command and control systems and a change of mentality of the commands at all levels is recognized, to allow a true “multi-domain” integration of operations, especially with the cyberspace and cognitive fields. , beyond the current concept of “joint operations”. (Concept Note "Multi-domain Operations", Joint Concept Development Center, Spanish Defense Staff, April 2020).

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Likewise, it contemplates the capacity to act simultaneously or sequentially on several fronts, including capacities to act in the adversary depth, selectively and avoiding unwanted collateral damage.

The foregoing assumes having agility and speed attributes both in decision-making processes and in action, to maintain the initiative in contexts of either conventional or hybrid conflict.

Additionally, this general area includes the ability to operate in the information environment, whose objective is the will and knowledge of the leaders and the processes involved in making decisions related to a possible aggression against our country.

The capacities contained in this general area are manifested both as a method of coercion, influence or a combination of them in the management of a crisis or conflict.

The potential represented by the capacities included in this general area, together with the demonstration of political will, are the fundamental elements to achieve the success of deterrence by the State, as well as to have effective alternatives to the evolutionary scenarios that characterize the current security context.

b. Protection

This general area includes the capacities to protect one's own strategic objectives, including physical and information infrastructures, forces, bases, logistical support and the population in general, with respect to adversary offensive actions.

Capacities in this area are provided both by the same forces that grant operational superiority, used to neutralize attacking forces, as well as by forces and systems specialized in defending their own objectives, in coordinated employment.

This general area contains early warning and warning capabilities, neutralization of attacks in all dimensions (land, sea, air,

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electromagnetic spectrum and cyberspace), including capabilities and resilience to neutralize hostile acts against vital defense systems in cyberspace and also for defense against adversary information operations.

In cases of emergency, or in the face of the effects derived from natural or man-made disasters, part of the capacities grouped here are used to protect the population and the vital infrastructure for the maintenance of the country, as well as in the fulfillment of protection roles. of public order in States of Constitutional Exception or in electoral acts, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

c. Intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR)

This general area groups the strategic capabilities that allow obtaining superiority in information and decision making, through the creation of a complete and timely panorama or situational awareness, which contributes to maintaining the initiative.

In the context of the Defense contribution to the security of Chile, the capabilities associated with intelligence are fundamental in providing background information for decision-making, which cannot be obtained with other tools.

In the same way, it avoids strategic surprises, providing early warning and an analytical capacity that is capable of interpreting and giving value to signals, which, however weak they may seem, require proactivity from the State. All this redounds as an enabler of strategic anticipation, a fundamental input to conceptualize the future development of capacities and the conception of the use of the media.

The value of strategic anticipation provided by a robust and permanently operational ISR architecture lies in the principle of economy of forces and is a solid response for a modern Defense to be as agile as it requires in an environment of high volatility, uncertainty and ambiguity, where threats will mutate rapidly and constantly, setting up scenarios whose visualization is complex.

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The foregoing includes processes, platforms and integrated systems aimed at obtaining and keeping updated relevant information, analysis and production of Intelligence, including alert processes, as well as action follow-up processes and damage assessment.

The capabilities grouped in this area, at a higher level, allow for strategic warning and warning and, at operational and tactical levels, support decision-making in scenarios associated with the fulfillment of tasks in various Mission Areas. This includes alerts on emerging threats, illegal activities in land border areas, surveillance and control of land, sea and airspace areas in which the State must exercise its powers. Likewise, it allows to grant alert and guide the efforts of prevention and response to tsunamis, earthquakes and other potential catastrophes.

Finally, the capacities contained in this general area grant positive externalities in products and information that contribute to the action of the State and to multiple areas of public and private activity, granting a certain degree of autonomy in the generation of information about our territory.

d. Integrated Command and Control This general area includes the capabilities to support timely decision-making, appraise the situation comprehensively, create shared understanding, plan, prepare, conduct, and assess in a crisis, conflict, or national emergency situation, encompassing from the highest political level to the operational and tactical leadership of military forces.

To achieve their purpose, the capacities considered here incorporate trained personnel, effective processes, information, processing and communications systems that allow the exercise of command functions quickly and efficiently in a permanent cycle that includes the conception, planning and issuance of orders, control of operations and feedback.

This is a general area of capability that is essential as an enabling element and multiplier of the potential of the areas of Operational Superiority and Protection capabilities and, considering

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Due to the different dimensions of employment and scenarios in which Defense must act, the Integrated Command and Control capacity must be agile and flexible, to adapt to different joint, interagency and combined command structures.73

and. Mobility and Projection

It includes capabilities aimed at ensuring the availability and deployment of resources, in full, quickly and with minimal notice, to act in the scenarios and missions planned. It considers bases for sustainment, protection, pre-deployment or deployment, as well as means of air, land or maritime transport, expanding command options to choose the most appropriate combination based on security, range, accessibility and other factors.

These capabilities enable and enhance the areas of "Operational Superiority" and "Protection", allowing the concentration of resources in normal times to optimize their training and logistical support, the freedom of action for their deployment or positioning where they are required, both within national territory and abroad.

A determining factor of this general area of capacity is the need to achieve the maximum operability of the deployed force in the minimum time, which is determined by the form of transportation and the means used, along with adequate equipment and training.

These capabilities are also critical in supporting emergency and disaster response efforts, including transporting cargo and support personnel to and from an affected area, as well as mass evacuation of people.

F. Sustainability

This general area of capabilities seeks to guarantee the adequate operational availability of the forces, to ensure their use as planned in the different scenarios and Mission Areas.

73 Three command modalities are differentiated: “Joint”, for the operation with components from more than one Defense institution; “Combined”, for acting together with forces from other countries; "Interagency" implies participating together with media dependent on other State agencies (for example, police, customs, ministries, services, etc.)

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It includes the support capacity during the life cycle of platforms or units, systems and infrastructure, as well as support for the personnel who operate the means, including training, supply and logistical support of deployed forces, for long periods of time and in remote areas. The latter relates this area to Mobility and Projection.

The capacity of Defense logistics organizations, including the national public and private industry, are relevant to ensure the required operational readiness in a timely, efficient manner and independently of external powers in crisis situations.

g. Territorial Deployment

This general area of capacity has a special significance for Chile. It seeks to achieve the effective presence of Defense media in different geographical areas of the country. These cooperate with the State to achieve control of border areas and territorial integrity, generating effective sovereignty, deterrence, rapid reaction capacity in emergencies, compliance with tasks in peacetime, and support for State action, along with promoting commitment. Defense Citizen.

The foregoing generates the need to have a presence and influence in areas of geostrategic value throughout the national territory.

It implies having forces permanently deployed in different geographical areas, considering personnel, infrastructure, distributed logistical support, information and Command and Control capacity, as well as physical connectivity that allows the forces deployed throughout the territory to be integrated.

Consider, when required for strategic or emergency reasons, the capacity for temporary deployment and enhancement of areas of interest.

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3. Guidelines for the Development of Strategic Capacities

to. General considerations

Defense is a pure public good74, the resources to invest in it are finite and must be balanced with the other needs of the State.

The generation, development and maintenance of strategic capacities is a medium and long-term process that requires the investment of economic resources.

The determination of the level and type of strategic capabilities that the country requires, as well as the degree of operational readiness of the means75, occurs within a framework delimited by the security environment, possible employment scenarios and the resources available to the State. to invest in defense.

This implies a political decision to establish acceptable risk levels, understanding this "risk" as a measure of the existing gap between the Defense that Chile ideally requires for a scenario of maximum possible demand and that which it actually possesses. It is assumed that there is no perfect solution to the uncertainty regarding future scenarios of media use.

Ideally, the interaction of all the variables occurs in a balance, where the goals are clearly defined, the strategy is consistent with those goals, the means are sufficient, the risks acceptable, the environment is stable, the scenarios considered valid. and the resources are secured.

Such a balance is difficult to maintain. Indeed, if the strategic environment changes unexpectedly, this will force you to assess the risks. If these changes affect the security of the country, the means must be adapted, the strategy modified or, finally, the objectives or ends that have been outlined must be modified.

74 A pure public good is understood to be one whose consumption is indivisible and which can be shared by all members of a community without exclusion.

75 Understood as the temporary condition that enables a capacity to effectively and efficiently carry out the operations that are inherent to it. It covers as everything the capacity factors considered in graph N°6, page. 114, of the Chilean National Defense Book 2017, namely: material, training, human resources, organization, doctrine, infrastructure, support, information (MERODISI).

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As noted above, strategic capabilities are not limited only to the material resources that make up the forces, but also necessarily integrate other factors such as training, human resources, organization, doctrine, information, sustainment, and infrastructure. , in a systemic and synergistic logic.

In order to sustain the capacities, planning is necessary that considers all these elements and their development throughout the life cycle of the systems.

The strategic capabilities of the Defense must be periodically evaluated to verify their coherence with the challenges of the strategic environment and the needs of the country, and in particular, to determine if they allow the objectives set to be met, in the manner established by the Strategic Concept.

b. Personnel and training

Although weapons platforms and systems are fundamental elements in the context of capabilities, what is decisive is having professionally competent, trained personnel, committed to the values of National Defense, disciplined, and organized.

In effect, the human factor is a fundamental element in the context of strategic capabilities, since it is the one that finally operates the systems, fights, makes decisions and in general is the one that grants flexibility, adaptability and resilience, in the face of a rapidly accelerating context. complex.

To achieve the above, it is necessary to maintain a robust system of recruitment, education, training, training and retention of the armed forces personnel. The modernization of the systems and the greater operational demands make it necessary to have trained personnel with greater stability and permanence, as a way of ensuring efficiency in the investment of resources in their professional training and greater effectiveness in the use of strategic capacities.

The effectiveness and level of readiness required of the Defense requires permanent training processes for its personnel, with high standards of efficient and safe operation of systems and units. This makes it necessary to consider training as an integral part of the development and maintenance of strategic capabilities.

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In the particular case of the Army, it is necessary to move towards reducing the impact on the permanent availability of capabilities generated by the current dependency on Compulsory Military Service, improving the balance with the Professional Troop and Plant system.

Likewise, it is essential that the personnel of the Armed Forces. have a comprehensive support system, according to their performance and deployment conditions. This requires considering, as part of the development of strategic capacities, investments in support infrastructure and maintenance of personnel.

The investment that Chile makes in maintaining an effective Defense, with modern, professional, trained and equipped armed forces for its main function, must mean not only a benefit of external security, but must also mean a contribution to the security and development of the country in general.

In this sense, it should be noted that Defense sector personnel are the best linkage vector with civil society, in their permanent work in the different Mission Areas and in instances of professional and academic relations, which allows increasing knowledge and awareness on Defense in the population it serves.

Additionally, these personnel, having been trained in values and demanding aptitudes for service to the country at all times, continue to represent a contribution to society after their active service in multiple fields of activity in civil society, which must be understood as a positive externality of the investment in their comprehensive training.

c. Strength Development

“The Force” is defined as the set of human and material resources provided by the Armed Forces. and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, organized as military units and trained to carry out operations in compliance with tasks considered in the different Mission Areas, including their territorial deployment.

"The Force" as a whole is made up of different military means, which are the specific elements that grant strategic capabilities.

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of the Defense Each of these means or component forces can provide different capacities according to the scenario and the intended use.

The means or component forces, which include personnel and material, are generated, sustained and prepared by the different institutions of the Armed Forces, being trained to act jointly through doctrines and processes directed by the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. .

Force Development Planning is the formulation of development forecasts over time with respect to the different military resources or component forces that must be provided by the Armed Forces. and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in accordance with the guidelines of this Defense Policy.

This is materialized through investment programs and projects associated mainly with material means, infrastructure and support, which must consider the associated development in personnel, doctrine, training and others that allow the effective achievement of the desired strategic capabilities.

Force development planning must comply with the guidelines for the development of strategic capabilities of this Policy and consider the following factors: i.

Current forces, strategic capabilities and operational effectiveness achieved, main systems that comprise them, level of operational readiness achieved, operating costs, capacity and cost of maintenance, obsolescence management, logistics efficiency and remaining useful life.

ii. Demands for evolution in required strategic capabilities, derived from changes in the scenarios, in the objectives, in the priorities or in the Defense strategy in accordance with the superior political orientation.

iii. Financial framework expected in the short, medium and long term that allows generating and sustaining the force structure and its evolution over time.

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The force development planning will be defined in a Plan elaborated with a time horizon of 12 years, which incorporates the different investment programs and projects in the short (4 years) and medium term (5 to 12 years), prioritized and programmed. over time, with a long-term vision, in accordance with the guidelines of this Defense Policy.

d.

Effectiveness A priority task for the Ministry of National Defense is to develop and maintain effective capabilities of the Armed Forces. that contribute to deterrence and, if used, allow for operational superiority, ensuring the best chances of success in meeting their objectives, throughout the range of their tasks and missions.

The foregoing considers maintaining and improving the strategic capacities that are necessary for the effective fulfillment of the different tasks and operational missions.

The replacement, update or modernization of weapons systems will be evaluated based on their contribution to these capabilities, considering alternative material and non-material solutions, advanced technology and the overall needs of Defense.

The current forces represent an asset to be considered, but their maintenance over time is not imperative if there are other more efficient ways to achieve the same capabilities; Nor is it necessary to invest in other types of forces to generate capacities to face the new challenges. The foregoing must be considered with respect to maintaining the balance of the elements of national power, with a vision of the State.

Therefore, the guiding criterion is to define capacities to be maintained or developed, above the paradigm of the maintenance of capital assets or current forces. Based on this, a proactive and anticipatory attitude requires a permanent analysis of future scenarios, in order to anticipate the necessary capacities.

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In order not to degrade the effectiveness of strategic capabilities, in some cases it will be necessary to maintain or replace certain platforms and upgrade or modernize certain systems. In other cases, the scheduled withdrawal of platforms or systems whose maintenance and operation costs are inefficient, due to excess years of service, having completed their life cycle or losing their effectiveness76 will be valid.

and. Versatility, polyfunctionality and adaptability

In the development of strategic capacities, priority will be given to the polyvalence of the means, the polyfunctionality of the personnel and the adaptability of the Command and Control structures. This makes it possible to have effective capabilities for use in other Mission Areas.

In this regard, a relevant factor that must be assessed to contribute in emergency situations or support needs to civil authorities in peacetime is the enormous potential represented by the availability of trained personnel, under a professional, hierarchical and disciplined structure, with the ability to act with minimum notice, fulfilling tasks in support of the country and its population in situations of high demand.

F. Superior joint and integral vision

The planning of the development of the Force must consider a superior joint and integral vision, directed by the Ministry of National Defense that prioritizes and orders which are the forces that each institution must generate, ensuring a composition between the various elements that originate strategic capabilities, with synergy and efficiency.

Likewise, the forces assigned by the branches of the Armed Forces. They must be able to operate effectively and efficiently together, under the interoperability and doctrine criteria defined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In this sense, the development of strategic capabilities must provide for the flexibility to have different command structures.

76 As retirement criteria, among others, we can mention: “Operational Obsolescence” (When a system does not meet the operational requirements to grant military capabilities); "Logistics Obsolescence" (When the maintenance of a system becomes unacceptable due to the associated value or is unfeasible due to the non-existence of logistical support); "Technical Obsolescence" (When it refers to the need to replace a technological device simply because a new version of it appears, even if the changes are not significant, nor has the previous product reached the end of its useful life).

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appropriate for each task and scenario, so that it is possible to integrate forces from different institutions under a single operational command or in support command functions.

Each institution must contribute to the joint capacities from its specificity and with its main competences. Some of these competencies are not exclusive to a single institution and, therefore, a fair balance must be sought in their development, in order to avoid duplication of means and overlapping.

This also makes it possible to identify functions common to more than one institution, in the areas of training and logistics, which can be approached from a joint perspective that enriches it and makes it more efficient.

g. Defense Technology and Industry

Strategic capabilities development planning should consider the use of state-of-the-art technology to help achieve operational superiority, as an element that enhances forces, as well as to achieve greater efficiency in sustainment and development aspects.

Advanced technology should not only be sought for weapons platforms and systems, but also for decision-making systems and processes that require handling large volumes of information in limited times, generally not feasible to process by the human mind in the required times.

In this sense, technologies and algorithms associated with robotics, artificial intelligence, data analysis, unmanned vehicles, nanotechnology, materials technology, social sciences, among others, must be introduced.

Investment in research, development and technological innovation for Defense requires the integration of national scientists, technicians, Universities and Research Centers, in order to contribute to the development of the country. It is about generating a highly trained critical mass through the development of a national defense industry that generates positive externalities on the economy, qualified employment, scientific-technological development, and independence from external providers, among other benefits.

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To ensure the efficient use of technology, the design and implementation of measures that provide education, training and training are required according to the challenges they represent.

At the same time, it should be considered to avoid generating vulnerabilities as a result of technological dependencies and anticipate the complexities that these may produce in operations in scenarios and tasks where adequate support is not available, generating alternatives that provide operational continuity in the event of degradation. of advanced technological support.

In this sense, the Strategic Defense Companies (FAMAE, ASMAR and ENAER) represent a key element, in the first place, for the integral logistical support of the armed forces systems. and, additionally, contribute to research, innovation, development and production of military or dual-use equipment, which will make it possible to achieve minimum levels of national autonomy.

The foregoing requires a superior definition of the lines of development, the direction of the efforts and their priorities.

h. Space Defense Capabilities

Defense space capabilities will seek to advance the autonomy and sovereignty of the country's space operations, which favors access to and use of space as a domain that contributes to land management, development, and national security.

Within these capacities, the emphasis will be on the development of programs for the design, construction, implementation and exploitation of space systems and associated terrestrial infrastructure that will allow, by the end of the decade, to have its own constellation of satellites with multiple sensors.

These programs will seek to maintain or increase those capabilities that give Chile a degree of autonomy in the areas of earth observation, remote sensing, and satellite communications.
In addition, efforts will be made to venture into the development of other satellite application areas, such as positioning and navigation and the study of space weather, as well as launch capabilities, control

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of the elements that orbit the earth and in geospatial information technologies, in conjunction with national scientific activity and international cooperation.

Complementarily, it will seek to develop an autonomous and sovereign state management of geospatial data, making the most of the availability of both its own and third-party information, not only for Defense needs, but also to contribute to emergency management and progress and scientific and technological development of the country.

Yo. Ability to generate Intelligence

A priority for Defense is to have effective and integrated architecture and systems for obtaining and analyzing useful information, that is, Intelligence, both to support management and decision-making processes at all levels, as well as to contribute to avoiding strategic surprises, enabling a proactive posture with a medium and long-term vision.

This includes investments in human capital, infrastructure, equipment and technology, as well as the adaptation of procedures and the evolution towards centers of analysis and fusion of information with high priority at the joint and interagency level, which are consistent with the operational readiness foreseen for defined strategic capabilities.

j. Cyber Defense Capabilities

Considering the increase in the risk condition due to the hostile use of cyberspace, added to the greater dependence and relevance of this domain due to the digital and technological transformation, high priority will be given to the development of cyber defense, in accordance with the Cyber Defense Policy. , and with
measures such as: 1. Increase the cybersecurity of the critical infrastructure of own information, to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of communication systems and networks, command and control and weapons systems.

2. Increase capabilities to conduct cyber operations (use of cyber capabilities for the purpose of achieving objectives in or through the use of cyberspace), either separately or in support of

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traditional military operations, exploiting the vulnerabilities of potential attackers in their networks and information systems.

3. Contribute to the cybersecurity of the State's critical infrastructure. In this last sense, cyber defense capabilities must act synergistically and in coordination with the rest of the State's cybersecurity capabilities, in addition to cooperating with other friendly countries in aspects of information exchange and mutual support.
4. Generate competencies in human capital, both specialized and at decision-making levels.
5. Advance in the adaptation of the organizations, generate updated employment doctrines and incorporate advanced training in the use of cyberspace as a new domain, including the creation of a Joint Cyber Defense Command and a Defense CSIRT reporting to the Joint Chief of Staff .
6. Maintain a degree of permanent operational readiness, but scalable to the needs that arise from the Defense and security environment of the country.

k. Ability to deal with hybrid threats

Given the hybrid nature of potential threats in the Defense environment, the need to have strategic capabilities that present a dissuasive and disruptive obstacle is established, in order to avoid the disruptive combination of ways and means that such threats present.

It is not possible to face threats of the hybrid type from a traditional approach to the use of the elements of national power and in this sense, the Defense has the obligation to explore novel strategic approaches and the responsibility to coordinate and merge the efforts of, at least, cyber defense, intelligence, special operations and, fundamentally, the ability to maneuver in the information environment, given the dispute over the superiority of influence in the cognitive domain of the conflict.

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This should consider the development of new capacities and measures to face this type of potential threats, including: 1. Increasing interagency coordination in matters such as cybersecurity, intelligence, and international cooperation. This should include coordination between Defense, police, foreigners and customs.

2. Strengthen and increase operations capabilities in multi-domain environments, with special emphasis on the cognitive or information domain, and the integration of highly trained forces with the ability to maneuver in the information environment and hybrid threat scenarios.

3. Strengthen anticipation capabilities, scenario and doctrine development, operational readiness and response, joint and interagency training to operate in a hybrid environment.

These capabilities must be developed with the understanding that hybrid threats have the potential to act at all times, from diverse sources, with seemingly unrelated effects, attempting to break the distinction between internal and external, making attribution difficult, and exploiting all those gaps that could occur in the integration and synchronization of the efforts of the State. Therefore, the political and strategic approach are key to generating integrated solutions.V.

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IV. MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

A. Introduction

B. Political leadership of Defense as a Military Instrument C. Institutional political leadership D. Knowledge and assessment of National Defense

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IV. MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

A. Introduction

The security and defense of the country and its inhabitants is a basic and inalienable function of the State, which also has the legitimate monopoly of force.

It is the State, through its authorities and organizational structures, which must organize, provide adequate means and establish the objectives of the Armed Forces. which, as the Constitution of the Republic indicates, exist for the defense of the Homeland and are essential for national security.

National Defense, as a system, includes the Ministry of National Defense, the Institutions of the Armed Forces, dependent agencies and other related agencies. The superior management of the Defense corresponds to the Head of State, that is, the President of the Republic, having as an immediate collaborator the Minister of National Defense, in addition to a structure of control and supervision by the other powers of the State.

Defense leadership is then exercised through ministerial, joint, institutional, operational and tactical levels, which require a clear orientation at the political level for its correct and effective execution and administration, an objective to which this Defense Policy contributes.

This Policy includes the progress of the last decades in successive Defense Books and allows progress in definitions that aim at the modernization and adaptation of Defense to the new world, regional and national scenarios.

In this Policy, the principles that guide National Defense and the position of our country in this regard have been defined, the environment for Defense has been analyzed in aspects of the tricontinental territory of Chile, the global security environment with new threats and opportunities and the geographical regions of interest for Defense, to continue with the strategic approach of Defense. The latter has established

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and related the objectives that derive in Mission Areas, the means that at this level are called strategic capabilities and the strategic concept of defense employment in each of the five Mission Areas.

The concept of Mission Areas is not new, and accounts for the evolution in the concepts of security and defense, in which external and internal security do not have watertight borders, and in which the concept of defense of sovereignty includes the protection of the inhabitants in the face of new emerging threats and the defense of political independence, an essential condition for democracy, the Rule of Law and respect for Human Rights, development and growth that benefit all our compatriots.

In this sense, the Policy has defined that the Mission Areas include the Defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity, security and territorial interests in our country, international cooperation and support for foreign policy, participation in the national emergency system and civil protection and, finally, the contribution to national development and support to the civil authority.

The superior leadership of Defense includes both the political leadership of the military instrument and the Institutional political leadership of the Defense sector. In both areas of driving there have been advances in recent years and there are also significant challenges as indicated below.

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B. Political leadership of Defense as an Instrument Military

As previously defined, Defense provides the military instrument of the State for its integrated use in a national strategy, together with other instruments of power and influence, directed by the President of the Republic.

In this sense, it is necessary to update, institutionalize and give permanence to the mechanisms of advice and permanent support to the President of the Republic for the decision-making process regarding matters that affect national security, where Defense is one of the components that must act very integrated and coordinated with the rest of the capacities or instruments of power of the State.

The political leadership of the military instrument, as part of the national strategic leadership, is designed to achieve both deterrence and the achievement of political objectives in a crisis or international conflict, in addition to the effective and efficient preparation and use of the armed forces. . in all the other Mission Areas that, in the case of Chile, are essential for its security and development.

The foregoing has highlighted the role of the Minister of Defense as the direct collaborator of the President of the Republic in the use of the military instrument, as part of a national strategy. The Minister of National Defense has also assumed, by delegation of the President, the function of guiding, organizing and disposing of the operational use of the Armed Forces in normal times. for the different tasks, which represents an evolving organizational and institutional challenge.

Higher ministerial leadership in this area has materialized through ministerial plans, directives and instructions in areas of use of force in crisis situations, emergencies, international cooperation, peace operations, Antarctic operations, cyber defense and support for other civil or police authorities. , which guide the continuous planning process in these areas.

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In recent years, the capacity for joint strategic management has been strengthened in the planning, execution and control phases for employment scenarios in different Mission Areas. This, in turn, has made it possible to guide the definition of strategic capabilities, the planning of the development of the Force and the programming of investments in Defense.

Notwithstanding the progress made in recent years, the challenge of continuing to deepen the vision and joint leadership of the Armed Forces has been assumed, in particular with respect to the capabilities and powers of the Joint Chief of Staff and his General Staff, highlighting the following aspects: a. Operational planning for different employment scenarios.

b. Execution of command and operational control of the forces assigned to operations77 in times of normality or crisis or international conflict.

c. Control of the degree of operational readiness of the Armed Forces. for different employment scenarios in Defense Mission Areas.

The Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has a role as the main military advisor to the Minister of National Defense in the planning processes for the development and employment of the Forces78, a task that must continue to be strengthened by strengthening the Joint Chiefs of Staff in advisory tasks to the highest level, along with the institutional participation of the Board of Commanders in Chief to advise the Minister on the aspects established by Law No. 20,424.

77 Law 20,424 Organic Statute of the Ministry of National Defense describes that the President of the Republic will assign the strategic management of the resources assigned to the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the event of foreign war or international crisis that affects foreign security. In his art. 26, in turn, establishes that the Head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will exercise military command of the land, naval, air and joint forces assigned to operations, in accordance with the secondary planning of National Defense. In his art. 27 also establishes that JEMCO will exercise the "command of the troops and national means that participate in peace missions" in the role of National Military Authority. For this, according to the Political Constitution of the Republic, the President of the Republic can have the air, sea and land forces, organize and distribute them according to the needs of national security. This implies that the assignment of forces to JEMCO or another military authority (for example, a Chief of National Defense in a State of Constitutional Exception) is the prerogative of the President of the Republic, who can provide the definition, form, time and degree of delegation authority for these purposes.

78 Law 20,424, in art. 26 states "The Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will report to the Minister of National Defense, to whom he will be a direct and immediate adviser on everything related to the development and joint use of force."

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The foregoing must be complemented with progress in the transformation of the current Defense Operations Center (COD) towards a Permanent Joint Command and Control Post standard that allows both operational management, as well as support to the management or advice of ministerial level at all times.

These capacities should not be limited only to the Joint Chiefs of Staff but, in general, should continue to increase at the level of all the operational commands of the armed forces institutions, who should be able to conduct operations in all Mission Areas, having under its control forces contributed by the different institutions of the Armed Forces. This is the case, for example, of the Heads of National Defense in situations of Constitutional exception, or of the Joint Commanders for specific operations in peacetime or in crisis.

In this sense, progress should continue in doctrinal and procedural aspects for the assignment and transfer of operational control of units of the Armed Forces. to different operational Commanders, who are assigned a specific mission, in order to achieve synergy and effectiveness in the use of the capacities of the Armed Forces. under joint operational leadership.

Defense leadership must be able to anticipate, adapt and respond efficiently and in a timely manner to present and future security challenges. In particular, this is applicable to new threats to national security, which go beyond the conventional ones, such as those of a hybrid and asymmetric nature, with state and non-state actors.

In this regard, compliance with the constitutional and legal role, in different Mission Areas, requires the Armed Forces. the use of force not only effectively but also legitimately, being a political responsibility to grant the appropriate guidelines in complex scenarios80.

79 Operational Control is understood as the power delegated to a Commander to plan and conduct the activities of the assigned forces, so that he can carry out specific missions or activities limited by function, time and place.

80 An example of this is the promulgation by DS 8 of 2020 that establishes the Rules of Use of Force for the Armed Forces. in States of Constitutional Exception that it indicates, as well as DS 285 of 2020 that provides Rules of Behavior for the Armed Forces. in electoral processes that it indicates.

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All of the above is materialized in an adaptation and transformation of the structure of the Force, both in material means and territorial deployment, doctrine, training and human capital, which allow us to grant the necessary capabilities to face changing scenarios. Modernization is a continuous process that must be directed from the highest level of the Defense political leadership.

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C. Institutional political leadership

The institutional political leadership of the Defense is the superior leadership of the institutions of the Armed Forces. and organizations dependent on the Ministry by the Minister of National Defense, following the instructions of the President of the Republic, aimed at obtaining the development objectives in terms of personnel, material, infrastructure, operational readiness, management control and superior supervision, among others, to achieve an effective Defense, capable of fulfilling its constitutional and legal function.

This direction is materialized through this Defense Policy, the Military Policy and Ministerial Directives, as well as through various legal and administrative initiatives.

In the legislative field, the promulgation of the law that establishes a new financing mechanism for the strategic capabilities of National Defense81 stands out, which will be complemented by a new system of purchases and investments for these capabilities82.

In the area of management control and transparency, the Ministry of Defense has assumed an active role in monitoring and control of comprehensive management at the central level, with plans with specific measures that are being applied in the areas of probity, transparency and audit highlighting the promulgation of a Law on information and accountability of reserved expenses83, and the Probity and Transparency Agenda of the Ministry of National Defense84 .

The global and national environment, with strong restrictions as a result of the economic situation derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, has placed relevance on the process initiated to improve the financing model for the operation, sustainment and investment in Defense, with planning of medium and term that guides the annual and quadrennial budgets.

81 Law No. 21,174, of 2019 that "Establishes a new financing mechanism for the Strategic Capacities of the National Defense", promulgated on September 10, 2019 and published on the 26th of the same month.

82 Bulletin 13563-02 of June 4, 2020, which is in the First Constitutional Procedure / Senate.

83 Law No. 21,211 on "Information and Accountability of Reserved Expenses", published on February 4, 2020 in the Official Gazette of Chile.

84 Agreement with the Comptroller General of the Republic focused on the most critical areas of the Armed Forces; a new Regulation of Tickets and Freight; the Single Registry of Defense Providers; the operation of the External Audit Committee, which ensures a correct definition of risk matrices, reviews internal audit processes and controls the execution of risk improvement and mitigation action plans, among others.

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In this regard, the work carried out at the ministerial level to guide efforts in Research, Development and innovation, the Defense industry, the national satellite program and the national Antarctic program, among others, is noteworthy.

In terms of acquisition projects, together with the greater requirement in the ministerial evaluation processes regarding investment initiatives, a new monitoring process has been launched from the point of view of the results obtained, to ensure that the decisions of investment are reflected effectively in objectives achieved. This monitoring incorporates progress controls according to the program established in the spending authorization and is carried out in a complementary manner to the administrative control associated with the investment of fiscal resources.

In the same order of ideas, strengthen the integration of investment projects, orienting towards interoperability, common logistics as much as possible, cost reduction due to economies of scale, the integration of the military industry to solutions efficiently, among other actions.

In the field of management control, the information and internal control processes at the ministerial level must continue to be perfected to ensure the proper use of fiscal resources by the Armed Forces. and that of the Defense sector, guarding the effectiveness, efficiency, legality, transparency and probity in accordance with the objectives of the modernization of the State.

The personnel of the Armed Forces is the most important Defense asset and represents the basis of the strategic capabilities that the country requires, so this Defense Policy must guide the Military Policy to consider the necessary incentives to attract, train and retain men and women with solid moral values, professionally competent and committed to the country and its Defense.

In recent years, progress has been made in aspects related to personnel administration, highlighting the bill that modernizes the career

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military85 and the deepening of issues of inclusion and arbitrary non-discrimination. In particular, the role of women and full respect for their rights and opportunities for their personal and professional development in National Defense86 are recognized, also incorporating the recommendations associated with UN resolution 1325 "Women, Peace and Security", which urge to expand its role in peacekeeping operations.

Additionally, it is necessary to continue deepening the training and preparation of personnel who plan and make decisions in the political and military conduct of Defense, through processes of recruitment, training, induction and retention of professionals of a good level and with experience in various areas of administration. public and defense

85 Bulletin No. 12391-02, project that, on January 18, 2019, is in the first constitutional process / C. Deputies and Deputies.

86 Agreement with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of May 24, 2018, to “Promote and ensure full and total respect for the rights of women and implement all necessary measures to combat and prevent harassment and arbitrary discrimination in National Defense institutions”; the elaboration of the joint protocol of the Armed Forces for the denunciation of sexual and labor harassment and the approval of the law that extends the maternal jurisdiction to the officials of the Armed Forces and of Order and Security.

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D. Knowledge and assessment of National Defense

The National Defense of Chile is vital to provide security and contribute to the integral human development to which all Chileans aspire, who want to live and develop our life and family project in a national and international environment that gives us security, even in the face of emerging threats, for which you will always have the protection and support of our armed forces.

In order to value and recognize the importance of having a modern Defense, it is necessary to increase knowledge of these issues on the part of civil society, promoting citizen participation in matters related to Defense. Likewise, it is necessary to give assurances regarding the application of principles of good governance and administration in its management, particularly when it comes to the investment of important State resources.

That is why this Defense Policy not only guides policies aimed at superior leadership, employment, operational enlistment and development of strategic capabilities, but also makes it possible to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of citizens about the Armed Forces, its mission, its roles, its strengths and the challenges imposed on us by the changing scenario at a national and global level.

This Policy also makes it possible to show the international community transparently Chile's commitment to peace and stability in all regions of the planet, and the willingness to actively participate with our capabilities, to help maintain a safe international environment that help harmonious relations and the development of our peoples.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY OF CHILE 2020

Ministry of National Defense

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