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Title: Book of National Defense of the Republic of Guatemala - Prologue

FOREWORD

The Guatemala of the Peace Accords is a country that has been consolidating democracy, the rule of law, respect for Human Rights and the inclusion of all the peoples that make up the Nation.

This is the basis for continuing efforts to reduce poverty, increase access for all Guatemalans to health, education, and employment, banish discrimination, guarantee citizen security, and ultimately build a culture of peace. .

The great transformations derived from the Peace Accords have included the reform and democratization of the State. Public management must be not only more efficient and effective, but also more transparent and participatory, so that citizens feel it as their own.

In this spirit, today, for the first time in the history of the State, we offer a National Defense Book, which lays the foundations for the design of a National Defense Policy, and which, like all public policies, must be known and debated by the citizens.

The text is the product of an open, participatory and transparent exercise, which allowed government representatives and civil society to analyze in depth the actions in the search for the development of our society, identify vulnerabilities and capacities of the State; make explicit the permanent national objectives and propose the organization of actions to fulfill the constitutional mandate to guarantee life, liberty, peace and the integral development of the human person, as well as observe the fulfillment of the commitments emanating from peace.

I must also highlight the accompaniment of the international community in this process, particularly the United Nations System and the Organization of American States.

The National Defense Book aims to: make transparent to the

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international community our concept and purposes of national defense, understood within the framework of our Central American regional commitments, with SICA, hemispheric commitments with the Organization of American States, and world commitments with the United Nations Organization and its derivative spaces, thus contributing to the Measures of Mutual Confidence.

Our idea of defense is not isolated, but is part of the defense and security architecture of our time, collective, cooperative; for the joint defense of democracy, peace, cooperation and treatment of the risks of this time, among which terrorism and international organized crime stand out.

For this reason, the Book incorporates international commitments in the security and defense environment of the Western Hemisphere and the world. We seek to initiate with this document a sustained debate on National Defense between the State and Civil Society, so that the determination of our defense needs and the means of addressing it, are understood by all. In the long run, we hope that a Defense Community will be formed, which will allow the internalization of its issues permanently in social exchange.

This is a necessary step in consolidating the professionalization of our Armed Forces in the new environment that has arisen from peace and international changes.

The Book is the first step to establish a public policy on National Defense. Subsequently, the necessary actions must be taken to institutionalize and legalize their statements.

The Book is thus one more example of a renewed State and country. Let us all make a sustained effort to complete this task.

ALFONSO PORTILLO CABRERA

RESENTATION

As a result of global trends, the need to prepare and exchange documents that reflect the aspirations of the peoples in their legitimate right to defense has been identified, in addition to being a useful mechanism for promoting confidence and transparency measures for the promotion of security among the countries that

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make up the concert of nations.

The National Defense Book of Guatemala marks the beginning of a new era in the work of National Defense and in the same way for the Central American region in the vision of a shared future, full of challenges and opportunities for the entire isthmus.

This is the result of a consensus building process, which is qualified by fundamental elements such as tolerance, legality, legitimacy and transparency of its development, through a series of events that were building the necessary scaffolding for the crystallization of this project that I would like to present to my compatriots and to friendly States, as the first joint effort made by a group of Guatemalans around defense issues.

The process of designing and formulating the Defense Policy is the irrefutable testimony of a new stage in the dynamics of relations between Society and the Guatemalan State, based on the recognition of unity in diversity.

The favorable environment and the objective discussion within an atmosphere of respect, made it possible to overcome differences through a dialogue based on trust and sincere communication between the various actors, who managed to transform criticism into a concrete proposal, improving the agreements reached and strengthening the process itself, which ends in general lines for the formulation of a State policy aimed at safeguarding our national interests.

The spectrum around defense is complex, binding and fundamental for the survival of the State, its treatment requires a comprehensive, inclusive and far-sighted understanding, as was this intersectoral exercise of dialogue, from which a product of incalculable value was achieved for the maturation of our Defense Community.

Within this process, various activities were carried out aimed at complying with political commitments acquired, both nationally and internationally, taking into account the needs of the State and considering guidelines suggested by regional organizations such as the Organization of American States, to discuss a Policy on Defense, according to national needs; from this account the Ministry

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of National Defense, during the month of March of the year 2000, conducted the first International Seminar concerning the subject, with the participation of civilians and military, nationals and foreigners.

Continuing with the State modernization process, in July 2000 the government presented the Security and Defense Matrix to Guatemalan society, in which it declared that: “...the formulation of the Defense Policy, **to its development will convene a political and social consensus table with the participation of government institutions, Guatemalan society and the Congress of the Republic, for its approval and dissemination as well as its periodic evaluation”.**

The Defense Policy Secretariat of the Ministry of National Defense, as the organizing body for all the activities related to the theme of National Defense, began its work on August 1, 2001, made up of civilians and soldiers who, from that moment on, carried out primary work meetings with the purpose of designing the draft Government Agreement that would allow the start of the Design and Formulation Process of the National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, which was promulgated on November 20, 2001.

Government Agreement 456-2001, institutionalized said process, declaring in its recitals that **"...the State of Guatemala is organized to protect the person and the family; that its supreme goal is the realization of the common good, having to guarantee to the inhabitants of the Republic life, liberty, justice, security, peace and integral development"** in the same way as when initiating a process aimed at **"...making explicit the National Defense Policy of Guatemala. Contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of democracy; to generate greater spaces for citizen participation; to strengthen the process of modernization and reform of the State within an environment of pluralism, tolerance, mutual respect and reciprocity towards neighboring States and, in general, within the prevailing world democratic order”.**

The members that would integrate the Superior Committee of Collegiate Management CSCC and the Executive Committee of the CEP Process, responsible for fulfilling the task that would end with the delivery of the National Defense Book, were instituted.

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During the months of January to September 2002, the Executive Committee of the Process held regular meetings to outline aspects such as the bases for the call, list of summoned and speakers. Parallel to this, the CEP approached various government organizations, social, political and non-governmental groups, including Human Rights groups, to make them aware of the importance of the participation of all sectors of Guatemalan society in this process. The bases of the call, proposals of candidates for moderators, speakers, speakers, preliminary program and work sessions were consolidated and concluded.

The technical advisory team was integrated into the process, called the Follow-up, Development and Drafting Team, with the participation of civilian and military professionals. Responsible for designing the guides for the moderators-rapporteurs and for the debate on the general theme for development, which were used in the ordinary and extraordinary sessions that would comprise the academic exercise that was to be carried out; fully covering the proposed general theme.

With the previously described work and on the occasion of celebrating the LVIII Anniversary of the Revolution, on October 20, 2002, the President of the Republic made the formal call to participate in the Defense Policy Roundtable; As a result of this call, the bases for the development of the debate emerged and a presidential representative was appointed for the call to civil society.

The general objectives outlined were to design, formulate, define and adopt a public policy oriented to the defense sector, with the support and political-social legitimacy through consensus and concertation of wills and national interests, strengthening the institutionality of State agencies in the task of the National Defense.

Among the social groups convened are organizations from the public sector, universities, representatives of indigenous peoples, political parties, professionals, worker-peasant employers, human rights, the media, academics, and independent analysts.

Thus, from November 2002 to the end of May this year, various activities were carried out. The solemn opening session, twenty ordinary sessions and two extraordinary ones, which

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They had the participation of exhibitors from friendly countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Mexico and Peru, contributing to the efforts of forty-four national exhibitors, also counting on the participation of twenty-one moderators, specialists in the various topics addressed in the general theme and that allowed to produce the inputs used to write this book.

The Design and Formulation of the Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, seeks to obtain results in different terms, the product of consensus and intersectoral dialogue, which will allow, in the immediate future, to study and analyze issues related to the field of National Defense ; consolidating the "Defense Community" with actors from various sectors of Guatemalan society.

The National Defense Book of Guatemala is part of the operation of the Intersectoral Roundtable for Dialogue on Defense Policy, which was facilitated by the United Nations System and the Organization of American States in consultation with the Guatemalan Government.

The Intersectoral Dialogue Tables arise from the mandate that the United Nations System and the Organization of American States received from the Consultative Group for Guatemala in February 2002, in the city of Washington, DC This meeting is the main forum for dialogue between Guatemala and the international community, as well as for the coordination of external assistance provided since the signing of the Peace Accords. One of the main topics that are analyzed is the progress achieved by Guatemala in its efforts to accelerate the progress of the 1996 Peace Accords.

The Roundtable, as a space for State-Society dialogue, expanded and validated the debates and final content of the Guatemalan National Defense Book, in recognition of the incorporation of citizen participation, opinion, and co-responsibility in the formulation and design of the Policy on National defense.

Today more than ever, those of us who make up this great Nation cannot isolate ourselves from the knowledge, participation and responsibility of the Defense, due to the above, this book makes it easier for us to see with greater clarity, depth and scope our capabilities and means to face the risks, opportunities and threats of this third

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millennium, where the models and dogmas of the past are rapidly fading.

The added value of this project is the degree of convergence of the multiple components of Guatemalan society, recognizing as a starting point this sincere and fruitful dialogue on an issue of national importance such as the defense and achievement of the common good of each and every one of our fellow citizens.

Today, the book allows its readers in general to visualize the theme of defense, with an integration of ideas and concepts that are easy to understand, with the aim of developing a National Awareness individually and collectively of the responsibility that the protection of the Nation and its interests.

The issue of Defense, approached from different currents and perspectives, displays a range of positions that coincide and are reflected in the pages of this publication, such as the constant concern to maintain an adequate defense and in accordance with the possibilities of the State of Guatemala to achieve the permanent national goals. Achieving with this a coexistence with our neighbors within a framework of cooperation, development and integration.

Beyond the tangible achievements of this book, opportunities are open to strengthen this process of design and formulation of the Defense Policy, in the successive and necessary steps to complement the stage referring to the national and regional legal scaffolding of this issue.

With this effort, a measure of confidence was generated within Guatemalan society, by having access to the architecture of its protection, in safeguarding its identity and the exercise of its sovereignty.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the representatives of Guatemalan society who actively participated and who accepted the challenge of giving life to this process, since without them it would not have been possible to face the challenges that an exercise of this nature and magnitude entails, in a society like ours, which is still recovering from long years of internal confrontation and is on the road to reconciliation in our Nation.

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People of Guatemala
Defense is everyone's responsibility.

Division General and Graduate
ROBIN MACLONI MORAN MUÑOZ
Minister of National Defense

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PART ONE: GUATEMALA

Guatemala

The Republic of Guatemala located in the center of the American continent, limits to the north and west with the United States of Mexico; to the south with the Pacific Ocean and to the east with the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras, the Caribbean Sea and the State of Belize, with which it holds a Territorial Dispute pending resolution. The boundaries with the United Mexican States and with the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras are defined in the respective boundary treaties in which they were established.

The political-administrative division of the country is made up of 22 departments, divided into municipalities that make a total of 331, organizing these in turn into villages and hamlets.

geographic description

Geologically, four physiographic provinces can be distinguished in the country, which are from south to north: the Pacific coastal plain, the volcanic province, the central mountain range and the Petén lowlands.

Pacific Coastal Plain: With an average width of 50 kilometers along the Pacific coast, this plain has been created by the erosion products of the volcanic highlands. For its part, the volcanic province covers the west, south and east of the country, extending to the other republics of the isthmus. In turn, the lowlands of Petén represent an area of humid tropical forest with average elevations of 100 meters, formed by slightly folded Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments.

The Central Cordillera extends through the center of the country, it is part of the cordilleran system that develops from Chiapas, in Mexico, to the Bay Islands in Honduras, it occurs in two systems: the Sierra Madre and the Los Cuchumatanes, both being branches of the Andes mountain range.

The Cuchumatanes system crosses the country from the border with

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Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, constitutes the highest mass elevation in northern Central America, reaching elevations of 3,800 meters above sea level (masl).

The Sierra Madre crosses the national territory from west to east, parallel to the Pacific Ocean, in its central part it forms high plains for what is called the Central Plateau of the Republic, where the most important populations are located, such as the capital city of Guatemala , seat of the Central Government. This mountainous system marks the division of fluvial and lake waters into two hydrographic basins.

In this same system an axis with thirty-nine volcanoes extends, which emerge along approximately 260 kilometers. Among them is the highest peak in the country, the Tajumulco volcano (4,220.36 masl); finding some with constant activity such as the Pacaya volcano, very close to the Capital City.

Between altitudes of 915 masl to 2,440 masl, the area in which most of the population is concentrated is determined, which lives in a warm tropical climate, whose temperature has an annual average of 20º Celsius, marking two seasons due to the presence of rains from May to November.

Guatemala has been an agricultural country with a significant livestock activity. It was not until the 1980s in the 20th century that the potential of its forest richness with unique species in the world was rediscovered. With a unique and extensive nature, the territory is home to a diversity of environments, from the humid tropical jungle to the mountainous regions, at the base of which the coastal plain extends.

In turn, the Republic of Guatemala exercises full and exclusive sovereignty over the space superjacent to the land territory and its territorial waters.

In this regard, Guatemala recognizes the commitments associated with the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago 1944), reaffirming the idea of the sovereignty of States over the airspace located on their respective territories (land, maritime, colonial) and the general principles under which Civil Aviation is developed
Commercial, leaving each State the absolute power to establish the bases that should be observed to make commercial use of its airspace by

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part of the other states. In addition, the power to establish reserve zones for various reasons is included, such as: military interest and security interest, among others. Based on the above, all foreign military vessels need special permission to fly over the national airspace.

In addition, Guatemala as a bioceanic country, being the northernmost of the Central American countries with a geographical position equidistant from North America and South America, is favored for the exercise of different modes of transport, especially maritime, for which It has three ports: Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla in the Caribbean Sea and Puerto Quetzal in the Pacific Ocean, through which the most important Guatemalan import and export products are channeled. This position also favors him with regard to Europe and Asia.

In the north and northeast of the country, two aquatic zones of different order are marked: one maritime and another riverside that includes the lakes and rivers of the region, the Usumacinta River being important, the largest in Central America, which serves as the limit between Guatemala and Mexico.

Likewise, in the Caribbean region is the department of Izabal, one of the three largest in the country. The maritime communication lines of the Western Caribbean Sea converge in it, and it is cataloged as the main point of the North Basin of Guatemala.

In the southern region of the country, the coastal and maritime zone constituted by the Pacific Ocean is also marked, where the State has jurisdiction over an area equivalent to three quarters of the national territory.

The riverside region is made up of the waters of two sectors fully differentiated by their geographical location: The lake sector, made up of the lakes of the Southern Basin of the country (Atitlán, Amatitlán, Güija, among others); and the riverside sector, made up of the fluvial spaces of the South Basin of the country, which includes the navigable rivers that flow into the Pacific Ocean, their mouths, various estuaries and the Chiquimulilla Canal.

The maritime area of Guatemala, in accordance with the corresponding international treaties, includes internal waters, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone, up to an extension of 200 nautical miles, this being a source of wealth that in turn generates a series of

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obligations to the State, which requires its defense, taking into consideration that they constitute an approximate equivalent to 94% of the continental space.

Population

The XI Population Census and the VI Housing Census carried out between November 24 and December 7, 2002, indicates the number of 111,237,196 people, of which 21,541,581 live in the department of Guatemala.

Guatemala is a country in which diversity is present in all spheres, ethnically, linguistically, and culturally. According to data from the 2002 Census, two out of every five inhabitants self-identify as belonging to an indigenous ethnic group. Linguistically, the National Languages Law establishes Spanish as the official language of Guatemala, indicating in turn that the State recognizes, promotes and respects the languages of the Mayan, Garífuna and Xinka peoples, of which there are currently 22 recognized languages, the most widely used by the population being Quiché, Kakchiquel, Kekchí and Mam.

The territorial distribution of the population in Guatemala is variable. The department of Guatemala (metropolitan area and capital of the country) has the highest population density, 1,195 inhabitants/km2, and conversely, the department of Petén, which occupies about a third of the total area of the country, has a density of 10 inhabitants. / km2, given that the largest number of Protected Areas in the country is concentrated here, such as the so-called "Maya Biosphere".

The heterogeneity in the conformation of the population is reflected in a great cultural richness that constitutes a singular patrimony, together with other types of inheritances and riches.

National Heritage

Guatemala has an internationally recognized historical and cultural heritage, biodiversity and natural resources. Among the most important cities in the country for its cultural heritage, is the city of La Antigua Guatemala, declared "World Heritage and

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Cultural", by UNESCO in 1979. Likewise, the third university in America was built here, the University of San Carlos de Guatemala, founded in 1676. Likewise, Chichicastenango, located in the department of El Quiché, where in 1701 it was Found the manuscript of the Popol Vuh.

This text, written in the Quiché language in the mid-16th century, whose approximate translation would be the Council Book or Community Book, is the most outstanding literary work in Guatemala, containing the cosmogonic ideas and traditions of the Mayan people, the history of its origins and the chronology of its kings, up to the year 1550.

In the north of the country is the department of Petén, which with its Mayan Biosphere, is considered one of the lungs of the planet, as it has a diversity of natural resources. It is the main settlement of the Mayan culture, an example of which is the Tikal National Park, with an extension of 550 square kilometers, which has more than 3,000 structures of temples and palaces. In this department, natural and cultural diversity converge, containing more than 2,000 archaeological sites and some 333 species of birds and 54 types of mammals.

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PART TWO: FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DEFENSE

CHAPTER I: THE STATE OF GUATEMALA

1. Definition of the State

Historically, societies have sought their well-being, developing an organized system of life that seeks to ensure the continuity of the new generations.

This has demanded the existence of a political and legal structure called the State, which constitutes an ordering product of a social pact, which emanates from daily coexistence. In the current era, the State guarantees the development, security and defense of the entities that give it life in its various manifestations, being the depositary of the monopoly of force to achieve its objectives, within the basic principles of solidarity. internal and external, aspiring to the achievement of world peace. In this sense, the forces available to the State for its purposes include the integrating force, which allows joining elements in search of its ends; In addition, the regulatory force manifested through the law and the coercive force that allows guaranteeing compliance with the regulations by the members of the State.

The States are transformed within different events and historical milestones, which affect the life of nations.

In the case of Guatemala, the continuous process of transformation derives, in the 80's, the democratizing desire embodied in the Political Constitution of the Republic, promulgated in 1985, which establishes the mechanisms of State-Society relationship, prescribing the values, principles and norms of supreme hierarchy.

2. Status Configuration

Legally and politically, Guatemala is a free, independent and sovereign State, organized to guarantee its inhabitants the enjoyment of their rights and freedoms. Its system of Government is republican, democratic and representative. Affirming the primacy of the human person as subject and end of the social order, recognizing the family as the fundamental genesis of society's moral values and, while

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State as responsible for the promotion of the common good, for the consolidation of the regime of legality, security, justice, equality, freedom and peace.

The conformation of the State, which rests on its classical elements, is variable according to the dynamics of each society at a given time and environment. Guatemala is configured by a territory in which the democratic constitutional order serves as a framework for a population with a singular national identity.

2.1 National Identity

In the sphere of the state, the values of society are integrated, whether they are those accumulated by the effect of historical tradition, or those that imply change and innovation.

The national identity, formed by a multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual convergence, allows the necessary and basic singularity for the recognition of the State, in the field of international relations.

National unity, within a framework of diversity, is built with the recognition of its roots, the awareness of a shared history and destiny.

2.2 Rule of Law and Democracy

It is the responsibility of the State, the functioning of democracy and the Rule of Law and for it to operate effectively it is essential that respect for the law prevail, for the rights of citizens in individual, social, civic and political aspects.

Likewise, it is imperative that justice be delivered with independence and an effective division of powers of the State, without forgetting the areas of functional interrelation of the same; which is complemented by the existence of an autonomous electoral power and organs of constitutional control and administration that guarantee the legality and probity of the public acts of the different powers of the State.

Within this framework, the defense of the constitutional order and democracy is the responsibility of the rulers and the ruled, materialized in respect

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that we owe to the Political Constitution of the Republic and the laws that govern life in society. This defense and respect for all citizens is an essential basis for the construction of an inclusive State without privileges and for the achievement of national objectives.

2.3 National Territory

The interaction of Guatemalan society takes place in a territory whose borders have varied considerably since the fragmentation of the political organization of the isthmus, in the post-independence era, which gave rise to the current Central American States; adding to this the segregation of some spaces due to political aspects or foreign occupation.

According to article 142 of the Political Constitution of the Republic, sovereignty, an attribute of the State of Guatemala, has been established over "the national territory made up of its soil, subsoil and internal waters, the territorial sea to the extent established by law and the airspace that extends over them"; considering in turn "the contiguous zone of the sea adjacent to the territorial sea, for the exercise of certain activities recognized by international law", as well as the Exclusive Economic Zone in terms of sovereignty over "the natural and living resources of the bed and subsoil marine and those existing in the waters adjacent to the coasts outside the territorial sea".

3. State functions

The integration of the territory with the population and the political system, is qualified by the objective and subjective cultural traits, which give basis to a particular worldview of the population, within a stable, permanent and democratic institutional order, in adherence to the law and the full validity of human rights, with the State acting as an integrator, conductor and providing entity.

The integrating function is based on the recognition of the dignity of the person, as an individual and as a community, endowed with rights inherent to their freedom and equality, and has its strength in the duty of solidarity of the inhabitants; the driving function implies decision-making to achieve national objectives, within a framework of legal order and social balance. Likewise, the preventive function includes the administration of the means to guarantee the inhabitants their well-being,

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detecting those circumstances that affect the achievement of the legitimate National Interests.

These interests, such as permanent aspirations or desires of society, guide the action of the State, with the purpose of achieving the common good and a condition of security. For its achievement, the necessary policies are formulated in the State, determining the national objectives and establishing the corresponding strategies.

4. National Objectives

National Objectives are closely related to national interests, since the former materialize the latter. The national objectives are the statements that contemplate the purpose towards which the effort and resources of the Nation are directed, and that contain the fundamental values or purposes that it intends to achieve or maintain, considering them essential for development and free and peaceful coexistence. , within a constitutional order, to govern the social and political coexistence of the members of the State.

The Guatemalan State, as the permanent holder of power, regulates, oversees, and sanctions social activities, to "guarantee to the inhabitants of the Republic, life, liberty, justice, security, peace, and the integral development of the person." ", in a democratic regime, within an environment of firm and lasting peace; territorial, political, economic and social integration being necessary for the achievement of these objectives, within the framework of respect for the ethnic diversity of the Nation.

These objectives, contained in the Political Constitution of the Republic, transcend governments and represent a point of convergence for all efforts aimed at their materialization, taking into account the historical experience, the idiosyncrasy of the people and the available and potential resources of the Nation.

The national objectives are permanent and their continuity over time understands that they are achievable and seek the fundamental aspirations of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, intercultural and material progress, common good and preservation of society's values.

From the permanent objectives arises the need for a State policy that recognizes critical scenarios related to national defense.

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5. Current National Objectives

When the capacities of the national power are not sufficient to achieve the Permanent National Objectives, an effort is necessary to achieve them in stages, these gain importance and become the current national objectives.

These objectives refer exclusively to the antagonisms that are identified, be it internally or internationally, whether on the security or development front, as factors contrary to the achievement and safeguarding of the aforementioned Permanent National Objectives.

There will therefore be, depending on the field where they are located, Current National Security Objectives and Current National Development Objectives. These objectives are immediately attainable and thus represent the "crystallization" of national interests and aspirations, considered in the light of the limitations imposed by the circumstances and possibilities of the moment.

CHAPTER II: DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTS

1. The International Stage

1.1 The Dynamics of the Stage

The international scenario is characterized by a transformative process that has not yet concluded, in which globalization is decisive.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, an event that symbolizes the end of the Cold War and the East-West confrontation, expectations were generated to initiate a historic space of harmony and understanding between nations. It was considered that a time had been reached in which there would be no more reasons for major conflicts on the world stage.

Within this framework, it is considered that the bipolarity of the Cold War had left room for an international architecture of a multipolar nature, in which organizations such as the United Nations would assume a leading role in structuring relations between countries, based on the

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achievement of peace, cooperation and sustainable development; as well as the reaffirmation of faith in the rights of human beings and nations.

1.2 The Interrelation and interdependence of States

Global dynamics show that war conflicts are still part of human societies. The wars in the region of the African Continent, the Balkans, Central Asia and the Persian Gulf, showed the limits of multilateral response mechanisms.

This occurs at the same time that the globalization process intensifies, derived from the advances of the technological and communications revolution, transcending the economic field to other types of relations between States, governments and societies, in the social, cultural, environmental and others; increasing interrelation and interdependence, contributing to integration and free trade processes, allowing nations to share common interests, including around security and defense policies.

In this framework, there are discussions about the limits of the action of the National State, as it has existed in modernity, and the growing capacity of international action of non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations, as well as the influence that international organizations are acquiring in fields previously considered the domain of national sovereignty. However, States continue to be the basic actors in the international order.

2. Hemispheric Dynamics

2.1. The Inter-American System

In the context of the inter-American system, it has contributed to the design of a Regional Security Agenda, outlining a new institutional framework based on cooperation and transparency in defense relations (White Papers, common methodology for measuring defense spending), generating a climate of relaxation and an atmosphere of trust. Contributing to this is the proper treatment of the issue of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Treaty of Tlatelolco, Mendoza Compromise, Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons Treaties) and the common assessment of democracy and Human Rights contained in the Declaration of the

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OAS of Santiago in 1991. As well as in the Inter-American Democratic Charter of 2001. A dialogue framework was established that has allowed the creation of instances for reflection and negotiation, such as the Hemispheric Security Commission, the Central American Security Commission and the Conferences of Defense Ministers, in order to monitor the issue of security.

In relation to the new risks and challenges that are enhanced in the era of globalization, the need for the States and governments of the Americas to find a harmony between their foreign and defense policies is outlined, to cooperate in the achievement of common objectives of peace, security and development. In addition, that allows them to adapt to the development of a global international agenda of similar parameters that emerged strongly from the end of the Cold War. With this frame of reference, both the Hemispheric Summit and the OAS Annual Conference in 1998 welcomed the idea of materializing the Special Conference on Security, which was held in Mexico in October 2003.

The conference consolidates the concept of multidimensional security, reached at the OAS Assembly, Bridgetown: "Our new conception of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, it includes traditional threats and new threats, concerns, and others. challenges to the security of the States of the Hemisphere, incorporates the priorities of each State, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect, promotion and defense of rights rights, solidarity, cooperation and respect for national sovereignty.

Peace is a value and a principle in itself and is based on democracy, justice, respect for human rights, solidarity, security and respect for international law. Our security architecture will contribute to preserving it by strengthening cooperation mechanisms between our States to face traditional threats, new threats, concerns, and other challenges facing our Hemisphere."

2.2. Democracy and Continental Security

The "Inter-American Democratic Charter" emphasizes the commitment to democracy and the renewal of the inter-American system, in order to specify

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the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States and other related instruments, to improve the preservation and defense of democratic institutions.

Mention should also be made of the importance of the mutual trust measures implemented in various experiences in the hemisphere, which, among other origins, have the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas and which have contributed to the maintenance of stability and peace. .

The trend towards resolving territorial and other conflicts that exists on the continent has allowed progress in the design of shared security regimes and support for peacekeeping operations established by international and regional organizations. However, pockets of complex armed conflicts persist and may threaten the stability achieved.

3. The Regional Dimension

3.1. The Regional Scope

The regional scope for Guatemala covers the area in which its closest political, economic and socio-cultural relations take place and which includes Central America, part of the Caribbean and southern Mexico.

The Central American isthmus, as a bridge between the regional markets of the northern and southern hemispheres, creates a distinctive dynamic due to its geostrategic location that makes it a transit area, and that can lead to security problems for Guatemala.

3.2. Central America: Zone of Peace and Cooperation

Guatemala is part of the regional security system contained in the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America, signed in 1995. This Treaty, based on an understanding of cooperative security, establishes a unique, comprehensive and indivisible security model, based on supremacy and strengthening of civil power, with a reasonable balance of forces, focusing its actions on the safety of people; identifying in turn elements such as poverty, underdevelopment, the depredation of the environment and cultural property, as well as violence, corruption, impunity,

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drug trafficking, arms trafficking and terrorism. These principles guide the security policy of the State of Guatemala.

Currently, Central America is a region of peace in which traditional threats to security are not present, so the shared effort is directed to the treatment of new risks, particularly those of citizen security and the prevention of natural disasters. .

Guatemala, having overcome a conflict that lasted more than three decades, is inserted in a process of consolidation of democracy, aware that it can only take place in an environment of peace and reconciliation. For this reason, it values the expansion of democratic ideals in the continent, adhering to the Santiago commitment of June 1991 and the Inter-American Democratic Charter of 2001.

The State of Guatemala, as a signatory to international treaties and conventions, is an active entity in the collective security system, led by the United Nations Organization, it participates in the inter-American defense system through the OAS and participates in the regional cohesion that is promoted through the Central American Integration System SICA. and the Conference of the Armed Forces of Central America CFAC.

4. The International Strategy

4.1. Principles of the Strategy

The general principles of Guatemala's international strategy are linked to the strengthening of multilateralism, the promotion of peace, the promotion of the full observance of human rights, the strengthening of democracy, integration processes, the use of possibilities offered by globalization and the fight against organized crime and terrorism.

The basis of these principles is unrestricted respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Tegucigalpa Protocol that establishes SICA, the treaties and conventions derived from them and signed by Guatemala. Special attention is paid to experts in the field of Mutual Confidence Measures, arms control regimes, as well as the transparency of defense policy, through the elaboration of the Book

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of National Defense, as a commitment to peace with the continent.

4.2. Peacekeeping Operations

The manifestation of integration or insertion in the global security system is carried out through participation in Peacekeeping Operations, cooperating in the implementation of the multinational forces that participate in it, with the legitimacy of international organizations. This type of operations is added to the Mutual Confidence Measures and the regional and subregional understandings on the subject of Security.

The actions that are generated in this framework include Preventive Diplomacy as an initial step, to then in an ascending order undertake operations of pacification, maintenance, application or construction of peace, when diplomatic action is overwhelmed; That is why the participation of the State is not limited to the use of military contingents.

4.3. Central American Security Commission

The Security Commission is a body contemplated in the Central American Democratic Security Framework Treaty, whose function is the execution, coordination, evaluation and follow-up, of the preparation of proposals, as well as early warning recommendations, and when appropriate, prompt action. , subordinate to the Meeting of Presidents and the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

It is made up of the delegations of the Central American states made up of the Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Vice Ministers or competent authorities in the fields of Defense and Public Security.
The Vice Ministers of Foreign Relations will preside over the delegations of each State.

The Security Commission organizes its work in sectoral subcommittees, which are: defense, public security, legal or intersectoral.

Said body meets ordinarily with the periodicity established by its members and extraordinarily, in compliance with a decision of the Meeting of Presidents or the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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Foreign Affairs or when so requested by one or more of its members, to examine a matter urgently. The quorum required for the sessions will be all of its members.

The lack of consensus in the adoption of a decision, will authorize the presidency of the Security Commission, to raise the issue to the knowledge of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Relations for its resolution.

4.4. Conference of the Central American Armed Forces

Within the framework of democratic security, the armed institutions subordinated to the civil power, perform as an integral part of society, contributing to promote and consolidate processes of peace, freedom, development and democracy in the region, through confidence-building measures. and mutual cooperation between them.

In this context, on June 11, 1997, Central American government officials, with the rank of Minister of National Defense or Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, agreed on the proposal to create the CFAC Central American Armed Forces Conference, whose mission is to contribute to the security, development and military integration of the region. Likewise, its purpose is the permanent and systematic promotion of cooperation and mutual support between the Armed Forces, for the collegiate study of matters of common interest and thus provide an optimal level of defense against threats to democracy, peace and freedom.

5. Risk Overview

5.1 The New Face of Conflict

Globalization has forced a strategic political redesign to adapt mechanisms with which States face risk situations, in a different way from what was deprived during the so-called Cold War era.

The transnational character that some conflicts not originated or promoted by States against another Nation have acquired, makes the scenario more complex, coupled with the fact of the social implications that the manifestations of this type of conflictive activity have. The most frequent transnational threats are: a) the illicit traffic of

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narcotics and psychotropic substances, b) terrorism and c) environmental deterioration.

5.2 Emerging Themes

The risks and threats constitute conditions that adversely affect the achievement of the interests of the State, differing by the opposition capacity that they manifest. For this reason, **risk** is considered when there is the intention or capacity of an antagonistic force to do harm. When there is a combination of both, it is called **a threat,** which threatens the survival of the State or against the achievement of national objectives related to the security of the Nation.

The **antagonistic forces** can be of natural origin, or come from groups of people or countries, which make it difficult or prevent the State from achieving and maintaining national objectives.

Antagonism can include: **adverse factors** that lack a defiant attitude (those of natural origin) or through **pressures,** which have the capacity to oppose the State.

The degree of affect that any of these antagonisms infringes on the State occurs to the extent that the force is focused on a **vulnerability,** understanding this as the condition of being exposed to receiving damage in an aspect or area of interest.

The traditional risks and threats refer to geopolitical problems, before which International Law has been developed and the creation of supranational instances that regulate conflicts, but whose occurrence persists.

Within the threats to the State, the war constitutes the most serious and complex of all those that can hang over the Nation. At present, for Guatemala, war is considered unlikely in accordance with the international mechanisms that have been developed; Faced with this and without discarding it, attention to the so-called emerging issues has gained greater relevance on the national agenda.

These issues deal with non-traditional threats, the approach to which is determined autonomously by the State, as well as the adoption of measures subject to the situation of relations with other blocs or countries.

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Among the emerging issues on the international agenda and that could constitute a threat to the State, activities related to drug trafficking, organized crime in general and terrorism are mentioned, without forgetting what concerns environmental degradation.

In this order of ideas, the fight against terrorism has gained special importance, due to the prominence given to it on the world agenda, which, as of resolution 1773 (2001) of the United Nations Security Council, obliges all nations to emphasize monitoring this threat. The Central American presidents in the resolution "Central America United against Terrorism" of 2001, instructed to accompany this global action, and the Central American Security Commission prepared the Central American Plan for Comprehensive Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and Related Activities.

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PART THREE: THE DEFENSE

CHAPTER III: NATIONAL DEFENSE

1. State Policy: Development and Security

1.1. State Policy

To achieve the Permanent National Objectives, the State generates and executes policies that guide decision-making, as well as the prioritization and allocation of resources, with society having the right and responsibility to participate in the design of policies.

The public policy of National Defense is formulated from two main axes of State policies: development and security, which are linked in an integral way to achieve the common good.

1.2. The development

Considering development, as the progressive improvement in the quality of life of the human being, the State of Guatemala acquires the commitment to its achievement through the execution of social and economic policies, in an environment of democratic governance, respecting interculturality, strengthening citizen participation and preserving the cultural and natural heritage of the Nation.

The characteristics and history of each country require their own methodologies and times to achieve development goals; It should be emphasized that its purposes require the maintenance of peace through the prevention and treatment of conflicts within the framework of promoting a culture of peace.

The efficiency of development-oriented policies require the support of security policy, both being immersed in the same design process, in conjunction with the other State policies within the national planning scheme.

1.3. Safety

Security as a condition is achieved through a set of actions and measures that prevent and provide an effective response to risks, threats and vulnerabilities, to achieve national objectives.

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The term security is adjectived according to its emphasis, such is the case of human security, public security, comprehensive security, cooperative security, hemispheric security, global security, national security and democratic security, a concept that develops the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America.

Said treaty is based on the Rule of Law, the security of people and their property, the security of the region and also considers the organization and institutionality necessary for the operation of the model and is inspired by the achievements achieved in the process of pacification and regional integration.

This model describes risk elements that affect the welfare conditions of society by undermining the basis of the free exercise of rights and public liberties of all citizens. In additions after its conception, the issue of strengthening coordination mechanisms related to natural disasters is addressed, including the creation of a permanent fund to finance activities related to the issue.

Taking the concept of security described above as a framework, for Guatemala National Security is defined as the state of life of the Nation, in which the dignity of the human being and the full development of their potentialities are guaranteed in their political, economic, social and cultural; Likewise, threats to the sovereignty and democratic institutionality of the State and the integrity of the territory are counteracted.

Within this scheme, the policy generated by the State in terms of security is based on considerations such as the realization of national interests and the project of the Nation that is aspired to be built; the perception and prioritization of the risks, threats and vulnerabilities that must be faced in order to achieve said interests; and the objective and subjective conditions from which it can, or not, make the mechanisms for prevention, control and resolution of threats functional.

Security, as an essential condition for the development of the democratic order and for the peaceful coexistence of the inhabitants, is guaranteed by the State and its institutions, involving the different sectors of Guatemalan society, mainly with the participation

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citizen through local power, in the planning, execution, incidence and control of the actions that are carried out in this sense.

2. National Defense

To maintain and guarantee the security condition, the State, through its defense, has a set of measures and actions aimed at facing different types of threats and potential risks that violate the survival of the State and threaten the Permanent National Objectives.

The organization, regulations and allocation of defense resources is the responsibility of the State, and is coordinated by the pertinent institutions, coupled with the constitutional commitment of every citizen to serve and defend the homeland.

The National Defense of Guatemala is conceived within a context of peace and respect for the rights and interests of individuals and the Nation, with the firm resolution to achieve the common good, overcoming antagonisms and obstacles that oppose said goal.

2.1 National Defense Objectives

Faced with the possibility of threats that affect the achievement of National Objectives, the State implements measures that make it possible to remedy such a situation, being its unavoidable duty to articulate Defense as a public good based on the protection of its objectives.

The activities of the National Defense undertaken with a view to satisfying the previously described, have as forms of action, diplomacy, the participation of the Army of Guatemala and the solidarity support of the population in situations of war and natural catastrophes.

Derived from constitutional articles 140 and 244, the following are stated as defense objectives:

- Maintain the freedom, independence, sovereignty and honor of the Nation.

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- o Maintain territorial integrity.

- o Ensure external and internal security conditions for the good common.

- o Maintenance and strengthening of national and international peace and security.

2.2 Characteristics of the Defense

Defense is characterized by operating in times of peace or war, therefore it is permanent, it is also flexible to adapt to changes and comprehensive to involve all citizens, thus obtaining legitimacy as the basis of its actions. Its organization must be adequate to the country's needs, to its own dynamics, and to provide foresight regarding the emergence of conflicts.

2.3 Functions of the Defense

To guarantee the Defense of the Nation, the State fulfills a series of functions through which it identifies the threats, determining the causes that originate them, likewise formulates the set of political decisions on the forecasts and the conception of the strategies to follow. ; preparing the means to deal with such threats; resolving the conflict or preventing an aggression through negotiation, coercion, dissuasion and the use of force, within the institutional framework established for it.

Defense is based on internal and external recognition of the State's ability to plan and develop it, in the strategic and operational fields; as well as in the adequate coordination of the use of resources, together with the perception and acceptance that society has in relation to the threats, risks and opportunities that can be identified.

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Given that Defense constitutes an essential function of the State, it is worth noting the importance of the existence of a public policy that expresses the way in which the State conceives and articulates its actions in relation to defense needs.

CHAPTER IV: DEFENSE POLICY

The Defense Policy as State policy, is a set of guidelines that tend to the preservation of the State and interpret the national interests and objectives embodied in the Political Constitution of the Republic, in the context of national security, undertaking actions, as well as assigning the necessary resources to achieve such objectives and anticipating the threats that the State may face.
For the development of the Defense Policy, specific policies are derived from it, one of them being the Military Policy.

The National Defense Policy is the result of a broad process of participation, whose content is based on multisectoral contributions, taking into account our reality, as a multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual Nation, and is part of the democratization dynamic that emphasizes the State-society relationship, which is based on discussions aimed at building consensus, making transparent the aspects of organization, conduct and financing of defense, to achieve citizen adhesion.

This result supports the National Defense Book of Guatemala, to make it known to society as a whole, an essential requirement to endow it with legitimacy, constituting in turn an instrument of mutual trust measures in the framework of relations international.

2. Fundamentals of the Defense Policy

In order to develop matters related to the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity, of the political regime and of the social regime, the Defense Policy is based on the Political Constitution of the Republic, on the treaties and agreements signed by the Guatemalan State.

In this way, its formulation and implementation is based on adherence to the basic principles of the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as on

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the strengthening of peace, democracy, cooperation, integration and international security; likewise, in the right to legitimate defense, considered in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in accordance with the provisions of Article 24 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and Article 43 of the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America on Collective Security and Defense.

To make this policy effective, a National Defense Law is required, which determines the structure, functions and inter-institutional relations as an overall vision, considering the levels of incorporation and interaction of the State and society. This regulation must be accompanied by a review and adaptation methodology, which allows for institutional modernization and a reassessment of threats, in order to be in constant readiness.

3. Purposes of the Defense Policy

The publication and dissemination of the Defense Policy is aimed at consolidating knowledge about Defense and its interrelation with national life, creating awareness for the defense of the Nation.

Likewise, by methodologically undertaking the set of coordinated and planned measures based on a conception of the State, it seeks to achieve an optimal national defense that contributes to national security, conceiving and executing the necessary strategies to face actions of force against the State, establishing conditions for the materialization of the National Objectives.

In turn, consistent with international instruments and mechanisms, Defense Policy contributes to Foreign Policy in the generation of Measures of Mutual Confidence.

4. Characteristics of the Defense Policy

As a State policy, it is of a national nature. It responds to the needs of the country, and is based on the National Power, being legal, legitimate and consistent with national development, under the political leadership of civilians and soldiers in the fields that concern each one, in accordance with the actions in the field of relationships

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international.

It is dynamic, integrating and with a permanent but flexible purpose, since the forms of action will be valid to the extent that the conditions and circumstances that motivated their formulation prevail. In addition, it considers the mechanisms to anticipate, prevent, face threats and new defense challenges.

It is formulated in a precise and understandable way, to be assimilated and accepted by heterogeneous elements through a reasoned conviction. In this sense, the dissuasive action on which the Defense Policy is based must be such that the potential aggressors perceive the determination of the use of force.

5. Content of the Defense Policy

The Defense Policy is the national attitude regarding the situation of the environment, defining the risks and threats, in addition to considering the possibility of alliances, as well as assuming positions of neutrality and non-aggression.

At the same time, it considers, as a tool to achieve Defense objectives, the corresponding strategies and mechanisms for the creation, support and maintenance of the force. Likewise, it establishes the guidelines for the policy in relation to human resources for the defense in terms of their incorporation, preparation and employment.

In addition, it establishes the levels of interdependence of the defense policy actors and the procedures for their disclosure.

6. Defense Policy and Foreign Policy

The interaction and interdependence between Defense Policy and Foreign Policy is influenced by globalization. In this sense, in the field of Defense, mutual trust measures are promoted, as part of Foreign Policy, which constitutes the first line of National Defense.

The Defense Policy is understood as a national vision of rejection of any aggressive initiative, but it does not mean renouncing the use of force.

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in support of the National Interests.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that due to the sensitivity of the matters that allude to relations with neighboring countries and in general with the International Community, the terms related to State security and in particular the issue of Defense demand a treatment specific.

CHAPTER V: DEMOCRATIC CONTROLS

One of the pillars of modern democracies is the ability to control the execution of State policies, in order to determine performance and detect any deviation to propose the necessary adjustments.

Democratic controls are specified in a set of procedures, whose purpose is for the State to carry out its functions in conditions of effectiveness, efficiency, legality and legitimacy; controls must be understood as an integral system and not as isolated actions of the entities that comprise them.

Controls can be: a) of an **Objective order,** such as the regulations that direct and condition the actions of public institutions, b) of a **Subjective order,** which are based on the values inculcated in the subject of control. In turn, they are called **External** or Internal Controls depending on whether they are carried out from outside or from the structure itself. On the other hand, when referring to the figure that controls, the **Judicial, Legislative and Social** Controls are identified , the latter also called: Social Audit.

1. Democratic Controls and National Defense

Democratic controls constitute a moderator of the power that the people have given to government institutions, so that in the exercise of said power they perform within the framework of the Rule of Law and with attachment and respect for individual rights and liberties.

The Executive Branch is responsible for ensuring that the missions and functions assigned to defense actors are within the parameters of the Rule of Law, adding to this

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mechanism, as part of the democratic controls of a subjective nature, the procedures for the selection and training of the personnel who will be responsible for the fulfillment of the derived missions.

The concept of National Security focuses on guaranteeing the dignity of the human being and the full development of their potential in their political, economic, social and cultural manifestations, which constitute the reference framework for democratic controls in matters of National Defense. In the field of Defense, the role that the Legislative Body exercises over the actors of the defense system stands out.

2. Legislative control

The role of the Legislative Body in the exercise of democratic control is political in nature through the decree, reform and repeal of legislation related to security and defense policies, together with the specific control that specialized commissions or mechanisms exercise by area and service. Such is the case of the National Defense Commission, the entity responsible for supervising compliance with National Defense priorities.

In the administrative field, it has the power to carry out the control through the analysis and approval of the budget, if necessary, it supervises in order to supervise its execution with probity; as well as, summon officials to find out about the performance of their institutions, including interpellation.

3. Social Audit

It is manifested by the accompaniment that individuals, social sectors and the media make to the management of the State Powers, through proposals, monitoring and pointing out deficiencies in the fulfillment of the nature of their functions.

Another mechanism of social control is manifested in the definition of the Defense Policy, since this in itself is an exercise of democratic supervision, due to the intervention that civil society has had in its formulation. Derived from their action, citizens are involved in joint responsibility for the definition of the Defense Policy,

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becoming a community that shares a Culture of Defense.

4. Culture of Defense

Culture as a social product is the sum of values, beliefs, attitudes and modes of behavior prevailing in a society at a given time, which is transmitted to generations in the historical course of their social coexistence.

In this sense, the Culture of Defense expresses the knowledge, interest and desire to influence the issue of Security and Defense on the part of various social actors and the State, in turn promoting citizens to perceive issues related to their own as their own. security, freedom and the defense of their interests.

The gestation of the Defense Policy within a participatory process, generates the sharing of criteria that, when consolidated, will derive from this relationship the Defense Culture as a point of irradiation so that it becomes part of the national culture, promoting a new order of State relations. -society.

The strategy for the dissemination of the Culture of Defense must be focused on raising awareness among the population on the subject, with the mass media playing a fundamental role, since a well-founded Culture of Defense expresses the interests of the State. Another mechanism that contributes to the creation of a defense culture lies in the knowledge of this book, the National Defense Book.

The Defense Culture is related to the Defense Community, constituted by the integration of actors from both civil society and government, whose interests converge to share the responsibility of National Defense.

CHAPTER VI: GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEFENSE

In order to achieve National Defense, the State requires an organization, understanding this as an intimately linked structure and strategy, including human resources, the skills and style of the organization, the higher goals and the systems, all of them dependent and interacting to allow the achievement of objectives.

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Within this complex system are established, at the highest level, the entities in charge of directing, promoting and guiding the National Defense and those necessary to advise the rulers and coordinate the political-military action derived from the defense.

The Defense Policy governs the conduct of defense, both at the political and strategic levels. Politically, it is responsible for carrying out the study of the objectives to be achieved and the definition of corresponding strategies; Likewise, it requires the adoption of necessary measures in the social, political, economic and military order that guarantee it. In addition to the above, at the strategic level, it considers what pertains to the general direction of the war.

National legislation confers on the Executive body the authority to direct the State in matters of National Defense.

1. Superior Defense Structure

1.1 Presidency of the Republic

Maintaining the territorial integrity and dignity of the Nation, as well as providing defense, security and preserving public order, are functions that the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala assigns to the President of the Republic who, to carry out the above, exercises command of the entire public force and particularly the armed forces of the Nation, receiving the appointment of General Commander of the Army, which together with the Minister of National Defense and the Chief of the National Defense General Staff constitute the High Command of the Army. The effective exercise of command is carried out by the President of the Republic, through decisions in the political field, which direct the strategic and operational level. In the field of decision-making, the military component conducts war operations under the political responsibility of the government.

In his actions, the President of the Republic of Guatemala relies on the Ministers of State, who advise him individually, in collegiate groups called Specific Cabinets constituted in the Council of Ministers. In the particular case of defense, generating the respective policy demands the participation of various State ministries in

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economic, scientific, technical and other topics. Said co-participation is carried out through the Security Cabinet.

Within the dynamics of transformation of the State, an advisory element that the President of the Republic may have for the decision-making process is the Security Cabinet, considering other entities such as the National Security Council and the Council of National Defense.

The functions of the President of the Republic empower him to direct politics and international relations; likewise, to dictate the Secretariat for Strategic Analysis pertinent provisions in cases of serious emergency or public calamity, and must notify the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala immediately.

1.2. Ministry of National Defense

Within the structure of National Defense, the Ministry of Defense is the governing body and is responsible for formulating the policies or guidelines to ensure compliance with the legal regime relating to the Defense of national sovereignty and the integrity of the territory. It is, in turn, the communication body between the Guatemalan Army and the other State agencies, with operational, administrative and political-strategic powers.

In the operational order, under the orders of the Constitutional President of the Republic and General Commander of the Army, it exercises command of the armed institution, with the technical and advisory support of the National Defense General Staff.

At the administrative level, with the support of the Vice Minister, it directs, processes, resolves and inspects matters related to defense, the existence of the Human Rights Department stands out in this field, through which the Ministry promotes the execution and enforcement of rights fundamentals inherent to the person, dignity, physical and mental integrity, and the improvement of the quality of life of the members of the Army in active service. It is also worth noting the existence of the Center for Attention to the Disabled of the Guatemalan Army -CADEG- which provides professional rehabilitation services for people from the Army

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with disabilities, to facilitate active participation in their process of reincorporation into society.

In addition, it is the governing body in relation to the control and inspection of public or private entities, in relation to the use of weapons, equipment or war supplies, as well as the so-called "Standard Species".

In the strategic political aspect, the Ministry of National Defense is organized into departments, to deal with matters related to inter-institutional relations at the national and international level, as well as Defense Policy; Counting for this, respectively, on the Department of Strategic Analysis and the Department of Defense Policy.

Within this ministry, the Department of Defense Policy is in charge of coordinating the process of designing and preparing the National Defense Book, as well as the formulation of the Defense Policy, being the advisory technical entity in charge of monitoring the processes that contribute to the development and instrumentalization of the National Defense Policy in the legal and institutional field.

In aquatic spaces, the Ministry of Defense, through the Maritime Department, deals with matters related to navigation safety for the protection of human life at sea and the preservation of the marine environment, supporting the institutional readjustment of all State entities that have responsibility, capacity and experience in this matter, making effective the exercise of jurisdiction and compliance with the commitments acquired by Guatemala within the corresponding international regime, establishing and cementing its condition as a State committed to world peace, security maritime and participant in the rational and clean use of sea resources.

1.3. National Defense Staff

The National Defense General Staff, in addition to the functions of technical, advisory, and leadership of the Guatemalan Army, is the entity in charge of appreciating, planning, executing, and evaluating national mobilization within the defense scheme.

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CHAPTER VII: MOBILIZATION AND CIVIC SERVICE

1. Mobilization

This term defines the actions undertaken by the State, under the command and responsibility of the President of the Republic, disposing of the Nation's human and material resources partially or totally, to face contingencies that generate crisis, calamity or state of war.

For this, initially a preparatory stage is considered through the planning and enlistment of resources, an activity in charge of the National Defense General Staff through the Republic Military Reserves Command, which has the mission of organizing and training the reserve available throughout the national territory, in addition to carrying out the mobilization.

The Mobilization itself materializes what was planned and incorporates the economic resources of the country in support of the permanent forces, including, if necessary, the human resources that constitute the Personnel Reserve.

Finally, at the end of the contingency situation, the mobilized apparatus is deactivated, through the Demobilization Plan.

2. Reserve Status for National Defense

The Personnel Reserve includes the Available Reserve, the Mobilizable Reserve and the Territorial Reserve. The Available Reserve includes citizens who have provided their military service in the Permanent Force and are over thirty years of age, as well as citizens between the ages of eighteen and thirty who have received or are receiving training in the Military Reserve units.

For their part, all citizens from thirty to fifty-five years of age who have rendered military service in the Permanent Force or completed their training in the Military Reserve units are included in the Mobilizable Reserve.

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Finally, citizens from eighteen to fifty-five years of age, not contemplated in the Available Reserve or in the Mobilizable Reserve, constitute the Territorial Reserve. In all of this, the Guatemalan citizen registered for the Civic Service is incorporated.

3. Civic Service

To contribute to the development and defense of the State, every Guatemalan citizen has the right and duty to provide the country with Civic Service, personally and for the time determined by the Civic Service Law (Legislative Decree 20-2003).

For the provision of this service, the citizen can opt for the Social Civic Service and the Military Civic Service, both considered in article 135 of the Constitution, among the duties and civic and political rights of Guatemalans.

This service is based on principles that prioritize the observance of Human Rights, based on the universality and equality of all Guatemalans, with recognition and respect for the multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual character that characterizes the Nation, in accordance and harmony with the modalities of organization of the communities, respecting their forms of coexistence.

3.1 Objectives

The objective of the social civic service is that the citizen knows and gets involved in the social, economic and cultural reality of the country. Stimulating it through social knowledge of the Nation and solidarity among Guatemalans, to promote citizen participation in community and national problems.

For its part, the military civic service seeks to train the Guatemalan citizen, voluntary or summoned by lottery, for the defense of the homeland within a military doctrine respectful of Human Rights, civic, political and moral values.

3.2 Forms of Provision of Civic Service

Social service is of two kinds: ordinary and permanent. The first is carried out by the citizen at his choice, continuously daily, alternately or

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weekends. The second is provided continuously, in a dependency relationship, in some public or private entity.

The action areas in which the social service plans are developed are: education; health; environmental protection; Disaster prevention and care; community infrastructure; housing and urban and rural development; technical assistance; social and community promotion; programs for people with disabilities, the promotion of women and the protection of children and the elderly; as well as sports activities, among others that by their nature benefit the communities.

For its part, the Military Service is aimed at preparing, organizing, adapting and integrating national resources of all kinds to meet the needs of war and any contingency caused by nature or caused by human beings.

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PART FOUR: DEFENSE MEANS

CHAPTER VIII: ARMY OF GUATEMALA

When considering the defense of the Nation in its broad sense, the means to make said action effective consider all the institutions, human, material and economic resources available to the State; Within this, there is constitutionally a specialized and permanent entity, whose mission and functions are focused on the defense and support in matters of civil defense.

1. Institutionalization

The institutionalization process of the Guatemalan Army is linked to the constitutional documents that have governed the country throughout its history. In the reforms to State institutions, embodied in said constitutions, security and defense functions have been included without major changes for the Nation's depository of weapons: the Armed Forces. Likewise, they have considered the functions of cooperation with other institutions in cases of natural or provoked disasters.

We can cite, as part of this process, the Constitution of 1825 in which a Public Force is established, made up of a permanent force, active militia and civic force; with functions of external defense towards the Federal Republic and functions of safeguarding the internal order of the State.

Subsequently, during the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the 1871 Revolution, changes were generated towards the professionalization of the Army, creating in 1873 the Polytechnic School, for the training of officers with knowledge of technology of the time, to be employed by the State as civil engineers or surveyors, who did not exist at that time.

In 1945, it is ratified as the responsibility of the armed institution to guarantee independence, order and internal and external security, as well as defend the territory; assigning it in turn specific cooperation tasks in communications works, reforestation and increase in agricultural production.

By 1954, a new Constitution established the denomination "Ejército de

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Guatemala", remaining responsible for the defense of the territory and internal and external security. Likewise, with regard to the cooperation that must be provided, it is indicated that it will be in situations of emergency or public calamity or in works and activities of national utility .

In the 1965 Constitution, it is recognized that the Army "is unique and indivisible, essentially apolitical and non-deliberative; it is made up of land, air and sea forces", which is taken up again in the 1985 Constitution, and constitutes the current foundation of the army's institutional framework.

Currently the Political Constitution of the Republic defines the integration, organization and purposes of the Army; At the same time, there are treaties and agreements that outline the assignment of tasks to the armed forces of the region, as well as there are trends towards the modification of said missions and functions.

2. Purposes and Functions of the Army

The Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, in article 244 establishes: "The Guatemalan Army is an institution destined to maintain the independence, sovereignty and honor of Guatemala, the integrity of the territory, peace and internal security and abroad".

In addition to assigning the previous mission, the constitutional text reaffirms the validity of the principles that have given consistency to the Army, being them: apolitical, obedience, discipline and non-deliberation, stressing its essentially professional, unique and indivisible character.

Additionally, in article 249 the Constitution establishes that the Army will provide its cooperation in situations of emergency or public calamity. The development of these functions are regulated in the Constitutional Law of Public Order, aimed at maintaining security, public order and the stability of State institutions, making the proviso that this law will be applied in cases of invasion of the national territory. , of serious disturbance of the peace, of public calamity or of activities against the security of the State.

The constitutional mandate is developed in the Constitutive Law of the Guatemalan Army, which as a substantive element contains the Principles Fundamentals, as well as the regulatory framework under which it is organized and

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the institution works.

3. Organization and Deployment of the Guatemalan Army

3.1 Organization

It is organized under the concept of a modern, professional, permanent, defensive, mobile Army, adapted to the national reality, efficient and flexible, made up of Land, Air and Sea Forces as well as their reserves, trained, organized and equipped, capable of be mobilized in a short time to replace the permanent force; so as to efficiently guarantee the defense and security of the State of Guatemala, in theaters of operations, that respond to a war hypothesis, and other assigned tasks.

Subordinated to civil power, the Army recognizes cooperation, integration and dispute resolution as mechanisms through dialogue and negotiation. However, it is in a state of permanent readiness in case the Guatemalan Nation is threatened, war being the most important threat for which an army is organized.

The Guatemalan Army is made up as follows:

High Command of the Army, constituted by the President of the Republic in his capacity as General Commander of the Army, the Minister of National Defense and the Chief of the National Defense Staff.

Land, Air and Sea Forces that comprise: Military Commands, Special Military Commands, Military Services, Training Centers, Professionalization, Vocational Education, Instruction and Military Training; as well as Auxiliary Military Dependencies.

The strategic defensive orientation that the Army develops is based on the joint maneuvering capacity between the forces and with the potential for the execution of combined operations with other armed forces.

3.2 National Defense Staff

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For the operational management of the Army, the Chief of the National Defense General Staff is responsible to the Minister of National Defense for the command, organization, training, education, discipline, conduct, as well as the tactical and strategic use of the Land, Air and Sea Forces to maintain the state of readiness of the Guatemalan Army.

As the Army's technical and advisory center, it is made up of the Personnel, Intelligence, Operations, Logistics and Civil Affairs directorates, makes assessments and makes recommendations to advise the Minister of National Defense.

Product of the decisions coming from the Ministry of National Defense, the General Staff prepares plans and orders, being responsible for their transmission and supervision, taking the necessary measures to ensure their compliance. In addition, it coordinates the planning and execution of national mobilization and demobilization plans.

The General Regulation of the Defense Staff determines its doctrinal foundations, organization and work procedures, as a technical and advisory center for the Army to advise the Minister of National Defense.

For its support, it has the General Inspectorate of the Army; the CAL Logistics Support Command, the CEDOC Education and Doctrine Command, and the Military Reserves; and the Special General Staff.

Additionally, it commands the Army Strategic Units, derived from the previous forces, these being: the "Kaibil" Special Forces Command, the "General Felipe Cruz" Parachute Troops Military Base and the "Comandante Brígido Valderrama" Marine Infantry Command. .

3.3 The Device of Forces

In order to maximize efficiency, resources and the human factor, the national territory is divided into 7 military regions, 3 air regions and 2 naval regions, adopting the denominations: Region Commands, Naval Commands, Air Commands, Military Zones; with units

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to create a defense in all directions and in depth, to achieve mutual support, security, exploitation of fire support, and unity of command.

The scheme intends to have a professional Army, with organization and deployment based on the fulfillment of the mission, considering: the development of forces, as well as the opportune deployment of forces depending on the threats, incorporating new technology, updating in communication media and combat, according to the national reality and the missions that are assigned.

4. Participation of the Army in Peacekeeping Operations and Humanitarian Operations

The active participation of the Guatemalan Army in Peacekeeping Operations has been limited to the sending of three military contingents as part of the multinational force that was operating in Haiti in 1994 and 1995.

Regarding operations of a humanitarian nature, at the regional level, permanent activities are generated within the Conference of American Armies and the Conference of the Armed Forces of Central America. As a consequence of this, the Guatemalan Army formed, with personnel from the three forces, a contingent called Humanitarian Rescue Unit, which has participated in reducing the effects of the earthquake in El Salvador in January 2001, as well as in the eradication of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Honduras in 2002.

Likewise, the Guatemalan Army has been participating since 1997 in the process of demining and destruction of explosive devices in the Central American Region. In Guatemala, this activity is carried out jointly with the Volunteer Fire Department and the demobilized, under the direction of the Peace and Demining Commission of the Congress of the Republic.

Additionally, the Guatemalan Army assigns two officers annually, who travel to the Republic of Nicaragua to fulfill their role as international supervisors, within the framework of the actions coordinated by the Assistance Program for Demining in Central America of the Organization of States. Americans -OAS-.

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CHAPTER IX: GROUND FORCES

1. General

The Land Forces of the Guatemalan Army make up the largest component of it and act in the continental space of the national territory.

Basically, the armed forces have been made up of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry units, which is why the history of the Guatemalan Army is associated with that of its Land Forces, which, even with a diversity of names, have always existed.

2. Creation

The Land Forces are the oldest component of the Guatemalan Army and have evolved based on the needs of the State. In the middle of the 19th century, General Rafael Carrera promoted it with the victory in the Battle of San José La Arada, fought on February 2, 1851, a date that is commemorated as the day of these forces.

3. Mission

Its fundamental mission is, in the terrestrial sphere, the deterrence and development of war, as well as the organization of the defense of the Nation for the preservation of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

4. Organization

The Army began a military restructuring and regionalization process to respond to the land defense conditions that the country requires.
The term military zone and region reflects a geographical demarcation and not the magnitude of the unit. A region can cover up to two military zones, giving you the flexibility to assign unit type according to defense needs.

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Planning and training are focused on Brigade-type units, a large tactical unit of the Guatemalan Army, and include the means available to the Land Force to fulfill its mission, identified in its combat units, combat support units, combat services support and auxiliary units.

4.1. Combat Units

They are made up of infantry and cavalry units, who are the elements destined to carry out tactical maneuvers on the battlefield, and must possess the characteristics of mobility, firepower, protection and means of communication.

Infantry units have the function of entering into close combat with the enemy and defeating it with fire, maneuver and the effects of shock.

Cavalry units are tasked with attacking, disrupting, and defeating the enemy force through fire, maneuver, and shock effects.

4.2. Combat Support Units

These units have the mission of providing direct support to the maneuver units, fulfilling combat support functions and fire support functions, being these: artillery units for fire support to maneuver units, engineer units as support combat and combat services; military transmission units for the installation, operation and maintenance of strategic communications systems; and Military Police units at the General Headquarters.

4.3. Combat Service Support Units

By their nature, combat service support units are essentially administrative and are intended to support combat forces.

The Military Health units cover the areas for the conservation of health, leaving the recovery and rehabilitation areas to the Military Medical Center and the Type "A" Infirmaries, for the military regions.

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It also has units in charge of war materiel, ammunition, equipment and military clothing.

4.4. Land Reserve

As part of the military power of the Nation, the Terrestrial Reserve is the component of the Military Reserves that are organized to act in the terrestrial space in support of the permanent force with the purpose of allowing the exploitation of success, as well as to attend the places threatened by the adversary.

5. Capacities

The Land Forces are capable of waging land warfare jointly with sea and air forces, to defend Guatemalan territory, support civil security forces to maintain internal security, cooperate with other institutions in the event of public emergency or calamity, and carry out mobilization and demobilization with the support of other institutions.

CHAPTER X: AIR FORCES

1. General

The incorporation of technology in aircraft, the balloon, biplanes or turbo-propeller planes; They are part of the history of National Aviation which since its inception has been associated with the history of its Air Force.

2. Creation

On March 12, 1921, the Constitutional President of the Republic, Graduate Manuel Estrada Cabrera, creates the School of Mechanics of Aviation, marking the starting point of the existence of the Air Force Guatemalan, whose current name was established in 1945 when it was reorganized into flight squadrons, including Fighter Aircraft, of Reconnaissance, Bombardment and Transport, as well as the different workshops

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of maintenance.

3. Mission

Its fundamental mission is to conduct operations to maintain and guarantee the sovereignty of the national airspace through air warfare, supporting surface units, guaranteeing freedom of action, with the purpose of dissuading, neutralizing or destroying any threat against the objectives. nationals.

4. Organization

4.1. Air Commandos

For its strategic deployment, the Air Forces are organized into two air commands, one in the north based in Santa Elena de la Cruz, Flores, El Petén, and another in the south based in the departmental capital of Retalhuleu, both under the central control of the Guatemalan Air Force based in the Capital City.

The organization of a typical Air Command contains fixed and rotary wing units, as well as a Military Police company, the Anti-aircraft Battery, and Base Services units.

To make this organization functional in its use, the Air Force is governed by the principles of centralized command, decentralized execution and coordinated effort.

4.2. Training Schools

There are two air training schools: the Military Aviation School, for the training and professionalization of aviator pilots in the fixed-wing and rotary-wing specialties; and the Military Aviation Technical School, for the training of airmen.

4.3. Air Reserve

Created in 1982, it incorporates pilots and civil aircraft in support of permanent units, mainly in the coverage of airspace, transport and maritime patrolling.

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5. Capacities

In addition to fulfilling primary transport and patrol missions in defense matters, the Air Force has the capacity to contribute to the country's development by facilitating air transport in or to those areas that, due to orographic characteristics, have been isolated from the rest of the country; Said transportation is focused on activities related to the areas of health, education, security, and support for the population in the event of natural disasters and forest fires.

In turn, it carries out rescues, evacuations and participates, together with other entities, in controlling the depredation of the Mayan Biosphere, and in the detection and interception of illegal flights.

CHAPTER XI: SEA FORCES

1. General

Within the field of action of the Sea Forces there are three components, one directly linked to military defense reporting directly to the Chief of National Defense Staff, another component to the area of naval diplomacy and a third to naval safeguarding.

2. Creation

On January 15, 1959, as a consequence of the fight against the depredation of the country's ichthyological resources, the National Defense Navy emerged, and it should be noted that the presidential agreement with which it was founded also gave life to the National Merchant Navy. , which materializes with the arrival of the first ships of the Central American Merchant Fleet - FLOMERCA- and a warship of Swedish origin.

Complementing the surface forces, the Marine Infantry was born on August 1, 1964, as an organic unit of the National Defense Navy, constituting the projection of naval power towards land.

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3. Mission

Its fundamental mission is to maintain the independence, sovereignty and honor of Guatemala, the integrity of the territory, peace and internal and external security in the national aquatic spaces, as well as ensuring respect for the rights of the Republic over its Territorial Sea and on the Exclusive Economic Zone.

For the above, the Sea Forces conduct naval operations oriented to the application of national and international laws, with the purpose of making the authority of the State prevail in its aquatic spaces. Likewise, naval operations are carried out in times of war with the purpose of defending Guatemala from attacks launched from the sea.

4. Organization

4.1. Command Units

4.1.1. naval command

This unit is made up of the Naval Commander and his General Staff, with responsibility for the employment of the naval units in their jurisdiction, whether in the Caribbean Sea or in the Pacific Ocean.

4.1.2. Naval Bases

In addition to constituting the headquarters of each of the Naval Commands, they are part of the support structure for the ships. They are made up of docks, buildings and areas for supplying and repairing surface units. In addition, they have Naval Maintenance and Service units.

4.1.3. Navy Reserve

It is made up of all those seafarers, a human resource linked to maritime work, as well as ships and boats, registered or flagged in Guatemala, that operate on both coasts.

Doctrinally, its mission is to fulfill naval intelligence functions,

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maritime transport and support to naval operations.

4.1.4. Naval Academy

It is responsible for the training, modernization, and specialization of personnel for research, development of marine sciences and techniques, specifically in the areas of the naval, merchant, fishing and port order of the Republic of Guatemala. It has the authority for the training of both military and civilian personnel in maritime and naval matters.

4.2. Operational Units

4.2.1. Squad

This unit is the operational organization par excellence and includes the Surface Force of the Sea Forces, representing the naval power of the State.

Its mission is to conduct naval operations for safeguarding, presence and diplomacy, as well as for the conquest, dispute and exercise of control of the sea; with the purpose of exercising dominance over jurisdictional aquatic spaces. In addition to this, through the exercise of the authority of the Naval Police, it must contribute to guaranteeing the sovereignty, respect for the laws and the maritime development of the Nation. Internationally, he is assigned to participate in multinational peacekeeping and humanitarian support operations. Currently it is called "Naval Tactical Squad", and is oriented towards naval safeguarding.

4.2.2. Marine Infantry Command

Under the direct command of the Chief of the National Defense General Staff, it is an integral unit of the Sea Forces, organized, equipped and trained to fulfill missions of projecting naval power towards land. Its use is of a strategic and temporary nature throughout the national territory. Its mission is to carry out amphibious, riverside, fluvial and special operations in theaters of national interest to contribute to the mission of the Sea Forces, in times of peace and war within the Strategic Military concept.

4.2.3. Naval Police Corps

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This body constitutes the legal arm of the Sea Forces in maritime spaces, port and naval facilities; in those that depend in their operation on the exploration or use of aquatic environments; as well as in ships or boats that are in their national waters. Its mission is to ensure compliance with maritime legislation in aquatic spaces where the State exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction. Likewise, it applies military laws and regulations in the jurisdiction of the Naval Commands, and provides physical security to facilities, vessels and personalities. , with the purpose of contributing to the fulfillment of the mission of the Sea Forces.

5. Capacities

From the aforementioned missions, the tasks for the fulfillment of the general mission and the specific missions can be deduced, these being able to be grouped into naval defense, diplomacy and safeguard tasks, carrying out warlike and non-warlike operations in each of the areas described. and that they constitute a triangle of missions.

The Naval Defense task is the military activity against the formal opponents of the State and involves war actions for the military defense of the Nation, in addition to the execution of non-combat operations (MOOTW for its acronym in English).

The task of Naval Safeguarding or Coast Guard is characterized by the use of naval means to enforce national and international laws, conventions and treaties on maritime matters, of which the State is a party and is carried out by the Navy of the National Defense since its creation, through the Port Commands and Captaincies, the Squad and the Naval Police.

Finally, in the task of naval diplomacy, the National Defense Navy is the armed wing of Guatemala's foreign policy, through the presence of ships beyond national borders, due to their extraterritorial nature and as ambassadors and bearers of the policies of the State whom they represent.

CHAPTER XII: MODERNIZATION: A CHALLENGE

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1. General

Within the framework of the modernization of the State, emphasis is placed on strengthening the institutions and organization of the public sector, both in aspects of promoting economic, social and political development, as well as in the state institutions in charge of security. For this, the reengineering of structures and processes and the allocation of resources are of vital importance.

Understanding modernization as the search for the improvement and rationalization of administrative systems, the modernization of functions, scientific and technological advancement, as well as the training of qualified human resources, it follows that strengthening the defense capacity of the State of Guatemala implies strengthening processes aimed at the aforementioned areas.

The foregoing implies for the weapons professional, a necessary level of readiness to fulfill the assigned missions, the renewal of weapons and equipment, as well as an updated military justice system, within the framework of its doctrine.

The global trend is to reduce the number of troops in the armed forces, but parallel to this, States make great efforts to cover the spaces left by human beings, replacing them with technology, this being an inversely proportional process, the lower the number of troops, the higher the technology. Based on the above, a key point in the search for modernization is the training of human resources.

2. Professionalization

The Military profession is one that considers its own specialized knowledge and whose mission is the use of the armed force, as well as its support.

Due to the above, the Army command emphasizes the education of its human resources in order to compensate and overcome technological deficiencies, with the ingenuity and quality of its members, both to the military and to the civilians who provide their services in the military institution.

The foregoing is reflected in the Personnel Manual, TE-01-2, when it indicates that the "Personnel Administration: is the form or forms of organizing and employing

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individuals for the best use of their qualities or abilities, in order to obtain their maximum efficiency and cooperation for the benefit of them and the whole", which requires an education process at different levels.

The Guatemalan Army has a system of education, training and training, for the knowledge, application and standardization of Military Doctrine, unifying the practice of military sciences (land, naval and air) and instilling institutional principles, ethical values and moral, necessary to fulfill the constitutional mission and thus contribute to national development.

3. Military Education

The educational process includes the infrastructure and resources for vocational training, professionalization, technical training, and military training, for the elements that will be assigned to command, administration, personnel management, and material maintenance, and operations of each force.

The aforementioned process is made up of three levels of education: Vocational, Training and Professionalization. Likewise, these are reinforced by two processes: Training and Military Training.

3.1. Vocational Training

The officer's educational process can begin at the Adolfo V Institutes. Hall, of the Republic, where the young adolescent, upon graduating with a Bachelor of Science and Letters or Agronomist Expert, obtains the offices of Second Lieutenant of Reserves, to later continue his professional career, be it military or university.

3.2. Official Staff Training

The Polytechnic School, a 130-year-old Military Academy, is where the majority of land force officers are trained and a small percentage in foreign military academies. In addition to providing military training, it provides university education to Knight Cadets and, since 1997, Ladies Cadets, who at the end of four years of training graduate as second lieutenants in the arms or services of the

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Army, in turn acquiring a Bachelor's Degree in Resource and Technology Administration.

The Polytechnic School is also responsible for providing basic training to the Knights and Dames Cadets of the Military School of Aviation EMA, of the Air Force and of the Naval School of Guatemala ENG, of the Sea Forces. Basic training is carried out as a two-year common area to later carry out specializations in the academies of each of the other forces.

3.3. Professionalization of the Staff of Officials

The Center for Higher Studies of National Defense is responsible for the professionalization of the Land Forces officer, which is complemented by the Naval School in the case of naval officers and the Military Aviation School for Air Force officers. .

During his military career, the officer must pass the Basic Course in his respective weapon or service, as well as the Advanced Weapons Course and the Command and Staff Course, optionally obtaining a Master's Degree in Resource and Technology Administration. In addition to the above, the officer is presented with the option of attending various specialized courses complementary to military professionalization both in the country and abroad.

The School of Higher Strategic Studies and the Higher School of National Defense are currently in their implementation phase.

3.4. Specialist Staff Training

The specialist is the technical, specialized and operational personnel of the forces. The skills and abilities required for these personnel are distributed in nearly 600 occupational specialties, identified in the MEOM Military Occupational Specialty Manual.

The specialist staff has the option of pursuing a career at the Institution and opting for various training and updating courses; Likewise, they are encouraged to attend civil education centers, to finish a high school degree or to continue university studies.

For the Air Forces, the studies of the personnel of Air Force Technicians

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Aviation (Airtechnicians) are carried out at the Military Aviation Technical School, obtaining the Bachelor of Science and Letters diploma or the title of Expert in Aviation Mechanics.

The formation, professionalization, training and training of men and women, both in the Sea Forces and in the merchant marine, is the responsibility of the Guatemalan Naval School. The instruction of the Seafaring personnel is oriented to the study and improvement of the seafaring art and naval disciplines, with which these personnel are prepared to man the operational units of the National Defense Navy in relation to the systems and equipment of a ship of war or merchant; and its purpose is to provide these media with adequate operation and optimal maintenance.

3.5. Instruction of Troop Personnel

The most numerous human resource in the forces is the enlisted personnel; their use differs in each one of them, focusing their participation as a combat element.

The modernization process requires more and more trained and technical personnel; For this reason, as a contribution to the young people who provide their military service and to Guatemalan society in general, the Army established the Comprehensive Educational Program for the PEISOL Soldier, whose main objective is to transform the soldier, in his stage of voluntary military service, into a better-trained citizen, providing added value to this person when they reintegrate into their community at the end of their time in military service.

4. The Doctrine

The professional aptitude of armies lies in their doctrine, which is the guide for their forces to carry out warlike and non-warlike operations, taking advantage of lessons from the past, reflecting the character of war and conflict in their own time, and anticipating the intellectual and technological advances that will enable success.

4.1. Definition

Military doctrine is the set of basic concepts, general principles, processes, values and standards of behavior that systematize

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and they coordinate the activities of the Army for the fulfillment of its constitutional mission. The doctrine of the Army of Guatemala establishes the bases for its preparation and use of force, with a central strategy aimed at strengthening dialogue and the search for consensus.

Axiologically, it encompasses the set of values that underpin society and the principles that identify Democracy, Liberty and the Rule of Law, embodied in the Political Constitution of the Republic.

Operationally, it includes military strategy, operational strategy, tactics, logistics and leadership, as well as the planning and conduct of military operations in times of war or peace.

4.2. Basic Criteria for the Formulation of the Doctrine

The sources for the formulation of the Military Doctrine are diverse: the National Defense Strategy defined by the Defense Policy is one of them; as well as the ethical, historical and cultural values of the Nation, together with the operational concepts, including technology and the Principles of War.

Other factors are the scientific and technological state of the country, the military budget, the preparation of the Armed Forces and the available human resources.

In addition to the above, the Foreign Policy in conjunction with the Defense Policy, influence the doctrine ensuring international support, as well as determining military participation according to international security mechanisms for the maintenance, construction or restoration of peace, and the participation of the Army in comprehensive cooperation operations at the regional level.

For its part, the perception of threat defined in the Defense Policy has an influence on the doctrine and training activities of the Army, which must be prepared during peace, to deter, combat and control the threats posed by the appropriate means. turn into conflicts or war.

Finally, and derived from the Defense Policy, the Doctrine is influenced by joint action at the national level or interoperability in the international framework, coordinated and combined operation with other

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armies, in the necessary proportion of land, naval and air forces.

The development of the integration of the isthmus could favor the formation of a Central American force, with efficiency and complementarity in its actions.

5. Education and Doctrine Command

The educational system of the Guatemalan Army constitutes a vital component in the formation of a positive and modern leadership; Its governing body is the CEDOC Education and Doctrine Command, created in 1998 with the mission of governing, establishing and updating policies and strategies on Army doctrine and education, establishing the educational and doctrinal philosophy for its formulation and development in the different levels, orienting them according to the needs and projections of the armed institution.

Its organization is divided into three main directorates: the Directorate of Science and Technology, the Directorate of Doctrine and the Directorate of Education.

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PART FIVE: RESOURCES FOR THE DEFENSE

CHAPTER XIII: RESOURCES FOR THE DEFENSE

1. Resources

Defense, as a necessary function for the survival of society in general, demands resources of all kinds, which are used to satisfy the requirements or needs related to the Defense of the Nation, with the purpose of safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of its territory. and the safety of its inhabitants.

Defense resources as a public good refer to human, economic, financial and material resources; which mainly come from the current income of the State and additionally from external cooperation.

Human resources, among others, include those destined to fulfill the function of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the first line of Defense, as well as those members of the permanent force and defense reserves, linked to the Ministry of National Defense .

For its part, the Ministry of Public Finance assigns, through the General Budget of the Nation, financial resources for Defense, approved by the Legislative Body, which are obtained from Current State Income.

The Ministry of National Defense is in charge of managing the financial resources assigned for military defense. Being likewise, in charge of producing material resources for Defense through the Military Industry, Ammunition Factory and the War Material Service, among others.

On the other hand, there are activities carried out by non-governmental organizations that directly or indirectly support Defense through programs and projects, among which the protection of the ecological environment is mentioned. In addition, the private sector, in some cases, produces inputs used in the defense industry.

2. Defense Policy: Financing Components

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The design of a financing policy within a Policy of
Congruent defense, comprises a fixed and a variable component:

The fixed component of the Defense budget is a percentage
function of the GDP for the fulfillment of the constitutional mission.

The variable component is determined by the legislature for each year or for each government period, subject to changes based on emergency or other circumstances that require extraordinary expenditures or budget cuts. This amount of resources is linked to transition functions or new competencies supported by State policies and their adaptation to the changing needs of development.

3. Investment in Defense as part of National Security

In general terms, investment in Defense refers to the resources necessary to strengthen the political, economic, social and military areas of the Nation's actions, and in specific terms it means the investment linked to the Ministry of National Defense, which is determined in function of the analysis of macroeconomic indicators, especially fiscal ones, per capita income, gross domestic product, the general level of domestic prices, among others.

The projection of the budget for National Defense is based on the ordering of the respective policy, complying with the contents of the Fiscal Pact. In any case, the resources assigned to Defense must not exceed the limits that could put pressure on macroeconomic stability, and be consistent with the indicators established for each fiscal year, in relation to the level of internal and external indebtedness of the country.

Investment in Defense is a component of public spending, intended to contribute to the security and stability of the Nation, constituting one of the conditions for achieving social economic well-being. Therefore, it must be interrelated with the actions of the

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different agencies of the public administration, mainly with the sectors of education, health and national infrastructure to achieve the development of the Nation. Therefore, it is consistent with the priorities of government policies in social matters and with the provisions of the Peace Accords. Of this account, Defense spending established at 0.66% of GDP in accordance with commitment 63.c. of the Agreement on the Strengthening of Civil Power and the Role of the Army in a Democratic Society, has come to be in order of priority, less than that of education and health, which is illustrated in the following graph.

In order to fulfill the constitutional mission, the authorities responsible for National Defense must direct spending according to criteria such as as:

Guarantee the deterrent power of the State, strengthening the tactical and operational capacity based on the different hypotheses of threat to National Security, through the defense of land, air and maritime spaces; as well as through the Military Reserves.

Consistent with the State's modernization policy, training and training programs for human resources should be strengthened, in order to carry out the different activities in a qualified and professional manner, through training schools, professional training centers, vocational education, instruction and military training, both in Guatemala and abroad.

In addition, consider the demands that come from supporting other institutions linked to emerging issues.

Defense expenses include: labor costs, operations and maintenance, acquisition of war materiel, research and development, construction, pension funds, military attaché offices (land, naval and air), public relations programs, health and education institutions , intelligence, radio communications and civic programs, and contributions to international military institutions such as the Conference of Central American Armed Forces CFAC and the Conference of American Armies CEA, among others.

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4. Controls for Defense Spending

With regard to the definition and conceptualization of the controls described in previous chapters, in the case of auditing expenditure on Defense, the following State Controls are considered:

4.1. External Controls

Defense spending is a political decision and has its respective controls, with the Legislative Branch being responsible for approving, modifying or disapproving the State Income and Expenditure Budget. In this case, the Executive sends the budget project to Congress, which may be modified or adjusted by this same body to respond to the objectives outlined in the Political Constitution of the Republic.

The Congress of the Republic, in accordance with its Organic Law, through the Technical Support Commission can verify the programmatic consistency in order to seek transparency in the programming and execution of the State Budget, as well as the deputies and in In particular, each of the commissions that oversee and supervise, as well as request information on defense spending and, in any case, support or oppose initiatives to cover their priorities. In addition, the Finance Commission monitors budget execution in this and other matters.

Another state control is exercised by the Comptroller General of National Accounts, which audits the General Budget of Income and Expenditures of the Ministry of National Defense, assigned for each fiscal year. This activity is carried out by a Delegation of this institution, who are permanently located in the Department of Finance of the Army for the exercise of their supervisory function.

4.2. Internal Controls

The Ministry of National Defense, as the constitutional entity responsible for Defense, maintains its own controls through the Military Audit of Accounts, which oversees the Commands and Military Dependencies. Likewise, the Internal Audit of the Finance Department of the Army is in charge of exercising controls over the budgetary execution of this ministry.

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In turn, the General Inspectorate of the Army, through the Inspectorate of Technical Control, Movable and Immovable Property; It is responsible for supervising the management of the funds assigned to the different military dependencies, and informing the National Defense General Staff of the results of the execution of these assignments.

5. Destination of Defense Resources

Determining the destination of Defense resources must respond to the priorities demanded by society, taking into account the mission, as well as the agreed State policies based on a solid system of principles and flexible to adjust to the imperatives of a world changing.

By establishing Defense spending goals, linked to the priorities agreed with society, citizen confidence in the Defense Policy is strengthened as a contribution to the common good established in the Political Constitution of the Republic. Spending implemented in this way expresses the convergence of the country's development plans, the possibilities of the economy and the imperatives of the threats.

In practice, Defense spending is oriented towards strengthening the capacities to carry out both military and non-traditional operations, such as support for the restoration of public order caused by social disorders and the contribution aimed at mitigating the harmful effect of natural or man-made disasters.

One of the main focuses of the Budget is what refers to the training of human resources, which includes support programs derived from national and international treaties to which the State of Guatemala is a signatory, so it has the power to participate in training programs. defense cooperation.

Currently, the resources from defense cooperation are given in the academic area, mainly in the professionalization and training of Army officers, in the different specializations that a military career implies both in Guatemala and abroad.

It is important to mention that as part of the cooperation programs, Guatemalan civil society personnel have been trained in security and defense issues, this through different courses and

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seminars.

The training of civilian personnel is done with the purpose of strengthening the defense culture and community, to create awareness in each one of them that the defense of the Nation is not an exclusivity of the Armed Forces, but is the responsibility of all Guatemalans. .

6. Resource Requirements for Defense

The allocation of resources for the implementation of programs and projects is based on the planning of the Defense budget which, like any other State budget, is done within the established legal framework, and must respond to the objectives of the Nation, outlined in the Defense Policy.

The acquisition of a national asset is a political decision, based on technical criteria, executed by public administrators. Currently, the procedures to carry out the acquisition of goods or services for the Defense, are made according to the needs and through Directives prepared by the Ministry of National Defense, which regulate the use of economic, human resources , materials and energy.

These Directives are constantly reviewed, updated and supervised in accordance with technological and institutional advances; taking as a reference the State Procurement and Contracting Law.

The defense budget takes into account three aspects. The first of these is the political aspect where National Security and Defense policies come into play, that is, the definition of institutions that participate in the execution of the Defense Policy and the threats identified by them.

The second is the technical aspect that covers the conceptual framework, the methodology, the administrative and legal characteristics of the current budgetary legislation.

Finally, the financial aspect, which takes into account the priorities, financial capacity of the State, proposals and demands of society and the cost of the programs to be developed in the context of National Defense.

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At present, Defense resources are divided into four large programmatic categories, these being: Defense of National Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity, Military Education, Military Health and Social Service, and Military Engineering. (See graph)

7. Military Industry

The production of material resources for Defense in Guatemala stems from a time of dependence on developed friendly countries, which through cooperation programs contributed with these inputs, until periods that, due to aspects of the political situation, caused a reduction in support, to provide the country with these resources.

This situation led to the birth and in some cases, to the strengthening of the Guatemalan military industry, with the sole purpose of obtaining the necessary material resources for the Defense of the Nation. This military industry is understood as the process of elaboration and production of the necessary resources to materialize the defense, mainly having produced equipment, clothing, weapons and ammunition for the use of the Army.

8. Vision of the Budget and Expenditure for Defense

The Defense Policy includes the idea that Defense spending and budget are continually reviewed by the academic and political sectors, thus promoting research and contributions on the methods to evaluate the resources assigned to Defense framed in the theme of development, the economy and threats.

The analytical contributions coming from the incorporation of the aforementioned sectors, prepared independently of the Defense system, will generate objective proposals translated into added value and decision-making quality, useful for the continuous improvement of defense management.

In this sense, the Defense Policy considers that it is possible to

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diversification of defense spending into three areas:

One of them, the Resources for National Defense, in which all State institutions in Defense matters are involved.

A second area is constituted by Resources for the Ministry of National Defense. Finally, the third area is made up of Resources for the Guatemalan Army or Military spending.

In any case, the origin and destination of the resources for National Defense is not an exclusive patrimony of the military sphere, all components of society must participate in it, for which it will be necessary to develop national capacities that come together to generate an adequate National Defense Policy.

Consequently, for the strengthening of democracy, the State will promote economic and financial activity aimed at satisfying the needs of the population to guarantee the common good of its inhabitants and comply with the Permanent Objectives, outlined in the Political Constitution of the Republic.

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GLOSSARY

POLITICAL-STRATEGIC APPRAISAL:
Systematic analysis of the internal and international situation to identify the potential and vulnerabilities of the country, as well as the interference that could be found in the achievement of the National Objectives. Opportunities and hypotheses of conflict are derived from it. It is a basic document in the elaboration of security and defense policies.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONCEPT: It states
in broad terms the convenient behavior of the nation in the presence of the problem of national security and development, that is, it outlines the courses of defense, security and development policy.

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT: General
idea of strategic action in the field of general policy, derived from the National Development Plan, and conceived by the Executive Branch, to guide the necessary actions to achieve its own strategic objectives.

MILITARY STRATEGIC CONCEPT: General
idea of strategic action in the field of military policy, derived from the national defense and security plan and conceived by the National Defense General Staff and enunciated by the Minister of National Defense, to guide the necessary actions. to the achievement of its own strategic objectives.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROLS: These
controls are specified in a set of procedures, whose purpose is for the State to carry out its functions in conditions of effectiveness, efficiency, legality and legitimacy; controls must be understood as an integral system, not as isolated actions of the entities that compose them.

INTEGRAL COOPERATION: It
is understood as the set of measures that are established in a country, in order to guarantee the security of the State system at all times, in all circumstances and against all forms of aggression, as well as against the action of the phenomena of nature. This set of measures leads to the establishment of a political-administrative-military system

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functional, which makes it possible to coordinate and converge efforts to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of comprehensive cooperation. The establishment of this system depends, among other factors, on the geographical situation of the country, its surface, its political regime, its eventual threats, the organization of the State, its administrative and military demarcation.

DEFENSE CULTURE:

Expresses the knowledge, interest and desire to influence the issue of security and defense, by various social actors and the State, promoting in turn in citizens to perceive issues related to security, freedom and security as their own. defense of their interests.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Process of progressive change in the system and the political institutions of the State towards an improvement, in which within an established legal framework; the free play of the institutions and the free participation of citizens in the work of the State are guaranteed. It is based on the permanent dialogue between the powers of the State.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: It

is a process of progressive change in the quality of life of the human being, which places it as the center and primary subject of development, through economic growth with social equity, transformation of production methods and consumption patterns. ; sustaining itself in the ecological balance and the vital support of the region. This process implies respect for local, national and regional ethnic and cultural diversity, as well as strengthening and full citizen participation, in peaceful coexistence and in harmony with nature, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

DEPLOYMENT:

Assignment of units in the different areas or sectors establishing their offensive or defensive missions, the coordination mechanisms and the express or tacit delegation of the responsibilities derived from the orders of operations.

DIRECTIVE:

Military communication, oral or written, in which a policy is established and a specific action is ordered.

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STRATEGIC DEVICE: Distribution of forces to be used in the theater of war and in the theaters of operations so that they can act in a coordinated and joint manner as a single unit.

DETERRANCE:

Activities undertaken by a State or group of States to discourage others from pursuing policies undesirable to deterrents. It includes increasing military capabilities, establishing alliances, and persuading the parties to whom it is directed, the certainty of the use of force if necessary.

MILITARY DOCTRINE:

Harmonious and systematized set of principles, purposes, education, training and military equipment of the armed forces, in order to guarantee mutual understanding among its members, to obtain, within a framework of consistency with our political philosophy, greater efficiency. in the fulfillment of the missions established by the corresponding law and regulations.

MILITARY DOCTRINE OF THE GUATEMALAN ARMY: It is the set of principles, values, norms and systems that govern the conduct of the Guatemalan Army in its participation in the search, achievement and preservation of National Objectives, particularly those related to security and defense. of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic.

It is based on respect for the Constitution of the Republic and other internal laws as well as on the international treaties that the State of Guatemala has ratified in matters of Security and Defense. It is also inspired by the study of the history of national wars and the analysis and incorporation of the lessons derived from their own experiences or those of other armed forces, which may be adapted to the particular conditions of the country.

It is fundamentally based on a Defense Policy. This is characterized by being preventive, developing efforts to avoid confrontation and the use of weapons, using persuasive and dissuasive measures. All this, in permanent observance and respect for human rights and in accordance with the Firm and Lasting Peace Agreement.

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MILITARY SPECIALIST:
Technical personnel qualified to execute a specific military task, based on training and experience.

STANDING SPECIES: All that
raw material with which explosive materials are made.

STATE OF READINESS:
State of equipment, personnel, supply and training, of an air or naval force or unit, to enter into combat if the order is received. Also known as Operational Ready State.

CONFLICT HYPOTHESIS:
Eventual or prospective scenario of collision between two or more States, where force is threatened or used and which is based on disparity of interest and historical, geographical, ideological and other types of determinants. Its probability of occurrence is variable. On the one hand it depends on the quality of the prospective analysis; on the other, the management and control capacity of the respective political leaders to avoid temporary situations contributing to transforming a prospective scenario of real collision, whether as a crisis or as a war. Normally, the conflict hypotheses are deduced from the Strategic Political Assessment.

NATIONAL IDENTITY:
Qualitative and distinctive aspects of a certain Nation. In its conformation, a common history and traditions concur, as well as religious and linguistic factors that characterize its population. It is what configures the personality of a country; expresses the feelings and convictions of a Nation.

NATIONAL INTEREST: It
is the summary of national aspirations that, gathered by a State, its government converts them into laws or provisions of obligatory observance so that as a cohesion factor it contributes to the achievement of the National Objectives. It is the one that allows defining the maximum aspirations of a country. The comparison between them and the instrumental policies allows to evaluate the national policy and to base the determinations adopted by the government: it is the expression of what the States try to achieve and protect.

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NATIONAL INTERESTS:

Permanent aspirations or desires of society, which guide the action of the State, with the purpose of achieving the common good and a condition of security. They are normally related to National Objectives.

WHITE PAPER: It is

a key political document in which the concept of government defense is exposed. It is a public document, in which the broad strategic policy framework for defense planning is presented, with a medium-term perspective. Its design should be flexible, to accommodate changes in the security environment. It is an important instrument for building confidence and security measures, and its preparation increases transparency.

The white papers are produced after consultations inside and outside the government. They are intended to reflect a broad-based consensus regarding the role defense forces should play in the country, in the context of national priorities and the country's legal framework and resources.

These books record the analyzes carried out by the Government regarding the country's security environment, both internally and internationally. The document highlights issues of the highest priority for the country and outlines the way to apply the Defense Policy in order to address security problems.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT:

Administration of the crisis from the highest political level, using all the factors of the National Power, with the purpose of solving it without affecting their own vital interests.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE MEASURES:

Agreement or commitment between two or more States to establish certain actions that tend to mitigate perceptions of mutual threat and avoid surprise situations in their relations. Its purpose is to prevent conflicts, avoiding misunderstandings. They can be specified in the field of Defense and also in the economic and political spheres. The Mutual Confidence Measures contribute to the integration process.

MOBILIZATION:

It is the process of integrating, locating and training the different forces so that with the necessary logistical support they are in a position to satisfy the demands in the appropriate places and at the appropriate times.

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established in the Strategic Employment Plan of the Armed Forces. The mobilization can be partial or total (of resources and/or in the territory)

STRATEGIC LEVEL: Corresponds to the highest echelon of joint military leadership. Its function is to prepare, train and use the armed forces to neutralize any threat, mainly external. In case of conflict, it is led by the Board of Commanders in Chief, with the National Defense General Staff as an advisory body. In peacetime, the Minister of Defense leads this level.

POLITICAL LEVEL: It is the highest echelon of political leadership of a country, which guides and promotes the achievement of National Objectives. Normally, it is made up of the President of the Republic and his State Ministers, plus parliamentarians.

POLITICAL-STRATEGIC LEVEL: Intermediate step that integrates and relates to the political and strategic levels. It deals with the prevention or resolution of conflicts that the country may be facing. It is made up of the directors of the four fields of action. Its conduction is the responsibility of the President of the Republic.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES: These are the statements that contemplate the purpose towards which the effort and resources of the Nation are directed, and that contain the fundamental values or purposes that it intends to achieve or maintain, considering them essential for development and free and peaceful coexistence. , within a constitutional order, to govern the social and political coexistence of the members of the State.

The national objectives are permanent, and their continuity over time understands that they are achievable and seek the fundamental aspirations of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, intercultural and material progress, the common good, and preservation of society's values.
When the capacities of the national power are not sufficient to achieve the Permanent National Objectives, an effort is necessary to achieve them in stages, these gain importance and become the Current National Objectives.

FISCAL AGREEMENT:

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They are specific agreements on how to ensure the resources that the State requires to create the conditions that allow Guatemalans to leave poverty behind and benefit from the fruits of development, based on a set of principles.

Agreements on the amount, origin and destination of the resources that the State must have to fulfill its functions.
Reciprocal commitments of the State, civil society and the productive sector of Guatemala, on a long-term Fiscal Policy with a vision of the country.

NATIONAL POWER: It is the current and potential capacity of a State, to integrate and activate the available means and those capable of being developed, so that in concurrence with other internal and external agents, they allow the achievement and maintenance of the National Objectives.

MILITARY POLICE:
Section of the Army, Navy or Air Force in charge of the security of certain installations and people; to maintain the discipline and good dress of the soldiers and sailors, as well as to control military traffic in certain cases. Within the concepts of the Air-Land Battle Doctrine, there is providing security and fighting in the rear area.

DEFENSE POLICY: It is a set of guidelines that tend to the preservation of the State and interpret the National Interests and Objectives embodied in the Political Constitution of the Republic, in the context of national security, undertaking actions, as well as allocating the necessary resources to the achievement of such objectives and anticipating the threats that the State may face.

MILITARY POLICY: It is the general orientation that is given to the Guatemalan Army on the way in which the military provisions derived from the Defense Policy will be specified. Military Policy is also a State Policy and must be considered in the definition of development programs and plans.

SECURITY POLICY:
General guidelines for the four fields of action regarding the

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actions that must be carried out to eliminate or mitigate the country's vulnerabilities, in order to achieve a security condition that allows the achievement of the National Objectives, despite external or internal interference. The Security Policy must be a State policy, elaborated from the Political-Strategic and Geopolitical Appreciation. You must identify the vulnerabilities that will be addressed by defense, those that will be addressed by development, and those that will be addressed in coordination.

SECURITY:

Relative degree of guarantee that any State, society, entity, family or person tends to achieve in order to survive, in the midst of sufficient conditions of well-being and ensuring an effective generational projection. Within the area of information, it is the degree of protection that allows unauthorized persons to obtain data and/or classified materials of strategic value.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY: It

is the way to confront the aggression of a State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of another State.

COOPERATIVE SECURITY:

Describes a broad group of international mechanisms and generally refers to the terms in which States cooperate to deter, prevent, detect or deal with violence and aggression. This concept incorporates three types of mechanisms: a) measures to strengthen confidence, such as information on military doctrine, the size and power of the armed forces, defense spending, and is reinforced with frequent contacts between those who dictate the defense policies and the leaders of the armed forces; b) measures aimed at resolving disputes peacefully: negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial resolution of disputes or the presentation of appeals before multilateral organizations (OAS and UN) to seek a peaceful solution; and c) the use of common forces to stop an international aggression. Collective security mechanisms must be distinguished from military alliances as such, which are formed to maintain a global balance of power against a common enemy.

DEMOCRATIC SECURITY:

In the context of the new security orientations, the Model

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Centroamericano de Seguridad Democrática, interprets the current tendencies of cooperative security among the nations of the Isthmus. Democratic security is based on democracy and the strengthening of its institutions and the rule of law, as well as respect for human rights and the principle of subordination of the armed forces and public security to the constitutionally established civil authorities. In this sense, a flexible, active dialogue and mutual collaboration on security issues must be maintained among the Central American States, in order to characterize the irreversibility of democracy in the region.

It should also be taken into consideration that democratic security is integral, and indivisible, inseparable from the human dimension. This model must guarantee solidarity and human aid in the face of emergencies, threats and natural disasters.

EXTERNAL SECURITY: It is the complex of actions that the State carries out, to effectively oppose (destroying, neutralizing or postponing the action) the antagonisms and pressures coming from abroad that threaten or could dangerously threaten the conquest and maintenance of National Objectives.

INTEGRAL SECURITY: This concept is not limited to protection from external armed threats, by the Army, or protection against threats to public order and internal security, by the National Civil Police. These two are inseparable from the full exercise of citizens, their political, economic, social and cultural rights and duties.

INTERNAL SECURITY: It is the set of actions carried out by the State within the framework of security and in the internal sphere of the country in order to destroy or neutralize antagonisms or pressures of any origin, form or nature that oppose or may oppose the conquest and maintenance of the National Objectives.

GLOBAL SECURITY:

Global security poses common threats to human security, which equally affect people anywhere in the world.
After the cold war, the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact and the recomposition of blocs or military alliances (the Organization of

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North Atlantic Treaty -NATO-) and a renewed impetus from the UN to Peacekeeping Operations, the term global security has been used to refer to the new international environment.
The UNDP perceives the following phenomena as common threats: overpopulation, economic disparities, migratory pressures, environmental degradation, drug trafficking and international terrorism.

HEMISPHERIC SECURITY: It is
the mutual aid to face the attack in exercise of the imminent right of individual or collective legitimate defense recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Hemispheric security contemplates that an armed attack by any State against an American State will be considered as an attack against all the American States, and consequently, each one of said Contracting Parties agrees to help face the attack.

NATIONAL SECURITY:
National security is defined as the state of life of the nation in which the dignity of the human being and the full development of its potentialities in its political, economic, social and cultural manifestations are guaranteed; Likewise, threats to the sovereignty and democratic institutionality of the State and the integrity of the territory are counteracted.

PUBLIC SECURITY: It is
the social situation that is characterized by a climate of peace, coexistence and trust, which facilitates the population the exercise of their rights and obligations and the enjoyment of their assets. In addition, it must provide a state of internal order that guarantees and allows the governability and democratic security of citizens.

DEFENSE SYSTEM:
Generic name that encompasses the main organizations that participate both in the decision-making process and in the execution of the measures that materialize National Defense. It includes the political-strategic, strategic levels and the consequent interrelation of both.

SOVEREIGNTY:
Self-determination capacity that characterizes the power of the State, by which its superiority over other powers is affirmed, without limitation or subordination to make decisions about the geographical space, the population and the established legal-administrative system. This concept

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has had a great evolution between the moments in which the decisions were made by the sovereign, without ties of any kind, in contrast to what happens now, when the real capacity of the supreme powers of a State to decide and act depends on part of the limitations imposed by its voluntary commitments of international scope.

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PROCESS OF DESIGN AND FORMULATION OF THE POLICY DEFENDING

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Minister of Public Finance

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General Julio César Santamarina Montaván Navy

Captain DEMN and Engineer José Antonio Lemus Guzmán
Graduate Marco Antonio Barahona

Graduate Karin Escaler

Engineer Jorge Lavarreda

Aviation Colonel PA DEMA Mario Fernando Reyes Toledo
Graduate Ana Ordóñez de Molina

Graduate Rubén Augusto Lemus de León

Colonel of DEM Engineers and engineer Mario Ricardo Figueroa Archila

Graduate Edgar Armando Gutiérrez

Brigadier General Mario René Siliézar Girón
Graduate Erick Fernando Arrecis Chew

Colonel of DEM Engineers José Alfredo Cabrera Alarcón

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Infantry Colonel DEM (R) Mario Mérida Gonzáles
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Infantry Lieutenant Colonel DEM (R) Héctor Mauricio López Bonilla

Mr. Jorge Antonio García Mancilla

Carmen Rosa De León Notary Public

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Graduate Mario Rolando Cifuentes Alpírez

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Colonel of Transmissions DEM. Carlos Gilberto Chavarría Hernández

Aviation Colonel, PA DEM. Roberto Efraín Rodríguez Girón Attorney
Marco Antonio Barahona

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Captain DEMN and Engineer José Antonio Lemus Guzmán Infantry
Colonel DEM Raúl Aníbal Oliva Cermeño Infantry Colonel

DEM Jorge Antonio Ortega Gaytán Aviation Lieutenant

Colonel PA DEMA Fredy Rene Gonzáles Oliva Bachelor Maria Aracely
Lazo De León Lawyer Oscar Estuardo
Bautista Soto Lawyer Silvia Marynelly De

León Garzona Lawyer Rosalinda Bran

SECRETARIES OF RECORDS

Infantry Major Abelardo Figueroa Rodríguez
Artillery Major Rony Adolfo Anleu del Águila

SUPPORT STAFF

Aviation Sergeant Major Samuel Antonio Foronda Popol
Sergeant Major Specialist Yury Estuardo Dávila Castro
Technical Specialist Sergeant Roberto Gamez Izquierdo
Technical Specialist Sergeant Nery Francisco Mauricio López
Specialist Technical Sergeant Evelyn Xiomara Gómez
First Sergeant Specialist Hugo René Ramírez Ramos
First Sergeant Specialist Martín Ramírez Méndez
Mr. José Arturo López Donis

TEXT REVISION Mr. José

Daniel García Godoy **GOVERNMENTAL**
AGREEMENT No. 456-2001

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Guatemala, November 20, 2001

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

CONSIDERING:

That the State of Guatemala is organized to protect the person and the family; its supreme goal is the realization of the common good, having to guarantee the inhabitants of the Republic life, liberty, justice, security, peace and the integral development of the person;

CONSIDERING:

That for compliance with the previous Considering, it is necessary to design, formulate, define and adopt a Defense Policy National, which must be considered based on a process that ensures a broad participation of civil society, within the constitutional and institutional framework of the Republic, that is consistent with the international position of the country and its democratic strengthening;

CONSIDERING:

That when initiating a process aimed at making explicit the Privacy Policy National Defense of Guatemala, it is contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of democracy; to generate greater spaces for citizen participation; to strengthen the process of modernization and reform of the State within an environment of pluralism, tolerance, mutual respect and reciprocity towards neighboring States and, in general, within the prevailing world democratic order;

THEREFORE:

In the exercise of the powers conferred by article 183, subsection e) of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala and based on articles 1, 2, 182, 183, subsection b) of the aforementioned Constitution, and article 14 of the Constitutive Law of the Guatemalan Army.

AGREES:

Article 1. Establish the bases and procedures for the process of Design and Formulation of the National Defense Policy of the Republic

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from Guatemala.

Article 2. The process of Design and Formulation of the National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, will be defined based on the national objectives, and will be developed through a participatory process of the Government sectors and civil society, in such a way that the basic principles and foundations for the design and formulation of a public policy for the defense sector can be identified; Transparency and participation must be its main characteristics, so that this process has the support of a political-social legitimacy, through consensus and the concertation of wills and national interests.

Article 3. For the implementation and management of this process, the Higher Collegiate Management Committee is created, which will be made up of:

to. The Minister of National Defense, who chairs it

b. The Minister of Foreign Affairs

c. The Minister of the Interior

d. The Minister of Public Finance

and. The Secretary for Strategic Analysis of the Presidency, and

F. The Chief of the National Defense Staff

Article 4. Duties and Obligations of the Higher Committee of Collegiate Management. The duties and obligations of the Higher Committee for Collegiate Management are:

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g. Be constituted within the 15 days following the publication of this Agreement in the Official Gazette.

h. Coordinate the national and governmental effort, which allows the elaboration of the Defense Book and the Design and Formulation of the Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, until its due approval by the Constitutional President of the Republic in the Council of Ministers.

Yo. Know and approve the document "Bases of the Process for the Design of a National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala"; "Rules of Discussion Table Debates" and others that are necessary for the development of the process.

j. Follow up and support the progress of the process.

k. Keep the Constitutional President of the Republic informed on the progress of this process.

he. Appoint the members of the Executive Committee of the Process, at the proposal of the Minister of National Defense.

m. Meet regularly once a month, and extraordinarily as many times as necessary, to give continuity and support to the process.

Article 5. The call to the sessions of the Superior Committee of

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Collegiate conduction, will be carried out by the Minister of National Defense, and must send for this purpose, attached to the notification, the agenda to be discussed. For the sessions of the Higher Collegiate Management Committee to be valid, the presence of at least 4 of its members will be necessary. The decisions adopted by said Committee will be taken by simple majority, if there is no majority, the President of the Committee will have a double vote.

Article 6. For the execution of the process of Design and Formulation of the National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, the Executive Committee of the Process is created, which will be made up of three military professionals and two liberal professionals, appointed by the Superior Committee of Collegiate Management , at the proposal of the Ministry of National Defense, which will be coordinated by the most senior military officer that integrates it.

Article 7º. For the best development, coordination and conduct of the process of Design and Formulation of the National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala, a civil-military liaison will be designated, made up of a civilian and a military man, appointed by the Higher Committee of Collegiate Management .

Article 8º. Duties and Obligations of the Executive Committee of the Process. The duties and obligations of the Executive Committee of the Process are:

no. Submit within a period not exceeding 30 days, from the validity of this Government Agreement, the document "Bases of the Design Process of the National Defense Policy of the Republic of Guatemala"; the "Rules of Debates of the Discussion Table" and the General Agenda, to the Superior Committee of Collegiate Management, for its approval.

either. Prepare the work schedule, which allows, in a period not exceeding 15 months, to obtain the final document that serves as the basis for the publication of the National Defense Book of the Republic of Guatemala.

p. Execute the deliberative process from the general agenda.

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Q. Keep informed about the progress and development of the process, Superior Committee of Collegiate Management.

Article 9º. The call to participate in this process is broad, it extends to all organized sectors of society that have a manifest interest in the matter of Defense Policy and that have a track record that allows a real contribution to the definition of the Policy. of National Defense of the Republic of Guatemala.

Article 10. The Superior Committee of Collegiate Management, in coordination with the Executive Committee of the Process, must establish the necessary mechanisms that allow the participation in the process of organized sectors of civil society, as well as the necessary procedures that allow channeling the concerns of the population.

Article 11º. Budget. The necessary funds for the implementation and development of the National Defense Policy Design Process of the Republic of Guatemala will be provided by the Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala.

Article 12. Unforeseen situations for the implementation of the National Defense Policy Design process of the Republic of Guatemala and the discussion table, will be resolved by the Higher Collegiate Management Committee.

Article 13. This agreement enters into force the day after its publication in the Official Gazette.

communicate

ALFONSO PORTILLO

Division General
EDUARDO ARÉVALO LACS
Minister of National Defense.

Lic. GABRIEL ORELLANA Minister
of Foreign Relations

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Lic. BYRON BARRIENTOS
Minister of the Interior

Lic. EDUARDO WEYMAN FUENTES
Minister of Public Finance

LIC. J. LUIS MIJANGOS C.
Secretary General
Presidency of the Republic