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Establish and direct the registration, classification and distribution policy of the human potential destined to the reserve of the assigned forces.

Participate and promote the implementation of policies and agreements in the field of defense and regional security.

Participate in International Peace Missions called by the United Nations or other international organizations.

Promote and disseminate respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

Promote, develop and contribute to academic and scientific-technological research, on related topics and of interest to National Security and Defense.

3. Structure

to. High direction

Minister of Defense

The Minister of Defense is the highest authority of the ministry and holder of the specifications of the sector. It establishes the objectives, formulates, directs and executes the ministry's policy, in accordance with the constitutional and legal provisions, the National Defense Policy and government plans. It exercises the supervision and control of the Armed Forces, of the Bodies of the Ministry and of the Decentralized Public Bodies and Companies of the Sector. Coordinates the corresponding actions with the other ministries and agencies of the public administration.

Vice Minister of Logistics and Personnel Affairs (VALP)

He is in charge of guiding, executing, supervising and evaluating, on behalf of and in coordination with the minister; the sectoral policy on logistics and personnel.

Vice Minister of Administrative and Economic Affairs (VAAE)

He is in charge of guiding, executing, supervising and evaluating, on behalf of and in coordination with the minister; the application of the sectoral policy in economic matters and budget execution.

General secretary

He is in charge of assisting senior management in administrative, social communication, public relations and documentary organization aspects. Coordinates and supervises the work and administrative progress of all the bodies of the Ministry.

b. Advisory Bodies

Higher Defense Council

It is the highest advisory body, in charge of formulating recommendations on matters related to the activities of the sector and the National Defense Policy. It is convened and chaired by the Minister of Defense.

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It is formed by:

Defense Minister, who chairs it.

Vice Minister of Administrative and Economic Affairs.

Vice Minister of Logistics and Personnel Affairs.

Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

General Director of Policy and Strategy.

Commanding General of the Army.

General Commander of the Navy.

General Commander of the Air Force.

Secretary General of the Ministry, who will act as Secretary of the Council.

Advisory Commission

It is the body in charge of issuing an opinion, at the request of the Minister, on the matters that are submitted to it for consideration. It is made up of civil and military professionals and specialists of recognized capacity and experience in National Defense appointed by the Minister of Defense.

c. Control Bodies

General Inspectorate

In accordance with the Law of the Ministry of Defense, the Organic Law of the National Control System and other relevant regulations; It is the body in charge of exercising the control function in the military, administrative, functional, operational and disciplinary aspects of the Defense Sector.

It maintains functional relations with the General Inspectorates of the Armed Forces and with the control bodies of decentralized public bodies and companies in the sector.

Institutional Control Body

In accordance with the Organic Law of the National Control System and the Comptroller General of the Republic, is the body responsible for the control of the activities of administrative, economic and financial management of the resources and

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assets of the Defense Sector.

The Head of the General Office of Internal Audit is appointed by the Comptroller General of the Republic, on whom he depends functionally and administratively.

d. **advisory bodies**

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee of the Ministerial office is responsible for specialized counseling in the fields of defense and development, on aspects related to the study, planning and execution of the National Defense Policy, with the activities of the Defense Sector, decentralized public bodies and companies in the sector in addition to those entrusted by the Minister of Defense.

Legal Advice Office

It is the body in charge of advising on matters of a legal technical nature and ruling on the legal aspects of the ministry's activities; answer queries on administrative matters that are formulated by the Bodies, Decentralized Public Organizations and Companies of the Sector.

intelligence office

In charge of consolidating and using the intelligence produced by the Armed Forces and other organizations. Advises Senior Management on matters related to intelligence activities.

and. **Support bodies**

Office of National and International Relations

In charge of assisting Senior Management in the planning and execution of activities aimed at strengthening, promoting and maintaining active relations of the Ministry with the different sectors of national life, its peers from other States and international entities linked to the activity of the Sector. Defending.

Communications and Press Office

In charge of promoting and disseminating, through the social media, the institutional activity of the Defense Sector and the National Defense Policy. Promotes that the programs and activities carried out by the Defense Sector are known to the community.

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public attorney

It is in charge of the judicial defense of the interests and rights of the State in matters inherent to the activity of the Defense Sector and the National Defense Policy. It is governed by the Laws of the Ministry of Defense and the Representation and Defense of the State in Trial.

F. Line Bodies

General Directorate of Policy and Strategy (DIGEPE)

It is in charge of articulating and directing the activities of the integral strategic planning of the National Defense and organizational sector.
It regulates, coordinates, guides, evaluates and supervises the planning, budgeting, public investment, organization, programming and rationalization systems of the Defense Sector.

Formulates and disseminates the National Security and Defense Doctrine; guides, coordinates and supervises in the fields of development; the activities of the National Defense Offices (ODENA) of public entities.

It proposes National Defense Policy initiatives in the international arena and manages the implementation of international agreements on Defense and Regional Security issues.

The Center for Advanced National Studies (CAEN) is an organic component of DIGEPE. It is in charge of teaching and disseminating the concepts, themes and methodology of the National Defense Policy. Their work is of an academic and scientific research nature.

Calls for the participation of sectors of the State and civil society .

Joint Command of the Armed Forces (CCFFAA)

It executes military operations within the framework of the National Defense Policy, guaranteeing the interoperability and actions of the Armed Forces. Its activity is governed by the Political Constitution, the Law of the Ministry of Defense and current regulatory provisions.

g. Execution Bodies

Peruvian Army (EP)

Its function is the preparation, organization, maintenance and equipment of the land component of the Armed Forces. Participates in the execution of the National Defense Policy. It contributes to permanently guaranteeing the territorial integrity and maintenance of the country's sovereignty.

Peruvian Navy (MGP)

Its function is the preparation, organization, maintenance and equipment of the naval component of the Armed Forces. Participates in the execution of the National Defense Policy and in the defense of heritage

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maritime, fluvial and lacustrine of the country. It contributes to permanently guaranteeing the territorial integrity and maintenance of the country's sovereignty.

Peruvian Air Force (FAP)

Its function is the preparation, organization, maintenance and equipment of the air component of the Armed Forces. It participates in the execution of the National Defense Policy, developing its activities in accordance with the requirements in aerospace matters. It contributes to permanently guaranteeing territorial integrity and the maintenance of national sovereignty.

h. Decentralized Public Organizations

They are institutions of internal public law, attached to the Ministry of Defense. Their function is the production of goods and/or provision of services in response to their specific function, framed and in accordance with the guidelines established in the State Policy for National Security and Defense, State policies related to development of the country and the Policy of the Defense Sector. Its activities are governed by State regulations, the Law of the Ministry of Defense, its regulations and internal regulations.

The Decentralized Public Bodies of the sector are:

- **National Geographic Institute (IGN)**

Its purpose is the preparation and updating of the official basic cartography of Peru, providing public and private entities with the cartography services they require for the purposes of development and national defense. It plans, regulates, directs, executes and controls the activities that the country requires for National Defense, referring to cartographic surveying, as well as the physical and social aspects inherent to cartographic geographic science.

- **National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI)**

Its purpose is to plan, organize, coordinate, regulate, direct and supervise meteorological, hydrological and related activities, through scientific research, studies and projects and the provision of services in matters within its competence.

- **National Aerophotographic Service (SAN)**

Its purpose is to obtain aerial photographic information, images and other spectral emissions through sensors installed on air or space platforms. It produces specialized cartography for national and foreign public and private entities. It plans, regulates, directs, executes and controls the remote sensing activities that the country requires for development and national defense.

- **Companies of the**

Sector The companies of the Defense Sector are state entities governed by the legal regime of private law. They are in charge of the production of goods and provision of services in accordance with their corporate purpose and function specialty. They enjoy technical and administrative autonomy. Its activity is governed by the regulations of the State's business activity, the Law of the Ministry of Defense and its specific regulations. They carry out their functions in observance of the constitutional principle of subsidiary participation of the State in business activity.

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The companies of the Sector are:

Industrial Service of the Navy SA (SIMA PERU SA)

Its corporate purpose is the promotion and development of the State naval industry. Its activity is limited to research, design, construction, repair and development of activities in the naval industry, as well as those linked to the metal-mechanic industry.

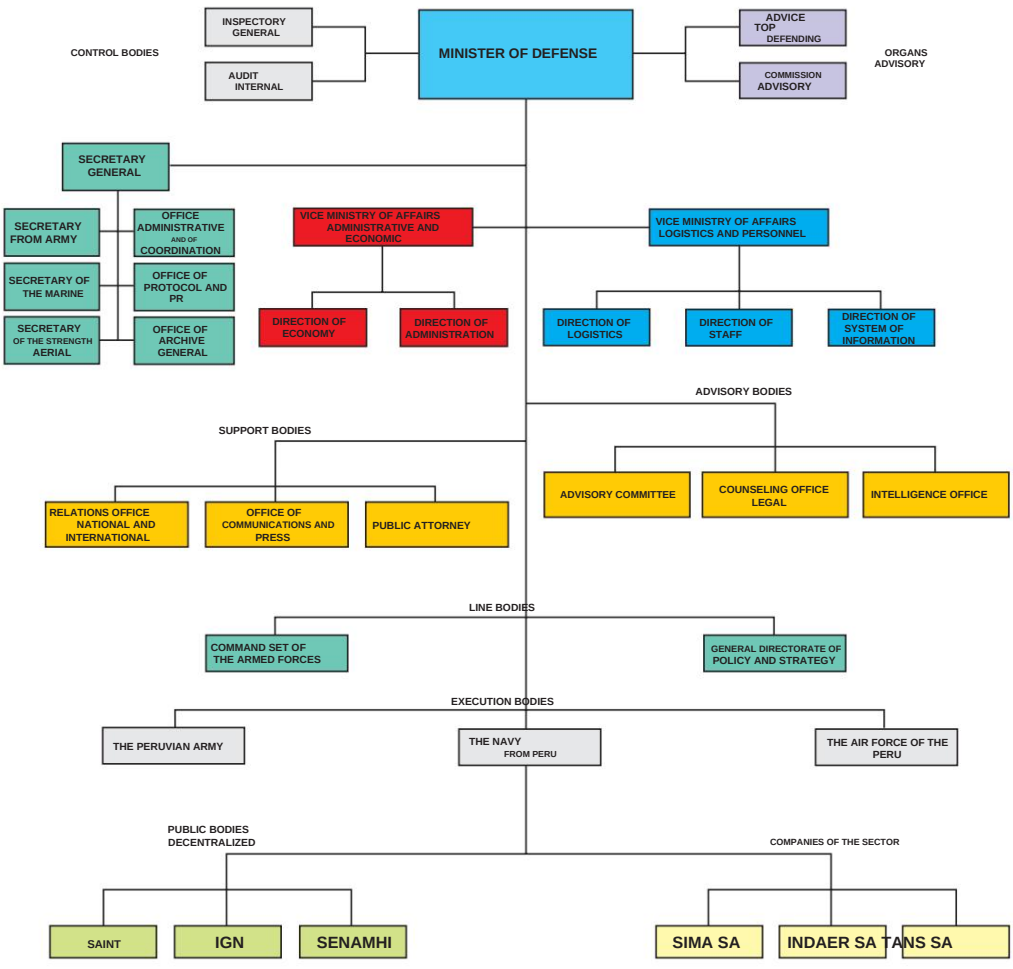
Aeronautical Industry of Peru SA (INDAER PERÚ SA)

Its corporate purpose is the promotion and development of the state aeronautical industry. Its activity is circumscribed to the provision of research, design, manufacturing, major maintenance and repair services for aeronautical material, as well as the development of activities related to the aerospace industry.

National Air Transport of Selva SA (TANS SA)

Its corporate purpose is the provision of air services intended to contribute to the integration of the Nation. Its activity is limited to the provision of air transport services for passengers and cargo at a national and international level.

MINDEF ORGANIZATION CHART



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Chapter VI

JOINT FORCES COMMAND
NAVIES

AND

ARMED FORCES

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Chapter VI

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

AND

ARMED FORCES

1. Joint Command of the Armed Forces (CCFFAA)

to. Historical evolution

Its origins date back to the 50s of the 20th century, when the General Staffs of the military institutions studied the experiences of the operational use of joint forces during World War II, highlighting the need for a joint organization. permanent in order to establish the unity of command in the permanent planning and conduct of operations with the national power, in any armed conflict.

Faced with this need, the war schools of the Armed Institutions and the then Center for Higher Military Studies (CAEM), presented a feasibility project to create a new organization, where the planning of National Defense would be carried out in peacetime. and war, involving the three military institutions in this task, designing their mission, organization and operation, with the aim of optimizing the use of human and material resources of the Armed Forces to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Armed Forces. Republic territory.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces was created with DS No. 002-GM/1 of 1957, which established: "The Joint Command of the Armed Forces, reports directly to the President of the Republic, is the highest level of planning and coordination of the operations of the Army Forces, the Navy and of the Air Force". Its first President was Division General Manuel Cossio Cossio.

The changes that occurred over the years, in the international, regional and national environments, related to national security and defense, have produced structural and organizational modifications in the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

Until 1992, the organic structure of the CCFFAA was made up of a Presidency, a Headquarters and six divisions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That year, due to the emergency situation in our country, its

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organic law, creating the Internal Front Command (COFI), in charge of the fight against subversion and drug trafficking; In this way, the Joint Command came to have two Sub-Headquarters, one for the Internal Front and another for the External Front.

At the same time, the work of "Civil Affairs and Human Rights" in charge of the institutions was unified, creating the seventh Division of the General Staff, to coordinate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Peru and related organizations.

In 2002, having strategically defeated the subversion, the deactivation of COFI was ordered, returning to the previous organizational structure.

b. Mission

Organize and execute the planning, coordination, preparation and conduct of joint operations at the highest level on the External Front and on the Internal Front. Likewise, coordinate actions for the participation of the Armed Forces in national development and civil defense, to guarantee independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

c. functions

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces fulfills the following functions:

Carry out, at the highest level, the planning, preparation, coordination and conduct of joint military operations and actions of the Armed Forces, expressed in plans and directives formulated according to threats, hypotheses of war, conflict and states of emergency.

Plan, coordinate and lead the participation of the Armed Institutions in the Peace Missions convened by the United Nations Organization. Provide training to participating personnel at the Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations.

Plan, coordinate and supervise the activities carried out by the Armed Institutions in the field of Civil Defense, aimed at preventing, minimizing or eliminating the damage caused by disasters and calamities that require their participation.

Plan, prepare, coordinate and establish the procedures related to the mobilization in the military field, whose execution will be in charge of the Armed Institutions.

Plan, prepare, coordinate and conduct joint and combined civic actions, in compliance with the National Defense Policy in the different areas of state work.

Plan, prepare, coordinate and lead the participation of the Armed Institutions in joint and combined actions aimed at

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to guarantee Regional Defense and Hemispheric Security.

Propose to the Minister of Defense the budgetary requirements of the Armed Institutions, for the execution of joint military operations and actions and for mobilization.

Propose to the Minister of Defense, in coordination with the Vice Minister of Logistics and Personnel Affairs, the plans and programs for joint development and modernization of the logistics and operational capacity of the Armed Forces, in accordance with the objectives of the National Defense Policy.

Provide strategic intelligence, to facilitate decision-making in the execution of the National Defense Policy.

Contribute to the formulation of the National Defense Policy.

Coordinate with the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, the planning of mobilization tasks; and in matters of Defense and Regional Security, the execution and fulfillment of international commitments aimed at promoting measures and actions of mutual trust with neighboring countries and with third States, by virtue of bilateral or multilateral agreements on Security and Defense, signed by Peru.

Disseminate and supervise in the Armed Institutions compliance with national and international regulations and the agreements signed by the State in matters of International Humanitarian Law.

Plan, prepare, coordinate and supervise, in accordance with the National Defense Policy, the participation of the Armed Institutions in the development of the Amazon; in national integration; in the protection of the environment and in the presence of the State in Antarctica.

Establish the doctrine and procedures for the planning, preparation, coordination, conduct and execution of joint military operations and actions of the armed forces.

Advise the Minister of Defense on matters of a military nature.

Others that the Law assigns in attention to its functional competences.

d. Capacities

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces , is qualified to plan, coordinate and conduct military operations, among which we can mention the following:

Joint Operations

Joint operations are those that involve the use of two or more forces (Army, Navy, Air Force), with the purpose of optimizing the effective and efficient use of available military means in the fulfillment of assigned missions. They are the product of the military experience obtained in recent warfare.

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Modern warfare poses missions that require complex military operations, which forces the integration of efforts in doctrine, logistics, and intelligence among the different forces: Army, Navy, and Aviation to facilitate the joint conduct of military operations effectively and efficiently, from the highest level of strategic decision, through the integration of its capacities and means.

In times of peace, joint instruction is given to officers in superior war schools and forces are trained through joint exercises and maneuvers.

The joint use of the armed forces requires their interoperability, that is, there must be homogeneity of systems and standardization of procedures, among the different Units or Forces, which allow them to be used efficiently. Interoperability is an essential requirement for the execution of joint military operations; it requires unity of criteria in the acquisition of material and development of doctrines, being an objective to be achieved in the medium term.

Joint operations with the Peruvian National Police (PNP)

The main joint operations in which the Armed Forces participate
Armed Forces and the National Police of Peru are:

Counter-subversive operations

Are those intended to neutralize subversive actions and capture the remnants of the armed groups, in accordance with Law No. 24150 of 1985, modified by Legislative Decree No. 749 of 1991 and the Constitutional Court ruling. relapse in File No. 0017-2003-AI-TC, of Aug 24, 04.

Operations against illicit drug trafficking In

compliance with Legislative Decree No. 824 of 1996, modified by Laws No. 27629 of 2002 and No. 28003 of 2003; the Armed Forces participate in the fight against illicit drug trafficking, through air, sea and river interdiction.

fight against smuggling

Smuggling is a customs crime that affects national development and has been perpetrated by organized gangs.
The Armed Forces support the operations carried out against smuggling by the Customs Administration with the Fiscal Police and the PNP, in accordance with article 46 of Law No. 28008 of June 18, 03.

Actions against illegal logging and wood smuggling

Illegal logging constitutes an ecological crime that affects national development, as well as wood smuggling that has been perpetrated by criminal gangs, some linked to drug trafficking.

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and terrorism.

The Armed Forces participate in the control of illegal logging and the illegal trade of wood from critical areas subject to a ban, in accordance with Supreme Decree No. 013-96-AG of 1996.

Operations against the poaching of South American camelids The poaching of camelids is a criminal act that constitutes a serious attack against the interests of Andean livestock producers and whose prevention, control and repression goes beyond the action of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Police of Peru.

The armed forces provide support to the control actions of the protected South American camelids carried out by the National Council of South American Camelids (CONACS) to counter the poaching of vicuñas and guanacos and the illicit trafficking of their products, particularly against organized gangs that carry weapons of war, in accordance with Law No. 26496 of 1995 and its Regulations, approved by Decree Supreme Court No. 007-96-AG of 1996

Internal Defense Operations of the Territory

In accordance with the Political Constitution of Peru, when the President of the Republic so orders, the Armed Forces assume the responsibility of restoring internal order in areas declared in a state of emergency.

Multinational Operations

Some current threats affect Peru, neighboring countries and the region, such as drug trafficking, terrorism, smuggling and others; For this reason, the countries involved have been carrying out combined training and operations, in order to neutralize these threats.
common.

Examples of these operations are those that have been carried out on the borders with Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil based on bilateral and trilateral agreements signed by Peru with those countries in recent years.

Contribution to National Development

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces collaborates with development through a series of actions carried out by the armed institutes in the national territory that are detailed in the paragraphs corresponding to each force.

2. Armed Forces (FFAA)

Article 165 of the Political Constitution of Peru establishes that the Armed Forces are made up of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
Each of these Institutions has its own particularities in terms of its

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organization and their participation in military actions, enjoying functional autonomy from each other.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces is responsible for the planning, coordination, preparation and conduct of military operations on the External and Internal Fronts, based on the principles of interoperability and joint action.

The primary purpose of the Armed Forces is to guarantee:

Independence, which must be understood as protection against any attempt to impose a foreign will on Peru.

Sovereignty, which is the guarantee that the decisions of the Peruvian State govern internally with supremacy.

The territorial integrity of the Republic, which is the intangibility of the territory, which cannot be occupied by foreign powers or affected by forces of any nature or magnitude.

Article 171 of the Political Constitution states that the Armed Forces participate in the economic and social development of the country, as well as in civil defense in accordance with the law; community support actions being one of the ways in which the armed forces contribute directly to integrating those populations where the State has objective limitations to develop its activities.

3. Peruvian Army (EP)

to. Historical evolution

The Army of Peru draws on an ancestral heritage that exceeds three thousand years and originated when forms of a Theocratic State appeared in Chavín de Huántar (Ancash), with priests who were also military chiefs and led armies in which the entire population participated. . There are archaeological remains, such as the Sechín complex, where there are lithic testimonies of the existence of warriors wielding maces and stone clubs to defend their territory and heritage.

Other civilizations such as Paracas and Nazca perfected the military art, but it was the Moche who organized a professional army dedicated exclusively to the defense and consolidation of their territory. The Lords of Sipán and Sicán are magnificent examples of organization and knowledge of military art.

The Huari people (Ayacucho) organized an army that allowed the establishment in the Andes the first pre-Inca empire.

The Inca army in the fifteenth century, under the leadership of Pachacútec, expanded its territory to such an extent that the Tahuantinsuyo was organized, one of the seven great civilizations of the world according to Arnold Toynbee. Subsequently, his successors through new conquests expanded the empire, in the north, to the Ancasmayo river in Colombia; south to the Maule River in Chile; to the south east they incorporated the region of the Bolivian altiplano and the Argentine north; and to the east to the high jungle or mountain region.

When the Inca empire was in the process of consolidation,

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The Spanish conquest ensued, which was not an easy undertaking, since the Quechua army, after the capture and death of Atahualpa, maintained its resistance and reorganized itself in Vilcabamba, fighting for forty years.
Leader of this fight was Manco Inca.

On December 9, 1824, culminating a struggle of three centuries, the Patriot Army definitively defeated the Spanish empire in the Pampa de la Quinua in Ayacucho. This tercentenary struggle records close to two hundred uprisings and the organization of several armies, the most notable being those of Juan Santos Atahualpa, between 1742 and 1756; José Gabriel Condorcanqui (Túpac Amaru) in 1780, and that of Pumacahua and the Ángulo brothers in 1814.

Creation of the Army of Peru

The liberation expedition commanded by General José de San Martín disembarked in Paracas on September 8, 1820, joining numerous volunteers asking for their discharge in the Liberation Army. This enthusiasm encouraged General San Martín to organize the first Peruvian corps. On October 21, 1820, he decreed the creation of the Peruvian flag and the *Ica Auxiliary Squadron ;* in November, from the *Army Hunters* battalion ; and in January 1821 the battalion and the *Leales del Perú Husares Squadron of the Escort*.

After the proclamation of the Independence of Peru, on July 28, 1821, the *Peruvian Guard Legion* was created and the creation of the Peruvian Army was made official.
Subsequently, the Trujillo No. 2, Piura No. 4 battalions and the Peruvian Hunters Squad were organized, which had an outstanding participation in the battles of Riobamba and Pichincha, which sealed the independence of Quito.

To these units is added the Húsares del Perú Regiment, which played a decisive role in the victory of Junín on August 6, 1824. On December 9 of the same year, the Spanish forces were defeated with the prominent participation of the Peruvian Army, The Capitulation of Ayacucho was signed, which put an end to three centuries of struggle against colonial domination and American independence was consolidated. Due to the transcendental importance of this event, December 9 is Army Day.

The Army in the 19th and 20th centuries

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the Army of Peru was one of the main protagonists of national events. Between 1825 and 1841, the Army strengthened its organization and from 1842 to 1866, it consolidated and became one of the main armies in the region. In this period the figure of Mariscal Ramón Castilla emerged, whose work in favor of Development and National Defense projects him as one of the best statesmen in our history.

This consolidation made it possible to defeat Spain in the Combate del Dos de Mayo of 1866 and definitively seal the independence of South America. TO

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Starting in 1870, Peru entered a stage of economic crisis, reaching its highest point when declaring bankruptcy, for this reason the National Defense seriously declined.

In 1879, the war with Chile took place, the Peruvian people heroically responded to the demands of the moment. In Tarapacá, Marcavalle, Pucará, Concepción, Huamachuco and other battles, the officers and soldiers fought with honor; this war left great examples, in the case of the Army, the heroic figure of Colonel Francisco Bolognesi stands out, who bequeathed to posterity the immortal phrase: I have sacred ***duties to fulfill and I will fulfill them until*** *the last cartridge* ***burns*** *",* his example, together with that of Andrés Avelino Cáceres and Leoncio Prado, symbolizes the fulfillment of duty for National Defense.

After the war, the process of national reconstruction began. The government of General Andrés Avelino Cáceres raised National Defense and the reintegration into the homeland of the captive provinces of Tacna and Arica as a priority problem. This implied the reorganization and equipment of the Army, ordered the purchase of modern weapons and began the procedures to invite a military mission to modernize the Army. These efforts materialized in 1896, during the government of Nicolás de Piérola, with the arrival of the First French Military Mission.

In the 20th century, the vigorous transformation of the Army comprises three stages. The first from 1896 to 1944, with the contribution of the French mission, is characterized by the strengthening of professional training and the formulation of a modern doctrine based on the Peruvian reality. The second stage of modernization for conventional warfare, with the contribution of the North American military mission, from 1945 to 1959.

The third stage began in 1959 when the Latin American armies, supported by the United States, decided to confront the wave of subversive movements influenced by the Cuban government, which sought to turn America into a new Sierra Maestra. At that time, the Parachute School and the Commando School were created, military intelligence was strengthened, repeating weapons were changed to automatic weapons, and most importantly, instruction and training were oriented towards knowledge of the national reality and countersubversive operations.

In the 20th century, the Army successfully participated in various conflicts. On the domestic front and in defense of the democratic system: against the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) in 1965, since 1982 against Sendero Luminoso and from 1983 against the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (MRTA). The most notable operation in the fight against subversion was the successful Operation Chavín de Huántar, the only one of its kind and which aroused worldwide admiration for its perfection in its planning and execution.

On the external front, he participated in three conflicts with Ecuador, in 1941, 1981 and 1995.

The current, modern and professional Army is trained to successfully face risks, new challenges and threats against security, corresponding to the new internal and external scenarios.

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b. Mission

Exercise surveillance, protection and defense of heritage and National Interests in the terrestrial sphere; in order to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic against any external or internal threat and contribute to the achievement of National Objectives.

Assume control of the internal order in accordance with the Constitution, and participate in the socio-economic development of the State and in civil defense in accordance with the Law.

c. functions

- Participate in the Strategic Planning of National Defense.
- Carry out the Strategic Operational Planning, based on the objectives and policies of the Defense Sector.
- Prepare the land force to integrate the Theater of War Maneuver Elements.
- Make available to the Joint Command of the Armed Forces the land force and necessary means provided for in the National Defense plans.
- Promote Institutional Development.
- Carry out the Strategic Administrative Planning of the Army.
- Formulate the Annual Management Goals and develop their execution.
- Formulate the Fiscal Budget and others from the Public Treasury required for the operation of the institution.
- Participate in Civil Defense, in accordance with the relevant plans for prevention, intervention and rehabilitation.
- Contribute to the participation of the country in the international effort for peace and cooperative security when foreign policy requires it.

d. Capacities

They are the set of leadership, command and operations management skills supported by human and material resources whose quality ensures the fulfillment of the Army's mission.

The Army constitutes the main element to guarantee independence, sovereignty and integrity in the terrestrial environment.

The Army develops its capabilities to participate when the State's foreign policy demands it, in international efforts to build an environment of peace and cooperation in security matters.

For the fulfillment of its mission, it has special forces, armored, anti-tank, air, anti-aircraft, services and others; organized into large combat units and autonomous units, located throughout the national territory in accordance with defense plans.

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The "Bolognesi" plan establishes the formation of a "*Modern and dissuasive army trained to successfully face internal and external threats, with international projection, based on values and integrated into the Armed Forces and society, fulfilling constitutional functions and roles*" .

The Army organizes its defense capabilities into:

Theaters of Operations;

Interior Defense of the Territory (DIT);

Border Surveillance Zones; and

Military Regions:

RRMM	CAMPUS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA
MILITARY REGION OF NORTH (RMN)	PIURA	TUMBES, PIURA, ANCASH LAMBAYEQUE, LA LIBERTAD, CAJAMARCA, AMAZON.
MILITARY REGION OF CENTER (RMC)	LIME	LIMA, ICA, SAN MARTÍN, HUANUCO, PASCO, JUNÍN, HUANCAVELICA, AYACUCHO, UCAYALI AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVINCE OF CALLAO.
MILITARY REGION OF SOUTH (RMS)	AREQUIPA	TACNA, MOQUEGUA, AREQUIPA, PUNO, CUZCO, APURIMAC AND MADRE DE DIOS.
MILITARY REGION OF EAST (RMO)	IQUITOS	LORETO.

and. **Professional education**

- **Chorrillos Military School (EMCH)**

It is one of the oldest military institutions in Latin America, since March 1934, its educational hierarchy is of a higher university level.

From 1901 to 2003, 109 classes of officers graduated without interruption from the Arms of Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineering, Communications, and the War Material and Quartermaster Services.

The mission of the EMCH is to "train Army officers" oriented towards the inalienable duty of sacred love for the Fatherland, and to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

Studies at the EMCH allow you to complete the following careers in the university system:

- Government administration.
- Systems engineer.
- Government Accounting.
- Civil Engineering.
- Telecommunications Engineering.

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- Mechanical Engineering.

- **Weapons and Services School**

  In charge of training Army officers of the ranks of lieutenant and captain, through intermediate and advanced courses of arms and services, likewise, training them in foreign languages.

- **War College (ESG)**

  It is the highest level study center of the Army, it provides military academic improvement to senior officers of the major grade, in the Command and Staff Course (CCEM), to perform in the following areas:

  - Large unit command.

  - Staff command of large units.

  - Command and staff in theaters and security areas.

  Provides improvement to senior officers of the degree of colonel in the High Command Course for Army leadership.

  The ESG produces administrative and operations doctrine for the Army.

  The Officials of the CCEM continue studies of Masters of interest for the Institute.

- **Army Technical School (ETE)**

  It was created in 1974, it trains non-commissioned officers, specialists in: military instruction, staff, information technology, aviation, armored vehicles, engineering, communications, war material and health.

  Law 28007 of 2003, establishes in Article 35: " *the graduates of the Army Technical School (ETE) are technical professionals of a specific career with a title equivalent to that granted by the Higher Technological Institutes on behalf of the Nation.* "

F. Contribution to Development

In accordance with article 171 of the Constitution, the Army participates in the economic and social development of the country. Mission that has been fulfilled with the use of the corresponding means.

The participation of the Army is mainly aimed at the execution of land infrastructure projects, as well as in the development of works to support the community, rural border settlement, civic action and environmental protection. For this, it uses all the components of its organizational structure, with the engineering units being the ones that have the greatest participation in the execution of said projects.

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4. Peruvian Navy (MGP)

to. Historical evolution

The History of the Peruvian Navy goes back to the very process of National Independence, when the Liberation Expedition under the command of General José de San Martín, arrived at the Peruvian coasts using the routes drawn up by the Peruvian sailor Eduardo Carrasco.

On March 17, 1821, the Spanish pailebote SACRAMENTO became the first unit of our squadron to hoist the National Flag on its masts after its capture by the Cárcamo brothers.

However, the Peruvian Navy was officially created on October 8, 1821, when by Law Bernardo Monteagudo was appointed as Minister in the Office of War and Navy, and Captain Martín Guise as his General Commander.

During the war waged by the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation against Chile, it was up to the Peruvian Navy to act resolutely in defense of national interests in the Naval Combat of Casma, on January 12, 1839.

After these events, the Peruvian squadron was greatly reduced, an aspect that years later was reversed when Mariscal Ramón Castilla assumed the presidency, who endowed the Navy with the first steamship in South America, the RÍMAC.

In 1856, another significant event occurred, when the AMAZONAS Frigate, the first South American steam warship, sailed around the world.

In the following decade, as a result of the presence of the so-called "Scientific Expedition" of the Spanish Squadron in the waters of the South Pacific and its occupation of the Chincha Islands, a new conflict arose, which this time, unites under an alliance Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile to oppose the neocolonial claims of the Hispanic crown. On this occasion, the victories of the Combate de Abtao, on February 7, 1866, and the Combate on May 2, 1866, were events where the Peruvian Navy played a leading role.

However, the most glorious pages in the history of the Peruvian Navy would be written during the Pacific War of 1879-1883, when the Navy, in conditions of absolute material inferiority, showed signs of indisputable heroism, having Admiral Miguel Grau Seminario as its maximum figure.

After this unfortunate war, the Navy began a slow stage of reconstruction, in 1889 the LIMA Cruiser arrived in Peru and in 1907 the GRAU and BOLOGNESI Cruisers. In 1911, the PALACIOS and FERRÉ submersibles arrived, making Peru the first Latin American country to have this type of unit.

The Navy was also a pioneer in Military Aviation, creating the National Navy Aviator Corps in 1920 and a year later, the Hydro-Aviation School in the port of Ancón. Both dependencies

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They served as the basis for the formation of the Peruvian Aviation Corps, predecessor of the Peruvian Air Force.

During the conflict with Ecuador in 1941, the Navy was responsible for exercising control of the enemy's southern coast, even carrying out patrols and raids on the channels near Guayaquil.

In the 1970s, the Navy carried out a new process of modernization of its main operational units, with the acquisition of different surface missile units, submarines and missile and exploration aircraft, re-equipping the Marine Infantry Force and strengthening the Groups of Special Operations.

Currently, the Peruvian Navy is in the process of restructuring, guiding its actions within the Institutional Strategic Planning embodied in the "Plan Grau", which establishes the objectives that guide the recovery and modernization of the Naval Forces and the infrastructure of support, in order to meet its requirements for both personnel and material and to form a modern Navy with the capacity to face the challenges and threats of the future.

b. Mission

Exercise surveillance, protection and defense of heritage and National Interests in the maritime, fluvial and lacustrine field; assume internal control in states of emergency, when so decreed by the President of the Republic, participate in the economic and social development of the country and in civil defense in accordance with the law, in order to help guarantee independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic against any external or internal threat and the achievement of National Objectives.

c. functions

- Participate in the Strategic Planning of National Defense.
- Participate in the execution of the National Defense Policy.
- Arrange the necessary activities to fulfill the assigned mission.
- Provide the preparation, organization, maintenance and equipment of the naval component of the Armed Forces to ensure National Defense.
- Participate in the defense of the maritime, fluvial and lake heritage of the country, giving protection to the activities carried out in said environment.
- Contribute to permanently guaranteeing the territorial integrity and maintenance of the country's sovereignty.
- Participate in the internal defense of the territory.
- Contribute to the economic and social development of the country and to Civil Defense in matters within its competence.
- Contribute to the participation of the country in the international effort for peace and cooperative security when the Foreign Policy of the State requires it.

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d. Capacities The

Peruvian Navy develops its capabilities to carry out operations in the area of its competence to guarantee the integrity and national sovereignty, as well as the defense of its interests, for which it has elements of Surface, Submarines, Aeronavales, Marine Infantry and Special Operations.

The Peruvian Navy also develops its capabilities to participate, when the State's Foreign Policy so requires, in international efforts to build an environment of peace and security cooperation.

The indicated capacities allow it to support internal order and the development of activities in the aquatic field within a framework of security and legality.

The capabilities of the Peruvian Navy cover the requirements derived from traditional and non-traditional threats to security, being aimed at achieving a security environment that allows the conduct of actions for the socio-economic development of the country and with it the welfare of the Peruvian nation.

For the development of its capabilities, the Peruvian Navy has the following means:

- **In the Maritime Field**

  The General Command of Pacific Operations exercises maritime control and complies with the Surveillance and Defense of the Sea of Grau through High Seas Naval Units, which due to their autonomy can travel long distances, and can be supported by Air Naval Units. Likewise, it has Marine Infantry and Special Operations units that are in permanent preparation and maintain their maximum combat potential to ensure National Defense.

  It also has units for the Surveillance of Borders and Operations in Maritime Areas near the coast, and auxiliary units to make effective the support and support for conducting operations of the Naval Forces; as well as contributing to socio-economic development, providing support to the most remote places through civic actions and participating in the country's Civil Defense.

  In aspects related to the National Maritime Authority, this falls to the General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard, which exercises the role of Maritime Police and ensures the safety of human life at sea, for which it has naval and air-naval units of patrolling, both for control near the coast and at great distances from it.

  The Peruvian Navy counts among its agencies with the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, whose purpose is to administer and investigate the activities of Oceanography, Hydrography, Meteorology, Cartography and Nautical Signaling that are carried out in the maritime field, as well as providing the corresponding information required by the

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Operations of the Naval Units. It has hydrographic and scientific research units for this purpose.

- **In the Fluvial and Lacustrine Scope**

The General Command of Operations of the Amazon carries out Border Surveillance, guaranteeing national sovereignty, and defends the Amazon River Basins, through appropriate units for the area that allow the fulfillment of its function.

Likewise, it has hospital ships and topical ships to provide support to the units in operations within their scope, and additionally contribute to socio-economic development and Civil Defense in the area.

The General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard fulfills the role of River and Lake Police, as well as the protection of the environment in its area, for which it has units with ideal characteristics for the area, the same ones that have been built in the Industrial Services of the Marina Callao and Iquitos.

The Amazon Hydrography and Navigation Service, in order to fulfill its mission of administering and researching Hydrography, Meteorology, Cartography and Signaling activities carried out in the fluvial area, has a hydrographic unit that provides the corresponding information required by the river unit operations.

The Navy organizes its capabilities for defense, in:

Border Surveillance Zone;

Security zone; and

Naval Zones:

NAVAL ZONES	CAMPUS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA
I NAVAL ZONE	PIURA	TUMBES, PIURA, LAMBAYEQUE, LA LIBERTAD, CAJAMARCA AND AMAZONAS RÍO (Except CENEPA and SANTIAGO districts of the CONDORCANQUI Province)
II NAVAL ZONE	LIME	ANCASH, LIMA, ICA, PASCO (Except. Prov. OXAPAMPA), JUNÍN (Except. Prov. SATIPO), HUANCAVELICA, AYACUCHO, PROV. CONSTITUTIONAL OF CALLAO, PROV. CARAVELÍ (AREQUIPA Department)
III NAVAL ZONE	AREQUIPA	AREQUIPA (Except CARAVELLI Province), PUNO, MOQUEGUA, TACNA AND MADRE DE DIOS.
IV NAVAL ZONE	PUCALPA	UCAYALI, CUZCO, PROV. UCAYALI (Department of LORETO), PROV. PUERTO INCA (Department of HUÁNUCO), PROV. OXAPAMPA (Pasco Department), PROV. SATIPO (JUNÍN Department).
V NAVAL ZONE	IQUITOS	LORETO (Except UCAYALI Province), SAN MARTÍN, CENEPA DISTRICT AND RÍO SANTIAGO (CONDORCANQUI PROVINCE OF THE AMAZONAS DEPARTMENT).

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and. **Professional education**

- **Peruvian Naval School (ENP)**

  Military training, professionally and physically to the Cadets and Aspirants, to achieve a high degree of instruction, high morale and mental physical preparation; in order for them to perform efficiently in the Naval Service, upon graduating as Frigate Ensigns of the Peruvian Navy; as well as instruct, train and form naval awareness in Assimilated Officers, to adapt their behavior to the standard of the Officers of the Peruvian Navy.

- **Rating School (SCALE)**

  Qualifies and trains Junior Officers in Qualification and Training courses, in order to achieve optimal performance in the positions to which they are assigned in the different Units and Dependencies.

- **Naval War College (ESGN)**

  It provides Higher Military Instruction at the postgraduate level to the Officers of the Peruvian Navy, perfecting them for their efficient performance in Command, General Staff and High Command functions.

- **Naval Technical Instruction and Training Center (CITEN)**

  Military, technical and physical training for students to achieve a high degree of instruction, high morale and mental physical preparation, in order for them to perform efficiently in the Naval Service, upon graduating as Sea Officers; Likewise, it provides training and improvement to personnel, at the corresponding levels according to current regulations.

- **Recruit School (ESCUBRE)**

  Provides auxiliary training to Military Service Personnel for their subsequent performance as Marine Corps in the different Units and Dependencies.

- **Naval Sanitation School**

  Provides professional training to the students in activities related to medicine and health, to work in the different health services of the Peruvian Navy. As well as provide training and improvement to health area personnel, at the corresponding levels according to current regulations.

F. Contribution to Development

The Navy contributes to the development of the country, using its capabilities to achieve the security environment necessary for the normal development of productive activities and social welfare. Capacities also allow you to carry out tasks that directly contribute to development and mitigation of the effects of disaster situations, this is done:

- Maintaining the safety of human life in the aquatic environment;

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- Promoting the development of aquatic productive activities;
- Participating in the development of border populations;
- Providing support to navigation throughout the national territory, through the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation;
- Contributing to the international presence of the State, participating in Multinational Naval Operations and Peace Operations;
- Bringing medical care to the peoples of the Amazon and the shores of the Titicaca lake;
- Providing training to the personnel that enters its ranks to comply with the Voluntary Military Service;
- Participating in the naval metal-mechanic activity through its Industrial Service; and.
- Arranging its human and material resources to contribute to Civil Defense in the prevention and mitigation of the effects produced by disaster situations.

5. Peruvian Air Force (FAP)

to. Historical evolution

The takeoff of the aeronautical activities in Peru, product of the impulse of the flight of balloons and airplanes manufactured in the world, had its origin in 1910; year in which the "Aero Club Peruano" was founded.

On September 23, 1910, the Peruvian aviator Jorge Chávez Dartnell crossed the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, becoming the first man to accomplish such a feat. However, his fragile "Bleriot" that wore the red and white colors of the Peruvian flag on its tail, fell to the ground at the time of landing and was destroyed. Before dying, four days after the fatal accident, Jorge Chávez bequeathed to Peru the historic phrase " ***Arriba,Siempre Arriba***", which 19 years later would become the motto of the Peruvian Aviation Corps, the country's first military aeronautics organization. .

On September 27 of the same year, the National Aviation League was created in Lima to promote air navigation. In January 1911, the Peruvian aviator Juan Bielovucic arrived in Peru from France, and the era of national aviation began when he flew for the first time, in a "Voisin" plane, the sky of Lima and carried out the 36-kilometre raid Lima-Ancon.

Aeronautical activities in the country gained great momentum at the end of the First World War; Thus, in 1919, at the request of the Peruvian government, a French Mission came and settled in Bellavista, Callao. That same year, the “Lima Aviation Center” was created, which months later adopted the name of the Maranga Military Aviation School.

In 1920 the Bellavista Civil Aviation School and the Center for

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Hydro-Aviation of the Navy of Ancón. The pilot Herbert Tweddle established the first Air Mail in Peru between Lima, Puerto Pizarro and Tumbes, which stimulated Alejandro Velasco Astete to unite Lima with Cusco, becoming the first Peruvian aviator to cross the Andes Mountains by plane. In that same year, Miss Carmela Combe became the first female aviator in Peru, obtaining her license signed by Elmer J. Faucett Clark, founder of the commercial air transport company "Faucett", which in 1928 began to operate with its own cargo and passenger planes.

On November 27, 1923, the President of the Republic Augusto B. Leguía inaugurated the "Jorge Chávez Military Aviation School" in Las Palmas, made up of pioneer aviators from the Bellavista Civil Aviation School, the Hydro-Aviation Center of the Navy of Ancón and the Military Aviation School of Maranga.

A pillar in the development of Peruvian aviation was the seven-hour flight between Lima and Puno made in 1925 by Major Baltazar Montoya and, in the same year, the Lima-San Ramón-Iquitos route, by Captain Leonardo Alvariño Herr, who, in addition, contributed decisively in the formation of the Air Bases and new landing fields and installation of telegraph networks and meteorological posts.

As a consequence of the deployed and projected aeronautical activities, in 1929 the Ministry of the Navy and Aviation was created. That same year the Peruvian Aviation Corps was formed and in 1932, it changed its name to the Peruvian Aeronautical Corps (CAP).

In 1930, the Caproni Aircraft company, from Milan, Italy, was established with the aim of setting up an aircraft factory in Las Palmas, and producing these aircraft. Due to the intervention of Italy in World War II, many of its technicians chose to remain in Peru. Subsequently, the Caproni factory became the Central Aeronautical Arsenal, today the Maintenance Service (SEMAN).

Another of the pioneers of Peruvian aviation is Major General FAP Armando Revoredo Iglesias, a Cajamarquino who joined Lima Bogotá, Lima-Buenos Aires in 1940 and toured all of South America at the command of the famous “Los Zorros” squadron.

On July 23, 1941, during the conflict with Ecuador, FAP Captain José Quiñones Gonzáles immolated himself for the nation, when in an air raid on Quebrada Seca, Ecuador, he was hit by fire from enemy anti-aircraft weapons and far from To save himself by jumping with a parachute, he directed his plane engulfed in flames towards the adversary's positions, destroying them and thus becoming a National Hero and the greatest exponent of the Air Force.

The Ministry of Aeronautics, was created on October 27, 1941, being its first driver General Fernando Melgar Conde.

On July 18, 1950, by Decree Law No.11471, the Aeronautical Corps of Peru changed its name to the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) and was endowed with an organization in keeping with the advances in world aviation, as a weapon space in the field of Defense

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National, and as an instrument of social development and economic progress of the State and factor of integration of our most remote towns. That same year, the Military Aviation School was converted into the School of Officers of the Peruvian Air Force.

In 1955, with the incorporation of jet-propelled aircraft such as the Lockheed T-33 and later the Hawker Hunter, the FAP entered a new era of permanent changes and technological advances. In the 1960s, French-made Mirage 5P aircraft were acquired, the first in supersonic technology, capable of flight at more than twice the speed of sound.

In the 1970s, aircraft of Soviet origin were incorporated, such as the Sukhoi SU-22 Supersonic Fighter-Bomber with variable geometry wings, Air Defense Systems (radars, medium-range missiles, and cover weapons), as well as MI-6 helicopters. , MI-8, MI-17, MI-25, of Soviet manufacture, and the UH-1 and Bell 212, which had a leading role in the construction of the North Peruvian oil pipeline and oil exploitation in the jungle; transport aircraft such as the Hercules L-100-20, the Antonov AN-26 (later replaced by the Antonov AN-32), the Twin Otter DHC-6 and Pilatus Porter PC-6, these aircraft contributed to meeting the integration needs and state development.

In 1981, when the conflict in the Cordillera del Cóndor or False Paquisha occurred, planes and helicopters of the FAP, in joint action, acted demonstrating great operational capacity.

In the 1980s, Mirage 2000P aircraft were acquired, with electronic controls and Doppler radar, retaking the technological vanguard in the region.

At the beginning of 1990, the Peruvian Air Force was assigned to participate in the comprehensive strategy to fight terrorism and drug trafficking, achieving important results, mainly in interdiction and aerospace control tasks.

In 1995, in the Alto Cenepa operations, the Peruvian Air Force acted with the exemplary heroism of its combatant pilots, in defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At the end of the 1990s, the last acquisition of advanced technology weapons systems was made, such as the MIG-29 and SU-25 aircraft.

In parallel, the rapid technological progress imposed a great challenge on the Institution, so that, in addition to the acquisition of units and equipment, it became necessary to continuously modernize its logistics and technological infrastructure, having reached, in this permanent effort, levels that have allowed it to to its services to obtain international licenses and recognition, being considered as the most important technological centers at the service of the aeronautics of Peru.

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Currently the Air Force, as a component Institution of the Defense Sector, is committed to the process of restructuring and modernization of the State, which will allow having an Air Force based on values and oriented towards the development of operational capabilities and joint employment, in such a way that allows it to successfully face threats that put the interests of the Peruvian State at risk.

b. Mission

Exercise surveillance, protection and defense of heritage and national interests in the aerospace field; in order to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic against any external or internal threat and the achievement of National Objectives.

Assume control of the internal order in accordance with the Constitution, and participate in the socio-economic development of the State and in civil defense in accordance with the Law.

c. functions

Develop capacities that allow it to act both dissuasively and effectively; for which it prepares, organizes, equips and permanently maintains the operational force, as an Air Component of the Armed Forces, as established by Law No. 27860 of the Ministry of Defense and its Regulations.

Direct their activities to ensure the efficient use of their personnel and material resources, maintaining an optimum degree of operability.

Projection and development of the Institution in the professional, moral, intellectual and technological order. Therefore, the functions of preparation, organization, equipment and maintenance, provided by Law, become essential responsibilities of the Air Force.

Contribute to the participation of the country in the international effort for peace and cooperative security when foreign policy requires it.

d. Capacities

Fundamental capabilities are the set of skills that
The Air Force possesses and that determine its possibilities of employment, within the scope of its responsibility, are the following:

Aerospace control: ability to control all movement through the aerospace environment, ensuring one's freedom of action.

Information superiority: the ability to gather, control, exploit, and defend information, while denying an adversary the ability to use it to their advantage.

Precision operations: ability to carry out operations anywhere and at any time, producing the desired effects with the least risk and collateral damage.

Effective Air Mobility: Timely movement ability,

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positioning and sustaining air forces and capabilities during all military operations in times of war and peace.

The support and sustainment capacity that the FAP has to guarantee the development of operations, where the forces are operating, lies in the effective support to operations, which is defined as the ability to provide all the necessary elements to sustain preparation and use of force.

For the development of its capabilities, the Peruvian Air Force has resources assigned to the Operations Command, which exercises air control and complies with the Surveillance and Defense of airspace through its Wings and Air Regions, which are in charge of the Combat, Transport, Reconnaissance and Instruction Units that are in permanent preparation maintaining their maximum combat potential to ensure National Defense. The main aerial means are the following:

Combat aircraft;

transport aircraft;

reconnaissance aircraft;

helicopters; and

Training aircraft.

The Air Force organizes its capabilities for defense, in:

Border surveillance zone;
Security zone; and
Territorial Air Regions:

AIR REGION TERRITORY L	CAMPUS	GEOGRAPHIC AREA
I RAT	PIURA	TUMBES, PIURA, LAMBAYEQUE, AMAZONAS, LA LIBERTAD AND ADJACENT TERRITORIAL SEA.
II RAT	LIME	LIMA, ANCASH.
III RAT	AREQUIPA	AREQUIPA, PUNO, MOQUEGUA, TACNA AND ADJACENT TERRITORIAL SEA.
IV RAT	PUCALPA	APURIMAC, MOTHER OF GOD AND PURÚS PROVINCE (UCAYALI DEPARTMENT).
V RAT	IQUITOS	LORETO.

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and. Professional education

To meet its objectives, the FAP executes its Program of Instruction through the following study centers:

Officers School (EOFAP)

It is the training center in charge of training FAP personnel at a higher level. The new instruction model at EOFAP begins in the training cycle and continues with the improvement cycle. The first phase is generic and comprehensive training in Engineering and Administration Sciences and projects the cadet to obtain the professional degree in Aeronautical Military Sciences granted by EOFAP, and then in a second phase of improvement, obtain the academic degree of Bachelor of Administration .

NCO School (ESOFAP)

It is the instruction center in charge of the formation of junior personnel of the FAP. The training of the ESOFAP student is comprehensive and homogeneous in the first two years, oriented in the third year to a specialization within an occupational field of a technical nature.

Air War College

Training Center of the highest level in charge of the professional improvement of the staff of senior officers, which allows ensuring the presence of leaders capable of institutional management at the tactical, operational and strategic levels in compliance with the assigned mission.

Training and Improvement School (ESCAP)

Junior personnel training center in charge of providing FAP non-commissioned officers with training in highly specialized postgraduate programs. Additionally, the technicians who follow improvement courses at ESCAP receive technical, doctrinal, and administrative courses at the initial, intermediate, and higher levels.

Troop personnel, during the Voluntary Military Service period, in addition to military instruction, receive technical job training (CTL) in the Occupational Education Centers (CEO), in various technical activities that allow them to perform better as a military officer. in activity and will be very useful when they rejoin civil society, thus presenting better and greater opportunities to enter the labor market.

F. contribution to development

The Peruvian Air Force plays an important role in the development and socioeconomic integration of the towns, due to the reality of our rugged geography and the scarcity of means of transportation and communication, especially in the regions of the mountains and the jungle, which occupy

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approximately 90% of the national territory.

An extensive support program for low-income populations in various regions of the country is carried out annually, through civic action flights for the air transport of: personnel, food, field hospitals, medicines, machinery, construction materials and fuel. , among others.

In this task of bringing solidarity and urgent aid from one region to another, the crews and Air Force personnel are linked with the communities. This is how our aircraft, over the years, have been and are the most active vehicle for the progress of the peoples, turning the Air Force into a protagonist of national development.

The characteristics of the air service that the Air Force provides to the Peruvian people is a way of fulfilling its social responsibility. The air service is aimed at interconnecting with quality and professionalism a wide network of locations that are difficult to access for reasons of a geographical nature, particularly contributing to promoting the development of border areas.

Among the Units in charge of development support operations, the following stand out: Air Groups Nos. 3 and 8 of Callao and Air Group No 42 of Iquitos.

For more than fifty years, Air Force aircraft have carried out photographic work, urban and rural cadastres, soil studies, agricultural production and productivity control, with applications to current land use, erosion levels, pest control, inventories forestry, control of national parks and forests, water reserves and irrigation for agricultural planning.

In the field of mining, the following have been carried out: cadastres, studies of mineral resources and geological structures, studies of contamination of rivers and water deposits, mining and oil prospecting, extractive planning and the mining industry. Additionally, research work on the environment, effects on the ecosystem, studies of water resources, likewise, road projects, tourism, archaeology, scientific research, statistics in general, among others.

The Air Force in Civil Defense

The Air Force is present due to its ability to arrive in a timely and immediate manner to any part of the territory that is affected by a natural disaster, such as earthquakes or floods, bringing humanitarian aid as well as specialized personnel and equipment, carrying out evacuations aeromedical, materializing airlifts to unite areas that have been affected or isolated.

Fight against drug trafficking

On May 14, 1991, the Agreement on Narcotic Control and Alternative Development was signed with the United States, which established the framework for bilateral cooperation.

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Between 1991 and 2000, based on an effective legal framework, the Air Force implemented an air interception system, the results of which became evident in 1995, when the Peru-Colombia air bridge was broken, following the neutralization of 20 small planes. of which ten were intercepted in the air, five intervened and five self-destructed on the ground. During this period, a total of 101 aircraft were seized.

The program was suspended in April 2001, as a consequence of the unfortunate confusion that led to the shooting down of a small plane carrying North American civilians. In 2004, the organization of a new interdiction system began.

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Chapter VII

INTERNATIONAL PROJECTION OF THE ARMED FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL PROJECTION OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. Role of the UN in peacekeeping

The United Nations plays an important role in neutralizing and de-escalating international crises and resolving conflicts, carrying out complex peacemaking and peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance. Likewise, in post-conflict situations, they adopt coordinated measures to face the fundamental causes of the war and lay the foundations for a lasting peace.

These actions constitute the axis of the UN's activity in its most important task: safeguarding international peace and security.

Initially, peacekeeping operations were not included among the actions to ensure international peace and security, but gradually they have been imposed as reality demanded, and have become the ideal mechanism to achieve it.

The Charter of the United Nations constitutes the legal framework on which the structure of international security is based. According to her, the UN, to concretize its management in favor of world peace and security, uses a series of instruments known as Peace Operations, which are directly related to the type of conflict; these operations are:

Preventive Diplomacy;

Establishment of Peace;

Peace-keeping;

Imposition of Peace;

Construction or Consolidation of Peace; and

Humanitarian aid.

Peacekeeping operations include the following functions:

Control of the ceasefire;

Separation of belligerent forces;

Establishment of security zones;

Development and implementation of mine clearance programs;

Destruction of weapons;

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Demobilization of regular or irregular forces;

Control of troop withdrawal;

humanitarian assistance;

Establishment of new police forces; and

Supervision of elections.

The instruments and operations described are regulated in Chapters VI and VII of the United Nations Charter. Chapter VI establishes the Peacekeeping measures and operations that do not imply the use of coercive actions and Chapter VII regulates the Peace Enforcement measures and operations that include coercive actions.

2. Peru in peace missions

Peru, as part of the international community, formulates guidelines for the State's foreign policy that allow it to guide its presence and participation in the Region and in the rest of the world. These guidelines cover all areas of international relations, including the Defense Sector; and they have levels of interrelation that reach the Armed Institutions.

The work of the Armed Institutions at the regional and global level contributes to Security and Defense, providing an image of professionalism that gives prestige to the country through its interrelationship with the Armed Forces of the countries of the Region and with Security and international defense. This contribution includes the implementation of confidence measures, the achievement of interoperability, participating in multinational and peacekeeping operations. It includes carrying out activities that contribute to projecting the image of Peru internationally, such as instructional cruises abroad and Antarctic expeditions, among others.

to. Policies of Peru for Antarctica

The main policies are: to execute scientific research programs, from a maritime platform and from the Machu Picchu Scientific Station. Promote compliance with the Treaties and Protocols for the conservation of the environment, the ecological balance and the protection of Antarctic resources; as well as the participation of qualified personnel from all sectors in Antarctic scientific activities and the acquisition and development of technology applicable to Antarctica.

b. Peru's participation policy in Peacekeeping Operations

The State Policies and those established in the National Agreement promote the participation of the Armed Forces in Peacekeeping Operations, convened by the United Nations Organization. The participation of Peru constitutes one of the objectives of our foreign policy and national interest, also presenting an opportunity

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that allows the Peruvian Government to play a relevant role in the international arena. Likewise, it increases the high level of professionalism of defense sector personnel. This participation in peace operations promotes international cooperation and measures of mutual trust.

Peru's foreign policy has been characterized by non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, the free self-determination of peoples, the settlement of disputes through dialogue and negotiation by peaceful means; as well as for the establishment of diplomatic relations with all countries. In this way, International Law is the guarantee of peaceful coexistence with the rest of the nations and of the unrestricted defense of justice in all orders. Peru is at the service of international cooperation, peace and security.

Within this frame of reference, Peru has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations on November 11, 2003, regarding its contribution to the United Nations Reserve Forces System of Agreements, confirming its political will to participate, through the relevant agencies, in international peace missions.

This document is consistent with the National Defense Policy, to have Armed Forces in a position to contribute to the Maintenance of International Peace. The Peruvian Armed Forces participate only in operations that do not imply the use of coercive force. The President of the Republic decides on the sending of these forces.

The specific agreement for each operation defines: the type of operation to be carried out, the size, composition and functions of the unit, the organization and equipment required, the area of operations, the rules of engagement and the required enlistment time.

The Armed Forces, through their representatives in the Multisectoral Committee for Peace Operations, participate in negotiations with the UN to define the type of peace mission and their participation (ships, helicopters, contingents, observers, transportation, etc.).

c. Participation of Peru in Peace Operations

The Armed Forces of Peru have participated in Operations Peacekeeping in:

lebanon, 1958

Delegations from 20 countries participated, including Peru, made up of ten officers, in peacekeeping tasks.

Middle East Peacekeeping Force in Israel, 1974

From November 1973 to August 1975, the Peru Battalion participated, with a total of 497 men. Cadets from the Chorrillos Military School, officers, technicians, non-commissioned officers and Army troop personnel attended in peacekeeping operations, through the control function of the ceasefire, demobilization of forces and establishment of zones of

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security.

IRAN IRAQ conflict, 1988 - 1989

In September 1988, the Peruvian delegation made up of three officers from the Army, two from the Navy and two from the Air Force arrived with the function of supervising and controlling the ceasefire. His participation ended in September 1989.

Namibia, 1989

The Peruvian delegation was made up of ten officers from the Army, five from the Navy and five from the Air Force; its mission was to control the ceasefire and the security of the electoral process.

Western Sahara referendum, 1991 - 1992

The Peruvian delegation was made up of ten officers from the Army, three from the Navy and two from the Air Force, under the orders of a General Officer of the Peruvian Army, who acted as General Commander of the UN Force; with the mission of the ceasefire and security in the referendum process.

Western Sahara referendum, 1998

Five military observers from Peru participated: three officers from the Army, one from the Navy and one from the Air Force, in peacekeeping operations

Sierra Leone, 2000

Officials of the Armed Forces participated in peacekeeping operations.

East Timor, 2000 - 2001

Eight Army officers and twenty-eight technicians and NCOs participated as part of the United Nations Temporary Administration Force.

Peru currently maintains military observers in peacekeeping operations:

Democratic Republic of Congo Since

2000, three Air Force officers and two female Army officers.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Since 2001, three Army officers.

Cyprus

An officer and a non-commissioned officer of the Peruvian Army, as members of the Argentine Task Force deployed in the place.

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Liberia

Since 2003, two officers from the Army, two from the Navy and one from the Air Force.

Ivory Coast

Since June 2004, three officers, one from each Armed Institution.

Burundi

Since June 2004, three officers, one for each Armed Institution.

Haiti

Since May 2004, two officers, one from the Army and the other from the Air Force, have been serving in the Peace Force General Staff and since September, a reinforced company of two hundred and five military personnel has participated in peacekeeping operations, integrated by:

Army	113
Navy	49
Air Force	43

Cyprus

A section of twenty-four troops from the Army and Navy, as part of the Task Force that Argentina maintains deployed in that place.

3. Peru in Security Systems

to. Threats to continental and regional security

The process of globalization has given rise to the formation of new international criminal associations, which constitute new

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threats, challenges and challenges to continental and regional security. This concept was picked up by the Organization of American States, in the Bridgetown Declaration and in the Special Conference on Security, of October 2003 in Mexico.

Threats such as international terrorism mix with others whose dimension has multiplied and acquire characteristics that affect nations, their resources and their well-being aspirations.

International terrorism and drug trafficking require the international community to efficiently coordinate its actions in terms of Security and Defense, taking into account that no State acting in isolation and with its traditional military power constitutes a sufficient guarantee to preserve its security.

It is then necessary to establish cooperative mechanisms and systems aimed at preventing, neutralizing or mitigating the emergence and actions of conflict-generating agents, seeking to achieve greater stability for the construction of societies that achieve the development and well-being of their members.

For Peru, it is essential to strengthen the authority and legitimacy of the United Nations, and that the response to global challenges and problems be carried out within the framework of a strengthened multilateral system and respect for International Law. Consistent with the preceding statement, it advocates at the regional level the establishment of a common approach to security, highlighting:

The improvement and extension of the measures of promotion and mutual confidence.

The formation of Zones of Peace in the region and in the subregions.

The Implementation of the Andean Cooperation Plan for the fight against terrorism.

The practice of initiatives aimed at promoting the limitation of defense spending.

The above statements are based on the sixth State Policy of the National Agreement, which establishes: " *The Peruvian State... will promote a climate of peace and security at the global, hemispheric, regional and subregional level, with the aim of creating an environment of stability policy andconfidence-building* "; and in the twenty-fifth State Policy: " *The Peruvian State... will promote (the) participation (of the Armed Forces) in Regional Defense and Hemispheric Security ."*

b. Participation in the Continental and Regional Security System

The OAS Charter approved in 1948 established the concept of Collective Defense, as a solidary response of the Hemisphere against the aggression of an external country, against one of its member states, or against any other event that could endanger the peace of the Hemisphere.

In 1991, in the Santiago Commitment, it was decided to initiate a process of joint reflection on hemispheric security, from an updated and comprehensive perspective, in light of the new global and regional circumstances.

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In October 2003, the Special Conference on Security was held in Mexico, approving the Declaration on Security in the Americas, which establishes a new approach based on a multidimensional perspective; that to the traditional threats it adds the new threats, which include political, economic, social, science and technology, health and environmental aspects.

This approach is based on respect for democratic values, the sovereignty of States and the defense of human rights. It establishes the concept of Cooperative Security, consisting of preserving security by "strengthening cooperation mechanisms between our States to face traditional threats, new threats, concerns, and other challenges facing our Hemisphere."

Cooperation to face threats and strengthen stability and security in the Hemisphere will be carried out based on the following principles, instruments, mechanisms, and activities: Subregional and regional

integration processes.

Agreements and bilateral and subregional cooperation mechanisms in security and defense matters.

Conflict prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

Dialogue and other national efforts to achieve a solution to situations of internal conflict and achieve reconciliation and a just and lasting peace. When the affected State requests it, institutions and countries may intervene in support of peace efforts.

Respect for the integrity of the national territory, the sovereignty and political independence of each state in the region.

Prompt peaceful solution to the controversies that still subsist in the hemisphere.

Confidence-building, security and transfer measures in defense and security policies.

Effective limitation of conventional weapons that allows dedicating more resources to the economic and social development of the Member States.

Economic, technical, political, legal, environmental, social, security and defense cooperation; as an expression of solidarity of the American States.

Respect for international law, support for disarmament treaties and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as agreements related to the peaceful settlement of local and international disputes.

For compliance with the agreements contained in the Declaration of Security of the Americas, from Mexico 2003; Peru considers that the existing institutions related to security in the Hemisphere must adapt to the new reality of a globalized world, where threats

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to security no longer come exclusively from the action of the States, but there are new threats of transnational connotation, more dangerous still.

That is why, for Peru, it is essential to strengthen and modernize the various inter-American cooperation mechanisms that have been created within the OAS to face new threats to security, such as the world drug problem, corruption, illicit arms trafficking, etc., without neglecting current cooperative security schemes, to address cases of threats to conventional security.

4. Promotion of mutual confidence measures

to. Fundamentals of confidence-building measures

Transparency, stable relations, and understanding among states are the foundations that foster mutual trust and security, fundamental components of the hemispheric security architecture.

In the current world scenario, Latin America appears as a relatively stable and secure region, with moderate levels of military forces and consequent expenditures. In recent years, issues relating to confidence building have been constantly addressed.

The greatest achievements obtained in the OAS, in terms of hemispheric security are: the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago in 1995 and the Declaration of San Salvador in 1998. These declarations establish recommendations that promote confidence among its members, among them: the presentation reports on military spending and arms control, development of education programs for peace, and exchange of information on military doctrines.

In the Santiago Declaration of the Rio Group countries, made in 2001, the Heads of State and Government agreed: "To *adopt measures that contribute to an effective and gradual limitation of defense spending in the region, with the purpose of have more resources for the economic and social development of our peoples* ", which constitutes the most important measure of mutual trust, together with the commitment to resolve disputes peacefully.

At the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense held in the Andean Community of Nations, in the city of Lima in 2002, it was agreed to limit external defense spending, transparency in the control of conventional weapons, the call for Latin America to be declared a zone free of air-to-air missiles and medium- and long-range strategic missiles.

Likewise, it was agreed to "… *carry out joint actions to promote, at the regional level, a credible and verifiable process to limit conventional arms, taking into account the internal security needs of each country and the current levels of spending, in such a way that it is allowed to dedicate the greatest amount of resources to economic and social development, in accordance with the principles and purposes enshrined on the matter, in the OAS Charter and the Declaration of Ayacucho* ".

The agreements described above have not yet materialized; however, in 1998 there was a concretion of the concept of promotion of

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Mutual confidence when the Peruvian-Ecuadorian Binational Commission on Measures to Promote Mutual Confidence and Security was created, which continues to act for the benefit of both countries. The document states that the *"... will analyze,* Commission will be permanent *decide and evaluate the convenience of the* and *confidence-building and security measures, mainly in the military field and, if necessary, in other fields related to it, within a well-defined, dynamic, sequential, incremental and feedback process over time"* .

It also establishes that the Commission will be guided by the principles of *"...respect for international law, faithful compliance with treaties, peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for the sovereignty of States and international borders, non-intervention and prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force, in accordance with the principles of the OAS and UN Charters, the basis for peaceful coexistence and the security of States and a framework for the development of confidence-building and security measures."*

It then states that the application of the measures *"...must be in accordance with the geographical, political, social, cultural, and economic conditions and with the needs of each country."* The last principle is *"The strengthening of mutual trust as a gradual, comprehensive and long-term process, through an effective communication, information and coordination system that develops and deepens mutual trust and security measures and considers the progressive incorporation of compatible components, not strictly military"*

Finally, it is indicated that the Commission should also promote bilateral reflection on different approaches related to the concept of Security in the regional and hemispheric framework; and contribute to the stability and development of the bilateral relationship.

b. Trust Mechanisms

The mechanisms of mutual trust are:

Conferences of Defense Ministers of the Americas

Its purpose is to present topics of interest and experiences, promoting reciprocal knowledge and the exchange of ideas in the field of hemispheric defense and security among nations.

The First Conference of Defense Ministers of the Western Hemisphere Democracies was held in Williamsburg, Virginia, USA, from July 24 to 26, 1995, and important agreements were reached on issues related to the role of the Armed Forces. Armed Forces in Democracies and the Need for Regional Cooperation in the Americas.

At the Williamsburg Meetings in 1995, Bariloche in 1996, Cartagena in 1998, Manaus in 2000, Santiago de Chile in 2002 and Quito in 2004; the purpose has always been to consolidate issues related to mutual trust and aspects of conventional security. Peru has participated in the six conferences held, since it considers it a priority to deepen inter-American cooperation as a way of guaranteeing the maintenance of peace in the region.

Bilateral Defense Working Group

With the republics of Colombia and Brazil, they have established

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permanent bilateral consultation mechanisms at the ministerial level, with the purpose of covering issues of interest in the field of Security and Defense, called the Bilateral Defense Working Group, which are chaired by the respective Defense Ministers.

It is considered that this working mechanism has become an important tool to strengthen mutual confidence measures with both countries, and also represents a fundamental step in bilateral relations in the areas of Security and Defense, which means a positive result. of the joint political will to combat illegal activities in border areas.

Thus, on February 11, 2004, the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the republics of Brazil and Colombia to combat illegal activities in border and common rivers, through the control of river traffic of vessels suspected of being used for the commission of crimes and violations of treaties.

Standing Committee for Consultation and Political Coordination (2+2)

On September 9, 2001, in Lima, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Peru and Chile held the First Meeting of the Permanent Committee for Consultation and Political Coordination (2+2), created to strengthen and intensify mutual trust in the fields of Security and Defense.

Security and Defense Committee

It is a bilateral action program in the field of Cooperation, Security and Defense created by the governments of Peru and Chile, which is based on the recognition and respect of the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and International Law. , in the values of democracy and in the purpose of achieving higher levels of development for their peoples.

Among the main issues that are being developed, the standardization process of the defense spending measurement system stands out, which will contribute to transparency and cooperation in this matter.

Rounds of Talks of Senior Commanders of the Forces Armed

The purpose of the Rounds of Talks (RRCC) is to promote mutual trust and the development of a comprehensive security concept within the South American framework, which fosters close friendship and cooperation between the Armed Forces.

Peru carries out RRCC with seven countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile and Venezuela. They are conducted by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces through the Permanent Secretariat of the RRCC, they are held annually in each country and the venue is alternated.

It has two phases: meeting of the Working Group and the Round itself. The task of the Working Group is to prepare the Round;

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It is made up of the permanent secretariats and the representatives of the Armed Institutes of the participating countries. They are held the first semester of the year. The Round is made up of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Institutes and working groups of the participating countries.

As a product of the rounds of talks, understandings are formulated regarding: military education, information and intelligence exchange, doctrine, training and other matters of mutual interest.

Armed Forces Conferences

american armies

The Conference of American Armies is an international military organization integrated and directed by the Commanding Generals of the Armies of America with the authorization of the governments of their respective countries.

The purpose of the Conference of American Armies is the analysis, debate and exchange of ideas and experiences related to matters of common interest in the field of Defense, to increase collaboration and integration between armies and, from the point of view of thought military, contribute to the security and democratic development of member countries.

Inter-American Navy

The Inter-American Naval Conference has been held biannually since 1960, with the attendance of the highest naval authorities of the countries that make up the Conference.

The Commanding Generals of the Navies of America participate in these meetings and their purpose is to study the maritime and naval problems common to the Navies of the Continent that are deemed necessary to achieve greater overall efficiency.

With these meetings, the aim is to strengthen ties of union and naval cooperation between the different nations, especially among those that have maritime borders where they can carry out common actions.

American Air Forces

Its purpose is to promote and strengthen the bonds of friendship, cooperation and mutual support among its members.

The general orientation is aimed at exchanging experiences, means, training and instruction of personnel, and everything that facilitates the elaboration of procedures to act in an integrated manner, in compliance with the provisions of the respective governments.

Bilateral Staff Meetings

Their objective is the search, identification and analysis of new fields of cooperation and mutual understanding between the Armed Institutions.

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The Institutions of the Armed Forces have also established other agreements and understandings of a bilateral nature with their peers from friendly countries, in which mutual trust measures are established, including: Bilateral Intelligence Meetings, Border Military Exchanges, Zone Meetings Border Ships, etc.

c. **Combined Operations**

The confrontation with common threats for the coming years projects scenarios with a tendency towards regional integration. Peru is no stranger to this reality; For this reason, through its Armed Forces, it participates in various multinational training exercises, to strengthen bonds of mutual trust and interoperability, allowing the preparation and updating of the Armed Forces in tactics and doctrines of combined operations and humanitarian assistance.

In this sense, Peru has participated in different training sessions, among those that stand out the Multinational Exercises of Peace Operations.

The Army of Peru, through the Special Forces Brigade, carries out bilateral exercises against narcoterrorism with personnel from the Army of the United States of America.

Since 1960, the region's Navies have carried out UNITAS Operations, with the participation of the United States Navy, which annually deploys a Task Force to operate with the fleets of Latin American countries. This type of operations was approved at the First Inter-American Naval Conference held in Panama in 1959, as a consequence of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. In recent years, the Air Force also participates in UNITAS Operations.

As a result of the changes in the hemispheric security environment, as of the year 2000 it was agreed to carry out this operation at the South Pacific level, strengthening the climate of trust and security among the countries of the subregion. The Peruvian Navy participated in this operation successfully.

In 2002, the Navy took part in the Combined Naval Exercise RIMPAC (Rim of the Pacific), the largest in the world, where the navies of Australia, Canada, Chile, the US, Japan, Korea and others participated. Likewise, in the JTFEX (Joint Task Force Exercise) with the US fleet and in the Bilateral Anti-submarine Warfare Exercises SIFOREX (Silent Force Exercise).

Likewise, bilateral exercises RESKATAMUY were developed with Chile, and in Lake Titicaca and Madre de Dios, with Bolivia. Civic action operations in the Putumayo River with Colombia and in Lake Titicaca with Bolivia.

In 2004, a large multinational amphibious operation was carried out for the first time in the subregion, with the presence of fourteen nations. It was developed in Peru who participated in its organization and conduction.

Every year, the Air Force carries out exercises with its counterparts in Brazil (PERBRA), Chile and Ecuador consisting of the detection, identification and interception of aircraft, combined exercises to assist the population in the event of natural disasters and search and rescue exercises.

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Chapter VIII

SECTOR REFORM DEFENDING

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Chapter VIII

DEFENSE SECTOR REFORM

Modernization of State management

The reform of the Defense Sector is inserted within Law No. 27658, "Framework Law for the Modernization of State Management", of January 30, 2002, and its regulations, approved by Supreme Decree No. 030-2002-PCM of In May 2002, the Peruvian State was declared in the process of modernization in its different instances, dependencies, entities, organizations and procedures, with the purpose of improving public management and building a democratic, decentralized State at the service of the citizen.

The fundamental purpose is to obtain higher levels of efficiency of the state apparatus, so as to achieve better care for citizens, prioritizing and optimizing public resources.

The objective of the process is to achieve a State at the service of the citizenry, with effective channels for citizen participation, decentralized and deconcentrated, transparent in its management, fiscally balanced, and with qualified and adequately remunerated public servants.

1. Defense Sector Reform

It was in the context of the reform of the State that the Commission for the Integral Restructuring of the Armed Forces, in its final report approved by Supreme Resolution No. 038-DE/SG of April 20, 2002, indicated that its work falls within the State modernization process. This process began with the creation of the new Ministry of Defense, the body of the Executive Branch in charge of designing, executing and supervising the Defense Policy and fulfilling two fundamental roles:

Constitute an instrument of democratic control of the armed forces, and

Guarantee its proper functioning as a military force.

In this sense, it was necessary to provide the Ministry with a modern and efficient organic structure, which was carried out with Law No. 27860, Law of Ministry of Defense, of November 11, 2002, which created the vice-ministerial offices of Administrative Affairs and Economic and, of Affairs Logistics and Personnel, in charge of guiding, executing,

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supervise and evaluate sectoral policies in economic matters and budget execution, and in logistics and personnel matters, respectively.

Likewise, it integrated the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy as line bodies, replacing the Secretary of National Defense, and the Army, the Navy and the Air Force as execution bodies. .

The National Agreement included the recommendations of the Commission for the Comprehensive Restructuring of the Armed Forces, incorporating them into the Twentieth Fifth State Policy: *Caution of the institutionality of the Armed Forces and its service to democracy,* which indicates the guiding policies of the reform process of the Sector Defending

Finally, the reform of the Defense Sector includes the institutional reforms proposed by the Truth and National Reconciliation Commission; as well as the actions considered in the 2004-2006 Roadmap of the current government.

Under this framework, actions are being implemented in order to consolidate society's confidence in the integrity of the personnel belonging to the Defense Sector and in their ability to fulfill their constitutional mission.

2. Vision of the Defense Sector

To be a competitive, administrative, scientific and technologically modern sector, with highly qualified human potential, solid moral values, and with Armed Forces capable of guaranteeing Comprehensive Security, which allows Peru National Development to exercise leadership at the regional level.

3. Strategic guidelines for the reform of the Defense Sector

The basic axes of the reform are:

Democratic control of the Defense Sector.

Have modern, efficient, effective Armed Forces, to act jointly, with deterrence capacity, and in a position to contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

The strategic objectives established for the reform of the Defense Sector are framed within these axes and consider the different areas of the Defense Sector's work. For which strategies have been established, which include goals, results and indicators that allow determining progress and making the required changes.

The process is gradual and has been achieving changes in the mentality of the members of the Sector, through indoctrination activities and consolidation of respect for the Constitution, current legislation, democratic principles, International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, as well as the norms of social coexistence. .

The reform is being carried out with the participation of society as a whole, and access to information is facilitated in order to guarantee transparency and control.

Currently, the emphasis of the reform is focused on the consolidation of the democratic control of the Sector and, at the same time, the modernization and recovery of the operational capacity of the Armed Forces has begun. The reform of the sector should culminate in 2014.

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4. Objectives of the Defense Sector Reform

to. Democratic control of the Armed Forces

It consists of guaranteeing the attribution, responsibility and competence of the Ministry of Defense, as a basic instrument of democratic control; reaffirm the subordination of the armed forces to legitimately constituted political power; and consolidate the ethical and moral values of democracy.

Indicators and targets:

Organization

Update the laws related to National Defense.

Complete the administrative management documents of the Ministry of Defense.

Optimize the administrative and operational organization of the Armed Forces.

Review the organic and functional structure of decentralized public bodies and companies in the Defense Sector.

Control and transparency

Facilitate access to Sector information.

Consolidate the work of the control bodies of the Ministry.

Continue with the integration of the budget execution process, to the Integrated System of Financial Administration of the Public Sector.

Optimize the work of acquisition and contracting of goods and services.

Comply with the regulations of the National Public Investment System (SNIP).

Education

Strengthen the educational system.

Formulate, approve and disseminate the Code of Ethics of the Armed Forces.

b. Efficient, effective Armed Forces, to act jointly, with deterrence capacity and in a position to contribute to the maintenance of world peace

Indicators and targets:

planning

Strengthen the planning work of National Defense.

Organize, articulate and strengthen the planning work of the Defense Sector.

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Staff

Rationalize the cash of the Armed Forces.

Promote the increase of troops for the Voluntary Military Service.

Standardize administrative procedures and regulations for armed forces personnel.

Operations

Guarantee the coordinated, joint and integrated operational action of the Defense Sector.

Formulate the Joint Doctrine of the Armed Forces.

Execute the joint training of the Armed Forces.

Participate in peacekeeping operations; as well as in Regional Defense and Hemispheric Security.

Infrastructure and equipment

Rationalize the infrastructure, material and equipment.

Develop and optimize the capacities of the armed forces institutions.

Standardize, homologate and standardize the material and logistics procedures.

financial economic

Find new sources of financing.

Obtain adequate allocation of resources.

Efficient budget management.

5. progress and achievements

The main advances and achievements of the reform, with respect to its objectives, are:

to. Democratic control of the Armed Forces

Organization

Approval of Law No. 27860, Law of the Ministry of Defense.

Approval of Law No. 28101, National Mobilization Law.

Approval of the Regulation of the Law of the Ministry of Defense, through Supreme Decree No. 004-2003 DE/SG.

Modification of the Regulation of DL Nº 21148, Law of Promotions of the Army of Peru, through Supreme Decree Nº 010 DE/EP.

Approval of the new operational organization of the Armed Forces.

Approval and promulgation of Decree Law No. 743, "National Defense System Law" and Military Situation Law No. 28359.

Control and transparency

Registration of budgetary and accounting information for the sector in the General Account of the Republic.

Integration of Specifications and Executing Units of the Defense Sector to the Financial Administration System of the Public Sector.

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Signing of an agreement with the Higher Council for State Contracting and Acquisitions, for the permanent supervision of the procurement and contracting processes, in order to improve the transparency and quality of spending in the Defense Sector.

Access to information on the processes for the acquisition of goods and services carried out by the Defense Sector, through the website.

Approval of the Procurement and Contracting Manual for the Defense Sector.

Compliance with the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, with the purpose of satisfying in a truthful and timely manner, the budgetary, financial and accounting information requirements of the Defense Sector.

Education

Subscription of a cooperation agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Andean Commission of Jurists to strengthen the line of work in matters of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

Subscription of a collaboration framework agreement with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, with the purpose of working jointly in the establishment of new curricular plans in the training, training, specialization and/or improvement centers of the Armed Institutions, and incorporating the International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

Subscription of agreements of the Armed Institutions, with various public and private universities in order to adapt the military educational systems to the academic standards of the university system.

Creation of the Center for International Humanitarian Law of the Armed Forces.

Development of training courses for instructors in International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

Integration of International Humanitarian Law in the doctrine of the Armed Forces, as a guarantee of its correct interpretation and application.

Participation of officers of the Armed Forces in courses abroad, in centers of leading countries in matters of doctrine, strategy and tactics.

Development of dialogues with citizens on National Defense, with the cooperation of the Legal Defense Institute.

Development of workshops on the reform of the Armed Forces, and publication of the book *Defense Economy* with the cooperation of the Andean Commission of Jurists.

Development of the 1st. Meeting of legal advisers of the Armed Forces of Latin America, with the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Completion of the 1st. stage of the unification process of the Schools of Intelligence and Psychological Operations of the Armed Forces.

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Incorporation of the Joint Staff doctrine in the curricular plans of the Command and Staff courses taught in the Armed Forces.

Promotion for the incorporation of National Security and Defense subjects in the curricular plans of all the careers offered by the universities, at the pre and postgraduate levels, as well as creating security and defense specialties, in order to prepare professionals for the National Defense System.

Organization of seminars and diplomas in Security and National Defense for university students and professors of public and private universities.

Reorganization and updating of the Center for Higher National Studies (CAEN), so that it provides training at the postgraduate level in National Defense.

Thesis counseling for undergraduate and graduate students and National Security and Defense issues.

Design of a new map of the geopolitical projection of Peru.

b. Modern, efficient, effective Armed Forces, to act jointly, with deterrence capacity and in a position to contribute to the maintenance of world peace

planning

Approval of the State Policy for National Security and Defense by the National Defense Council.

Approval of the Multiannual Sector Strategic Plan for the period 2004-2006.

Approval of the Institutional Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Defense for the period 2004-2006.

Creation of the Defense Sector Statistics System.

Creation of the Information System of the Defense Sector.

Approval of the National Defense Comprehensive Strategic Planning Directive.

Approval of the Strategic Plan for the Reform of the Defense Sector 2004-2010.

Staff

Approval of the Strategic Personnel Plan of the Armed Forces, defining the troops and the pyramidal organizational structure of the officers.

Approval of the directive that regulates trips abroad on diplomatic missions, study missions, and service commissions for Armed Forces personnel.

Standardization of the application requirements for officers' schools and special operations schools of the Armed Forces.

Standardization of curricular plans and instruction procedures of the parachuting courses of the Armed Forces.

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Creation of the pension office of the Armed Forces.

Creation of the Army Health Directorate, integrating health bodies.

Carrying out the census of pensioners in the Defense Sector.

Installation of ethics committees in each Institution of the Armed Forces.

Update of the agreement for specialized medical care, technical and scientific cooperation in the field of health among the institutions of the Armed Forces.

Subscription of cooperation agreements on technical labor training with the National Youth Council, the National Decentralization Council and the Regional Government of Ayacucho.

Increase in the number of Voluntary Military Service in 2004 compared to the previous year, as a result of improvements in the comprehensive treatment of personnel, among them: training in middle management trades, study facilities in colleges and higher institutes, improvement of internal conditions and allocation elevation
economic.

Operations

Subscription of a memorandum of understanding between the government of Peru and the United Nations, through which Peru commits to participate in missions of peacekeeping operations worldwide.

Approval of the guidelines for the organization, instruction and joint training of the Armed Forces.

Creation of the Joint Peace Operations Training Center.

Signature of Understandings with neighboring countries, in order to design combined strategies that allow increasing the capacity for action and defense on the common border.

Participation with military observers in the United Nations peacekeeping missions in the Congo, Cyprus, Liberia, Burundi and Eritrea-Ethiopia and in 2004, in Haiti with 205 troops.

Completion of the destruction of antipersonnel mines, on the northern border (Tumbes-Piura), within the framework of the Ottawa Convention.

Execution of actions to support the community with the collaboration and participation of the US Army, providing medical assistance to people with limited economic resources.

Execution of Unitas XLV Operations in Peru, with the participation of 14 countries in the region.

Material

Approval of the procedures to systematize and plan the procurement of common goods and services, in order to establish joint logistics processes in the Defense Sector.

Constitution of the Superior Commission of Logistics of the Defense Sector.

Approval of the procedures for the management of the Commission for the Evaluation of the state of the assets of the Armed Forces, regarding the

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availability of assets declared as surplus.

Approval of the Procurement and Contracting Manual for the Defense Sector.

Corporate Hiring of Insurance for the Armed Forces.

Subscription of the Framework Agreement for Military Technical Cooperation between the Government of Peru and the Russian Federation for the maintenance and repair of material and training of specialist technical personnel.

Subscription of the Technical Cooperation Agreement in the field of defense materials between the Government of Peru and the Republic of France.

Acquisition of Lupo class missile frigates to replace the units discharged by the Navy.

ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025 certification for the Air Force Electronics Service, which makes it the first military unit in South America to receive this quality management category.

Economic Financial

Creation of the National Defense Fund.

Progressive recovery of the budget allocation of the Ministry of Defense.

Increase in rationing and salaries for active military personnel.

Increase in the monthly financial allowance of personnel providing Voluntary Military Service.

All the activities of the Defense Sector reform process have been carried out gradually and progressively to meet the objectives of the reform.

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Chapter 9

ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

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ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

1. Investment in Security and Defense

In economic terms, National Security and Defense is defined as an intangible public good, fundamentally necessary to guarantee the Independence, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the State, established in the Political Constitution of the State.

This public good is subject to a cost-benefit weighting that takes into account the desire of society to achieve development, in security conditions.
The cost-benefit measure corresponds to an intangible investment, in this case, aimed at obtaining security conditions. It is a function of a social nature -such as public health, education and citizen security- that the State conducts and finances in order to guarantee society a climate of security as a necessary condition for development, consisting mainly of the investment attraction and increased economic growth rates.

The issue of the allocation of fiscal resources is a matter of permanent debate, due to the fact that State resources are insufficient to adequately meet the needs of the sectors. In this scenario, the State supports strong social pressure based on the need to increase public spending to prioritize unsatisfied social demands.

Another way of understanding defense spending is to think of it as an "insurance policy" that protects the country from risks and threats to its security. In a similar way to the previous explanation, this policy allows to generate the security or climate of peace, necessary to meet the goals and objectives of growth and development.

In terms of National Defense, there is no country, even the most developed, that is in a position to acquire an "all risk" policy that guarantees perfect peace, mainly due to the fact that threats are triggered unexpectedly and otherwise. On the other hand, human society develops in the midst of conflicts of different levels and quality, to which are added risks and threats from nature.

This intangible public good benefits the entire population of the country, without any restriction or distinction, therefore, its main characteristic is that the satisfaction of the need for security is oriented equally to all members of the Nation. In short, two fundamental economic principles are fulfilled:

Principle of non-exclusion

Security as an intangible public good is received by all citizens, it is a benefit from which no one is excluded.

Principle of non-rivalry in consumption

This intangible public good is permanent and the usufruct by some does not affect the consumption of others.

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Defense actions provide positive externalities, for example, the agents of threats are deterred and, when national power is used by applying the military expression, the internal or external threats against which they are used are neutralized, maintaining or restoring security , a necessary condition for the national productive apparatus to continue with its activities in a climate of tranquility and certainty. The same happens when it comes to threats from nature and defense actions, prevent or reduce damage caused by natural phenomena.

2. Assignment of resources

As a consequence of the modernization process of the Defense Sector and the definition of the threats facing the State, objectives, policies, plans and programs required by defense and development have been formulated; in the short, medium and long terms. To achieve the expected objectives, continuity of policies and timely execution of plans and programs are required, therefore, it is essential to have the decision of the governments for the allocation of resources to the sector.

The composition of the Defense Sector budget includes fixed and variable expenses, the first, also called current, are those destined for salaries, pensions and payment for essential public services; therefore, this expense is of a rigid and unavoidable nature. Variable expenses are those destined to fulfill the tasks of the sector, in qualitative terms, they correspond to the necessary operating expenses of the sector, they represent the budgets to cover the needs derived from instruction and training, maintenance and renewal of the means and infrastructure and, of the programmed and unforeseen operations of the Armed Institutions.

The appearance of new threats that threaten the security of the State and the population, force the Armed Forces to have the necessary equipment and capabilities to face them in order to reduce or eliminate their risks. The expenses demanded by these activities correspond to variable expenses. Due to insufficient fiscal resources to meet the budgets, both the Ministry of Economy and Congress approve current expenses and are forced to reduce variable expenses, of an operational nature.

One way to resolve this situation is to rationalize the level of fixed or current expenses to free up resources to finance variable or operating expenses. This system has been applied progressively since the Defense Sector reform process began, in accordance with the new policies, plans and programs. Another way to obtain resources for operating expenses is the creation of special funds.

3. National Defense Fund

In recent years, the Defense Sector budget has been reduced in real terms, however, in this same period, some threats from abroad and from within have been increasing, creating a gap in the operational capacity of the Armed Forces to face risks and threats optimally and efficiently in accordance with current Security and Defense policy.

This situation was perceived by the citizens, represented by some leaders of political parties and social organizations, by the media, as well as

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as by the majority of congressmen. At the same time, the Ministry of Defense, through its authorized spokespersons, presented to the competent authorities and to the country the corresponding situational diagnosis and the need to have more resources.

Collecting the feeling of the citizenry and the requirement of the Defense Sector, the Executive and the Congress of the Republic decided to study the possibility of creating the "National Defense Fund", as a complement to the budget assigned to the armed forces, it is so that on December 23, 2004, the Fund for the Armed Forces and National Police, intended solely and exclusively for:

Acquisition of equipment for the modernization of the Armed Forces and National Police.

Repowering and technological renovation of the equipment of the Armed Forces and National Police.

Repair and maintenance of the equipment of the Armed Forces and National Police.

PARTICIPATION OF THE BUDGET ASSIGNED TO THE SECTOR DEFENSE IN THE GENERAL BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC PERIOD 1990 2004

YEARS	BUDGET GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC	BUDGET ASSIGNED TO DEFENSE SECTOR	STAKE PERCENTAGE %
1990	31'520,152	4'498,415	14.27
1991	2,785'144,646	308'453,509	11.07
1992	6,107'494,288	797'678,351	13.06
1993	10,813'992,924	1,346'710,160	12.45
1994	16,158'416,464	1,726'947,579	10.69
nineteen ninety five	21,840'000,000	2,255'538,150	10.33
nineteen ninety six	22,262'773,000	2,425'833,563	10.90
1997	24,765'000,000	2,223'642,194	8.98
1998	29,523'775,426	2,670'966,458	9.05
1999	31,947'306,720	2,772'803,520	8.68
2000	34,045'803,045	3,227'753,605	9.48
2001	35,711'747,654	3,485'756,061	9.76
2002	36,377'987,911	2,496'389,938	6.86
2003	44,516'006,305	2,605'391,000	5.85
2004	44,115'000,000	2,806'577,000	6.36

Source: Ministry of Defense

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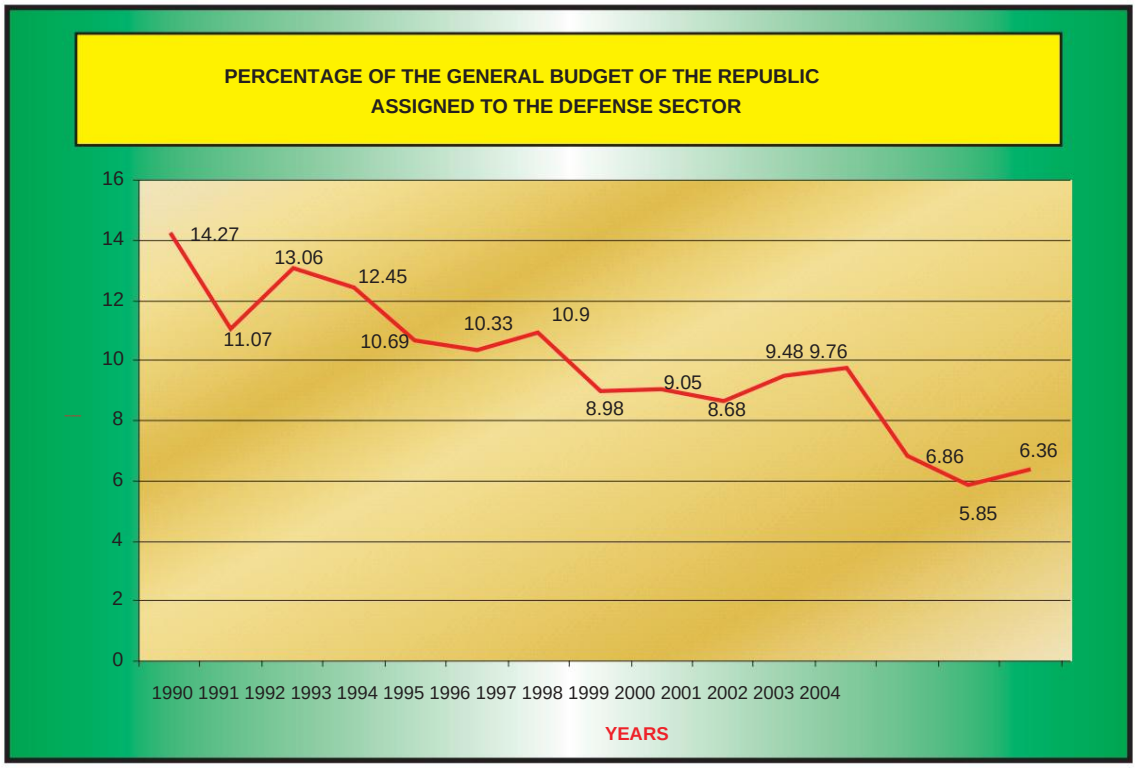

Source: Ministry of Defense

4. resource management

The fundamental criteria to manage the resources of the Defense Sector are two:

- Control and transparency of activities
- Efficiency and transparency in budget execution.

All programs, projects, investments and expenses related to National Defense are executed within the framework of current legislation and regulations. Internal processes are being streamlined, through the use of state-of-the-art technology and information systems, and the application of solutions and innovations that allow reducing or optimizing the cost of activities.

Within this framework, all the programs and projects for the acquisition, modernization and renewal of military equipment are proposals combining technical and budgetary criteria. They are then prioritized and approved by the National Defense Council; Finally, they are considered in the Budget Law or in the external consultation plans corresponding to the External Indebtedness Law.

In order to reduce the costs of the activities and enhance the capabilities of the Armed Forces, material standardization processes and logistical procedures have been developed, highlighting the realization of the procurement system, from government to government.

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Edition: April 2005

Print run 1000 copies

Printing: Graphic Quality
Lima Peru