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DEFENSE POLICY AND SECURITY **PDS**

FOR LEGALITY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EQUITY

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC - DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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FOREWORD

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Introduction

During the first decade of the 21st century The Colombian State and society achieved the dismantling of the main armed threats against the existence, independence and territorial integrity of the country. Colombia is an example of how it is possible to transform an imminent situation of a failed State, to a new scenario of opportunities for development with equity, economic growth and the rule of law.

Three factors were decisive in defeating terrorism, ensuring security and authority in he resettable wide swaths of territory that had been controlled by criminal organizations and subversive apparatuses linked to drug trafficking and transnational crime. The first of these was the civilian leadership in the design and execution of the Defense and Security Policy (PDS), which translated into the decisive commitment of the Government to the restoration of security and political, economic and social support. received by the Military and Police Forces.

The second factor was the modernization and professionalization of the Military Forces and the National Police, to the point of becoming a world benchmark in terms of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities, dismantling of armed apparatuses of transnational crime, and combating drug trafficking.

The third determining factor was a cohesive society against crime, which did not justify violence, terrorism, or crime, while supporting the will of the institutions to apply the law, recognizing the sacrifice of soldiers and policemen and He gave them active support. The citizen mobilization against crime and violence delegitimized its use, regardless of the purpose that was invoked, and strengthened the legitimacy of the Forces.

zas Military and the National Police, the Government and the State.

This policy broke the will of the criminal action of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), achieving their dissolution as terrorist and drug trafficking organizations, as well as dismantling a large number of criminal gangs and allowed the State to fully guarantee the protection of citizens in a large part of the territory and advance in the control of those areas that were at the mercy of illegal armed groups.

Despite this, serious threats to the security of the nation and to the rights of Colombians persist, as a result of the ability to adapt and mutate of the illegal armed groups and the serious loss of strategic initiative of the State in the fight against such criminal phenomena.

Today, a new vision of security is required that broadens the objective of confronting these armed groups and illegal economies and, incidentally, adopting a multidimensional policy that attends to national interests, consolidates the rule of law, and strengthens democratic legitimacy. institutions, guarantee respect for human rights and become the driving force behind the structural transformation of territories affected by crime and violence, ensuring their full incorporation into the nation as a whole and denying them to illegal groups .

This multidimensional approach to security requires a multisectoral and interinstitutional approach. For this reason, and under the leadership of the Presidential Council for National Security, the National Security Council is reactivated as the highest advisory body to the President of the Republic in this matter and

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the National Security Strategy is developed, a document that establishes the interests and objectives of the Colombian State.

This new vision is based on recognizing that Defense, Security and legality go hand in hand and are interdependent. While security is an essential condition to guarantee the legal order, the legality and validity of the law is the best guarantee for peaceful coexistence and the full exercise of human rights, both objectives of security.

In this order, legality, entrepreneurship and equity, pillars of the National Government, are based on Defense and Security, conceived beyond the operational deployment of the Military Forces and the National Police, that is, a Defense and Security that it implies the unified action of all State institutions. Denying spaces to illegal armed organizations can only be possible with a transformation in the way in which the State seeks to dismantle said organizations in the territories and in which they are addressed by the Government and the Justice.

Likewise, a policy based on legality cannot renounce the constitutional responsibility assigned to the authorities, the Military Forces and the National Police to guarantee, at all times and places, the life, honor, property and beliefs of all inhabitants of Colombia. By virtue of this, the so-called “bilateral cessations” or any other figure that implies suspending that constitutional obligation is not compatible with this Policy. In exchange, and in order to preserve the integrity of the rule of law and the protection of the population, a process that leads to the dissolution of an organized armed group outside the law, using the instruments of Law 418 of 1997 and its extensions, will be conditioned to the concentration of armed individuals in delimited geographical spaces, with international observation and guaranteeing the end of all criminal activity. Similarly, the continuation of acts terrorists will preclude any option to use such a legal tool.

This policy document constitutes the roadmap for the Defense Sector and is divided into six chapters. In the first, a context of the current threats that affect the country is presented; in the second, the relationship that exists between Defense, Security and the pillars of the National Government of legality, entrepreneurship and equity is developed; in the third, the axes of the strategic transformation are explained; in the fourth, the principles of this policy and finally, in the fifth and sixth chapters, the purpose, objectives and strategic lines that will make its development possible are presented.

In the implementation of the Policy, the articulation of technological tools and innovation will be an essential component, as well as its progressive nature, in accordance with strategic needs, national priorities and the availability of resources.

In the same way, the broad and multidimensional concept of security on which the PDS is based implies the unified action of the different State institutions and unified action, a circumstance that actively commits the Presidency of the Republic and the National Security Council in coordinating inter-institutional efforts in support of its implementation by the Ministry of National Defense. The latter will issue the Strategic Sectoral Plan - PES through which the actions that are within the competence of this sector will be implemented.

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1.THREATS

Colombia has achieved important advances in terms of security, but it continues to face numerous and serious challenges derived from the mutation and adaptability of criminal organizations and the maintenance of favorable conditions for their multiplication and strengthening. Also complex external threats related to the intention to affect territorial integrity, the context of instability in neighboring countries and the interference of extra-hemispheric powers.

Internally, the absence of state institutions or their fragile presence in areas of the territory generate empty spaces of authority and the rule of law, giving rise to social, political and economic marginalization, which criminal groups take advantage of. Such gaps constitute the main threat to security, since they are where the various manifestations of crime and violence take place.

In some regions of the country, the illicit economies have given rise to the rule of illegality and the fact that the State does not comply with the guarantees of security, justice and coexistenc Moreover, criminal mobilization strategies have been developed in defense of illegal economies and with the objective of preventing the fulfillment of the mission of the Military Forces and the National Police and the administration of justice. This combination of loss of institutional legitimacy and a certain degree of control by illegal actors constitute a serious threat to security.

Coinciding mostly with these spaces, the presence of Organized Armed Groups (GAO) continues, whose level of organization and hostility gives them the ability to threaten national security and seriously affect the rights of the population in different regions of the country. country. The National Security Council in July 2018 classified in this category the self-denominated

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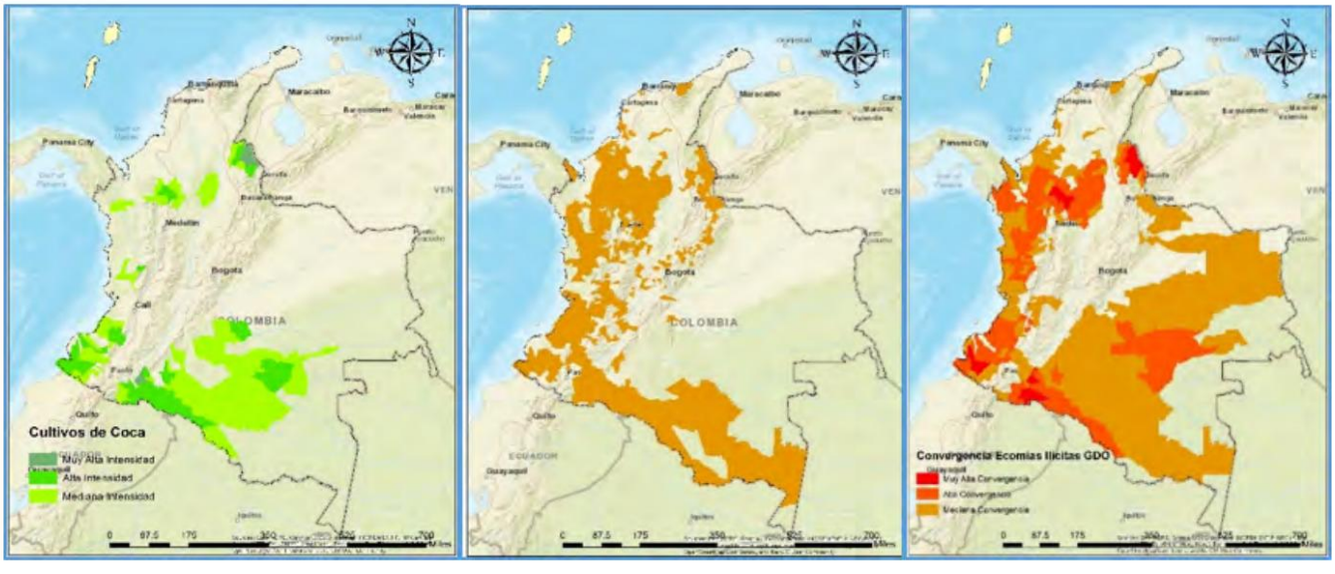
National Liberation Army (ELN), the Clan del Golfo, Los Pelusos, Los Puntilleros and the GAO Residuales were mined. According to data from the Defense and Security Sector, the latter now number more than 3,000 members, including armed individuals and support networks, known as militias and who have the capacity for violent action. In the last year, the ELN grew by nearly 1,000 members linked to violent structures, reaching more than 4,000 members, and the Clan del Golfo maintains more than 1,600 men under arms, together with a higher number of people linked to criminal networks. . Additionally, there are 23 Organized Crime Groups (GDO) whose criminal activity has a regional scope and 2,417 gangs that affect cities and municipalities.

The initial dismantling of most of the armed structures of the FARC coincided in different areas, where criminal economy circuits predominate, with the constitution of new criminal groups, the arrival or continuity of others, in order to control the illicit wealth coming from, fundamentally, drug trafficking and the illegal extraction of minerals.

Map No 1.

Convergence between illicit economies and Organized Armed Groups July 2018



Source: Ministry of National Security, based on sectoral information.

The unprecedented accelerated growth of illicit crops, especially coca, and the illegal extraction of minerals without control, give the GAOs a source of financing and criminal wealth that has allowed them to maintain and multiply. In recent years, such structures have been deployed in areas where control of natural resources or activities related to drug trafficking ensure new income and capabilities.

The dismantling of the policy against these crops and the adoption of a justification discourse, added to mistaken public policy measures, increased coca hectares in five years from around 50,000 to more than 200,000. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) indicates that, as of December 31, 2017, almost twelve

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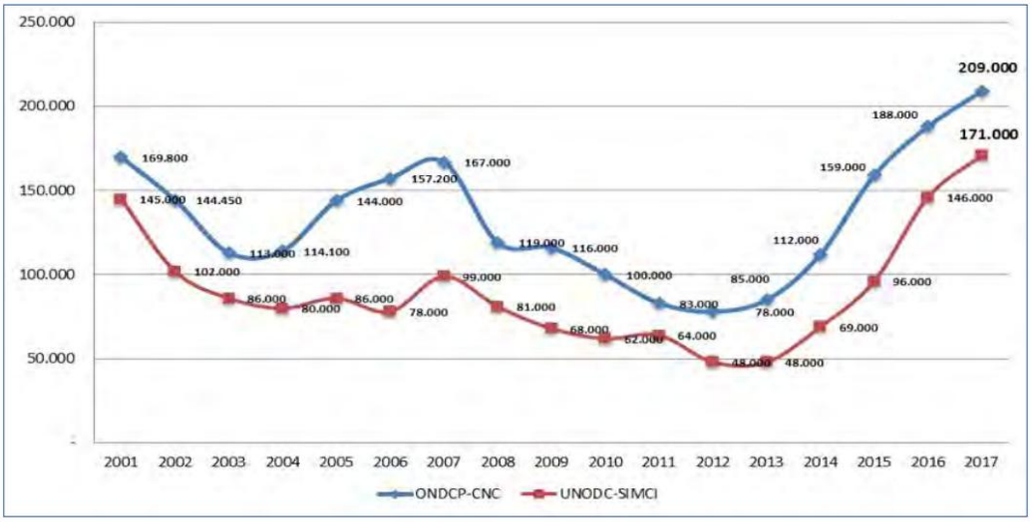
Months before this policy was issued, the number of hectares was 171,000, while the United States Department of State set the figure at 209,000, which would represent a potential cocaine production of 1,300 tons for 2017. according to this source.

Graph No 1.

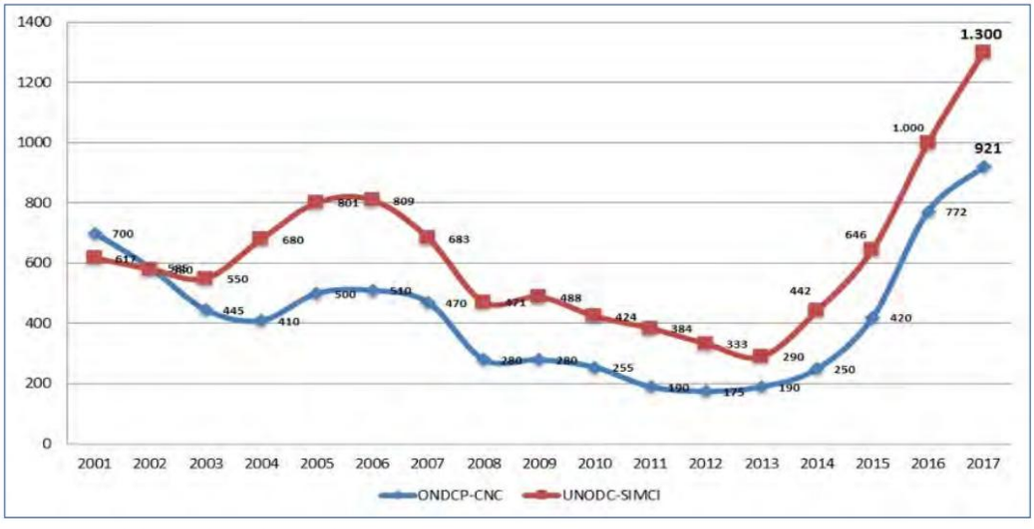
Coca crops SIMCI / UNODC vs. Department of State.



Source: Ministry of Justice and Law.

Graph No 2.

Cocaine Production Potential SIMCI Vs US Department of State



Source: Ministry of Justice and Law.

On the other hand, the progressive participation of Organized Armed Groups in the illegal extraction of minerals and their subsequent commercialization is notorious, activities that generate income similar to that produced by drug trafficking and that, like coca cultivation, are the factors main sources of damage to water resources, natural parks, moorlands and, in general, to the country's natural resources, which together represent the most important strategic asset of the Nation. The consequence is the strengthening of

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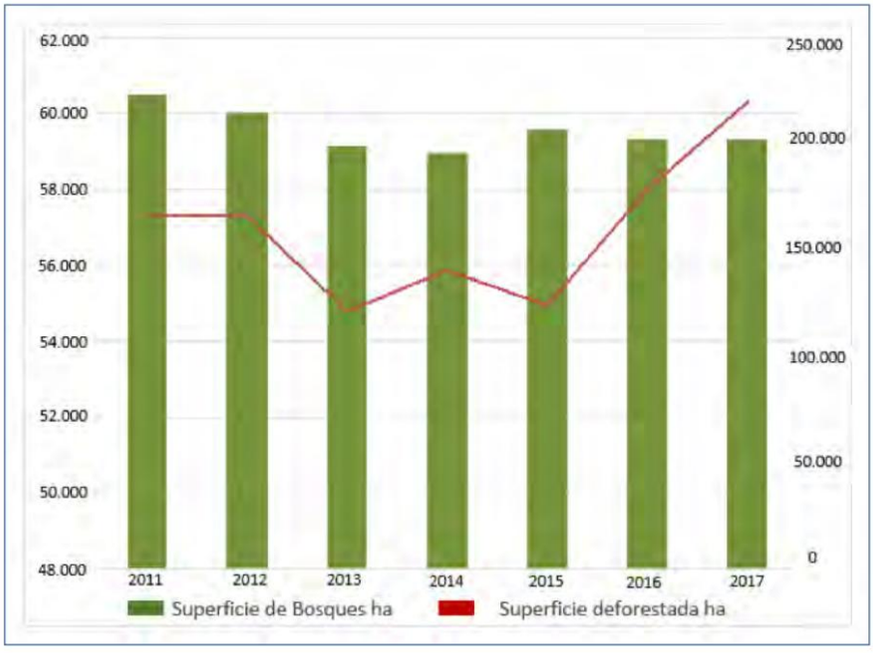
these criminal organizations, the difficulty of guaranteeing security and coexistence in the affected areas, the accelerated degradation of the environment and the creation of conditions that favor the indefinite prolongation of violence and crime and even its aggravation.

The absence of authority, the lack of institutional control, the multiplication of organized crime groups and illegal economic activities also threaten the nation's strategic natural resources and its future development.

According to the National Natural Parks of Colombia, from 2010 to date, more than one million hectares have been deforested, a large part for the planting of illicit crops, and only in the last year the figure has already exceeded 200,000 hectares. If this rate continues, in 20 years all of these parks will have been destroyed. This threat is exacerbated if one takes into account that coca crops, drug processing areas and drug trafficking corridors are expanding into protected areas. A similar phenomenon is occurring with the illegal extraction of minerals, to which must be added the illegal occupation and invasion of these parks, hunting, fishing, felling trees, burning, building roads and infrastructure, against the prohibitions indicated in the legal system.

Graph No 3.

Dynamics of deforestation in Colombia 2010-2017



Source: National Natural Parks. In the period 2010-2017

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Map No 2.
Deforestation in Colombia
as of July 2018

Source: Ministry for National Security, based on sectoral information.

To this must be added that the insufficient response of the State to institutionally occupy the geographical spaces in which demobilized structures of the FARC committed crimes, facilitated the incursion and maintenance of various armed groups, configuring today as one of the main obstacles to achieving the rule of law, democratic order and the exercise of citizens' rights.

Such conditions cannot be fully intervened if all the institutions do not arrive or do so insufficiently and if the Military Forces and the National Police are left alone in the territory, as if it were their exclusive responsibility. The rule of law and order, the empowerment and participation of the citizen, the transformation so

The social, political and economic aspects of the territories, as well as the protection of the nation's strategic assets, are central elements in the new vision of security. It is not just about deploying more soldiers and police, but about mobilizing the State, ensuring the provision of social services, substituting illegal economies, promoting the construction of legality and democratic legitimacy.

Guaranteeing the rights of those who live in urban and rural areas is a challenge for institutions. The homicide rate, which had been falling, has increased and in some areas of the country the impact on the life and integrity of people is critical. The strengthening of criminal groups and the dispute over the control of illicit income is directly related to the increase in homicides and the attacks on social leaders, who are perceived by the perpetrators as an obstacle to the control that their criminal organizations seek. .

Drug trafficking networks and micro-trafficking continue to expand, as does the consumption of hallucinogens, especially among children and adolescents (NNA), which is encouraged by the increased availability of drugs on the streets.

Crimes against economic assets are the ones that most affect citizens.
Theft in all its modalities registers the largest number of cases; extortion remains at very serious levels, affecting everything from small merchants to large companies. Along with this, the illegal carrying of firearms and bladed weapons has a negative impact on security and the perception that the offender enjoys impunity, eroding the rule of law, trust in institutions and promoting the so-called "justice". by own hand." For its part, kidnapping continues to be a threat to personal freedom.

In the same way, official records show the persistence of attacks on critical infrastructure and extortion, phenomena

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criminal acts that affect national and foreign investment, as well as the confidence and security that is required for business projects to develop or reach different regions of the country, generate wealth and employment, and thus contribute to positively transforming the territories. Illegality is the main enemy of equity.

At the international level, security threats have become more acute for Colombia. Among them are transnational crimes such as human trafficking, the illicit trafficking of migrants, weapons, ammunition and explosives, illicit drugs and illegal fishing, among others. Also noteworthy are non-democratic regimes, humanitarian crises and irregular mass migration, interference by powers outside the hemisphere, state sponsorship and tolerance of terrorist and drug trafficking organizations in the region and the claim to strip the country of its territory; all of them factors that affect national security.

In particular, the transnational nature of terrorist organizations, Organized Armed Groups and structures linked to drug trafficking and the illegal extraction of minerals is related to actors from other States. Even more serious is that these organizations take advantage of the extension and porosity of the borders and, in some cases, the tolerance, complicity or support they receive from abroad to have protection sanctuaries from where they direct attacks against the population in Colombian territory and cocaine trafficking.

On the other hand, there are new threats linked to climate change, natural and man-made disasters, effects on the environment, fauna and flora, deforestation and deterioration of bodies of water, issues that constitute the main strategic resource of Colombia for decades to come.

Other threats derive from the possibility of pandemics, the erosion of social cohesion, international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In all of these, anticipation criteria are required and adaptation of the Colombian State to avoid affecting national interests, the well-being of citizens and national security.

Particularly, the risks and threats to the State in cyberspace represent a new concern, since they can come from different actors, from any part of the world, who seek to achieve objectives associated with various phenomena such as crime, espionage, sabotage, terrorism, among others. In terms of citizen security, cybercrime in Colombia had an increase of 34% in the last year, a period in which more than 60,000 complaints of acts that threaten information, data and computer systems have been registered and more than 30,000 incidents reported, according to the National Police.

Finally, Colombia is a world power in biodiversity and water, in addition to being one of the privileged countries that shares the Orinoco-Amazonian forest. Such riches constitute a strategic asset of the nation and must be the object of special protection and active defense. Threats to these resources come from their devastation for illicit activities, but also from the global scarcity of those resources that is looming in the future.
The Sector will especially watch over the protection and defense of such resources.

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2. SECURITY FOR LEGALITY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EQUITY

The Security is not an ideological question, neither of the right nor of the left, it is a prerequisite for peaceful coexistence and the exercise of citizen rights. Without security there is no rule of law, nor is there a political regime based on freedom and justice. Security is a public good, a right and the fundamental reason for the existence of the State.

A solid democracy is built on the basis of effective justice, a strong democratic regime and civic participation, requisites for the rule of law, order and the observance of human rights. When justice prevails, there is no room for violence in social relations, nor for the crime to enjoy impunity and spread against the rights of all, nor for justifying discourses of crime and terrorism. The democratic order implies the strict subjection of the authorities to the Constitution and the duty of citizens to comply with the law. For its part, civic participation is the concretion of democratic values and the solidarity that all citizens must have with society, the country and their fellow citizens.

Women, children, youth, the worker, the businessman, the trade unionist, the defender of human rights, the private investor, the community and political leader, the teacher, the housewife, the student, the journalist, The soldier, the policeman, the scientist, the pensioner, the Afro-descendants, the indigenous people, the peasants, all, without exception, are equal before the law, without any discrimination, deserve the same protection and share the same duty of solidarity. with society.

The transformation of Colombia from legality, entrepreneurship and equity, demands a State capable of guaranteeing the

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security and peaceful coexistence within its borders. Both conditions are essential for the effectiveness of the law, the democratic order and the rights of Colombians, as well as for the generation of wealth and economic growth with social benefits for all.

To successfully face the threats and challenges to the security of citizens and national interests, a multidimensional vision of security is required that transcends the military and police component and is fully assumed as a task of the set of state institutions and of society, especially those most relevant to guarantee the civil, economic, social, cultural rights and those linked to the environment that all Colombians have.

Legality is the basis of security and coexistence. Respect for international law by the States is a guarantee of security and peace, as in the nation, compliance with the legal system allows peaceful coexistence, the exercise of individual rights and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Legality is linked to the effectiveness of the law and justice, as well as to the strengthening of the democratic legitimacy of institutions, particularly in regions where the State has remained absent or has been deficient. It is also linked to the fight against corruption and transparency in the administrative management of the security and defense sector.

Also, legality constitutes a guarantee of limited power of the authorities and certainty of the exercise of rights of citizens, among them, those that have to do with entrepreneurship, the generation of wealth and individual prosperity. Legal security to invest and work is legality. There is no rule of law, no justice, no security. Physical security is a condition for society to coexist and manage conflicts within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

Entrepreneurship, respect for individual initiative, respect for property and the promotion of creativity and talent require conditions of physical security, legal and political stability. We will achieve a rich and prosperous Colombia if we guarantee the Defense of our territory, security, order and the value of the law. Private investment, both by those who have small capital and their workforce to start a business, as well as that which can be carried out by economic conglomerates, deserve the same security guarantees to prosper, generate work and wealth, which promote development with equity, economic growth and the transformation of the regions affected by illegality. Without security there is no confidence for investment, nor opportunities for people.

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and the strategic assets with which Colombia will be projected in the rest of the century XXI.

The Government is based on the virtuous circle of security, legality, entrepreneurship and equity, whose center is the strategic transformation of defense and security.

Graphic No. 4
Virtuous Circle of Security

Source: Ministry for National Security

For its part, equity is achieved if the conditions are met for the market economy to function, so that its growth improves the lives of all Colombians and there is real equality of opportunity. None of this is possible if security conditions are not established that encourage investment, promote private initiative and allow the benefits of development to defeat poverty, multiplying and strengthening the middle class. Legality and entrepreneurship produce equity in society if there is a secure democracy.

Legality, entrepreneurship and equity generate social cohesion, a fundamental factor for peacefully processing conflicts, seeking coexistence and for society to be united in the face of external threats, the defense of the independence and integrity of the territory and national interests. , particularly, of the wealth of the nation

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3. AXES OF THE STRATEGIC TRANSFORMATION

The Policy of the Defense and Security Sector seeks a strategic transformation that allows retaking the initiative and taking the decisive leap to guarantee the primacy of human dignity, the protection of the population and the territory, the validity of State institutions, promoting well-being and to ensure the rule of legal order and democracy in the country and in the hemisphere, for which, definitively dismantling and neutralizing internal, external, traditional, and contemporary threats will be the main objective.

It is essential to overcome the traditional strategy of military control of the territory based, with few exceptions, on the deployment of military and police units, without the strategic support of public and private entities and organizations of the civil society. The stability of areas affected by crime not only translates into the validity of the law, the strengthening of state legitimacy, the respect and guarantee of the rights of the population and an environment that allows entrepreneurship and the operation of the market economy that generates equity, but also requires a comprehensive and inter-institutional security policy and unity of effort of the State as a whole.

It is necessary to adopt a multidimensional vision of security that implies understanding the threats to the State and the population as articulated phenomena that have an impact on the economic, political, social and environmental fields and, therefore, it is necessary to generate articulated responses from state to deal with them.

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Five axes configure the Transformation Strategic:

3.1. Water, biodiversity and environment

Colombia has a land area of 0.7% of the planet's surface and is home to around 10% of the world's fauna and flora. The country ranks second in biodiversity and is among the 12 most megadiverse nations on the planet. Among the countries with the most water in the world, Colombia ranks third. The country has access to the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, six snow-capped mountains, 37 páramo complexes that add up to about 2.4 million hectares and represent 44% of the páramos in South America. Likewise, it has five hydrographic slopes, 30 large rivers, 1,277 lagoons and more than 1,000 swamps. Colombia is the country with the second greatest diversity of fish (1,533 species) and amphibians (763 species) and 70% of the energy consumed comes from hydroelectric plants.

Water, biodiversity and the environment are strategic assets of the nation. The sectoral Policy classifies them as main and prevailing national interests, in a global context of present and future scarcity of said resources and eventual conflicts. The defense and protection of such resources is a national security priority.

3.2. cooperative security

With regard to the defense of the nation, the Strategic Transformation will materialize in the maintenance of the deterrence capacity and in a diplomacy for Defense that strengthens it, while projecting influence and ensuring Colombia's international cooperation in security matters. In addition, that it consolidates and raises the strategic level of the country's relationship with allied powers with which there are common interests, within the framework of a cooperative security model that preserves national interests.

Colombia is at an appropriate time to develop initiatives and tasks that, based on this concept, allow it to display legitimate, consensual and hopeful leadership; decisively influence hemispheric stabilization and prosperity, as well as contribute to consolidating a continental model based on the virtues of democracy, discouraging extremism, and subduing transregional threats.

In the digital sphere, digital risk management is a collective responsibility, therefore, cooperation will be carried out with other countries to act under the principle of shared responsibility and act in an articulated and transnational manner to confront cybercrime.

3.3. crime disruption

One of the main focuses of the Policy is the dismantling of illicit economies, managing to affect the value chain and all activities related to it, as well as the assets and wealth accumulated as a result of crime.

The disruption of crime seeks to break or abruptly interrupt the illegal business, in order to directly affect the cohesion of criminal organizations and promote their fragmentation and dissolution. This implies that these organizations must be confronted by always seeking their dismantling and the impossibility of their being reconstituted or that their place be taken by new criminal structures.

The disruption of illicit businesses transcends the traditional way of dealing with such phenomena that focuses on capturing the heads of criminal organizations, leaving intact the infrastructure and networks that support the continuity of such activities.
The Policy seeks to structurally affect illegal businesses to make them unfeasible.

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3.4. From military control to institutional control of the territory

The main threat to the security and stability of the country is in geographical spaces empty of institutionality or with precarious institutionality. The mutation of threats, the extension of illicit crops, the illegal extraction of minerals, the persistence of organized armed groups and organized criminal groups, in addition to the fragile presence or absence of institutions, the deficit in terms of state of law in the areas most affected by violence and crime, as well as the lessons learned and a multidimensional vision of security, indicate the need for a new approach that moves from the traditional concept of military control of the territory to institutional control .

The leap to institutional control of the territory will make it possible to overcome the static stability that is initially achieved with the intervention of the Military Forces and the National Police and turn it into dynamic stability, capable of consolidating security and promoting the transformation of the territory. When control of a territory is recovered militarily and civil institutions do not reach it or do so in a disjointed, isolated or precarious manner, recovery over time becomes containment, with which the armed groups resume control. freedom of action and, later, the initiative.

With a horizon of primacy of legality in the country and considering the different manifestations of threats to the population and security, the Policy proposes three scenarios in the territories, conceived in turn as sequential phases.

3.4.1. Phase 1. Strategic Zones of Comprehensive Inter vention - ZEII

The ZEIIs are characterized by their relevance to national interests and the convergence of multiple factors of instability and high rates of crime and insecurity, as well as unsatisfied basic needs, extreme poverty and a population that is victims of violence.

They are spaces of the territory with absence or deficit of legality; institutional gaps or with a precarious state presence; rich in water resources, biodiversity and the environment that are at high risk or border strips, which gives them a strategic nature.

In some of these areas, while there are important reserves of natural resources that must be protected, illegal economies are concentrated that destroy them, fundamentally linked to drug trafficking, the illegal extraction of minerals and smuggling. The civil authority is weak, the provision of social services and access to justice is deficient or non-existent. Although institutions exist, their functioning is fragile or they are co-opted or influenced by the criminal system. Violence is permanent, homicide is high, particularly that of social leaders and human rights defenders, the presence of organized armed groups and organized crime groups is dominant, and action by the Military Forces and the National Police is required in its together.

Comprehensive intervention in these areas will be preceded by the deployment of units from the Military and Police Forces and will be accompanied by the unified action of the State, which

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It will help eliminate major security threat factors. In the ZEII there will be a single strategy and civilian command and control unit for its execution, however, this is inter-institutional.

The Presidency of the Republic will have a civil structure for the coordinated execution of the special plans that are determined in such zones, a command room with inter-institutional participation and similar instances in the territories where the ZEIIs are implemented.

In addition, the Military Forces will provide essential basic emergency services for a short period, while the minimum security conditions required are created so that the public institutions with such responsibility can attend as soon as possible. Additionally, there will be civilian humanitarian and emergency assistance programs that contribute to guaranteeing the rights of the population and improving their quality of life.

The objective in these areas is to deny the territory to criminal systems, reduce their criminal capacity towards their disarticulation and create security conditions to restore legality, protect the population and defend bodies of water, biodiversity and the environment. environment, strategic assets of the nation.

Within the framework of the National Security Council, it will be determined which of these geographical spaces will receive the classification of Strategic Zones of Integral Intervention - ZEII, for the purpose of implementing special plans of integral intervention.

3.4.2. Phase 2. Construction Zones of Legality.

These are those territories in which minimum security conditions have been generated and it is necessary to promote coordinated actions with the rest of the public, private and international institutions in order to to move from military control of the territory to institutional and democratic control.

Security threats persist, however, the conditions are in place for all the institutions to enter, in accordance with a plan and a sequence that contributes to strengthening state legitimacy and the rule of law. The function of the Military Forces with the support of the Police is to guarantee these conditions and enable the unified action of the State, while concluding the definitive dismantling of the organized armed groups and organized crime groups.

The National Police will progressively play a greater role given its civilian nature and the change in the security situation. The administration of justice will occupy a central role as well as the education and health services, accompanied by innovative strategies that allow the deficit of state presence to be overcome, which is the problem to be overcome in this phase. Local authorities, communities and democratic participation will be strengthened.

The objective in these areas is to consolidate security and enable institutional control of the territory, based on its economic and social transformation, the rule of law, democratic order and justice.

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3.4.3. Phase 3. Zones of Legality, Entrepreneurship and Equity

These are those areas of the country where threats to citizen rights and security come from common crime and whose security response is mainly the responsibility of the National Police. In the cities, towns and urban areas, gangs commit crimes and there are phenomena of drug retailing, extortion and problems of citizen coexistence.

The main efforts will seek to counteract the crimes with the greatest impact, such as the different types of theft, especially people, motorcycles, vehicles, as well as those that affect sexual freedom, the sale of drugs, cybercrimes, and behaviors that in the framework of the Police Code disturb coexistence and may encourage the commission of crimes. Also extortion, urban drug trafficking and

question.

Despite being spaces with a strong state presence, rule of law and institutional legitimacy, where the same illegal armed threats do not exist as in the other two areas, levels of risk associated with the actions of Organized Armed Groups remain. (GAO) and Organized Crime Groups (GDO), mainly, the possibility of terrorist actions, illegal recruitment, money laundering centers.

The objective in these areas is to maintain and improve security conditions in the cities and the countryside, in order to promote entrepreneurship, generate wealth and social equity. Security will guarantee the conditions to promote economic development and better social conditions for its inhabitants. For these areas, the role of the National Police is fundamental and its evaluation will take into account the reduction in crime and the trust that citizens have in the institution.

Additionally, the digital environment generates new opportunities and energizes sectors, therefore, an effective action of the State in the digital environment and under the principle of shared responsibility that links the private sector, the population and the international community, will promote trust, economic development and entrepreneurship in Colombia.

In the three zones described, the actions of the Military Forces and the National Police will converge in accordance with their constitutional missions and will take place within the strict framework of human rights and international humanitarian law, observing the legal system and the specific contexts in which military operations and police operations are carried out.

3.5. Innovation, science and technology

The use of advances in science and technology and the creation of a culture of innovation in the sector is a central element in the Strategic Transformation, both in relation to the promotion of research and the generation of knowledge, as well as in the adoption of the progress that is being developed globally in various areas. Science and technology, as well as innovation and the efficient and safe use of artificial intelligence are, within the framework of this Policy, an essential element for strengthening the capacities of the Military Forces, the National Police and the National Government.

The creativity and adaptation of the government and, especially, of the Military Forces and the National Police, to the new modalities of action assumed by crime and security threats, require the State to be at the forefront and in the possibility of to interpret the challenges and the change of scenario that science and technology poses in the most diverse fields relevant to the objective that the PDS sets itself.

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4. PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY

The principles of the Policy are grouped around four fields of action:

Field 1.

deterrence and diplomacy for Defense and Security

- Internationalize. Diplomacy for Defense and Security as an essential component of the Foreign Policy of the National Government, aimed at strengthening strategic alliances and the peaceful resolution of disputes between States, as well as promoting cooperation against transnational crimes and terrorism, in a context that calls for more and more state coordination to respond to common threats in all spaces (physical and digital).
- Inhibit. Alliances with countries with common interests and development and maintenance of sufficient military capabilities for a credible deterrence that inhibits, impedes and makes them desist from any potential factor of disturbance of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Colombian State.
- Integration. Within the framework of the UN, the OAS, NATO and the different agreements and conventions that Colombia has in defense and security matters, it will seek to integrate efforts and capabilities with allied States for the generation of confidence-building measures, the contribution to international peace and security, the export of security advances achieved in Colombia and the maintenance and development of capacities.

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• Interoperability. The Military Forces will advance strategic, operational and tactical interoperability, to develop joint and combined operations and increase their capacity to face threats to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Colombia, while participating in internal scenarios. tional.

• Influence. The export of capacities in the fight against terrorism and asymmetric conflicts, through peace missions and other cooperation mechanisms, project the national interest and contribute to increasing the influence of the Colombian State and improving its position in the decision-making in hemispheric settings.

Field 2.

Institutional control of the territory

• Comprehensive. The construction of sustainable security conditions requires a vision of the challenges and threats that transcends the aspects of the field of competence of the Military Forces and the National Police requires multidimensional responses, aimed at transforming focused environments and territories in which crime has favorable conditions for its maintenance and proliferation or in which external factors find opportunities to affect state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

• Interdependence. The achievement of the objectives in national security and defense in the physical and digital spheres has a reciprocal dependency with respect to the set of policies and strategies that the Colombian State adopts in the different spheres of national power and that commit unified action. , to the State as a whole and the integration of efforts of the Military Forces and the National Police with the private sector, local governments them and the organizations of the society.

• Identity. Denying territories to criminality requires identity of all institutions in a single State strategy that compromises all territorial levels and all concerned government understandings. Each of the tools used in the territories must correspond to a single line of action and in their execution they will be interdependent. They will not be evaluated separately but as a whole on the transformative impact of the territories.

• Institutionality. In a democratic regime, the guarantee of security for citizens includes strong and legitimate institutions, the rule of law and effective justice. The Security Policy promotes the creation of conditions to strengthen institutions and the rule of law, as well as the democratic legitimacy of the State.

• Irreversibility. The institutionalization of the territories that is achieved with the rule of law and the strengthening of the democratic legitimacy of the State must create the conditions of irreversibility that definitively deny illegal organizations the possibility of once again constituting a threat to those of rights of Colombians.

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Field 3.

Dismantle organized crime and guarantee citizen security

- Inclusion. Safety is everyone's commitment. Through active participation in security, citizens and the entire society must assume duties and responsibilities based on solidarity, in order to achieve a secure democracy and the validity of individual and collective rights, as well as ensure the survival of the nation. The guarantee of security is a right and a duty that all Colombians and those who are in the national territory have, without any discrimination. Security requires a cohesive society against threats, internal and external, and without justifying discourses of crime and terrorism.

- Disable. The State must prevent GAOs and criminal networks from maintaining their capacity to reproduce and adapt tion that allows them to survive, despite the successes that the Military Forces and the Police achieve against them. The Policy seeks to affect the conditions that allow them to continue committing crimes, to achieve structural results against organized crime and ensure its definitive dismantling.

- Intelligence. The transformation of internal, transnational, traditional and contemporary threats require renewed intelligence capabilities to anticipate, prevent and contribute to their neutralization in order to guarantee the protection of national interests and the rights of Colombians.

  The strengthening of the agencies that carry out intelligence and counterintelligence activities will be the priority in the task of prevention and in the effective response to security challenges.

- Research. It is necessary to articulate transformative processes of information and knowledge, to make research a tool that allows reducing crime under a systemic approach that integrates capacities, optimizes resources and directs strategies for the fight against impunity and its anticipation.

- Incidence. The criminal incidence and its relationship with criminal recurrence is essential to articulate the action of the State.

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involved in the prevention and effective punishment of crime.

Field 4.

Institutionality for Defense and Security

• Innovation. The new security scenario facing the State and society presents challenges that require the capacity for innovation, constant learning, and development of science and technology in order to always be one step ahead of criminal organizations or criminal organizations. external threats to national security.

• Interinstitutional. This Policy establishes the framework of action in which the Military Forces and the National Police will fulfill their constitutional responsibilities to guarantee internal and external security, but in its execution it will be articulated with the different state institutions, the private sector, the organizations of the society and the international community that, in accordance with the National Security Strategy, converge in the protection, promotion and defense of national interests.

• Integrity. The legitimacy of the Defense and Security Policy stems from its integrity. Transparency, respect for Human Rights, the application of International Humanitarian Law and the ethical behavior of the Military Forces, the National Police and the National Government, are prerequisites for effective action against crime and the ability to convene Colombians to support the defense of sovereignty, independence and the national territory. Accountability contributes to effectiveness, consolidates citizen support for the Military and Police Forces, and governability.

• Information. Strategic communications constitute a transversal axis of the entire Policy for the achievement of its results in a positive and transparent manner towards its population and the international community.

• Interaction. The action that is exercised reciprocally between the Ministry of Defense and the Military Forces and the National Police, within the framework of the Defense and Security Policy and in compliance with its constitutional mission, must generate the leadership of the Defense Sector. and Security and the synergy necessary to achieve the objectives.

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5. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

Trigger

the conditions of safety and coexistence to be preserved see and potentiate the national interests, the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the State, while restoring and strengthen legality, promote entrepreneurship, economic development and serve to build a society with equity and full recognition of human rights.

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6. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND POLICY LINES

This chapter presents seven strategic objectives and seven policy lines. The objectives constitute the horizon to be achieved through the development of the Policy. The policy lines, for their part, represent the actions on which the Sector will focus its intervention. All this for the sake of achieving the purpose of the Policy.

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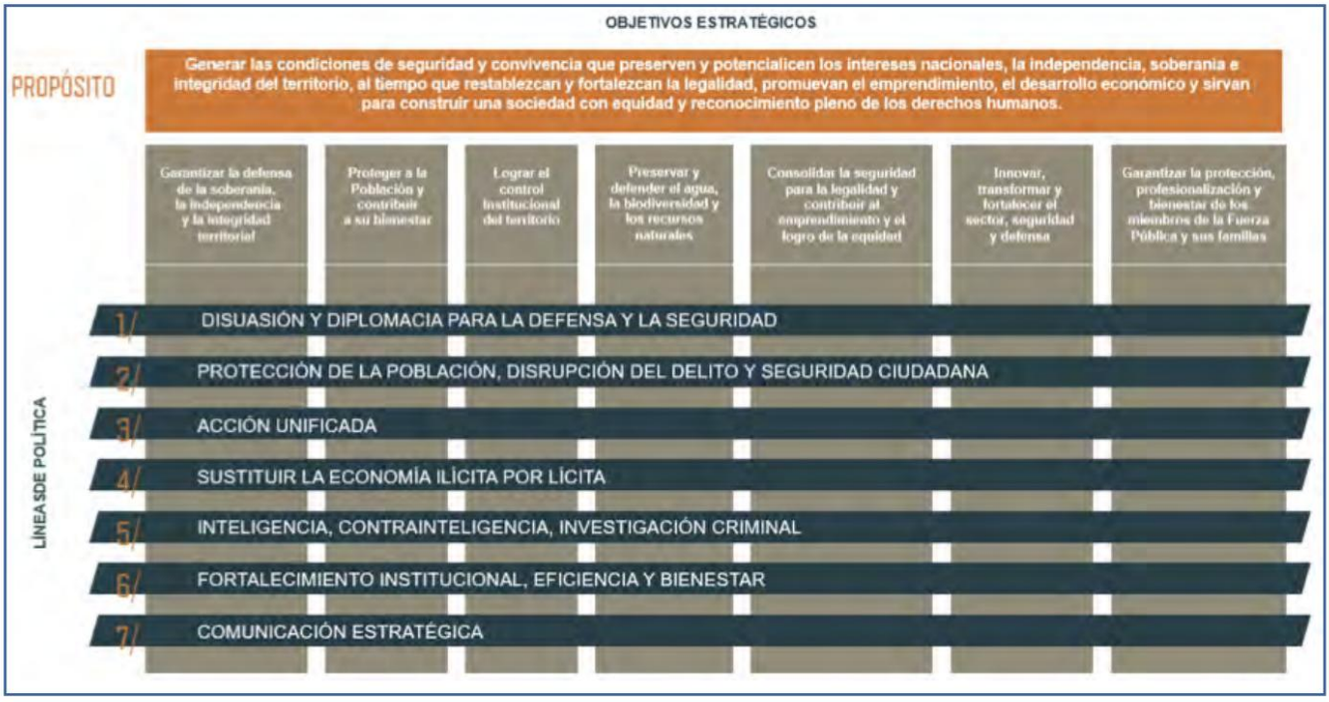
Graph No 5.

Strategic Objectives and Policy Lines



Source: Ministry for National Security

6.1 Strategic objectives

6.1.1 Guarantee sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity

- Consolidate the deterrence capacity.
- Develop a diplomacy for Defense and Security that strengthens alliances with countries with common interests and participation in cooperative security models.
- Adopt a border security strategy based on binational plans, interoperability and combined operations.
- Participate in International and Peace Missions within the framework of the UN, NATO and in those instances where it is considered necessary according to the strategic interests of the Nation.
- Strengthen cooperation and export capabilities.
- Lead in the hemisphere the fight against transnational crime.

6.1.2 Protect the population and contribute to their well-being

- Dismantle organized armed groups and organized criminal groups.
- Achieve the disruption of crime to reduce the main crimes that affect the life, liberty and patrimony of citizens.
- Promote coexistence and civic participation for security.
- Strengthen humanitarian assistance, humanitarian demining, and disaster risk management.
- Provide reinforced protection to populations especially affected by violence and crime.
- Reduce urban drug trafficking and commercialization.

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6.1.3 Achieve institutional control of the territory

- Jump from static stabilization to es dynamic stabilization.
- Focus efforts on the Zones It is ZEII Comprehensive Intervention strategies and build zones of legality, entrepreneurship and equity.
- Contribute to unified, inter-institutional, sustained and sustainable action.
- Help replace illegal economies with legal ones and destroy the finances of criminal organizations.
- Facilitate access to justice and the presence of state institutions.
- Strengthen the presence of the Military Forces and the National Police in the national territory with differentiated emphasis, according to the characteristics of critical areas.

6.1.4 Preserve and defend water, biodiversity and natural resources, as strategic assets of the nation and national interests

- Deny criminality areas of environmental Protection.
- Articulate the Defense and Security Policy with the national policies for the preservation and defense of water, biodiversity and natural resources.
- Dismantle criminal activities that destroy the environment.
- Develop specialized capacities for the defense of water, biodiversity and the environment.
- Cooperate with the Amazon countries to protect the forest.
- Strengthen the Antarctic program in order to preserve the Nation's strategic interests.
- Strengthen compliance with international agreements to protect the interests and maritime rights of Colombians.

6.1.5 Consolidate security for legality and contribute to entrepreneurship and the achievement of equity

- Guarantee the right to private property and economic freedom.
- Guarantee security for investment and productive ventures.
- Protect critical infrastructure for the country's economic development.
- Guarantee security for land restitution and the return of displaced persons.
- Guarantee security for democratic participation and the exercise of the rights to association and to public and peaceful demonstration.
- Guarantee free mobility in the territory national river.

6.1.6 Innovate, transform and strengthen the defense and security sector

- Strengthen governance, transparency, control and accountability in the Defense and Security sector.
- Maintain and increase the capabilities of the Military Forces and the National Police, as well as strengthen the planning system by capabilities, in accordance with the needs derived from the military and police strategy, with emphasis on the joints and the assigned missionality.
- Give continuity to the transformation processes of the Military Forces and the National Police.
- Strengthen the industry of the defense and security sector to move towards strategic self-sufficiency and articulate it with the

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processes of business development and growth of the country.

- Develop the complementarity of private security companies and the Military and Police Forces, under the direction of the latter and the strict supervision of State surveillance and control agencies.

- Establish cooperation schemes with territorial entities to strengthen the foot of force of the National Police and new procedures for linking professional soldiers that improve efficiency and foot of force.

6.1.7 Guarantee the protection, professionalization and well-being of members of the Military Forces and the National Police and their families

- Strengthen the processes of incorporation and permanence of personnel, the career plan and the management of the active reserve, among others, advancing in achieving command of the second language of military and police personnel.
- Manage a secure legal framework that guarantees due process, the right to defense and the right to a natural judge.
- Strengthen the health system of the Military Forces and the National Police to make it more efficient, transparent and satisfactory.

- Preferably integrate the Defense Sector into programs on access to education and housing developed by the National Government and territorial entities.

- Propose and promote legislation that recognizes veterans and grants them benefits.

- Design a sustainability model for the pension liabilities of the Military Forces and the National Police.

6.2 Policy Lines

The Defense and Security Policy has seven policy lines to achieve strategic objectives. Each one is governed by the principles of the Policy, achieving full agreement with the objectives, while being based on a series of initiatives that compose them:

6.2.1 Deterrence and Diplomacy for Defense and Security

Diplomacy, within the framework of cooperative security, will be the main means that Colombia will use to guarantee its defense and security against external threats. At the same time, sufficient military capabilities and the decision to use them will be developed and maintained to deter, individually or collectively, any aggression that a State or group of States might intend to carry out against the country. Deterrence and international security will also be the main objectives of Colombia's alliances.

To this end, the following initiatives will be undertaken:

6.2.1.1 Lead cooperative security models and strengthen diplomacy for security and defense.

In an increasingly interdependent world, the security of the country depends on the security of the region and that of the hemisphere. The construction and maintenance of conditions of security and peace require the concertation of lines of action by the governments and

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the definition of an effective cooperation framework. Colombia will make a decisive contribution to that purpose.

In this sense, the resources of diplomacy and the Forces will always be used within the framework of international law in order to contribute to a more secure world.
This vision of the interdependent nature in the face of mutual threats and the need for shared responses implies that the components of Diplomacy for Defense and Security, and the mechanisms available to them in terms of international cooperation, as well as exports of capacities, they will seek to promote a more secure environment for the interests of Colombia and the countries of the region.

6.2.1.2 Strengthen relationships and deepen alliances.

Contributing to maintaining international peace and security is a priority, as is working with countries in the region, the hemisphere and other latitudes, mainly to prevent and eliminate threats that include domestic and international terrorism, as well as to preserve human rights, freedom and the democratic regime, conditions that are considered essential to guarantee political stability and peace.

It will seek to strengthen the relationship with other nations, particularly those with which we share common interests, and deepen the alliances built over decades with States with which we have shared the same democratic values and respect for the human dignity. Such alliances are also intended to enhance the capacity to effectively defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Colombia.

Cooperation for the maintenance of international security is a guarantee for Colombia, which also requires a commitment from the country to our allies. Colombia will be a positive factor for international security and peace.

6.2.1.3 Internationalization of the Sector.

The Policy aims to strengthen the internationalization of the security and defense sector, aimed at strengthening cooperation, improving capacities and promoting their exports in the bilateral and multilateral sphere.

It will be a priority to work as a NATO Global Partner in the exchange of knowledge in areas such as intelligence, regular warfare operations, counterinsurgency, drug trafficking, humanitarian assistance and disaster risk management. At the same time, it will seek to increase knowledge and experience in areas such as interoperability, integrated logistics supports, and logistics-operational and cyberdefense standards.

Priority will be given to the training of Colombian personnel in the different specialties and standards, which ensure better interoperability between Colombia and other Armed Forces, as well as the development of combined operations. In the same way, the Individual Partnership Cooperation Program - IPCP - will be renewed with the aim of advancing in matters such as demining, cyber defense, organized crime, among others.

The export of capabilities of the Military Forces and the National Police is also a resource of the Colombian Foreign Policy, designed and directed by the Foreign Ministry. This cooperation, therefore, must be articulated to said Policy through Diplomacy for Defense and Security, which is designed and directed by the Ministry of National Defense.

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For this purpose, annually, the General Command of the Military Forces and the Directorate of the National Police will present to the Ministry of National Defense, for its review, modification and adoption, a Capabilities Export Plan (PEC), which must be taken to the National Security Council for the final approval of the President of the Republic. The PEC Plan must indicate, in relation to each line of action, the purpose, the international impact, the activities to be carried out, their financing and the evaluation and follow-up mechanisms.

The experience and knowledge of the Military Forces and the National Police are highly valued throughout the world and are an increasingly relevant resource of international influence. The export of capacities is a central aspect in the purpose of internationalizing the sector, within the framework of the guidelines established by the Ministry of National Defense and the Foreign Policy of the Government of Colombia.

In the multilateral arena and under the concept of cooperative security, it will be vital to continue developing triangular cooperation with strategic allies that help Colombia to advance assistance and cooperation initiatives in regions such as Central America, the Caribbean and West Africa, especially attending to phenomena such as drug trafficking, the control of criminal activities and the strengthening of police-military specialties.

6.2.1.4 Binational border security plans.

We must close the borders to crime and delinquents. Border security, threatened by transnational crime and by different kinds of illegal organizations that affect Colombia and its neighboring countries, requires a coordinated, joint, combined, and transnational response.

The Binational Border Security Plans signed with Panama, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil (2011) will be strengthened, while other government agreements in the security and defense sector that contribute to the validity of legality in the borders. The Binational Border Commissions - COMBIFRON, will articulate with said plans and with the Binational Annual Operative Plans (POAB).

The binational and multinational efforts intend to deny the borders to transnational crime and terrorism, through the multiplication of the control capacity of the Military Forces and the National Police. In the same way, this control will be strengthened by strengthening state institutions, increasing available resources, sharing information and developing coordinated military and police operations, which will achieve greater forcefulness against criminal apparatuses. transnationals.

6.2.1.5 Strengthen military defense capabilities for deterrence.

It is necessary to strengthen military capabilities and their joint articulation to deter threats and ensure defense on land, sea, river, air and in cyberspace. These capabilities must converge in a military system that integrates and synchronizes them in order to use them with high effectiveness.

In the event of an aggression against the country, the National Government will be prepared with the defense capabilities to contain and repel

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to the aggressor force, as well as to carry out forceful counterattacks against it, in such a way that territorial integrity is maintained and hostile behavior is subdued.

The General Command of the Military Forces will design and implement an Integrated National Defense System, with the purpose of articulating in a single general military strategy the capacities in the terrestrial, naval, air, space and cyberspace domains, for the conduction of the joint, strategic, operational and tactical tasks.

In order to align said military strategy with the National Government as a whole, the plans and strategies that comprise it will be brought by the Ministry of National Defense and the General Command of the Military Forces to the National Security Council for its financial viability. articulation with the institutional mechanisms of internal security and final approval by the President of the Republic.

At the same time, emphasis will be placed on the standardization of the means and the interoperability of the National Army, the National Navy and the Air Force. The Ministry of National Defense and the General Command of the Military Forces must guarantee that the acquisition of equipment and the development of capacities are subject to this requirement and to their conformity with the general military strategy. Similarly, projected purchases will be fully reviewed to ensure full interoperability and given final approval.
None of the acquisitions may be made without the certification of the Ministry of National Defense stating that they conform to this concept.

To enhance deterrence, the process of standardization of capabilities and their components -doctrine, organization, material and equipment, personnel and infrastructure- will be intensified and accelerated with allied countries to operate jointly in the event of an attack on the country.

On the other hand, cyber defense capabilities will continue to be developed, and for this, work will be done within a legal framework that strengthens this line of action, also in the promotion of research projects, training of highly technical human resources, adoption of a doctrine that integrates capabilities in cyberspace with those available on land, sea, and air, as well as in training programs within the framework of cooperation with allied countries.

6.2.1.6 Lead the fight against transnational crime.

Transnational crime can only be countered effectively with transnational efforts. The fight against these crimes will be led in the hemisphere, in the corresponding instances, especially trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, migrant trafficking, mineral and natural resource trafficking. In this regard, actions will be launched with other countries to counter the threats linked to transnational organized crime in the land, sea, river, air and cyber domains.

For such purposes, international cooperation will intensify in the operational and intelligence areas, training, institutional strengthening, information exchange, cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, and exchange of experiences.

Along the same lines, in coordination with other countries, Colombia will promote the formation of a Combined Task Force at the regional level, in order to effectively control the areas that are used by transnational crime and increase the effectiveness of the fight against these crimes. phenomena.

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6.2.1.7 International cooperation for citizen security.

In the field of citizen security, under the direction of the Ministry of National Defense, it is vital to boost international police cooperation, through restructuring, empowerment of institutional capacities and projection of the sustainability of cooperation tools and international information exchange, to counteract the different phenomena that affect citizen security.

It is essential to strengthen cooperation through international organizations such as Interpol, Europol and Ameripol, in order to make actions against criminal phenomena such as theft, homicide and money laundering or cybercrime more efficient, while at the same time access best practices, organizational schemes, technological developments and police cooperation dynamics.

6.2.1.8 Peace missions.

Colombia is considered globally, by different countries and international organizations as a benchmark and an important ally for security and peace. The defense sector will capitalize on the opportunities that this provides to strengthen the capacities of the Military Forces and the National Police by taking part in Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant scenarios.

In this matter, international cooperation in the sector will seek to meet regional and international needs through the application and effective transfer of capacities. For this, a System of International Missions of the Military Forces and the National Police will be designed and adopted, directed by the Ministry of National Defense, with the purpose of prioritizing and focusing efforts on organizational, budgetary, doctrinal, educational and of bilateral-multilateral cooperation.

Bearing in mind that the participation of the Military Forces and the Police in Peace Missions or in any other similar international mission is an instrument of Colombian Foreign Policy, its decision corresponds to the President of the Republic within the framework of the National Security Council.

6.2.1.9 Interoperable capacities for disaster response and humanitarian aid.

The dimension of certain natural catastrophes exceeds the attention capacity of the countries, in view of which it is necessary to promote cooperation and articulation of military, police and civil efforts with other States of the region and to strengthen the rapid response and attention system. before the occurrence of these phenomena in the continent.

The Ministry of National Defense will lead, within the framework of the Inter-American System or through regional agreements, the design and implementation of international disaster response mechanisms and the organization of a multinational immediate attention body, with mobility and capacity to attend der emergency situations.

6.2.1.10. System of Foreign Defense Service and international links of the National Police

The Ministry of National Defense will create a System of Service Abroad for members of the Military Forces and the National Police, which will establish criteria of merit, training, guidelines and direction of management, including its evaluation, regarding of those who will fulfill their service in attaché offices, diplomatic missions and other commissions abroad. Likewise, their period will be reviewed to achieve a greater impact on management, taking into account the strategic nature of each one.

The System will have the purpose of strengthening this diplomatic tool for the security and defense sector, as well as for the State, while it will articulate its action in a manner

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more effective way of executing Colombian Foreign Policy, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For it

Bilingual education will also be intensified in the Military Forces and the National Police.

6.2.2 Protection of the population and citizen security1

Although the responsibility for citizen security is the mission of the National Police and to which this chapter is mainly dedicated, the Military Forces contribute in various ways to guarantee the security and protection of the population in urban and rural areas, in the framework of its powers.

Headed by the Ministry of National Defense, through the National Police, an effort will be made to consolidate a citizen security model whose purpose is to protect the population and anticipate threats to security, based on the understanding and characteristics of the population. identification of risks and the contexts in which they occur. In this way, social risks can be addressed preventively,

1 Article 160, paragraph 4 of Law 1801 “In Colombian jurisdictional waters, police activity will be carried out by the Coast Guard Corps of the National Navy; Exceptionally, the National Police may do so, prior coordination with the National Navy. At the ship-port interface, the different authorities will exercise concurrently according to their powers”.

affectations to coexistence and efficiently use security measures and police control.

Regarding the capacities of the National Police, priority will be given to strengthening those that have a favorable impact on citizen security and those that strengthen its character as a civil armed body, in the terms defined in the Constitution. This requires a comprehensive evaluation, in order to reorganize and prioritize said capabilities so that the National Police can intervene in critical areas for citizen security, as well as more effectively attend to the protection of vulnerable populations and respond firmly to situations of riots and violence.

Within the framework of its competence, the Ministry of National Defense will lead the elaboration of the Citizen Security and Coexistence Policy, with the support of the Ministry of National Security, for which coordination mechanisms will be established with the Ministries of the Interior. , Justice and Law, and the other institutions whose mission has a direct impact on this matter.

To this end, the following strategic initiatives will be undertaken:

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6.2.2.1 Coexistence, culture of legality, severe punishment for recidivism and response to recurrence.

The Security and Defense Policy includes a program to strengthen legality, aimed at modifying the social incentives that facilitate the connection of citizens with crime and the emergence, sustainability and reproduction of criminal organizations and urban terrorism.

On the contrary, the central element of the Policy is the inexorable compliance with the law, the maintenance of legal order and the fight against impunity.

Another incentive to crime is derived from the high number of arrests, compared to the small number of convictions and their effective enforcement, as well as the imposition of intramural measures.
When it is perceived that the cost of crime tends to zero and, on the contrary, the illicitly obtained economic benefit is almost certain, the decision to commit a crime is promoted. Impunity is the main incentive for crime.

That is why it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the State to punish the offender and to do so more severely when it is a repeat offender and to be able to adequately respond to the phenomenon of recurrence. The State loses credibility before those who violate the law, justice is devoid of its deterrent character and the criminal feels confident when impunity is practically guaranteed. The transparent and visible management of prosecutors and judges in the administration of justice is essential to protect their decisions from crime.

The construction of a culture of legality is fundamental in the vision of this Policy and is linked to training in democratic values and the full exercise of citizenship. Voluntary compliance with the law, a prerequisite for coexistence and citizen security, is based on a culture of respect for rights and the Constitution.

Within this framework, the Government will proscribe the connection of crimes related to drug trafficking with political crime. Drug trafficking will not be subject to pardon, nor amnesty, nor to any legal figure that has in practice the same effects of impunity. No political treatment will be given to drug traffickers.

The Government understands that the implementation of the National Police and Coexistence Code is essential in the construction of legality and a useful tool to prevent behaviors that in some cases give rise to becoming crimes. In this sense, the pedagogy, dissemination and rigorous application of police regulations will have the support of the Ministry of National Defense, which will articulate efforts with governors and mayors.

With the implementation of the Code, it is possible to advance in the prevention of conflicts, in their peaceful processing and in the possibility that they do not end up in judicial courts or in violent actions or crimes. The Code is useful if one takes into account that a significant proportion of crimes are related to social intolerance and daily problems of coexistence.

Alternative conflict resolution mechanisms are another instrument that contributes to coexistence and the strengthening of justice. The National Government will promote such mechanisms in the territories in order to strengthen the social rule of law and healthy coexistence.

6.2.2.2 Prevention, Coexistence and Citizen Security System and Integrated Rural Security System.

The Citizen Coexistence and Security System seeks to be a tool with a preventive approach that acts on social risks that are related to situations of violence, behaviors contrary to coexistence regulated in the National Police Code and the commission of crimes, through based on the articulation of capabilities. This approach allows us to understand the dynamics

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territorial and not only remain in the criminal manifestations or in the pursuit of the delinquent; it also makes it possible to intervene on the risks caused by crimes or behaviors that affect coexistence and coordinate, evaluate and adjust the measures adopted.

An approach of anticipation and preventive intervention in contexts that favor crime or violence is more effective for the protection of citizens than the typically reactive response to the offender and the victim. The purpose of the Citizen Security Policy is to prevent more crimes, not only with their effective sanction, but, above all, with the ability to anticipate and prevent their commission.

On the other hand, intelligence agencies will concentrate efforts on detecting and preventing terrorist attacks in urban centers, dismantling cells belonging to organizations that use such methods, and protecting the population; for which, at the head of the Ministry of National Defense, inter-institutional coordination instances should be created, especially with the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, which allow permanent monitoring aimed at preventing any action of this nature.

Citizen security in rural areas is as important as in cities, and protecting the peasant is as urgent as protecting the city dweller. The National Police, within the framework of its powers, will be in charge of citizen security in the countryside, through an Integrated Rural Security System that includes capacities, resources and coordination instances, in addition to a concept that seeks to bring the institution closer to the farmer, ensure their well-being, contribute to the development of communities and protect them from crime. This System will play a very important role in the construction of institutional control of the territory.

The National Government will promote the Police Mediation Program, which contributes to strengthening the rule of law, especially in areas of transition to legality, as well as the "Guarda bosques Program" and "Campesinos de mi Tierra".

With clarity and distinction between the roles and missions that correspond to the Military Forces and the National Police, the capacities of the Carabineros units to preserve security and dismantle crime will be strengthened. This System includes the security devices to guarantee the materialization of the right to return that the displaced populations have, as well as being an essential component to meet the requirements that arise from an emergency situation and disasters.

The Military Forces and the National Police will continue to accompany the Land Restitution Unit in order to maintain security in displacements, georeferencing and visits to land claimants, maintaining assertive communication and guaranteeing non-revictimization actions. Additionally, the Integrated Intelligence Center for the Restitution of -, will continue to identify Land - CI2RT normal phenomena that may affect the development of the policy.

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In accordance with its constitutional mission, the protection and defense of water, biodiversity and the environment will be a fundamental task for the Military Forces and the National Police, consistent with the priority that the Government grants to this national interest. The Colombian Civil Defense will also contribute within the framework of its competence to the protection of natural resources.

The plans and devices deployed by the Military Forces to guarantee control of the territory and facilitate its institutionality will be articulated at the national, regional, municipal and village level with the efforts of the National Police. Both efforts must take into account as a priority the protection of the population, particularly those most affected by crime. In this order of ideas, the installation and withdrawal of units of the Police and the Military Forces must be coordinated so that there are no areas deprived of their presence, optimizing the

resources.

These objectives require capacities for the collection, analysis and processing of information from a multidisciplinary perspective that manages to decipher the complexities and differences that arise in multiple contexts and with the particularities of the different communities that live in the country.
For this reason, citizen security and crime observatories will be strengthened, as well as surveys on victimization, perception and trust in security institutions,

academic programs and initiatives that contribute to that purpose and initiatives that link the security and defense sector with universities, academia and think tanks will be established.

6.2.2.3 Safe Streets and Neighborhoods.
Prosecute urban drug trafficking and trade and crimes with the greatest impact.

Giving relevance to the street policeman again and, with it, to permanent surveillance and the relationship between the policeman and the citizen is a central objective of the Policy. The construction and strengthening of legality depends on the trust that citizens must have in the National Police and in transparency, rectitude and excellence in the fulfillment of its constitutional mission.

There can be no spaces in cities and towns for the control of illegality or where the National Police, the administration of justice and civil authorities are prevented from complying with the obligations imposed by the legal system.

The surveillance model by quadrants should be evaluated in order to strengthen its effective implementation. In the same way, other intervention models should be developed with all police capacities and specialties in areas of fear, in cities and towns, with a concept of granularity in the approach to the territory and whose purpose is to formulate differentiated and specific strategies. .

When streets and neighborhoods are safe, citizens are protected from crime. For this, more mobility, communication and use of new technologies are required, among them, articulating georeferenced complaints with artificial intelligence that makes it possible to improve prevention and achieve more effective responses.

The National Government is committed to freeing the streets of drug dealers.
It will no longer be allowed to be used

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the so-called “personal dose” as a license for criminals to transport and sell drugs to children and young people. The State has the obligation to protect this population.
The consumption of drugs in public places will not be allowed either. The National Police will have as a priority shielding parks, squares and the surroundings of universities, schools and colleges from the illicit trade in narcotics. The addict will be provided health care and the offender the treatment he deserves in accordance with the Penal Code.

The National Police will focus its greatest effort on crimes with the greatest impact, specifically, theft, extortion and kidnapping, taking into account national rates and the territories where they have grown. The sustained reduction of homicide is a primary objective in the countryside and cities, as is the reduction of sexual crimes, crimes against children, personal injuries, and violent conflicts that daily affect coexistence.

6.2.2.4 Civic Participation Network.

Security is a matter for everyone, not exclusively for the Military Forces, the National Police, the administration of justice and the Government. Citizens are the first to ensure their protection. Citizen solidarity is essential to prevent crime, determine the facts when they are committed, ensure effective punishment for the criminal and protect communities. The participation of citizens is essential and at the same time a right and a duty that all Colombians have. A community is safer if its members are able to organize, communicate and react to a risk or threat, in coordination with the Military Forces and the National Police, and in a free, autonomous and safe manner.

With the leadership of the National Government and with the active participation of the Military Forces and the National Police, the creation of a Civic Participation Network will be promoted, as a living network, a permanent communication channel between citizens and authorities. Said Network will be multipurpose. Although it will be useful to deal with crime, its objective includes actions of a diverse nature such as disaster prevention and care, solidarity mobilization in the face of circumstances that are required, early warning in situations that citizens consider potentially dangerous, At the same time, it is a tool for fighting corruption and monitoring the activity of members of the Military Forces and the National Police.

This competition will be fulfilled guaranteeing anonymity, when it comes to information that could endanger the safety of people, and using the latest developments in communication technologies. The Civic Participation Network will become a mechanism through which the National Government will be able to know permanently and in real time the national, regional and municipal security concerns.

On the other hand, the Defense and Security Policy recognizes the citizen organization models that indigenous peoples have developed to contribute to their collective security, as long as they are established and implemented within the framework of the social rule of law, contribute to their realization and strengthening of democratic institutions. The civil authorities, the indigenous authorities, the Military Forces and the National Police will define joint work schemes to strengthen security in the regions most affected by violence and where citizen solidarity is essential to protect the population from action. quential delinquent.

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6.2.2.5 Prevention, prosecution and punishment of crimes that affect water, biodiversity and the environment.

In response to the main and prevailing national interest, which represents water, biodiversity and the environment, priority will be given to the articulation and coordination of the action of the Military Forces and the National Police, within the framework of their powers, with the environmental and judicial authorities to confront criminal behaviors that affect those strategic assets of the nation.

The protection of natural parks and water sources against depredation caused by illegal occupation and the commission of crimes that affect the environment will be the subject of a joint strategy of the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and National Natural Parks. Said strategy must incorporate the development of new capacities and resources, control mechanisms of protected areas and integration of existing resources in such entities.

The strategy against such crimes should include a preventive approach aimed at denying such areas to criminal activities and ensuring effective control of the territory and the preservation of natural resources.

6.2.2.6 Weapons control and prosecution of the illegal possession of weapons.

The authorities will devote all their efforts to combat the illegal carrying and possession of firearms. Confronting and preventing the possession of bladed weapons will be a priority element to protect citizens from crime. Likewise, disarmament will be encouraged and not the purchase of weapons, giving full prevalence to the monopoly of weapons and the exceptional nature of access to them by individuals.

Many of the crimes are perpetrated with firearms in the possession of criminals and there are black markets where they are purchased or rented. Intelligence agencies must exercise their legal mandate to help obtain information that affects illicit trade, both internally and transnationally. In the same way, the legislation will be reviewed to toughen the penalties, seek the measure of intramural insurance in all cases and suppress any reduction of the sentence.

To strengthen control over firearms, they must be registered, as a requirement for their sale, as well as all those that have been covered at any time with possession, carrying and special permits. A National Registry of Ballistic Identification will be created by the Ministry of National Defense.

Likewise, legal instruments will be adopted that make it easier for people to have current permits.

In the same way, the civil control that corresponds to the Ministry in matters of arms and explosives will be strengthened and the rendering of public accounts will be ensured.

The persecution against the possession of bladed weapons implies greater control of the National Police in public spaces and legislative initiatives that severely penalize this conduct.

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6.2.2.7 Attack each criminal organization as a whole.

A comprehensive strategy against organized crime will be developed, based on recognizing it as a threat that affects national security and national interests and that implies an articulated response from the State.

Dismantling criminal groups is the best measure to protect the population.
An approach that structurally affects these organizations must aim to hit the nodes that make up the networks and the invisible connections between them. In the same way, examining the value chain that includes all the activities deployed for the execution of the illegal activity, the strategic actors that should be the target of legal action will be identified.

Comprehensively attacking, in all its spectrum, the criminal and terrorist apparatuses, includes denying their reproduction and sustainability.
The fight against organized crime must include effective inter-institutional action that prevents its reproduction and thereby affects its sustainability. The ability to recruit young people has not been consistently attacked and has become the main objective of this Policy.

A structural and systemic approach is required. It is not enough to capture members of the armed drug trafficking groups, but it is essential to prosecute and effectively punish them. Captures do not always translate into convictions and serving sentences.
New progress indicators are required: the results must be evaluated in relation to their structural and systemic impact on the organization. These groups have demonstrated sufficient capacity to maintain themselves despite the significant and continuous blows received at the different levels of their organization.

The fight against criminal organizations commits both the Military Forces and the National Police, in accordance with the characterization that they receive in accordance with Law 1908 of 2018 and the assigned constitutional missions. Joint, coordinated work and synergy with the administration of justice, control agencies, the National Intelligence Directorate, the Financial Information and Analysis Unit - UIAF - and the adoption of mechanisms and instances are decisive for its disarticulation. for their coordination and the exchange of information in real time.

The Ministry of National Defense will promote the Humanitarian Attention Program for the Demobilized and will improve its impact as a fundamental tool in the construction of legality.
In the same way, it will work with the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation in the adoption of models of surrender and individual submission to justice, within the framework of the current criminal legal system, with respect to members of organized armed groups that are fully applied to them. Law 1,908 of 2,018.

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At the same time, it will deploy efforts to discourage the enrollment of children and young people in organized armed groups and organized crime groups, paying particular attention to the processes of extremism and radicalization, as well as emphasizing preventive action in the most rural areas. affected by this criminal phenomenon.

Economic incentive programs aimed at individuals will be strengthened, with clear rules and transparency, for information that leads to the dismantling of GAO and GDO, identification of their assets and front men, as well as the dismantling of their networks. In no event will a public server be paid bounties.

6.2.2.8 Priority protection for social leaders and human rights defenders.

Raising the cost to the heads of criminal organizations of threatening and attacking social leaders and human rights defenders contributes to guaranteeing their effective protection.

The heads of violent apparatuses that attack these people will be the object of visibility campaigns through the mass media and offers of rewards for information leading to their capture. Such individuals must be clear that attacking social leaders and human rights defenders entails a high cost for their freedom and for their criminal activities, to the extent that the administration of justice, the Military Forces, and the National Police will concentrate their efforts. in them, so that there is no impunity.

For the same purpose, the Military Forces and the National Police will concentrate their capacities on dismantling the armed structures responsible for the attacks on social leaders, this will be adopted as one of the prioritization criteria for the design of their action plans. Said plans shall understand a prevention approach, especially in areas where criminal activities against this population are likely to continue, taking into account risk factors such as the presence of organized armed groups, illicit economies and land conflicts, among others. For this, the shared capacities of the organizations that carry out intelligence and criminal investigation activities will be strengthened.

On the other hand, in the face of specific threats, the authorities must develop special capacities and strengthened protection measures, as in the case of social leaders who are the object of attacks against their life, integrity and freedom.

The Policy is articulated with the programs and guidelines of the Ministry of the Interior regarding the protection of these people, at the same time that the military and police plans in the territories will always have as a priority to protect populations threatened by GAO, GDO or any other criminal actor.

6.2.2.9 Complementarity of private security and surveillance with the National Police.

The articulation of private security and surveillance with the National Police, under the permanent supervision and inspection of the State, offers opportunities to multiply the capacity to prevent crime and protect the population.

The adoption of measures will be promoted to facilitate companies duly authorized by the Superintendence of Security and Private Surveillance to articulate the provision of their services with the National Police, through security fronts, the National Model of Community Surveillance by Quadrants – MNVCC -, and the Civic Participation Network. This will contribute to improving reaction capacity, interconnecting surveillance cameras, optimizing communication and achieving safe environments. The use of security resources and private surveillance is an opportunity

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tunity, as long as they are used under strict control by the State.

The information from the security monitoring carried out by these companies in spaces with wide public attendance is very useful to improve surveillance, generate early warnings, carry out investigations and ensure a quick reaction from the authorities. Legislation will be reviewed to facilitate immediate and effective access.

In the same way, new schemes will be adopted to complement the efforts of the National Police to provide citizen security with the different services provided by the security sector and private surveillance, this in order to make a more rational and efficient use of scarce economic resources, achieve greater efficiency in the use of force and not unprotect or weaken ordinary police control in the face of the need to provide security at events, conglomerations or facilities.

Such complementarity schemes will be for specific and temporary tasks, will be subject to rigorous supervision by the control agencies, the Ministry of National Defense and the community, through the Civic Participation Network and other citizen oversight mechanisms. Private security and surveillance companies will help but will not replace the Military Forces and the National Police.

6.2.2.10 Humanitarian aid, emergency care and disasters.

The Military Forces and the National Police assume more and more responsibilities in emergency situations where their intervention is of a humanitarian nature. The development of capacities to address such situations, inside and outside the country, will be strengthened.

The protection of the population in case of emergencies and disasters requires the participation of the Military Forces and the National Police according to their differential capacities with human resources and logistical capacities that allow immediate attention in the event of a risk situation or a natural or other catastrophe. For this, the Military Forces and the National Police will always maintain an available capacity, and will seek the integration of their resources to act effectively if required.

The Ministry of National Defense will develop a specific policy on this matter to strengthen the actions of the Military Forces and the National Police, increase international cooperation and guarantee the best articulation with the National Disaster Risk Management System and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management.

Additionally, the process of modernization and transformation of the Colombian Civil Defense will be continued , based on addressing the current challenges and needs, promoting its growth, fostering innovation in the implementation of investment lines.

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of the entity and make use of the new technological tools available.

6.2.3 Unified action

The unified action seeks the unity of effort between state entities, the private sector, civil society organizations, international cooperation, the Military Forces and the National Police, in order to comprehensively overcome the absence of State, the deficit of its presence in the territories, as well as the factors that generate instability. Destined to achieve the approach of the government as a whole, the unifi ed action will integrate the efforts of public entities at the different territorial levels to achieve unity of action in the achievement of the objectives of the Policy.

The institutionalization of the territory, understood as the active and sustained presence of State institutions and with it compliance with the legal system, is achieved from the unified action of the State, the active participation of citizens in security matters and the irreversibility of the security conditions achieved. The true indicator of institutional control of the territory is not only the presence of public entities or the provision of basic services, but the construction of democratic legitimacy, the consequent voluntary adherence to the rules that govern coexistence, as well as the construction conditions for respect for economic freedom and private property.

The following lines of action will be carried out:

6.2.3.1 Focus on strategic areas.

The Sector will prioritize areas most affected by illegality and violence, the border strips, as well as those territories in which water, biodiversity and the environment face greater risks derived from criminal activities.

Facing differentiated territories, differentiated strategies. There will not be a uniform intervention model, but interventions designed and articulated inter-institutionally to achieve the best possible result, taking into account the characteristics of each area, its population, the presence of Organized Armed Groups and Organized Crime Groups, the illicit economic activities that predominate, the geography, its strategic value and the level of hostility that is present. Also, considering the forms of land tenure, the existence of indigenous reservations, territories of Afro-descendant communities and areas of protection of water, biodiversity and the environment.

6.2.3.2 Microtargeting and regional strategy

The intervention in the territories will be the result of micro-targeting within the framework of a regional strategy.

The path will be the level at which the microfocalization is done and in some cases it will be intra-path. Its application will make it possible to identify the areas that must be declared of a strategic nature and of an integral ZEII intervention, the areas of construction of legality and those areas that are characterized as legality, entrepreneurship and equity. For this, the information systems of the Military Forces, the National Police and the Ministry of National Defense will be strengthened and articulated.

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national and will be coordinated with the information coming from the National Administrative Department of Statistics – DANE-, to support the decision-making process.

Micro-targeting will entail the articulation of all State entities in the territory, under the concept of Unified Action to achieve institutional control.

6.2.3.3 Implementation of the ZEII Integral Intervention Strategic Zones

The National Security Council will declare Strategic Zones of Comprehensive Intervention - ZEII, to regions most affected by illegality and to those territories where the damage or threat to water resources, biodiversity and the environment is to such a degree that an urgent response from the State is required to safeguard such assets of the nation
The intervention in the ZEEII has the primary objective of guaranteeing a unified, coordinated, inter-institutional, sustained and comprehensive action of the State.

The intensity of the criminal involvement and violence, the relevance of the illegal economies, particularly that of drug trafficking and the illegal extraction of minerals, natural wealth, together with the absence of a State or its deficient nature and unsatisfied basic needs, These are variables that make it necessary to concentrate efforts in these regions.

These ZEII will be the subject of special plans to strengthen the social rule of law, a priority for the provision of social services, and reinforced measures to protect the population. The elaboration of said plans will be inter-institutional and under the coordination of the National Security Council.
The plans will have a minimum duration of 5 years and will articulate public institutions, the private sector and international cooperation.

The elaboration and execution of the special intervention plans in the territories will be carried out with a strategic logic with the objective of transforming them, building the social rule of law and democratic legitimacy.

6.2.3.4 Development and strengthening of capacities for Unified Action.

Unified Action is a challenge for the Military Forces and the National Police. A Program must be developed to strengthen the competencies and skills of work and inter-institutional coordination, based on the training and leadership of the commanders of the different military and police units that are assigned to said territories.

The Military Forces and the National Police must give maximum importance to the understanding of the geocultural characteristics of the territory and the different variables that affect it: social dynamics, ethical differences, as well as the ways in which it should be related to the population to achieve the objectives set. Developing these skills is a necessary condition for their role within the framework of the unified action to be efficient and for it to be given the strategic scope that is sought.

Likewise, the capacities to participate in the elaboration of social intervention programs, in inter-institutional planning exercises , actions to attend to unsatisfied basic needs and in harmonized and efficient decision-making with civil authorities will be increased. Such competencies must be taken into account in the evaluation systems of each one of the Military Forces and the National Police.

6.2.3.5 Coordination, command and control.

The intervention in the territories of the set of state institutions will be coordinated, sequential and strategic. With the participation of the Sector, the instance for coordination of comprehensive intervention at the national and local level, of a civilian nature, but permanently articulated in its operation with the Military Forces and the National Police, the justice institutions and the in-

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entities responsible for social programs.

As a tool to achieve these objectives, the Sector will seek to build mechanisms and methodologies that facilitate institutional interaction. With this, it is sought that the unarmed effort of the Defense Sector, added to that of other government entities, has a management instrument that allows the objectives for the sustainability and irreversibility of security conditions in strategic areas to materialize, as well as improve the impact of interventions.

Channels for the permanent exchange of information and evaluation will be established between the Sector and the other State institutions to contribute to the synergy of the institutional offer in said territories.

In the same way, an evaluation system will be generated for the Military Forces and the National Police on the achievement of goals with joint, coordinated and inter-institutional.

6.2.3.6 Sustained and sustainable intervention.

In many of the areas where threats persist, the Military Forces and the National Police have repeatedly affected and dismantled structures of criminal groups, however, given the absence of civilian institutions or their weakness, as well as the maintenance of the Under conditions that favor criminal reproduction, the initiative is lost, which is taken up by the criminals, thus vanishing the effort made. Therefore, the unified intervention must be sustained and sustainable in such a way that it initiates a positive cycle of strengthening institutional control.

From this point of view, it will be fundamental to guarantee the irreversibility of the advances in the construction of legality. Maintaining the achievements and guaranteeing the security conditions of the communities, as a result of the operational effort of the Military Forces and the operations of the National Police, is constituted in the budget for the establishment of institutions in the territories, the rule of law and the strengthening of the democratic legitimacy of the State.

A stable and trustworthy relationship between citizens, institutions, the private sector and society organizations restricts the resurgence of illegal groups, denies spaces for crime and the development of illicit economies, becoming the foundation of the sustainability of safety achievements.

6.2.3.7 Reconstruction and provision of basic essential services

Through the capacities of the Military Forces and the National Police, work will be done to strengthen their relationship with the communities from a perspective of care and prevention. The units of the Military Forces deployed throughout the country, as well as the Carabineros Units, are key in solving the immediate problems of the population and decisive for positively impacting the rural world, building a culture of legality and denying territory to crime.

In particular, the Military Forces will contribute to the unified action of the State for the reconstruction of areas affected by terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational crime, through the development of infrastructure works, with the support of military engineers and with the infrastructure and social management programs for development carried out by the Social and Business Group of the Defense Sector.

The Military Forces will deploy capabilities for the provision of basic social services to the population, on a strictly temporary basis, while the conditions are created so that civil institutions can do so, in accordance with the special comprehensive intervention plans.

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6.2.3.8 Fund for the construction of legality in the territories.

In order to finance comprehensive intervention activities in ZEII zones that are established to be of high interest for national security, there will be a Fund based on which special plans, programs and strategies aimed at promote the social transformation of the territories most affected by crime and violence, protect the civilian population with reinforced measures, strengthen the rule of law and provide basic social services.

6.2.3.9 Strengthening of the administration of justice in the territory.

Security in a democratic regime is based on the proper functioning of justice and institutional control, which is the result of the comprehensive security strategy and cannot be achieved without the State being the one that resolves conflicts and guarantees rights citizens. One of the features

The most serious aspect of the geographical spaces empty of institutionality is that this function has tried to be assumed by the illegal armed groups.

The transition from critical areas of security and the rule of law to areas of legality, entrepreneurship and equity requires the strengthening of justice. This is necessary to dismantle the Organized Armed Groups, especially in their support networks component, and also to restore citizen confidence in the State.

The fight against impunity is decisive for imposing order and for citizens to voluntarily abide by the Constitution and the Law.
The certainty that the State fully guarantees individual rights must go hand in hand with the certainty that those who violate the law are severely punished.

In unified action, the articulation of intelligence, criminal investigation and prosecution is essential. The government will work to that such components of the Policy generate transforming synergies in the territory that allow progress in security to be measured not only in the number of criminal arrests, convictions and effective sanctions, but also in the actual construction of the rule of law.

The Ministry of Defense will articulate, together with the Ministry of Justice and Law, a joint plan that deploys institutional capacity for the administration of justice in said territories and that includes extraordinary mechanisms that resolve the limitations that arise in various areas, such as the penitentiary system. and prison, which are crucial for justice to work.

6.2.3.10 Articulation with the Ministry of the Interior and local governments.

Within the framework of the Unified Action, the Ministry of National Defense will articulate the intervention in the territories with the Ministry of the Interior, through a joint instance, in order to give priority to the projects that are financed with the resources of the Citizen Security and Coexistence Fund - FON SECON -, and that they take place in strategic areas of ZEII comprehensive intervention. Such resources will maintain their destination to strengthen coexistence and citizen security.

In the same way, it will coordinate with the Ministry of the Interior the aspects related to the strengthening of local governments and citizen participation that have an impact on the improvement of security, according to the scope of competence of each of the entities.

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Local governments are fundamental for the execution of this Policy, not only with respect to the citizen security component but also in the construction of legality and institutional control of the territory. The mayors and governors will be actors with whom the entities of the national order must articulate to achieve these objectives.

6.2.4 Replace the illicit economy with legal

One of the main threats to the State and the population, as well as to water, biodiversity and the environment, in large areas of Colombian territory, comes from the growth of illicit crops, drug trafficking, the illegal extraction of minerals and Smuggling, among other activities that arise, are maintained and expanded, taking advantage of the institutional vacuum or the lack of state presence.
Such conditions favor the appearance and reproduction of criminal apparatuses that affect national security.

Confronting such phenomena in the regions as a whole implies proposing to break the circuits of illicit economy and replace them with legitimate economies. It is also a priority, since organized armed groups seek to exercise control over the territories through various mechanisms of influence and coercion over the population, with the aim of becoming de facto powers that replace or seek to replace the role of institutions.

Replacing illicit economies requires guaranteeing security conditions to create markets, legality and regional development. Also the defense and protection of private property, economic freedom and free mobility, cross-cutting aspects of all the lines of effort that make up this policy.

To this end, the following strategic initiatives will be undertaken:

6.2.4.1 Prevention and prospective

Until now, the government's strategy has been fundamentally reactive. The illicit crops in the country move in the territories.
The illegal extraction of minerals as well. The State must anticipate such movements and exercise institutional control of the territory that prevents or hinders the emergence of new areas of cultivation or illegal extraction, for which the use of early warning tools and prospective techniques is required.

Anticipation is essential to prevent areas of expansion of crops, drug trafficking mobility corridors and areas where the necessary infrastructure is located to process coca paste and obtain cocaine hydrochloride. Anticipating makes it possible to effectively protect forests, water resources and biodiversity. The organizations that carry out intelligence and counterintelligence activities will have among their objectives to prepare analyzes that contribute to that objective, a task that will be coordinated by the Joint Intelligence Board - JIC.

6.2.4.2 Combine actions, resources and tools to eliminate illicit crops and the illegal extraction of minerals

All the tools available within the framework of the legal system will be used, which will depend on the regional strategy, micro-targeting and its effectiveness in achieving the objective.

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Aerial spraying, eradication and substitution of illicit crops will be carried out to put an end to them. The objective will not only be to meet numerical goals but to use these tools in accordance with focused plans that guarantee a structural and systemic impact on the drug trafficking business. Elimination of illicit crops with the greatest potential for alkaloid production will be the initial objective.

The intelligence organizations will contribute to the study of the conditions of the territory, with a comprehensive approach that allows, together with the responsible civil entities, to rationally define a plan on how said means will be used, where, when, with what sequence and with what an impact. These are variables, considered as the main ones in the evaluation made of the management of the Military Forces and the National Police in this matter.

It is essential to multiply the GME Mobile Manual Eradication Groups to achieve the greatest number of hectares of illicit crops eradicated through this modality.

In the past, these teams were decisive in the reduction of these crops and the maintenance of coca-free zones. The Military Forces and the National Police must provide security to the civilians that are part of the GME.

The aerial spraying of coca crops is a tool that will be used in strict compliance with the parameters established by the Constitutional Court and considering the different restrictions in areas such as natural parks, indigenous reservations and other protected areas, as well as the extension of the crops, their location , the presence of illegal armed groups in the territory and the security situation. In any case, it is a tool that must work integrated into the regional strategy that is defined and in harmony with the other tools.

Regarding the illegal extraction of minerals, the Ministry of National Defense will coordinate with the Ministry of Mines and Energy a strategy

This strategy ensures the application of current regulations related to the seizure and administrative measure of destruction of the “yellow machinery”. Neutralizing this infrastructure is a severe blow not only to this activity but also to the financial structure of the organized armed groups. To this must be added an effort to prosecute the trafficking and commercialization of these minerals and the deployment of financial intelligence to dismantle this criminal income.

6.2.4.3. Efficient replacement. Prevent replanting and new plantings.

The illicit crop substitution programs are based on the premise that their eradication is mandatory, they will be administered autonomously by the National Government and they will be developed jointly with the Military Forces and the National Police.

These programs will be linked to the land restitution and titling processes, within the framework of the current legal system. Substitution is a key element to achieve the objectives of institutional control of the territory, strengthening the rule of law and state legitimacy, but it must be subject to the comprehensive strategy defined for each geographic space.

For substitution to be effective and efficient, instead of encouraging an increase in illicit crops, it must strengthen democratic institutions and compliance with the law. It will also require that the programs be fully administered by the State and in no way mediated by political organizations or of any other nature, as well as their implementation be carried out in coordination with the Military Forces and the National Police, to guarantee the security conditions, the protection of the peasant leaders who promote the substitution and achieve their synchronization and synergy with the other tools that are going to be used.

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Substitution programs will not ignore the legal obligation to eradicate illicit crops and the criminal nature of this practice and, even less, prevent the fulfillment of the constitutional mission of the Military Forces and the National Police and the administration of justice. .

The eradication, spraying and substitution of illicit crops are insufficient if the appearance of new coca, poppy and marijuana crops is not prevented. This implies a comprehensive policy that responds to the mobility of crops in the territory and the ability of drug traffickers to occupy new areas, many of them protected as indigenous reservations or natural parks.

Intervention in a specific area must be accompanied by measures that prevent the spread of these crops to other geographical areas, particularly those areas rich in water resources and biodiversity.

To prevent the replanting of coca, poppy and marijuana crops, efforts will be concentrated to achieve institutional control of the territory and the transition from illicit to legal economies. Only in this way will the eradication of these crops be sustainable. The special comprehensive intervention plans (PEII) in the ZEII zones will ensure that the activities of eradication, spraying and substitution of illicit crops are articulated with the actions and programs that prevent and discourage new crops, as well as the protection of the water, biodiversity and the environment.

6.2.4.4. Eliminate the corridors of the illicit economies and strengthen interdiction.

The new high value target for the Military Forces and the National Police will be the chemical substances used for the processing of the coca leaf and the production of cocaine. There will be incentives to give results in this matter and specific action plans to prevent the access of such substances to production areas.

The seizure of inputs and chemical substances and the impediment to dispose of them, make coca production more expensive and affect it, reduce profits and hinder business expansion.

Interdiction capabilities will be strengthened in order to prevent illegal substances from leaving Colombia. In the case of maritime interdiction, work models will be adopted between the National Navy, the Judicial Police and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation to improve judicialization processes.

Additionally, cooperation agreements will be sought with border countries to establish mechanisms that allow the extension of said capabilities against the routes used by drug traffickers outside the national territory. The use of drone technology and the exchange of information with border countries and allies, as well as the coordination of area military control operations with neighboring Military Forces will enhance control over border rivers.

It is essential to deny in general the use of rivers as corridors for the mobility of supplies and drug trafficking, the entry of arms and explosives into the country, trafficking of migrants, minerals, fauna and flora, which requires strengthening the capacities of the National Army, mainly the Marine Corps. The distribution of the budget of said force should reflect said priority.

The Ministry of National Defense must update the directive referring to security in

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highways, which assigns specific sections to the Military Forces and the National Police, emphasizing the control of the transport of yellow machinery, especially on access roads to areas where the illegal extraction of minerals is carried out. Also to the interception of coca paste, cocaine hydrochloride and chemical inputs in roads that lead to illicit crops and drug production spaces.

Said directive must identify these pathways, establish responsibilities, define mechanisms for transparency, accountability and evaluation of the impact of this control on these illegal businesses.

International cooperation to control borders is essential to deny drug trafficking routes. It is necessary to reactivate the binational border security plans, as indicated above, against transnational crime, improve interoperability, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral strategies.

To increase interdiction capabilities, technology will be used, such as scanners on highways, trunk routes, ports, airports, and border posts, with monitoring from a national control center.

6.2.4.5. Dismantling of illicit infrastructure and control of yellow machinery.

It is about raising the cost of drug production and affecting its speed. The destruction of the illicit productive infrastructure will be a priority of the Military Forces and the National Police, in accordance with the current legal system. Drug collection centers, before they are trafficked abroad, will be the primary objective, since their detection and seizure cause the greatest damage to drug trafficking organizations. A rewards program will be created for information leading to the detection of collection centers.

The qualified human resources needed to process cocaine hydrochloride and the buyers of the coca paste will be the central objective of the intelligence agencies and the judicial police, with a view to their capture, prosecution and conviction. The risk of engaging in such criminal activities should be raised.

The attack on the infrastructure will also extend, as already indicated, to control measures for the acquisition, transport and use of yellow machinery for illegal extraction of minerals and machinery used in criminal activities. The measures must cover controls on its sale and distribution.

Participation in the detection, seizure or destruction of this machinery will be taken into account as a result of the Military Forces and the National Police, within the scope of their powers, as well as reward programs will be adopted for that purpose.

6.2.4.6. River control.

River control is a central objective of the Policy. Interrupting the use of waterways requires strengthening the capacity of the National Navy, particularly the Marine Corps, and coordination with the National Army, the Air Force, and the National Police. The large number of rivers connected to coca paste and cocaine hydrochloride production areas, border strips or collection centers, force the State to develop a control program that denies their use to drug trafficking organizations, to the time that prevents them from being destroyed by the illegal extraction of minerals or the chemical inputs used for such illegal activities.

In that order, the development and projection of capabilities of the Armed Forces will be strengthened. Military in general and, in particular, the fluvial capabilities of the National Navy, so that it can exercise better and greater control over the main fluvial lines of communication, the country's borders and those that are considered of strategic interest for the

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Nation, as well as at the mouths of the main rivers to the sea. All this will make it possible to counter current and potential transnational threats, the territorial claims of other States and contribute to the integral development of these territorial, fluvial and coastal regions.

6.2.4.7. Dismantle the economic and financial networks of the illegal business.

The center of gravity of drug trafficking and the illegal extraction of minerals is finance. All State institutions and, for the purposes of specific issues, intelligence and criminal investigation agencies, will direct their efforts to hit financial networks and the value chain of these illegal activities. Destroying the finances of criminal organizations has a direct impact on the influence they exert on the population and drastically affects their claims to control the territory.

Extradition, asset forfeiture will be strengthened, and the assets and resources of drug traffickers and their front men will be pursued with great intensity, while money laundering networks will be detected and dismantled through international cooperation mechanisms. In the same way, it will proceed against the assets and those who are related to the activities of illegal extraction of minerals. Resources that blend in with legal activities will have priority attention and coordinating bodies will be created for intelligence agencies, judicial police agencies and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

Counterintelligence will seek to detect institutional vulnerabilities that exist and public servants that are part of or have a relationship with such criminal activities.
Effectively attacking illegal income is the main effort to develop.

6.2.4.8. Articulate the institutional offer to transform the territory.

Replacing the illicit economy with a legal one requires not only the dismantling of the former, but also the creation of conditions that allow the emergence of legal markets and sustainable productive activities. For that, it is necessary to articulate the institutional offer of the State in such a way that it obeys a planning and sequence in the execution that, in effect, propitiates the conditions for economic and social development.

Productive projects associated with substitution, like others that are arranged in front of the communities where illegal mineral extraction activities take place, should be considered within the framework of the regional development strategy. Investment in isolated productive projects is a waste of resources, a source of community frustration and an incentive to return to illegal activity. The unified action and the different instruments already described in this document contribute to the objective of transformation and institutional control of the territory, an essential requirement to ensure the permanent elimination of these illegal activities.

6.2.4.9. Comprehensive Environmental Protection Force.

The Military Forces and the National Police will continue to work in coordination with intelligence agencies, the Prosecutor's Office
General of the Nation and the environmental authorities, in order to create a Force of

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Comprehensive Environmental Protection, to protect water resources, biodiversity and the environment from internal and external threats. This will be a unit that will collect available capabilities and develop new ones, in order to prevent illicit economies from continuing to destroy those strategic assets of the nation.

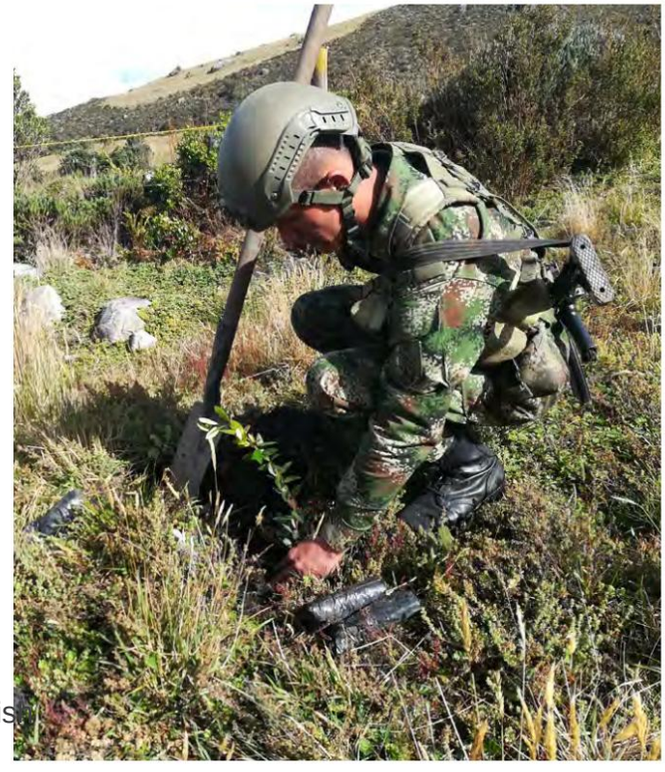
6.2.4.10. Transparency and prevention of State capture.

Shielding state institutions and the Military Forces and National Police against the corrupting power of illegal economic activities is essential to achieve the objective. Counterintelligence will be strengthened in the areas most affected by illegal economies, new civil control mechanisms will be established and the use of the polygraph will be used with respect to members of the Military Forces and the National Police, in accordance with the legal system. in force, in those regions where said economies constitute a greater threat to the integrity of public servants. The Ministry of National Defense must guarantee and verify such measures.

6.2.5. Intelligence, counterintelligence and criminal investigation

It is urgent to strengthen the capacity of the State to effectively investigate, prosecute and punis go to the offender. Intelligence, counterintelligence, and investigation capabilities are critical to face not only traditional threats, but also new ones, such as those present in the digital environment, that affect national security and that of citizens. Specifically, terrorist support networks or similar structures linked to Organized Armed Groups can be efficiently dismantled with the joint work of intelligence agencies and judicial police. For this purpose, the Policy intends to give priority to both resources and strengthen the relationship with the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, a cardinal institution in the design and execution of the strategy against organized crime.

Work will be done to improve and refine the articulation of intelligence and counterintelligence processes from the formulation of requirements, the collection of information, its processing, the analysis and transmission of information for decision makers at the strategic levels of the State. do, as well as criminal investigation. To this end, the following strategic initiatives will be undertaken:



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6.2.5.1. National Intelligence Strategy.

In order to establish a 10-year horizon for the activities carried out by intelligence and counterintelligence agencies, for the first time, the National Security Council will adopt the National Intelligence Strategy. Said document constitutes a general action guide in which the intelligence priorities and requirements are framed, as well as the necessary resources and the plans to strengthen the agencies and the intelligence community. It is at the same time an instrument to modernize and integrate the efforts and capacities of the organizations that comprise it.

The Strategy will be aligned with the National Security Strategy issued by the same instance, the National Development Plan and this Defense and Security Policy. In its preparation, in addition to intelligence agencies, the contribution of the different State entities and interaction with academia and national and international think tanks will be available.

6.2.5.2. Strengthen the JIC Joint Intelligence Board.

The Joint Intelligence Board must hold permanent meetings and be an effective mechanism for coordination, the exchange of information, estimates and analysis, as well as guaranteeing the shared work of the organizations that carry out intelligence and counterintelligence activities, under the guidance of of the National Security Council. Specifically, the following measures will be adopted:

a) The JIC will establish quarterly plans that develop the National Intelligence Plan and respond to additional requirements made within the framework of Law 1621 of 2013.

b) On a quarterly basis, the intelligence community will deliver to the National Security Council, through the National Security Council, a report on compliance with its functions and on the execution of the National Intelligence Plan.

c) A work plan will be established to share capacities and good practices among the agencies of the intelligence community, in order to optimize the re
courses.

d) Its main mission will be to contribute to the definitive dismantling of the Organized Armed Groups and Organized Crime Groups, as well as the illicit economies that are associated with them.

e) The JIC will emphasize efforts to understand and deal with manifest or potential external threats that affect national interests.

f) Articulate intelligence agencies in real time in security circumstances that warrant it.

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6.2.5.3. Innovation, strategic intelligence, prospective and artificial intelligence.

The intelligence community will evolve toward a doctrine and methods that emphasize forward-looking security intelligence, in order to develop preventive, predictive, and proactive intelligence capabilities.
The response to criminal phenomena or latent, imminent or ongoing threats is very important, but insufficient in today's world. Prospective intelligence is needed to evaluate and identify scenarios and characterize risks and threats, point out causes, consequences and alternative courses of action that prevent or prevent them from materializing.

Work will be done to move from an emphasis on the short term and a main effort aimed at the tactical level, to the possibility of interfering with possible courses of action that threaten national interests, national security and defense, the democratic regime and human rights. human rights that are glimpsed in the medium and long term, based on the configuration of possible scenarios and in order to demonstrate alternative courses of action and decisions that must be made in the present. From the point of view of National Security, said prospective intelligence is a necessary resource not only for National Defense, but also for the design of Foreign Policy or Economic Policy, the decisions of the National Security Council or the preparation of the National Development Plan. .

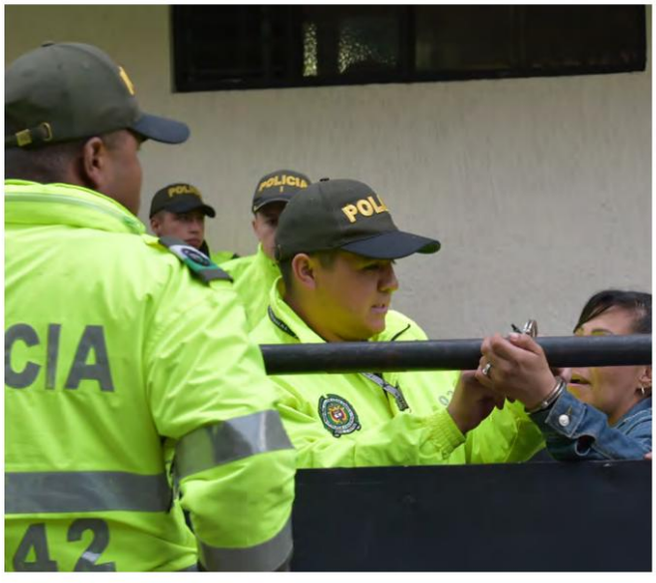
The intelligence community will take a leap in the use of new advances in science and technology to fulfill its constitutional mission, within the framework of strict respect for human rights established by Law 1,621 of 2,013. The Joint Intelligence Board will develop a plan that strengthens the use of artificial intelligence tools and the use of data analytics to streamline the processing of large amounts of information and the approach of strategic assessments for decision makers.

decision. The National Intelligence Strategy and the annual intelligence plans will emphasize the development of artificial intelligence capabilities in the organizations that are part of that community.

Additionally, it will seek to contribute to improving the intelligence process in the collection, data mining, treatment, analysis, availability and dissemination of large volumes of information on internal and external threats that affect Defense and National Security, to through the consolidation of technological tools.

6.2.5.4. Intelligence and counterintelligence for citizen security.

Priority will be given to strengthening the specialized intelligence capabilities of the National Police to contribute to the identification, reduction and prevention of threats and crimes that affect security and coexistence, as well as the comprehensive analysis of citizen security. Police intelligence, with a local perspective, will seek to prevent and dismantle networks and gangs that in some cases are linked to transnational crime, as well as emphasize the protection of the rights to life, liberty, and private property.



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Specifically, for citizen security, the number of intelligence police officers should be increased and technical means improved. The Directorate of the National Police will submit to the Ministry of National Defense on a quarterly basis the progress of the Intelligence Strengthening Plan for Citizen Security and, annually, this Ministry will deliver a report to the President of the Republic on the same matter, in the framework of the National Security Council.

Counterintelligence should be strengthened to prevent the infiltration of criminal interests in the Police and preserve good service and citizen trust in the institution.

6.2.5.5. Geointelligence.

A Geospatial Information Coordination and Integration Center will be created to meet the requirements at the strategic, operational and tactical level in cartography, at different scales, aerial photography and satellite images for the fulfillment of its constitutional mission. Said instance must guarantee the optimization of existing resources, as well as project and develop those that are required, guaranteeing the shared use of both the Military Forces, the National Police, other intelligence agencies, security and civil authorities. The center will be under the direction of the Ministry of National Defense.

6.2.5.6. Intelligence and Counterintelligence for National Security and Defense.

Specialized strategic and military intelligence capabilities for National Security will be strengthened in order to anticipate and prevent internal and external threats that may affect national interests.
To this end, both the human talent and the technical resources of the strategic and military intelligence agencies will be strengthened.

thus achieving the widest coverage in the terrestrial, maritime, fluvial, air and cyberspace domains, as well as the protection of national interests, the integration and articulation of strategic, operational and tactical intelligence.

Counterintelligence activity will be strengthened, especially, to protect state institutions and the Military Forces themselves and the National Police from interference by foreign interests that may constitute a risk or threat to the country, as well as to prevent , identify and dismantle the influence coming from illicit networks. Counterintelligence will be particularly important in those areas where illicit economies have the greatest impact and will be a fundamental component in the fight against drug trafficking and transnational crime.

6.2.5.7. Multiply criminal investigation capabilities.

The Policy gives the greatest importance to the strengthening of judicial investigation, criminal logic, and the administration of criminal information. These are considered decisive elements against the configuration of threats to internal security.

It is neuralgic to articulate intelligence and criminal investigation, as well as to provide this activity with the necessary resources to fully fulfill its constitutional mission. The Ministry of National Defense will define a plan to multiply the capacities of the judicial police and criminal investigation for four years, which will include at least the following lines:

a) Substantial increase in the number of judicial police agents and qualitative improvement of their investigative capacities, in particular, training programs for agents, incentives, and professionalization.

b) Creation of a permanent coordination instance of the Intelligence Board

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Jointly with the Attorney General of the Nation, with the purpose of contributing with guiding criteria, in compliance with the parameters indicated by constitutional jurisprudence, to support the investigation and prosecution of criminal phenomena that constitute the main factors of instability and security threat. The aim is to foster inter-institutional articulation, coordination and cooperation with the purpose of integrating efforts and capacities in the fight against organized crime.

c) Articulation of intelligence agencies and judicial police to dismantle the network structures linked to the Organized Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups.

d) Strengthening of technological and logistical capacities, especially of technical means that positively impact the improvement of judicial investigation.

6.2.5.8. Institutionality to remove assets from criminality.
Coordination Center against the Finance of Transnational Crime and Terrorism Organizations

The strengthening of the institutions and legal mechanisms necessary for the disruption of illicit businesses is a priority of this Policy and entails the joint work of various state entities in order to find, extinguish ownership and monetize more quickly and effectively. illicit assets and resources to criminal organizations.

In the area in which the defense sector participates, a Coordination Center for criminal intelligence and investigation resources against illicit finances will be created, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against this scourge. It will be a permanent instance, with the objective of prosecuting and dismantling networks of money and goods of illicit origin or uses two in illegal activities, money laundering and terrorist financing, through joint work between the Military Forces and coordination with the National Police, the organizations that carry out intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation and the authorities judicial and administrative, in accordance with their powers.

6.2.5.9. Training and incentives for the intelligence career

The number of agents will be increased in all intelligence agencies and incentives will be defined for their continuity and professionalization within the framework of the intelligence career.

This implies, among other things, standardizing the bonus regime among all intelligence agencies as part of the incentives, at the same time creating a program that allows for the training of human resources in the best universities in the world and in high-level centers. in the field of intelligence and security.

6.2.5.10. International cooperation in intelligence

Traditional external threats and those that come from transnational crime and international terrorism impose on the State the need to strengthen cooperation in intelligence matters with others that have common interests and threats and, in particular, with countries allies.

Such cooperation must be achieved through the exchange of information, the strengthening of capacities, access to new technologies and intelligence means, as well as the qualification of human resources and institutional strengthening.

It will be a priority to strengthen this cooperation and deepen it in the different areas established in the National Intelligence Plan, in accordance with the National Intelligence Strategy, under the coordination of the Joint Intelligence Board.

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6.2.6. Institutional strengthening, efficiency and well-being

The execution of the Defense and Security Policy requires high levels of efficiency, effectiveness, austerity, transparency, alignment, control and synergy in the sector. To achieve this, civil institutions will be strengthened and modernized, while the transformation processes of the Military Forces and the National Police will be promoted.

To this end, the following strategic initiatives will be undertaken:

6.2.6.1. Strengthen the Ministry of National Defense

The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for designing and executing the Defense and Security Policy, which implies the alignment of the Military Forces, the National Police and the institutions attached and linked to the sector, in the achievement of the objectives set and the coordination with other government areas. This task requires improving technical capabilities and new control, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms. In compliance with such functions, the Ministry must establish instances and technical mechanisms that guarantee that the government direction is complied with and that the Military Forces and the National Police carry out their function within the strict framework of the Sectoral Policy and the constitutional order. For this, work will be done in the following areas:

- Raise the technical level of skills of civilian personnel working in the defense sector and strengthen the technical and management capacity of the vice ministries and directorates of the Ministry of National Defense.
- Guarantee administrative coherence and avoid functional duplication between the Ministry of National Defense and the Military Forces and the National Police, in the field of legal powers that corresponds to each one.
- Establish comprehensive evaluation mechanisms of the Military Forces and the National Police that go beyond operational results.
- Guarantee the transparency and technical nature of statistical information and that which is relevant for the design and evaluation of public policies.
- Create and strengthen their own information systems to follow up on the implementation of the Policy and on security advances in the territories.
- Create an inter-institutional commission to monitor the planning and execution of the budget of the Ministry, the Military Forces, the National Police and affiliated and related entities.
- Establish mechanisms so that, exclusively through the Ministry of National Defence, as head of the sector, the Military Forces and the National Police articulate within the scope of their competence with other government instances and branches of public power.
- Prepare and implement the technology management policy and model to transform the Ministry of National Defense into an interconnected, safe and efficient digital organization.
- Move towards the creation of a single instance of purchases for all the Forces and the National Police, in accordance with standards-

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international transparency standards.

• Strengthen the national maritime authority.

6.2.6.2. Articulate and promote existing transformation processes in the Military Forces and the National Police.

The Military Forces and the National Police are carrying out independent and parallel transformation processes, which seek to optimize their capabilities, their administrative processes and achieve increasingly efficient management. To strengthen such processes and generate synergies in the sector, the Ministry of National Defense will develop and implement a road map to articulate them, prioritizing the strengthening of differential, joint and coordinated capacities, as well as the institutional strengthening of the sector head. In terms of management, it will identify areas in which to seek to improve processes, specialize personnel, strengthen information systems and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, generating efficiencies in the execution of sector resources.

Additionally, the strengthening of the General Command of the Military Forces will be a priority, as an advisory body to the Ministry of National Defense and responsible for integrating the strategies and capabilities of each of the Military Forces, under the concept of ensembles and efficiency. To this end, the strategic management processes, technical capacity, information systems and the management and administration of human talent, among other aspects, will be strengthened . This must allow the optimal articulation of the Military Forces, that said instance fulfills its legal obligations and contributes to carrying out the objectives defined by the sectorial Policy.

6.2.6.3. Advance in the Model of Planning and Development of the Capacities of the Military Forces and the National Police.

Work will be done on the projection and development of the force structure in the medium and long term in accordance with the strategic vision of the Defense and Security Policy, the military and police strategy, the fiscal framework and the definition of roles and missions between the Military Forces and the National Police, under criteria of ensembles, coordination, complementarity, efficiency and elimination of possible duplication.

Also, methodologies will be implemented for the measurement, estimation and monitoring of the differential and complementary capacities of the Military Forces and the National Police and for the training of administrative and logistic personnel in said planning model.
The development of capabilities and the acquisition of new elements by each of the Military Forces and the National Police must be framed within the military and police strategy, requirements that correspond to the Ministry of National Defense to guarantee in order to ensure the spending efficiency.

In order to make substantial progress in this effort, it will be necessary to give priority to the review of the roles and missions of the Military Forces and the National Police, prioritizing critical areas, the achievement of the objectives of this Policy and the implementation of the Strategy of National security . It will be essential to focus

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this exercise in the national interests of the country, the reduction of crime rates, as well as the strengthening of national defense.

6.2.6.4. Information, transparency and accountability.

Information is one of the most important tools for running an organization, supporting the decision-making process, evaluating results, and managing change. However, due to the size of the sector and compliance with information security levels, much of it rests independently in the Military Forces, the Police or the Ministry. One of the main objectives will be to strengthen the integration of operational information systems and those related to the management of the Ministry, the Military Forces, the National Police, attached and related entities, in order to consolidate the information required for the improvement of the sector and compliance with the objectives of the Policy.

On the other hand, in order to continue strengthening systemic actions that prevent, control and penalize bad practices that prevent the normal functioning of the sector, it is essential to continue working on the implementation of strategies regarding integrity and access to information, as security measures. self-control, as well as the strengthening of internal control and inspection practices and severe sanctions. Additionally, the sector will continue to implement integrity and transparency measures in accordance with the international standards of the OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

6.2.6.5. Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.

For an adequate and timely execution of this Policy, the National Ministry of Defense

The nal will evaluate the current monitoring and evaluation systems with the purpose of implementing a new integrated system that ensures an adequate, efficient and timely development of the strategic objectives and lines of effort, for the fulfillment of the sectorial and national objectives, in in terms of mission and administrative management.

For this, it will be essential to create new indicators that measure the joint work between the Military Forces, coordinated with the National Police and inter-institutional with the other State institutions. Also new indicators that, in addition to measuring national crime or crime reduction rates, allow the evaluation of threat reduction results in a territorial and differential manner, as well as checking that the achievement of these goals does not generate the transfer, expansion or the growth of threats to other

zones.

In the same way, indicators will be available to record comprehensive progress against crime and illegal armed threats that go beyond statistical records and allow the evaluation of the structural impact on such phenomena.

6.2.6.6. Innovate in linkage systems for members of the Military Forces and the Police.

The scarcity of state resources to continue expanding and maintaining the current footing of force requires adopting new models of linking professional soldiers and police. With respect to professional soldiers, whose essential characteristic is their combat capacity, formulas will be studied so that in the future they can start hiring processes for fixed-term personnel of 10 years and contracting modalities different from the current one, whose horizon is 20 years old.

In relation to the increase in the force foot of the National Police, work will be done on the design of formulas that will allow, also in the future, the linking of new agents to

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through the financing of territorial entities, preserving the national character of the Police.

Finally, developing the principle of complementarity of private security with the National Police, under strict state regulation and surveillance, will contribute to expanding the capacity to prevent and guarantee citizen security.

6.2.6.7. Efficiency and rationalization of spending.

Fiscal difficulties require a review of the efficiency with which the budget is planned and executed. It is essential to carry out a rigorous review of said process to look for opportunities for austerity and improvement of efficiency, in order to use, in the best possible way, scarce resources in a sector whose budgetary flexibility is very limited. For this, the Ministry of Defense, with the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and with the Presidency of the Republic, will establish an inter-institutional commission to strengthen the use of resources and guarantee the financial sustainability of the sector.

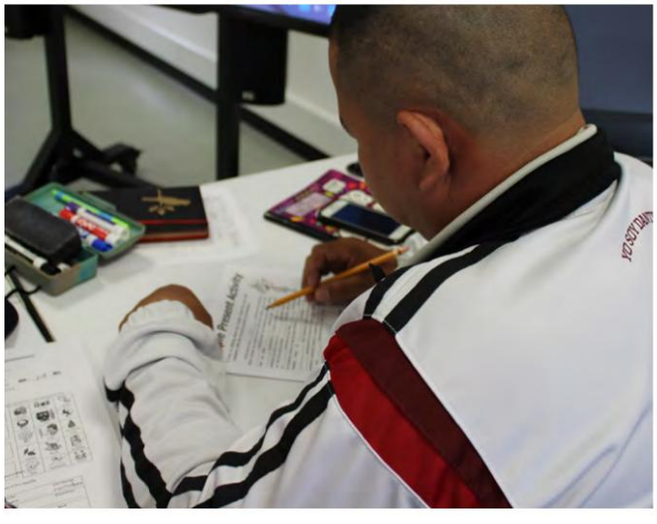
The full operation of the Logistics Information System of the Defense Sector SILOG must be ensured, headed by the Ministry of National Defense, in order to manage the supply and distribution chain, from the acquisition of goods and services, to final disposal. This should enable effective control of the assigned budgetary resources and support planning and decision-making.

In order to guarantee the operation of the SILOG System, the Military Forces and the National Police will assign the required personnel in profile and competencies to carry out the data registration, in a timely and quality manner. This should allow real-time management of logistics and financial information, facilitating, in turn, knowing the levels of enlistment and control of equipment and materials, as well as reflecting the execution of resources and their impact on the sustainability and efficiency of spending.

6.2.6.8. Strengthen the competitiveness of the business sector, as well as science, technology and innovation.

The Social and Business Group of the Defense Sector - GESED - is a strategic reserve and an opportunity. Under this framework, the following lines of work will be developed:

- Establish a Corporate Governance for the companies and entities that are part of the GESED in order to improve competitiveness and enhance the capabilities of the Defense and Security Sector.
- Develop the industrial and commercial capacities of the GSED entities, through the strengthening of science, technology and innovation, the transfer of knowledge and cooperation between the entities of the Group, in order to position themselves in the natural market. of the Military Forces and the National Police and in the Defense Sector, and venture into new ones, under more competitive conditions.
- Advance strategic alliances with the private, national and international sector, seeking to achieve the consolidation of the sector in the security and defense market.



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- In the field of science, technology and innovation, it will seek to promote and strengthen the scientific-technological capacities of the sector with the implementation of strategic programs, the management of activities, the strengthening of intellectual property and the consolidation of the Industrial and Social Cooperation Policy *(Offset),* through legal instruments that promote the transfer of technology and knowledge, in addition to seeking to optimize the cost system.

- In the same way, it is necessary to modernize the acquisition, development and innovation, management and logistics processes, for which policies and guidelines will be developed and implemented to develop capacities in supply, maintenance and infrastructure, which allow Strengthen joint and coordinated logistics to sustain operations and the sustainability of spending.

- Examine growth opportunities with models in which the private sector, national and international, participates, in specific areas where investment is considered necessary to be competitive and expand in the market.

6.2.6.9. Towards the total professionalization of the Military Forces and the National Police.

In order to advance in the professionalization of the Military Forces, that is, in the transition from regular soldiers to professional soldiers, technical studies will be carried out and a roadmap will be built and implemented to have a 100 percent Military Forces in 10 years. (100%) professionals.

In order to improve the quality of the education, training and training programs, a review of their thematic contents will be carried out in accordance with the constitutional and legal guidelines and the sectoral Policy. Likewise, work will be done on training programs for officials in the sector in military, police and public management and administration matters.

6.2.6.10. Justice and welfare of the members of the Military Forces and the National Police.

Improving the well-being conditions of the members of the Military Forces and the National Police is a priority objective of this Policy, as is responding to the serious difficulties faced by health care or the demands for improvement in terms of access to housing or education.

Regarding the health subsystems of the Military Forces and the National Police, the current state of operation and satisfaction with the service will be reviewed, as well as the lines of action that are being worked on on such issues. In any case, a comprehensive care model must be guaranteed, centered on the individual, the promotion and maintenance of health and financial sustainability, the improvement of installed capacity and human talent.

In the same way, policies will be adopted that strengthen the transparency and efficiency of spending. Control over the pres-

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provision of health services of the Military Forces and the National Police with reinforced inspection and surveillance by the Superintendent of Health and with the creation of monitoring and control mechanisms by the Ministry of National Defense.

Additionally, work will be done on the design of a sustainability model for the pension liabilities of the Military Forces and the National Police.

Access to education and housing will be reviewed in order to optimize existing resources and articulate the defense sector to the programs carried out by the National Government through the Ministries of Education and Housing.

The career statutes of the members of the Military Forces and the National Police will be updated. It will seek to guarantee legal security to soldiers and police officers for the fulfillment of their function and a high-level commission will be created to formulate recommendations aimed at strengthening Military Criminal Justice.

Veterans of the fight against terrorism will have special treatment as a demonstration of recognition and gratitude from Colombian society for their sacrifice and commitment to the country. The Ministry of National Defense will process a law of benefits for veterans and will ensure that there is always legal certainty for the actions of members of the Military Forces and the National Police.

In relation to justice, the Security Policy considers it a priority to guarantee the validity of the rights to due process of the members of the Military Forces and the National Police who attend the Special Jurisdiction for Peace-JEP, as well as that the principle of the presumption of innocence is respected. In the same way, within the framework of its powers, the Ministry of National Defense will develop a program that ensures that the processes of construction of historical memory and truth also incorporate the perspective of the Military Forces and the National Police.

As a contribution to non-repetition, the historical memory component will include the construction of monuments in public spaces, by military and police units, that commemorate the victimizing acts committed by criminal and subversive organizations against the civilian population and the members of the Military Forces and the National Police, as well as the elaboration of written and audiovisual reports on the crimes against humanity and war perpetrated by said devices.

Soldiers and police officers who are killed, injured, kidnapped, tortured or the object of any other violation of their rights and their families are considered, without any distinction, in light of this Policy, as victims and therefore deserve special attention. of the Defense sector to guarantee their rights to truth, justice and reparation.

Military Criminal Justice will be strengthened within the framework of its jurisdiction and constitutional jurisprudence and the inter-American system. This jurisdiction is a very important control and justice mechanism in the sector.

6.2.7. Strategic communication

Strategic communication is a transversal component for the achievement of the objectives and in the development of each of the lines of action defined in this Policy and is decisive for strengthening its execution, achieving military and police objectives, supporting the maintenance of citizen security and the transition towards an institutional control of the territory.

Strategic communication will be the constant through which the Government will guarantee permanent integration between local and regional needs, and decision-making in matters of security.

To this end, the following strategic initiatives will be undertaken:

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6.2.7.1. Communication for legality.

The strategic communication of the Defense and Security Policy will have a brand of pedagogical vocation aimed at endowing legitimacy to the actions of the Military Forces and the National Police and transmitting to the new generations that violence and crime are inadmissible as a method po lithic. The means of communication available to the Military Forces and the National Police are very important instruments in the construction of a culture of legality and democratic values.

6.2.7.2. A single message from the Government.

The National Government has a single message on security and defense. The messages that are issued from the different instances of the Ministry of National Defense, the Military Forces and the National Police will be articulated and will be consistent with the general communication strategy of the Government, this Policy and the guidelines established by the Republic President.

The defense sector is one and is headed by whoever is in charge of the Ministry of National Defense. The communications and messages must correspond to the guidelines indicated by the Ministry and these, in turn, to those established by the Presidency of the Republic. The different instances of the Military and Police Forces that issue messages must guarantee discipline in the use of communication.

6.2.7.3. Spokesmen.

The spokesperson for the sector is the person occupying the Ministry of National Defense.
Within the framework of the communication strategy and for matters of an operational nature, the Ministry of National Defense will define who in the Military Forces and the National Police may assume the spokesperson, in what matters and under what conditions.

6.2.7.4. Explain the actions in accordance with the Defense and Security Policy.

The Policy is the benchmark for the actions undertaken by the Military Forces and the National Police, and the framework for explaining the efforts that are carried out through military and police operations.
At all times, the communication will articulate the messages that are issued for the development of the Policy.

6.2.7.5. Direct communication with citizens.

The Military Forces and the National Police will implement collective communication mechanisms and optimize the use of social networks to develop information schemes that directly involve communities in managing their needs, interests, and expectations. Supported by the development of new technologies, they will have communication channels that allow interaction with citizens and with soldiers and police.

6.2.7.6. Transparent communication.

Officials from the security and defense sector will be fully committed to offering citizens, in an immediate and truthful manner, extensive and sufficient information that allows them to know the events in detail, identify the threats and risk levels in which they find themselves, and participate in the detection of false news and manipulation attempts by state or non-state threatening actors. Transparency in communication is the rule.

6.2.7.7. Communication for regional integration.

The media that have
Military Forces and the National Police must focus on the integration of the most

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far from the country and be an instrument that contributes to the institutional control of the territory.

6.2.7.8. All resources under a single communication and management strategy

The Military Forces and the National Police have stations throughout the country and other means of communication that constitute a strategic resource that must coincide with the execution of the Policy of the sector and useful for the achievement of the objectives that are set. established in the National Development Plan.

The Ministry of National Defense will guarantee the articulation, control, management and evaluation of these means, with the participation of the communication offices of the Military Forces and the Police. Said instance will produce monthly reports to the Ministry of National Defense and the President of the Republic.

6.2.7.9. Communication with indigenous peoples nas.

The Ministry of National Defense will define and execute a communication strategy towards the indigenous peoples in their language and for its execution it will articulate all the communication media of the Military Forces and the National Police. The same will be done, especially with the Raizal, Afro-descendant communities.

6.2.7.10. Austerity

The advertising budgets will be the minimum and strictly necessary, in accordance with the purpose of efficiency of spending by the National Government. Advertising in the defense sector will be regulated by the Ministry of National Defense to ensure the principles of austerity and transparency.

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