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LIBRO BLANCO DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL

PERÚ

2006

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Presentation of the White Paper on National Defense

Presentación del Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional

I am pleased to present to the public the White Paper on National Defense, in which issues related to Security and National Defense are developed, as well as the objectives and policies derived from them and that Peruvians must know so that our participation in National Security and Defense is effective.

There are threats of a diverse nature, some from within the country and others from abroad. For this reason, the Political Constitution of Peru, in its Article 44, states that the primary duties of the State are: defending national sovereignty, guaranteeing the full validity of human rights, protecting the population from threats to their security, and promoting well-being. general, which is based on social justice and the integral and balanced development of the Nation.

In accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, the pillars of the State are Defense and Development. In this sense, the National Security and Defense policy is based on the diagnosis of the national reality, the formulation of objectives and the establishment of the corresponding policies and strategies, taking into account geopolitics and geostrategy that provide it with international projection. This policy together with those concerning Development, constitute the guarantee to generate well-being and security, essential components of the common good.

The Security Conference of the Americas held in 2003 defined that peace is a value and a principle in itself and is based on democracy, justice, respect for human rights, solidarity, security and respect to International Law. We not only make this definition of peace our own, but we also put it into practice internally, contributing to human development -promoted by the United Nations- and consolidating the union of the Peruvian people and, externally, promoting cooperation, peaceful coexistence and solidarity with all the countries of the world, based on mutual trust.

Dr. ALEJANDRO TOLEDO MANRIQUE
Constitutional President of the Republic

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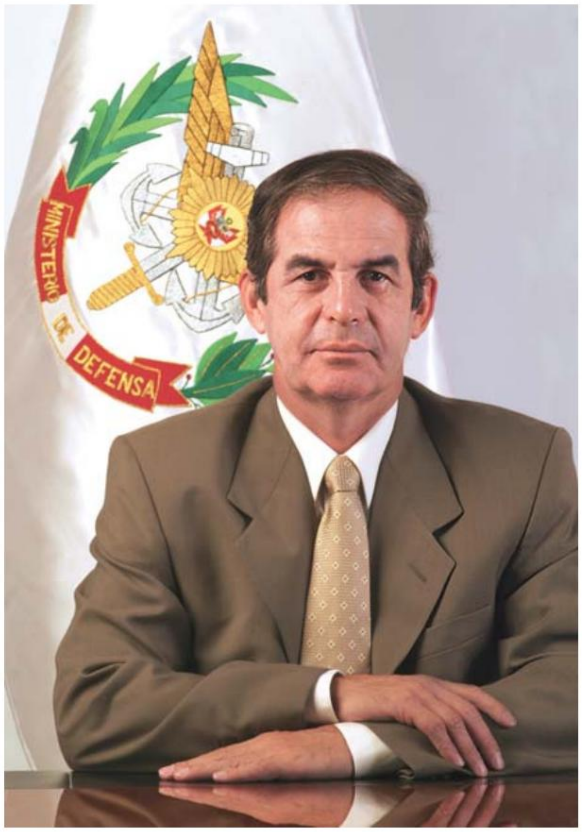
Foreword by the Minister of Defense



The White Paper on National Defense is cataloged, in the academic and political circles dedicated to international security issues, as an instrument of the Confidence Building Measures, therefore, it constitutes a means to promote peace between States, based on relationships of mutual trust.

These books are used by each State to make known to national and international public opinion the Objectives and Policies of National Security and Defense, whose purpose is to articulate the efforts of the components of the State and the population to face the risks, threats and challenges that affect them.

On September 9, 2002, through Supreme Decree No. 009/SG, it was established that the White Book of National Defense be formulated by the Ministry of Defense, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the participation of the institutions responsible for the Security and National Defense, of public powers and various sectors of society.

The State Policy for National Defense was approved in March 2004 by the National Defense Council. Previously, this policy was classified as secret; currently, in accordance with the principles of transparency and confidence building, it is presented in Chapter III of this Book as proof of Peru's clear vocation towards regional and global integration.

It should be noted that this document is the basis for the design and construction, through a process of permanent improvement, of the work that Peru expects, as an expression of the union between the State and the Peruvian people in matters of security and defending.

The text of the White Paper on National Defense was approved at the Eighth Session of the National Security Council on April 14 of this year and is the product of coordinated work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State sectors, as well as observations and suggestions that various institutions and personalities were kind enough to send to the Ministry of Defense to enrich the initial document. To all of them our deepest gratitude for their valuable contributions.

Lima, April 2005

ROBERTO CHIABRA LEON
Minister of Defense

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INTRODUCTION

C. After the Second World War, the representatives of the Western European countries agreed that no type of military strategic balance between the States should be restored, since in the past it had given rise to the outbreak of two world wars. Rather, they showed a desire for transparency that denied any possibility of territorial conquest by military means; In this way, an understanding and a will for peaceful coexistence among them was created.

The political will of these countries was reflected in documents called "Mechanisms for Confidence Building between States", which ended up being called "White Papers". In these, the countries disclosed their objectives, policies and defense strategies.

In America, the initiative for the publication of White Papers took place in 1995 at the first meeting of Defense Ministers of the Continent.

Since then the books of Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Nicaragua have been published, all of them agree in recognizing that in the region there are no States with an expansionist or aggressive will, which affects the peace and security of the continent.

The White Paper of the National Defense of Peru, has as its essential purpose to inform the citizens and friendly countries that Peru is 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 threat or use of force; in accordance with the principles of the OAS and UN Charters.

The Political Constitution of Peru in its article 44º establishes the fundamental duties of the State, these correspond to two fields: development and defense. The postulates of development are oriented to promote the general well-being that is based on justice and the integral and balanced development of the Nation. The postulates of the defense are aimed at guaranteeing the full validity of human rights, defending national sovereignty and protecting the population from security threats.

The National Agreement signed in 2002 by the President of the Republic, former Presidents of the Republic, leaders of political parties, leaders of economic, social, cultural, religious and union organizations, established the Ninth State Policy, "National Security Policy ", aimed at guaranteeing independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safeguarding of national interests.

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The National Agreement declares that National Security is a task that involves society as a whole, State leadership agencies, especially the armed forces within the framework of the Constitution and laws. Consequently, National Defense is the permanent responsibility of all Peruvians.

The White Book of the National Defense of Peru, responds to the premises stated above, but also, in a specific and particular way, it is necessary to highlight that Peru recovered its democratic institutionality from 2001 and that its armed forces have been developing a reform process , designed to modernize them, in accordance with the new scenarios created by globalization, ensuring the fulfillment of its mission in an optimal and efficient manner, in harmony with respect and subordination to the constitutional order.

Today, countries seek to achieve an equitable participation in the benefits of globalization, where integration is a challenge and an opportunity, therefore, from the perspective of National Security and Defense, it seeks to contribute to raising the Index *of Human Development* quality improvement of in close collaboration with neighboring countries and friends, and with the support of international organizations.

of life, through the

The book consists of nine chapters. The first, "Globalization and change", addresses five themes: the world scenario and the continental and hemispheric, regional, subregional and neighborhood environments. The world scenario describes the characteristics of globalization, emphasizing its effects, particularly those that have radically changed the institutional structures of national states and their sovereignties, as well as the creation of homogenizing pressures on cultural and national diversities, generating polarizations and conflicts. social.

The continental environment describes the process of building the Inter-American Security System whose main components are: the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), the American Treaty for Peaceful Settlements, better known as the Pact of Bogotá, and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).). In practice, one of the most important effects of the structuring of defense was the holding of the Special Conference on Security held in Mexico in 2003. In it, the "new threats, risks and challenges" were defined, corresponding to To the current situation, that is, to those that emerged after the Cold War, the concept of cooperative security in the Americas is also confirmed as the most appropriate instrument to confront them.

The regional and subregional environment refers to South America and the Andean community. Policies to prevent and neutralize threats are emphasized by applying the principles of cooperative security in accordance with the promotion of economic development and social welfare. The neighborhood environment describes the bilateral relations between Peru and each of its five neighboring countries, briefly presents the conventions and agreements adopted, explaining their scope and projections.

Chapter II "Peru in the world" describes the characteristics of the territory and the Peruvian population, as well as the geostrategic profile that characterizes Peru as a maritime, Andean, and Amazonian country, with a presence in the Pacific basin and Antarctica, and with bioceanic geopolitical projection; concluding with the geopolitical profile of Peru, in which it establishes its enormous potential, due to the geostrategic characteristics mentioned above and its privileged presence in the Pacific basin and in Asia, through APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation).

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Chapter III "State Policy for National Security and Defense" establishes that Peru has as a State policy strict respect for international law, legal and sovereign equality of states, the principle of non-interference and non-intervention. intervention in the internal affairs of other countries; the self-determination of peoples, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the prohibition of the use or threat of use of force; the sovereign right of each nation to freely build and maintain the socio-economic and political system of its choice.

Chapter IV "National Security and Defense System" presents the structure of the system, which according to the law, has the purpose of designing the conception, direction, preparation and execution of the National Defense, whose components are: the Security Council National, the National Intelligence System, the National Civil Defense System and the Ministries, Public Organizations and Regional Governments.

Chapter V "Ministry of Defense" describes the background of its creation, its functions and its structure. Through Law No. 27860 of 2002, it is established that the Ministry of Defense is the specialized body of the executive branch in charge of formulating, executing, supervising and coordinating the National Defense Policy in the military field and in the field of development. Likewise, formulate and disseminate the aforementioned doctrine and advise, plan and coordinate the actions carried out by the member bodies of the National Defense Council.

Chapter VI "Joint Command of the Armed Forces and Armed Forces" describes the historical evolution, mission, organization, functions and capabilities of the CCFFAA and the institutions of the Armed Forces. The mission of the CCFFAA is to organize and execute the planning, coordination, preparation and conduct of joint operations at the highest level on the internal and external fronts. Likewise, coordinate actions for the participation of the armed forces in socio-economic development and civil defense. According to the Constitution, the primary purpose of the Armed Forces is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic. Likewise, they participate in the economic and social development of the country and in civil defense.

Chapter VII "International Projection of the Armed Forces" establishes that the Charter of the United Nations constitutes the legal framework for the participation of Peru and its armed forces in peace operations. The main ones are:

Preventive diplomacy.
Establishment, maintenance and enforcement of peace
Construction and consolidation of peace,
and Humanitarian Aid

Chapter VIII "Reform of the Defense Sector" points out that in 2002, the Peruvian State entered into a modernization process, consequently the Ministry of Defense began its reform based on Law No. 27658, Framework Law for State Modernization. The vision of the Defense Sector is to be competitive and modern in the administrative, scientific-technological fields with highly qualified human potential of solid moral values and with armed forces capable of fully fulfilling its constitutional mission. The basic axes of the reform are:

c. Democratic control of the Defense Sector
and
Have modern, efficient, effective Armed Forces, to act jointly and with the capacity

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deterrent.

Finally, Chapter IX "Economic Resources for National Defense" explains that in economic terms, National Security and Defense are tangible public goods, necessary to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.
These public goods are subject to a cost-benefit weighting; The benefit corresponds to the security conditions that allow society to develop within normal situations and treat its main problems. The insufficiency of fiscal resources to cover defense expenses led the Congress of the Republic to approve the "Fund for the Armed Forces and National Police" in December 2004.

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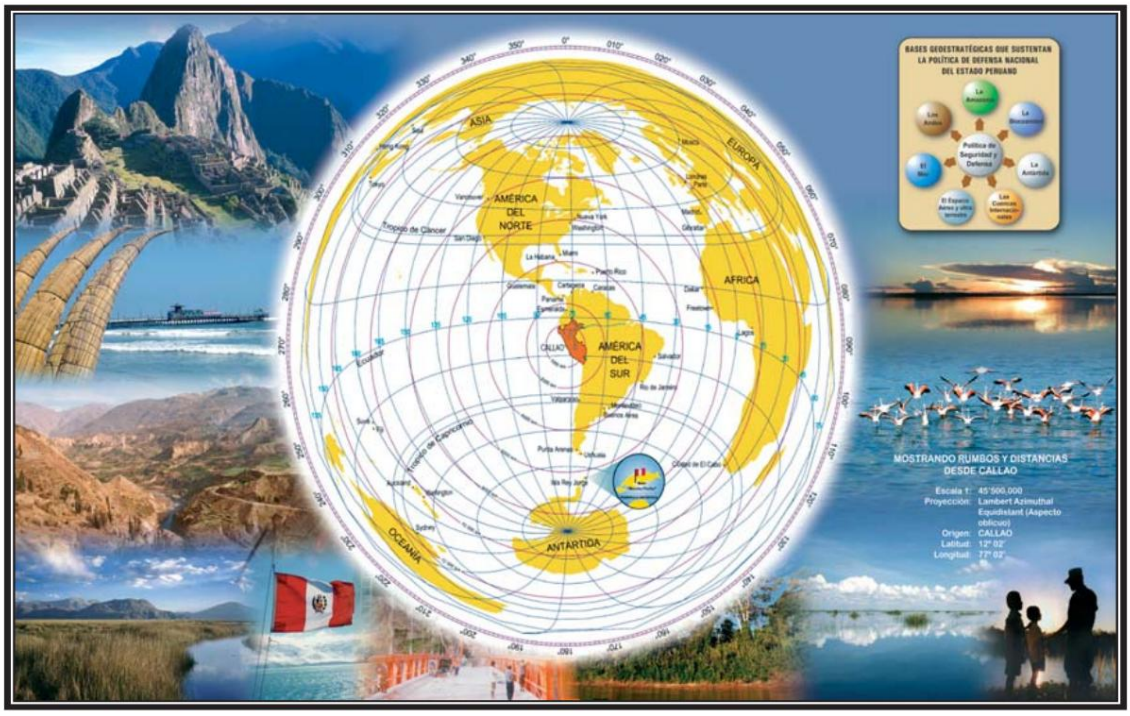
Chapter I

GLOBALIZATION AND CHANGE



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Chapter I

GLOBALIZATION AND CHANGE

1. World stage

Since the 1990s, the Western world has been immersed in a process of profound changes that affect the economic, social, cultural and political orders, a situation that allows us to speak of a new stage in the life and structuring of the international system, but also of a change that extends in a short time to the entire world and that affects collectivities and individuals. This is the process that some call globalization and others globalization.

The new phenomenon, initially technological in the field of communications, generated substantial changes in terms of economic-financial, productive, cultural processes, new identities and defensive reinforcement of the old ones, organizational and, in the very subsistence of the autonomous forms of administration of societies, that is, the paradigm of the Nation-State.

This integral phenomenon of change can only be compared with those that occurred in the passage from the Middle Ages to the modern age, a period in which transformations in science, technology, production, economic order and, in general, societal, gave way to new organizations. sociopolitical, such as the so-called Nation-State and a new individual consciousness, the so-called modern, secular, individualistic, and experiential rational mer

Throughout this process, called the emergence of the Western world, it expanded spatially to the entire planet from the 16th century and, economically, integrated the various societies beyond Europe, with a dynamic that absorbed all production processes. concentrating them in one, unifying forms of social and political organization within a central paradigm that, collectively, is that of the Nation-State and, individually, that of the free and modern man, whose values were concentrated in the motto : freedom, equality and fraternity, which until today constitutes the basis of social and individual valuation in the West and which is translated into human rights and the constitutional definitions of the modern State in its various variants .

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The change described has manifested itself after the end of the cold war. A name to describe the implosion of the Soviet empire. In this area, the planetary space is a relatively unified scenario in which new interests are defined, new political rearrangements and new forms of government or administration are outlined that include the economic, political and security aspects. Thus, today we speak of global security and forms of administration that insert the national into this order. It is about the unification or standardization of the international economic, social and political space in a brief period and dimension without precedents, which accentuates the levels of transnational control.

However, the process has generated a logic of asymmetric and multidimensional interdependence to which no large or small society can remain outside, since the influences are of a transnational systemic nature.

The process does not differ in nature from the one registered in the previous phases and which generated the so-called Western international system. What is new is the speed of structuring, the degree of hegemonic concentration, the technological scientific capacity, and the consequent military apparatus.

Currently there is agreement in recognizing that the globalization process has weakened the institutional structures of national states and their sovereignties, creating homogenizing pressures on cultural diversities, producing, on the one hand, a standardization of identity and, on the other, sharpening in some cases inequalities, polarizations and social conflicts.

Such a process affects collective and individual identities, altering moral and cultural values, generating in response the emergence of reactive currents that are expressed through various forms of fundamentalism, religious, political, ethnic, cultural, etc. These social mechanisms for the defense of identity that occur collectively and individually, generate conflicts with consequences of a globalized dimension.

The globalization process also affects criminal forms. The problem of drug trafficking, which includes transportation, distribution, money laundering, etc.; They obtain a new dimension that forces new international forms of cooperation between States, all of which has resulted in the need to reconsider the basic concepts as far as security is concerned and this at all levels.

In this context, five fundamental features that characterize globalization can be pointed out:

- The transnationalization of national processes, making them converge into a single and universal one, at the economic, social, legal and technological levels, giving rise to the emergence of a new, relatively unified transnational space, which also includes social pathology or criminal phenomena now multiplied and increased by the new dimension of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime or money laundering, among others. That is, the emergence of new threats typical of the transnationalization process, which affect the stability of societies and states as well as the system in general.

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- The strengthening of local forces that resist the process in pursuit of the maintenance of traditional national identities and interests.

- The emergence of the information economy and the transformation of conflict processes, including those that imply management of the rationalized coercion of the State (interstate conflicts).

- The appearance or increase of the influence of non-state actors that represent partial or group interests, be it business or transnational NGOs.

- The mismatch with this new phase of international reality, of systemic organizations such as the United Nations.

The events of September 11

They occurred in the context described above and are the first and serious expression that security has a new dimension that goes beyond traditional schemes. This led to a unilateral declaration of a global war against terrorism by the state that was the victim of the attack, generating fundamental changes in the perspectives of the national security interests of that power, with the consequent support of all the international political organizations that articulate the will of the current states, such as the UN, NATO and the OAS which, in various statements, condemned the terrorist actions.

The new international context and the situation created by the events of September 11, originated as a response, the introduction of a new strategy by the United States and the Alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO), created in the framework of the War Cold, for the defense of Europe, assume new responsibilities that go beyond the European territorial space.

Also, that countries like Germany and Japan, which since World War II remained militarily within their borders, decided to project their security framework beyond their own national space.

As far as security and defense are concerned, the State has maintained its importance as the most efficient instance to administer them. It continues to be the entity capable of creating, internally and externally, effective political and legal structures. Hence, security policies require new levels of coordination between States, to confront new threats.

Evolution of global security scenarios

It should be noted that in addition to this series of changes are those destined to face new challenges represented by the proliferation of atomic weapons, the development of new war technologies and the danger of biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, as well as the depletion of resources and raw materials, demographic and social changes and the economic crisis, the consequent crises of political governance, and the alterations suffered by the ecology of the planet; all of them give rise to new challenges that demand their study and updating within a theoretical approach and a new form of international cooperation, a global security imperative.

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Thus, new conceptual discourses arise, which perceive contemporary security problems, at levels that not only address traditional military defense, as an instrument, but also include other aspects of security such as social, economic, political and environmental ones. This has led to establishing a clear differentiation between these and the traditional concepts of security and defense, the latter assigned to the preservation of the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of States, which includes transparency policies and confidence-building measures.

Security is conceived today as multidimensional, since it integrates a multiplicity of risk factors and threats, whose integration is born precisely from the globalization process. This has led to the security approach working with other conceptual frameworks, such as cooperative, defensive, dissuasive defense and others.

In the peripheral or poorer regions with a basically agrarian economy or producers of raw materials, globalization has had specific effects. There, the populations not only suffer the effects of the demographic explosion, but the social structure itself has been altered, rural groups move to join crowded urban masses, which means dispersion of solidarity and the emergence of group or cultural friction or clashes. .

Economically in these regions, poverty, health conditions, pollution, environmental deterioration that destroys the resources of their existence (forests, land, water) are just some of the factors that are intermingled with a hostile social environment. where organized crime, mobs and irrational violence proliferate.
It is not possible to fail to mention in this heading the successive economic-financial “bubbles” and “shocks”, the recessions and successive crises of financial transnationals and their devastating effects in these areas.

All of this translates into the poorest societies, into constant crises of political governance, in which the limited action of the State is being further eroded by flows of refugees, displaced persons, mercenary armies, subversive action in alliance with drug cartels, drugs or tribal regressions to primary forms of violence, with the emergence of new warlords who exceed the constituted authority.

Working on security in the era of globalization, whether from the perspective of central or peripheral spaces, then requires an integral multidisciplinary perception, and a conception of multidimensional action where tasks that previously comprised independent areas merge. The current international security has to be conceived beyond the defense framework "strictu sensu" and integrate into it the social, the economic, the political, the environmental and the criminal. In other words, forms or instruments of military, police, intelligence and scientific-technological control.

Consequently, the globalization process involves all states and demands a comprehensive response that focuses on the social, economic, political, military and others.

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2. Continental or hemispheric setting

to. Origins of the Inter-American Security System

The Inter-American Security System arose as a necessity in the stage of the constitution of the new Hispano-American States. Its first objective was to establish cooperation between the new republics to coordinate the defense against the threats of the former colonial powers that could make attempts to recover their former domains. Additionally, it was also a search to strengthen relations between the new republics.

In this sense, the concept of continental or hemispheric security dates back to 1826, when the "Amphictyonic Congress of Panama", convened from Peru, attempted to establish a conference of Latin American countries, which had the aforementioned guidelines as its objective.

At the end of the 19th century, the idea of an inter-American system acquired more defined characteristics. It transcended the sphere of the Spanish-American countries and reached the United States of America and Brazil. Its objectives were to promote the well-being of the region, although concern for the maintenance of peace on the continent remained.

With the First World War, the conflict raises that of belligerence. The United States, which had entered the conflict, called for greater participation on the part of the Latin American countries, based on the principle of continental solidarity.

During World War II, the American countries followed the positions adopted by the United States of America. In the first stage, they assumed a position of neutrality, then, faced with the threat of the expansion of the war, they assumed security and defense policies of a hemispheric nature. and the principle was established that the aggression against an American State should be considered as an aggression against all.

When the United States of America entered the war, the American States cut diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis countries. On the military front, the American States provided symbolic support to the efforts of the allied countries, which was expressed in the sending of reduced contingents of troops by Brazil and Mexico. However, Latin American support had its best expression on the economic front, through the provision of essential raw materials for the Allies' war effort.

b. Conformation of the Inter-American Security System

At the end of World War II, the countries of the American continent became aware of the need to create a collective security system that would respond to the demands of the challenges posed by the international scenario of the post-war period and the beginning of the war. cold. This inter-American system of peace and security in the hemisphere was built on two

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fundamental documents:

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), and

The American Peaceful Settlement Treaty, better known as the Pact of Bogota.

The first was aimed at establishing the measures to be applied for the preservation or restoration of peace, agreeing that "an armed attack by any State against an American State will be considered an attack against all." For its part, the Pact of Bogotá was dedicated to establishing mechanisms, as its name indicates, for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The first step for the creation of the system was the Chapultepec Conference, held on March 8, 1945, where the American states that were part of the United Nations considered "the way to intensify their collaboration as well as the participation of America in the future World Organization and the impetus that should be given both to the inter-American system and to the economic solidarity of the continent".

The Chapultepec Act on reciprocal assistance and American solidarity was signed, which establishes the principle that any attack against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, would be considered an act of aggression against all the other American states. Thus, the principles for the establishment of a permanent inter-American system were established.

In 1947, the Inter-American Conference for the Preservation of Continental Peace and Security was held, the result of which was the signing of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR).

c. Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

The TIAR has as its legal basis the provisions of the United Nations Charter that grant competence to regional organizations for the preservation of peace and security. Therefore, it is subject to the provisions of the regional agreements of Articles 52º to 54º of the UN Charter, and its provisions also fall within the sphere of the right of individual and collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51º of said letter.

The TIAR distinguishes the obligations that must be undertaken and the procedures to follow in the event of an armed attack, as well as in the face of other acts of aggression or potential threats to the peace of the continent.

In the context of the international order that was developing, the TIAR reiterates the obligation of the States parties "not to resort to the threat or use of force in any way incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or this Treaty."

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Subsequently, in 1975, the Protocol of Reforms to the TIAR was signed in San José, Costa Rica, which to date has not reached the number of ratifications necessary for its entry into force. However, it is worth mentioning that despite the restructuring process, the continental or hemispheric system still maintains the same concepts as the original Treaty.

In April 1982, the Malvinas crisis revealed the limitations and contradictions of the TIAR for its application in the Region.

On the occasion of the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was convened. On the 21st of the same month, a resolution was approved stating that "these terrorist attacks against the United States of America are attacks against all American States" applying consequently all the pertinent provisions of the TIAR.

It is important to highlight that on September 6, 2001, Mexico had formally announced its withdrawal from TIAR. The Mexican approach was based on the idea that the treaty was obsolete to deal with current security requirements in the continental or hemispheric sphere, especially new threats.

d. American Treaty of Pacific Settlements

The Pact of Bogotá was signed in 1948 and its objective was to formulate effective methods for the peaceful solution of inter-American disputes. In this sense, Article 1 contains an affirmation of principle whereby the participating States "agree to refrain from the threat, use of force or any other means of coercion to settle their disputes and to resort to all time for peaceful procedures." On the other hand, Article 2 obliges the parties to use the procedures established in the treaty, or "alternatively, to the special procedures that, in their opinion, allow them to reach a solution."

Four important exceptions were made to the obligation to submit disputes to peaceful procedures for settlement:

- Matters that were within the internal jurisdiction of a state,
- Matters previously resolved by agreement or arbitration award or by judgment of an
- international court; Matters involving the protection of citizens when the interested parties are free to resort to the competent national
- courts; and Cases in which the right of legitimate defense can be exercised.

The Pact of Bogotá aims to complement the inter-American peace mechanism, providing a system that allows for the final settlement of inter-American disputes. The codification and coordination of previous procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes was an advance and an improvement in terms of procedures.

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and. **Inter-American Defense Board**

Another element in the structure of the continental or hemispheric security system is the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), created in 1942, in compliance with Resolution XXXIX of the Third Meeting of Consultations of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in which it was recommended " the immediate meeting, in Washington, of a commission made up of military or naval technicians appointed by each one of the Governments to study and suggest to them the necessary measures for the defense of the Continent". The Board is headquartered in Washington and operates under the direction of a Permanent President, who is, ex officio, the head of the delegation of the country hosting the Boa

F. **The Organization of American States**

Collective security is part of the nature, purposes and principles of the Organization of American States (OAS), included in the 1948 Charter. The legal framework for its application is specifically contained in chapters I, VI, X and XII of the Charter of the Organization, where the parameters and lines of action that the American body can undertake to resolve conflicts and deal with aggressions that endanger the peace and security of the continent are established.

Collective security is based on the principle of continental solidarity. Chapter VI of the OAS Charter, Articles 27 and 28, specifically, establishes that "any aggression by a State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the other American States", and that "if the inviolability or integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State are affected by an armed attack or by an aggression that is not an armed attack, or due to an extra-continental conflict or due to a conflict between two or more American States or due to any other fact or situation that could endanger the peace of America, the American States in development of the principles of continental solidarity or legitimate collective defense , will apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties, existing in the matter", in accordance with article 51 and chapter VII of the UN Charter. In this context, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was the legal instrument that tried to guarantee continental security.

g. **Continental or hemispheric security in a new context international. End of the Cold War**

The end of the cold war and the profound transformations that the international system has undergone have raised the need to redefine the concepts and international and inter-American legal instruments that, for more than forty years, defined continental or hemispheric security, such as collective defense against the extracontinental threat.

Latin America did not produce a security doctrine that promoted the development, consolidation or exercise of democracy in that period.

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It is important to note that in the region at the beginning of the eighties, before the end of the cold war, a democratization process began. In this sense, at the end of the cold war, it was considered that the development and consolidation of democracy should begin as a genuine form of social coexistence that would be expressed in the full validity of the rule of law, human rights and the eradication of exclusion and marginality in Latin American societies.

h. Democratic context

Democracy, with various nuances, has been consolidating in the region in the last twenty years. This has allowed the generation of common concepts and values on economic and social development. Likewise, it has energized a new search for new cooperation mechanisms at the continental or hemispheric level. In this context, the consolidation of democratic institutions makes State decisions more predictable and therefore limits, if not reduces, the intensity of conflicts by subjecting them to a series of political, constitutional and social controls, influencing the decisions that generate. Hence, the option of major confrontations has been considerably reduced in the Latin American space.

For the reasons indicated, it has been considered that the end of the cold war and authoritarian governments, as well as the generalization of democracy, should give way to new forms and ways of conceiving and understanding security in the hemisphere. Hence, the continental or hemispheric security policy should be capable of being transformed into a cooperative security policy, with new mechanisms and forms of cooperation between states to prevent conflicts and face new threats.

Yo. new mandates

It is in this context that the Summit of the Presidents of the Americas, held in Miami in 1994, incorporated the issue of mutual trust into its agenda, and included in its Action Plan, the holding of a Conference on Confidence and Security Measures. and another of Defense Ministers of the Americas. The first one on confidence-building measures was held in Santiago, Chile, in November 1995, thus beginning a field of work that continued at the San Salvador Conference in February 1998, as well as in meetings of experts on the subject held carried out by the OAS.

The Defense Ministers Conferences began almost simultaneously, in December 1995, in the city of Williamsburg,
Virginia, where a strategy was drawn up in which three central objectives stand out:

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Promotion of confidence measures to reduce the possibilities of conflict between countries in the region,

Promotion of democracy as a propitious framework to establish new bases in civil-military relations in the hemisphere; and

Desirability of consolidating the market economy in the hemisphere.

This first ministerial meeting was followed by the biennial conferences in San Carlos de Bariloche, Cartagena de Indias, Manaus, Santiago de Chile and Quito, the latter in 2004.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, lowered the expectations of a natural transition towards cooperative security policies and introduced a degree of uncertainty and bewilderment in the face of the changes that society is experiencing, due to the action of new actors that operate on the margins. of the State. The distinctive characteristic of these actors is not only their violent nature, but their international dimension and scope and their ability to confront any State, including the hegemonic powers.

In this new scenario, the existing values, principles, norms and mechanisms are being examined in light of the changes that are currently being experienced, both academically and politically, developing an intense process of reflection to understand the new reality and build political will. to which consensus must give support and direction.

j. Special Conference on Security of Mexico, 2003

A fundamental step within this process has been the Special Conference on Security that was held in Mexico in October 2003. It constitutes the result of the analysis process carried out at the request of the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, 1998) and put into practice by the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security, on the meaning, scope, and projection of the concepts of international security in the Hemisphere, with the purpose of developing the most appropriate common approaches to address its various aspects, including disarmament and arms control and identify ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the inter-American system, related to the different aspects of continental or hemispheric security. The mandate records the comprehensive theme of security and defense.

This conference was held based on the principle that the concepts of security typical of the Cold War, which mainly addressed the concerns derived from the ideological struggle between two superpowers, are insufficient for the understanding and handling of the current security problems derived mainly from what has been called the “new threats”. It is necessary to broaden the concept of security and include other factors that condition and determine security, such as social, economic and environmental ones, emphasizing the interdependence that exists between them and, especially between political and economic security, which focuses on the concept of multidimensionality.

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All this does not mean that the problem of comprehensive security is in the process of changing. But the new international scenario also requires a review in this field. It is increasingly clear that the concepts of security and defense record the differences that exist between the traditional perception of security, linked to the problems of interstate conflict, and the current one, which includes the aforementioned factors. Any effort to revitalize the continental or hemispheric security system recognizes this reality and, in this regard, will continue to promote confidence-building measures, the strengthening of dispute resolution mechanisms, and the strengthening of the collective security system.

For their part, the so-called "new risks, challenges and threats", a heading that includes transnational phenomena of both a criminal and environmental nature and those social and economic phenomena of a structural nature, require, on an operational scale, to be dealt with within the framework of coordination and cooperation mechanisms, in accordance with their nature, respecting the particular and sovereign approach of each State.

Certain trends can be observed in the Mexico Declaration:

The commitment to strengthen peace is affirmed;

Democracy and human rights are considered as universal values that are considered conditions of life; and,

Respect for the person and their dignity is strengthened.

These changes that favor trends in security, understood as cooperation, coincide with significant progress that Latin America has achieved in terms of democracy and security:

The consolidation of democratization processes and their promotion and defense through mechanisms such as the Democratic Charter Inter-American;

The consolidation of a policy of prohibition of weapons of mass destruction;

The establishment of a region free of nuclear weapons;

Lower military spending compared to the rest of the world;

Progress in the establishment of confidence-building measures and transparency in military spending;

Increased levels of control over potential interstate conflicts;

Development of subregional mechanisms in which common security policies can be developed; Establishment

of zones of peace; Development

of a positive experience in conflict resolution by establishing political approximation mechanisms that will advantageously replace traditional security instruments.

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During the conference, Peru promoted recognition that ensures respect for the human person and their dignity, the right to democracy, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. In this regard, Peru promotes a concept of security that has as its axis the person and their development.

The State will continue to be the irreplaceable reference and responsible for this task, so it must have the means to deal with it effectively. For this reason, Peru demands compliance with international commitments to address structural risks, such as poverty that generates insecurity and social vulnerability. The viability of our countries depends on reaching the objectives of human development.

Likewise, the Peruvian position insisted that in Mexico's approaches, the conventional dimension of security be addressed, promoting the examination of collective security mechanisms, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the strengthening of confidence-building measures.

This position was part of the action carried out by our country at the continental or hemispheric level to achieve a concept of non-offensive defense, which prioritizes spending in the fight against poverty.

Strengthening the security system requires integrated action at the global, hemispheric, regional, subregional, and bilateral levels. For this reason, at the international level, Peru promotes the strengthening of multilateralism and the establishment of global and regional regimes that respond to the concerns of the broad concept of security. With regard to collective security, we are interested in underlining the role of the Security Council and our intention to actively participate in the tasks that the United Nations develops in this matter. In the case of the OAS, we advocate that the TIAR be reviewed so that it responds to the needs of our countries and the international situation.

This process, one of the stages of which is the Conference in Mexico, has allowed us to verify, once again, the need to bring concerted positions to these forums that favor consensus. In this case, the Rio Group, the Andean Community and negotiating groups such as the ALADI Group have contributed to articulating common positions and achieving convergence with this need.

3. regional setting

In the South American region, the concept of peace is linked to the processes of democratic governance and development. Thus expressing the difference with the limited conceptualization of security that refers to the complex multidimensionality of other factors that concern security in a democratic and globalization context; to the use of military force in case of defense.

The generalization of the democratic system in the region, as well as the overcoming of the most conflictive territorial issues, should give way to the creation of an adequate framework to move towards a democratic, stable and secure South American region.

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In this context, it is necessary to take into consideration that the legitimacy of a democratic government comes from the participation and well-being of its population.

It should be added that the multidimensionality of security is linked in the South American space to problems as diverse as poverty, terrorism, drug trafficking, corruption, international crime and others. These are elements that can weaken the social fabric and that currently become the main and most active "new threats" for the State and society.

Terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime have acquired a transnational character that has operational modalities that exceed the control capacity of the nation State. In this context, the consolidation of the democratic State in our countries requires the expansion of its sphere of action to these sectors, which makes international cooperation unavoidable.

In South America, the concept of a zone of peace that encompasses the entire region has been imposed, based on the declarations of the Andean Community and Mercosur. This political position was reflected in the Communiqué of the first meeting of South American Presidents, signed in Brasilia, on September 1, 2000. In that document, in point 5, it is mentioned that "peace, democracy and integration constitute essential elements to guarantee development and security in the region... In this spirit, the Presidents agreed to create a South American Zone of Peace and, for this, they will instruct their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs to adopt the necessary measures to put implement that decision. The Presidents will also stimulate the deepening of the dialogue on security in South America, taking into account even the human, economic and social aspects of the issue."

For their part, the Foreign Ministers of the Andean Community of Nations and Mercosur, meeting in La Paz on July 17, 2001, reaffirmed that "peace, democracy, respect for human rights, integration and consolidation of common identity are essential elements for the development of their peoples and they resolved to promote convergence between their respective integration processes". In this context, they expressed their conviction that "peace and security in the region must be strengthened, as well as that the promotion of confidence, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the rejection of the use or threat of the use of force constitute shared commitments, and formulated the 'Bases for a Project on the creation of a Zone of Peace and Cooperation'.

Subsequently, the Presidents of the region, at the II South American Summit (July 26-27, 2002) adopted the "Declaration on the South American Peace and Cooperation Zone", noting that the Bases and Actions for this Project formulated at the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Andean Community Mercosur and Chile,.." constitute an adequate set of guidelines for the construction of the Zone of Peace on firm foundations. They also express their "commitment to combat the new threats and the need to deepen cooperation efforts, in order to respond in a more articulated manner.

In the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito on the Establishment and Development of the Andean Peace Zone, signed on the occasion of the XV Andean Presidential Council, meeting in the city of Quito in July 2004, it is defined, in congruence with

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the democratic, cooperative and non-offensive conception of Andean security, the geographical space, the foundations, criteria and objectives of the Andean Peace Zone; Guidelines are also established to promote its consolidation and projection towards the international scene, in order to contribute, among others, to the development of the South American Peace Zone, to the strengthening of international peace and to the creation of a fairer international order. and fair.

At the regional level, the importance of the formation of the South American Community of Nations should be highlighted, sanctioned at the III South American Summit held in Cusco in December 2004, a transcendental step for the region that constitutes an expanded space for cooperation and political agreement. and promotion of regional integration. The progressive advance of this process anticipates the convergence of positions and new consensus in various areas of foreign action at the South American level, as well as its concerted projection on the international stage.

4. subregional environment

The Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Defense approved on June 17, 2002 the Lima Commitment "Andean Charter for Peace and Security, Limitation and Control of External Defense Expenditures" in which The specific lines of action linked to the formulation of a Community Security Policy, the establishment of a Zone of Peace, the concerted fight against terrorism, the reduction of military spending and the expansion and strengthening of promotion measures are established. of confidence in the Andean Community.

The chapters that comprise the Commitment are the following:

YO. Principles for the formulation of a community security policy of the Andean Community,

II. Commitment to formulate a Community Security Policy Andean,

III. Commitment to establish a Zone of Peace in the space of the Community Andean,

IV. Regional commitment in the fight against terrorism,

v. Commitments to limit external defense spending, control of conventional arms and transparency, VI. Commitment to encourage Latin

America to be declared an air-to-air Missile Free Zone beyond visual range and medium and long-range strategic missiles.

VII. Commitments to consolidate the prohibition of nuclear and chemical weapons and biological

VIII. Commitments to eradicate the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, IX.

Commitments for the eradication of antipersonnel mines,

X Commitments to expand and reinforce Confidence Building measures

XI. Monitoring and verification mechanism.

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For the implementation of the Lima Commitment, the Secretariat of the Andean Community devoted itself to two major tasks:

- The organization of thematic seminars on hemispheric security, terrorism, military spending, and security and confidence-building measures with the purpose of agreeing on criteria that would allow the Secretariat to propose the guidelines of a common Andean external security policy. The results of the aforementioned seminars and workshops enriched the Andean vision of security, to have concrete action guidelines aimed at strengthening stability and democratic governance, as well as creating consultation, cooperation, early warning and verification mechanisms. , to foster mutual trust and the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

- Negotiation by the High Level Group on Security and Confidence Building and approval by the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers of a common Andean external security policy.

As a result of the two meetings of the High Level Group (held in Bogotá in February 2003 and in Lima in June 2004), draft Decisions on the Guidelines for the Andean Common Security Policy, the Declaration of Quito for the Establishment and Development of the Andean Peace Zone, pending examination of the Draft Decision on the Andean Cooperation Plan for the Fight against Terrorism.

The XV Meeting of the Andean Presidential Council, held in the City of Quito in July 2004, constituted the foundation of the institutional architecture of Andean security and with the approval of Decision 587, the Andean Community has become the the only integration scheme, apart from the European Union, to have a Common Foreign and Security Policy.

With the Guidelines of the Andean Common Foreign Policy, contained in Decision 587, the following objectives were approved:

- Cooperatively and coordinatedly confront security threats in the Andean Community,
- Develop and consolidate the Andean Peace Zone, as an area free of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, promoting mechanisms that ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes, foster mutual trust, and contribute to overcoming factors likely to generate disputes between Member Countries;

- Prevent, combat and eradicate new threats to security and, when appropriate, their interrelationships, through cooperation and coordination of actions aimed at facing the challenges that such threats represent for the Andean Community;

- Contribute to the promotion of economic development and social well-being of the inhabitants of the Andean Community, reinforcing the security of the

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Subregion;

Contribute to the consolidation and deepening of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation South American, within the framework of the formation of a South American Space of Integration; and

Promote the community participation of the Member Countries in the definitions and procedures corresponding to collective, hemispheric and global security.

Similarly, the following policy principles:

Preservation of the Rule of Law and Democracy as a system of government;

Promotion and protection of Human Rights;

Application of international humanitarian law;

Refraining from the use or threat of the use of force in their reciprocal relations;

Peaceful settlement of disputes;

Respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each of the countries Members;

Non-intervention in internal affairs;

Respect for international law and international obligations; Observance of

the collective security systems of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of American States; Cooperation for development and security;

Strengthening of the integration process;

Prohibition of the development, manufacture,

possession, deployment and use of all types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their transit through the Member Countries.

Likewise, the following foundations of the aforementioned objectives and principles were established:

Peace and security as public goods that the State guarantees to its citizens, in accordance with national legislation; Andean

identity and community of interests; The territorial

continuity of the community space; and, Solidarity and

cooperation among Member Countries.

In addition, it was approved to consider the application of the Andean Security Policy according to the criteria of: peace option, multidimensionality, comprehensiveness, complementarity, cooperation, flexibility, gradualness, prevention and participation.

Finally, it is noteworthy that Decision 587 establishes the institutional mechanisms through which decisions on community security will be adopted from now on:

The Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as the body responsible for defining and coordinating the External Security Policy

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Andean Community, may meet jointly with the Ministers of Defense and other competent authorities;

The Executive Committee, made up of senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Relations, Defense and other competent sectors in security matters, is responsible for the design and presentation to the Council of proposals for operational frameworks and community regulations;

The Andean Security Network, made up of political, business, academic and other civil society organizations, together with governmental and intergovernmental organizations of the subregion; It will be in charge of promoting national intersectoral and subregional dialogues in which public and private organizations will help in the elaboration of the design, implementation and evaluation of the advances in the development of the policy.

The Andean Community Secretariat is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Policy.

Currently, the Executive Committee of the External Security Policy Común Andina has the responsibilities of:

Prepare an Andean Program of Confidence and Security Building Measures, taking into account the progress made by the Member Countries in their neighborly relations, as well as in the Lima Commitment, the Declarations of Santiago (1995), San Salvador (1998) and the Miami Consensus (2003). Said Program has as a medium-term objective, the joint planning of peace and security in the subregion and incorporate modalities that allow the participation of the Andean countries in peacekeeping operations, under the mandate of the United Nations Organization. . To this end, it will consider actions at the bilateral, subregional, regional, hemispheric and global levels.

[1]

Formulate a proposal for the formation of the Andean Security Network, as an institutional mechanism for support and advice on matters related to security and confidence building, which includes, among others, the diagnosis of potentially conflictive situations, early warning, prevention of conflicts and crisis management, as well as information systems on such situations or on manifest conflicts. To this end, it will promote national and subregional dialogues, with the participation of representatives of the corresponding government entities, political parties, academic institutions, and civil society.

[2]

Submit for consideration by the Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs an Andean Cooperation Plan for the Fight Against Terrorism.

[1] It follows from the second Directive contained in the "Declaration of San Francisco de Quito", July 2004. [2] In the Guidelines of the Quito Act, the Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is entrusted with the support of the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, prepare a proposal for the implementation of the Andean Security Network in charge of supporting and advising the Executive Committee of the Common External Security Policy.

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The formation of the National Committees National Focal Points to promote the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, which make possible the implementation of Decision 552.

5. neighborhood environment

The Sixth State Policy of the National Agreement guides our foreign action towards the creation of preferential associations with neighboring countries. Thus, different modalities of special and privileged links have been defined with their own characteristics in each case, accompanied by special association schemes with the other countries of the South American environment.

To this end, it is essential to strengthen political dialogue through coordination and agreement mechanisms, according to the different bilateral relationship schemes. It also contributes to the aforementioned objective the establishment of common policies on democracy and governance, international peace and security, human rights, limitation of defense spending, fight against poverty, corruption, terrorism and drug trafficking; defense of the environment and sustainable development. State policies in the economic, cooperation, trade, tourism and investment spheres also contribute to the deepening and expansion of bilateral relations.

At the level that corresponds to security and defense, in addition to the auspicious bilateral understandings between the Armed Forces of the region, the development of a structure of measures to promote mutual confidence with neighboring countries is promoted, which ensure spaces of security in the subregion, in the region and in the hemisphere, an expression of which is the establishment of the Andean Zone of Peace and Cooperation and the South American Zone of Peace. As will be seen later, these measures have been accompanied by the institutional development of bilateral mechanisms aimed at promoting understandings that consolidate dialogue and trust with neighboring countries. At the same time, coordination and strengthening of mechanisms with neighboring countries aimed at coordinating actions that allow an adequate response to situations that constitute threats to security, such as illicit derivatives of drug trafficking and other forms of crime, were promoted.
These mechanisms and agreements involve, in some cases, the joint and coordinated participation of the Armed Forces and other sectorial instances of the State.

bolivian

Traditionally, the bilateral relationship between Peru and Bolivia has been described as a special link, given the common historical-geographical and cultural reality, which has allowed us to develop broad binational cooperation schemes. The positive evolution of the bilateral agenda has led Peru and Bolivia to build a relationship that poses, for both countries, an extraordinary opportunity for binational integration as a development option for their peoples.

The objectives of the bilateral relationship are, fundamentally: the strengthening of an active and permanent policy of cooperation and concertation for the revitalization of the physical integration process, the expansion of the road interconnection towards the

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Pacific, border integration and economic complementarity of the two countries, particularly between the Southern Macro-Region of Peru and the Northwestern Region of Bolivia; all of which will allow the consolidation of a beneficial Peruvian-Bolivian integration.

Testimonials of this process are the creation of the Binational Authority of Lake Titicaca, the Ilo Agreements, the establishment of a Free Trade Zone, from the signing of the 1992 Trade Agreement. More recently, the General Integration and Cooperation Treaty Economic and Social for the Conformation of a Common Market; the Letter of Intentions for Energy Complementation and the constitution of the Mixed Commission for that purpose, within the framework of the decision to promote the export of Bolivian gas through a port on the Peruvian coast; and the Inter-institutional Agreement between the National Port Company of Peru (ENAPU), the Bolivian Port Services Administration (ASPB) and Bolivian business unions, to promote greater use of the ports of southern Peru, particularly the Port Terminal of ilo.

Other important agreements that make up the legal framework of the Peruvian-Bolivian relationship are the Agreement on Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, the Amazon Cooperation Agreement; the Agreement for the Establishment of a Polyduct, the Immigration Regularization Agreement, the Framework Agreement for the Cooperation and Sustainable Development of Tourism, the Extradition Treaty, the Mining Complementation and Integration Agreement, the Memorandum of Understanding and the operating agreement for the CEBAF Desaguadero and its related instruments, among others.

The General Integration Treaty, signed in 2004, is aimed at consolidating and perfecting the Free Trade Agreement as a starting point for advancing towards the constitution of a future Common Market. To this end, it establishes commitments for the liberalization of bilateral trade, seeking the improvement of the regimes for the free movement of services, capital and people. Likewise, it designs actions and policies in the economic and social field, which seek benefits such as: development and complementation of productive sectors, with special emphasis on micro and small businesses; integration and development of border areas; physical integration, communications and energy; development of a social agenda that makes it possible to fight against poverty and exclusion; fight against drug trafficking; protection of the environment and biological diversity; cooperation in the field of education, culture, science and technology; among others.

Another fundamental element within the framework of the traditionally positive and even more strengthened relationship with Bolivia is the establishment of the Autonomous Binational Authority of the Water System of Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero River, Lake Poopó and Salar de Coipasa (ALT). This mechanism, pioneer of its kind, has had a positive impact, not only to guarantee the regime of indivisibility of the resources of the Titicaca Basin, but also to reinforce cooperation in the area, in aspects such as the control of the flow of the Lake to prevent flooding in the surrounding areas, or as the scientific and coordinated preservation of the ecological system of the shared altiplano zone.

Starting in the year 2000, the annual meetings of the Cabinets of Ministers of State, in order to address development issues

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economic-social, and defense and security, for the realization of joint projects.

Recently, the General Integration Treaty has provided for a system of institutional mechanisms that includes: Annual Presidential Meetings; the Binational Ministerial Cabinet that will meet on the occasion of the Presidential Meetings; the Ministerial Commission made up of the Foreign Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Trade and Integration and Economic Development, which will meet at least twice a year; and the Executive Committee, made up of senior officials from the aforementioned Sectors of both countries. Additionally, it has provided that both countries will establish a Business Advisory Council and another Labor Advisory Council that, from civil society, will raise recommendations on the binational integration process.

In the field of security, it should be noted that the mutual trust measures within which the High Command Rounds of the Armed Forces are framed, a mechanism established in 1992, which tends to foster trust and the development of a of security within a South American regional framework, which promotes a gradual process of limiting spending on the acquisition of weapons.

Brazil

Bilateral relations with Brazil are going through a transcendent moment, taking into account the important coincidences on cooperation and integration, protection of the Amazon, complementarity of economies, promotion of physical interconnection, promotion of trade, investment and tourism; sustainable development, fight against drug trafficking and fight against poverty.

All this set is part of one of the most ambitious initiatives of Peruvian foreign policy, within a process of building a "strategic alliance", which reflects the will of both States to create a privileged political link, with the highest institutionalization level. The strategic nature of the relationship is defined by the complementary nature of the interests of both countries and the far-reaching achievements in various fields that both countries are considering and that could only be achieved through an alliance that adds their potential.

Thus, in the field of physical integration, the development of the initiative for the Integration of the South American Regional Infrastructure, better known by the acronym IIRSA, in which Peru participates with special interest in the Amazon Hub, in its north and central branches; and the Peru-Brazil-Bolivia axis, also called the Interoceanic Axis, which links southern Peruvian regions with the Brazilian states of Acre, Rondonia and Mato Grosso. IIRSA includes the development of the infrastructure in its three components: multimodal transport, energy and communications, as well as the logistic processes associated with each axis. All of this is conducive to making the economic-commercial integration between the Pacific and the Atlantic a reality and that includes our inland regions in a decentralized scheme that favors their development.

On the occasion of the State visit made by the President of Brazil, in August 2003, these advances materialized in instruments specifically designed to

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establish the base on which the bilateral strategic alliance is based, such as: the Memorandum of Understanding for Physical and Economic Integration, which links Peru with Brazil through three axes of the IIRSA initiative; the Partial Scope Agreement for Economic Complementation between Peru and Mercosur (ACE 58), which creates a free trade zone for a set of products; and in aspects of cooperation for the security and surveillance of the Amazon, linked to our country's access to the Amazon Protection and Surveillance System (SIPAM / SIVAM).

Peru has a special interest in participating in SIVAM / GIAHS, not only because of the importance of the project for the development of the Amazon and other regions of the country, but also because of the possibilities it has for security and surveillance. against natural disasters, criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, and multiple other applications. In response to this interest, in 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Surveillance and Protection of the Amazon was signed.

Other areas of this dynamic relationship include cultural and educational relations, the facilities for the transit of people thanks to the agreement for the use of each country's national identity document for tourism and business trips, the renewed regional and border ties in which The construction of the bridge over the Acre River stands out, as well as the bilateral commitments already reached for the financing of the Interoceanic axis.

In the field of defense and security, bilateral understandings have reached an expectant level that is reflected in the interest in developing joint initiatives for participation in United Nations peace missions, joint exercises and operations, eventual business developments for defense , exchange of officers and joint training, among others. The Joint Declaration signed between the Ministers of Defense, for the formation of a Bilateral Defense Working Group and the implementation of measures of mutual trust, cooperation, scientific and technological integration, in addition to the exchange of information, are specific aspects that allow anticipate positive developments. Peru, Brazil and Colombia also participate in a joint agreement to control illegal activities in border rivers.

Peru and Brazil have established Rounds of Talks between the High Commands of the Armed Forces, as well as Rounds of Talks between the Brazilian Defense Staff and the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Peru.

With Brazil, a stage of significant importance and vast projections for the bilateral and regional relationship has opened, which is at the same time a reflection of the importance of the neighbor and a sign of the expected importance that its economic and social dynamics and of security, all of this based on profound interests that have been shared for a long time, as well as a similar perception of the future of our region.

Chili

Bilateral relations with Chile are based on geographical proximity, on the historical-political process since the time of independence and on the principles,

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shared common values and objectives in the international arena; Hence, Peru and Chile have agreed to build a preferential association linked to the search for economic development and social welfare.

This association is based on a logic of convergence, cooperation and trust. This means promoting common interests and addressing differences in a framework of dialogue that guarantees the pre-eminence of a positive, complex and rich relationship that tolerates and enables pre-existing problems to be resolved, such as the pending maritime delimitation, and addressing those that are generated as an unavoidable result of a greater and richer bilateral relationship. A central component of this new relationship is given by the dynamism achieved in economic relations that translate into historical levels of trade and investment. Chile is currently Peru's main trading partner in South America with positive balances for Peru in the trade balance in 2003 and 2004.

To this must be added the recovery of democracy in Peru, the deepening of economic and commercial ties between the two countries, the presence in Chile of a large Peruvian community and the political decision of both governments to strengthen the relationship between the two countries, all of which has generated a framework for the construction of a special relationship agreed upon by Presidents Alejandro Toledo and Ricardo Lagos in July 2001.

This active dynamic in the bilateral relationship was confirmed during the visit of the President Lagos on July 30, 2001, on the occasion of the assumption of command of the President Toledo, an occasion that served as a framework for the signing of a Declaration Presidential Joint that established the Permanent Binational Commission of Cooperation, which brings together the Ministers of Foreign Affairs once a year, and which includes, among others, the following concepts in the field of security and defense:

Strengthening of mutual confidence measures;

Creation of the Standing Committee for Consultation and Political Coordination, made up of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Peru and Chile (2+2), whose purpose is to analyze and exchange views on all matters of interest to both countries ;

Homologation of the measurement system for defense spending in accordance with the aim that the sector's spending is carried out with maximum transparency;

Constitution of the Security and Defense Committee (COSEDE), made up of Foreign Relations and Defense officials from Peru and Chile, with the participation of the Armed Forces.

Finally, it is important to highlight the fluidity in the exchange of visits from the highest military authorities and the Rounds of Talks between the High Commands of the Armed Forces of Peru and Chile. This mechanism was instituted at the Peruvian initiative in 1985, with the aim of deepening actions aimed at promoting mutual trust and the development of a concept of security within a South American regional framework that, responding to the close friendship and growing cooperation between both countries, promote a gradual process of limiting spending on the acquisition of weapons.

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Maritime Delimitation

Peru is not yet a party to treaties for the delimitation of maritime spaces. The Peruvian position was collected, summarized and officially presented by the President of the Peruvian Delegation at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, in his speech on August 27, 1980. In the seventh paragraph of this, it states:

"Regarding the criteria for the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between States whose coasts are adjacent, Peru considers that, in the absence of a specific delimitation agreement expressly concluded to definitively set the limits of such areas, and where special circumstances do not prevail and there are no historical rights recognized by the parties, the median or equidistance line should be applied as a general rule, since it is the most suitable method for reaching an equitable solution and that this criterion is well reflected in the current articles of the integrated text."

Regarding this important topic, Peru sent a note to the General Secretariat of the United Nations containing a Declaration, disseminated by said international organization through Circular No. 13 on the Law of the Sea, of March 2001, published by its Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea; It states, among others, that *"to date Peru and Chile have not entered into, in accordance with the pertinent rules of International Law, a specific maritime delimitation treaty" "the government of Peru, in note number 5- 4- ,* that *M/ 147, of May 23, 1986, communicated to the Chilean government its official position on the need to proceed to the formal and definitive delimitation of the maritime spaces between the two countries, a communication that has recently been reiterated through note RE, number 6-14/113, of October 20, 2000, as it is a pending matter" "consequently, the and that the government of Peru does not* recognize *the indication of the parallel line as the maritime boundary between Peru and Chili."*

Over the course of several years, Peru and Chile have exchanged diplomatic notes containing totally divergent and opposing legal positions on maritime delimitation, which is equivalent to the existence of a dispute that, in accordance with international law incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments, must be resolved within the mandatory system for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Bearing in mind the need to resolve this situation, the existence of which does not benefit bilateral relations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, dated July 19, 2004, through which he proposed formally start, as soon as possible, bilateral negotiations to resolve the maritime delimitation dispute. He also proposed that the negotiations begin within the next few days and that they could be held in the city of Lima, in the city of Santiago de Chile or in the city chosen by mutual agreement. The purpose of these negotiations, says the note, should be the establishment of the maritime boundary between Peru and Chile in accordance with the norms of International Law, through a specific treaty on this matter.

The Peruvian proposal was also made known through a official statement:

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"Official Communication RE/019-04.- On this date, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Manuel Rodríguez Cuadros, has delivered to His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile a diplomatic note addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, His Excellency Mrs. María Soledad Alvear, in which she formally proposes the initiation, as soon as possible, of bilateral negotiations to resolve the legal dispute on the existing maritime delimitation between Peru and Chile. It also proposes that these negotiations begin within the next sixty days. The purpose of the negotiations should be the establishment of the maritime boundary between the two countries in accordance with the norms of International Law, through a specific treaty on this matter. Lima, July 19, 2004".

The Chilean Government formally responded on September 10, 2004 and this was the subject of the following Official Communication from the Ministry of Relations Foreign of Peru:

"Official Communication RE/22-04.- Yesterday, September 10, 2004, the Ambassador of Peru in Chile received Note number 16723 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country, in response to the Note sent to him the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru on July 19 of this year, proposing negotiations to establish the maritime boundary between the two countries.

The Chilean Government's response has reiterated its position in the sense that the maritime boundary would have been established in agreements between the two countries. The Government of Peru expresses, once again, that no agreement signed between the two countries has established any maritime boundary.

On that occasion, the Government of Peru suggested a response to the Government of Chile within 60 days after the aforementioned Note was sent, as an expression of good faith, in the search for a bilateral solution to the legal dispute between the two countries.

With the response of the Government of Chile, the legal dispute between the two countries is formally substantiated again, and consequently, except for a change in circumstances, the possibility of seeking a solution through direct negotiations has been exhausted. Therefore, the Government of Peru may resort to the means of peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in International Law, including those of a jurisdictional nature contemplated in the regulations of the United Nations and the Inter-American System.

The issue related to maritime delimitation will continue to be dealt with strictly within a legal approach; and, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will refrain from making any additional public statement to what is indicated in this statement.

At the same time, it reiterates, once again, that this matter does not interfere with the dynamic of cooperation and friendship that exists between the two governments, which must continue to develop and increase in all areas of the bilateral relationship. Lima, September 11, 2004"

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The Presidential Message of July 28, 2004, regarding the maritime delimitation says:

"At the level of international relations, Peru is committed to developing a relationship of close cooperation, friendship and integration with the neighboring nations with which it shares the South American space. I must inform the country that Peru has formally requested Chile to start negotiations with the purpose of determining the maritime boundary between the two countries. Peru hopes that this issue is treated by all of us as a State issue and is excluded from any attempt at politicization, taking into account that foreign policy belongs to the State and not to the Government."

Colombia

The bilateral relationship with Colombia is characterized by the features generated by the determining factors of history and neighborhood, which generate a dynamic of constant interrelation at the level of common interests as well as by political considerations in the successive governments. This has created a growing and expectant level of economic exchange, a fluid diplomatic political dialogue at the highest level driven by the growing coincidences between both governments, as well as a good socio-cultural relationship. All of this results in close coordination of positions and policies bilaterally, as well as multilaterally.

Peru and Colombia share a wide range of values and interests based on democracy, fundamental rights, economic growth, and inter-American peace and integration. At the same time, they have common challenges that originate from their geographical proximity and common history, Andean integration, the protection of the Amazon, the fight against drug trafficking, terrorism and corruption, socioeconomic development and the affirmation of the presence of the State. on the shared border.

The agenda with Colombia is comprehensive and concrete. This is evidenced in the frequent work meetings between the authorities of both countries, in the projects developed within the framework of the Binational Plan for the Integral Development of the Putumayo River Basin, a mechanism that has direct relevance to the activities in the border region of the Putumayo River, where they carry out joint actions to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants and the sustainable management of natural resources. In this context, the approval of two specific projects for the rational management of forests and the promotion of artisanal fishing activity stand out.

Within this same bilateral framework, the Peruvian-Colombian Neighborhood and Integration Commission was created on February 15, 1994, the first to be established with a neighboring country. This Commission is the main dialogue forum in which projects, programs and initiatives that generate a community of significant economic and social interests for both countries are identified, promoted and encouraged. This mechanism has acquired notable dynamics in recent years, having concentrated its efforts on the implementation of actions framed in the so-called "social diplomacy" with emphasis on health and education programs in favor of border populations.

On the multilateral agenda, coordination with Colombia is essential for dealing with various issues within the framework of the Andean Community, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, the OAS and the United Nations, allowing both countries to articulate joint positions regarding third parties and issues global. Of particular interest to both were to invigorate the Andean integration process and the

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negotiations to maintain and expand the Andean preference schemes granted by the US (ATPDEA) and by the European Union.

There is no doubt that the restoration of democracy in Peru has allowed a strengthening of relations between both nations. This new stage is characterized by a preferential partnership based on a shared vision of democracy, respect for the human person, mutual trust, frank dialogue and the willingness to work together.

Regarding the situation in Colombia, the Peruvian government has expressed its invariable solidarity and support for the efforts carried out by the Government to achieve peace, reiterating its position against intervention in the internal affairs of a country, and has condemned firmly to groups that are on the margins of the law, calling on them to respect human rights and international humanitarian law. These elements are fundamental, not only to guarantee democratic and economic stability, but also to help achieve a just and lasting peace.

For this reason, the Peruvian Government supports the pacification efforts of the Colombian Government and rejects any subversive action, because it shares the need to strengthen democratic institutions, which will undoubtedly result in stability and security in the Region.

In the field of security and defense, the aim is to consolidate a strategic association that allows the adoption of actions at the border to restrict the risks of terrorist actions and drug trafficking and their impact on the populations of both countries.

Within this framework of the Bilateral Defense Working Group (GTBD), chaired by the Ministers of Defense who meet alternately in Colombia and Peru; The following instruments have been signed:

Agreement to Combat the Traffic of Aircraft Presumably Engaged in the Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Related Crimes;

Agreement between the Ministries of Defense to combat illegal activities in the Common Border Rivers

The Round of Talks between the High Commands of the Armed Forces of Peru and the Armed Forces of Colombia is a mechanism that significantly contributes to maintaining a good level of relations between both Armed Forces, by holding periodic meetings between the representatives with the purpose of to agree confidence and operational measures, as well as their follow-up.

It is also worth noting the creation, in December 2002, of the Bilateral Working Group for Police Affairs (GTBP). As well as the High-Level Mechanism for Security and Judicial Cooperation (MAN), a cooperation and political coordination body that comprehensively examines matters related to terrorism, the world drug problem and related crimes, arms trafficking, corruption , among other illegal activities, and propose and promote at the highest level, concrete support and cooperation measures.

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Ecuador

The bilateral relationship with Ecuador, another country with which geography and history condition the neighborhood since the Empire of the Incas, the Viceroyalty and the Republic, is oriented towards the consolidation of a deep integration process, based on mutual trust, the development of border areas, the unprecedented revitalization of trade and investment and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

In this context, one of the priority issues on the bilateral agenda is the implementation of the Comprehensive Peruvian-Ecuadorian Agreement on Border Integration, Development, and Neighborhood, which encompasses a vast set of programs, projects, and joint activities aimed at converting peace into multiple possibilities of development not only across the border, but for the two countries as a whole.

The agreement establishes a Neighborhood Commission, chaired by the Foreign Ministers of both countries, as a body and mechanism at a political and representative level to promote, support and coordinate programs, projects and activities that generate rapprochement and community of interests between Peru and Ecuador . This Commission establishes the general guidelines for bilateral cooperation, the application of the border regime and for the smooth running of the Binational Development Plan for the Border Region. The aforementioned Binational Plan has the purpose of ordering the collection of resources and promoting the adequate execution of its programs and projects.

The Neighborhood Commission has a series of Binational Technical Committees (CTBs), in charge of preparing programs; and common projects. These were established in the following areas: Border Regime, Trade Facilitation, Education, Health, Fisheries, Energy and Mines, Risk Management and Disaster Management, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, Tourism Facilitation, and the Ecological Protection Zone.

Finally, the Tumbes-El Oro, Piura-Loja and Cajamarca-Zamora-Chinchipe Border Committees are part of the institutional axis of said Commission, as binational coordination mechanisms in charge of supervising and collaborating in the application of the agreements regarding the border regime. .

Likewise, a Binational Committee for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of People in the Border Region and a Committee on Indigenous Affairs have been created. These mechanisms allow an integral, quite complete and certainly privileged development of the bilateral relationship.

In the economic field, the Free Trade Acceleration and Deepening Agreement was signed, aimed at strengthening economic-commercial relations between both countries. He has played a fundamental role to the extent that he has allowed a new dynamic to be achieved in this area, taking advantage of the high degree of complementarity between the basic productive structure of both countries, particularly in the Peruvian mining-metallurgical and mining-chemical sectors, and agriculture. Ecuadorian industrial and oil companies.

Another of the pillars of the bilateral relationship is the issue of security; in this sense,

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the “Peruvian-Ecuadorian Binational Commission on Mutual Confidence and Security Measures”, created on October 26, 1998, constitutes the highest instance in this matter.

This mechanism has among its objectives to ensure the continuity of the existing bilateral experience in the field of Measures of Mutual Confidence and Security, develop and expand it; and strengthen security. Its functions include identifying, designing, and proposing mutual confidence-building measures in the military and development fields, as well as carrying out permanent monitoring and evaluation of the bilateral process of confidence-building and security, formulating recommendations for its strengthening. . To this end, the following working groups were created:

Working Group in charge of preparing proposals for the gradual reduction of existing troops, weapons, and military units in the border area;

Working Group for the "Establishment of a Zone of Mutual Confidence", which will study and recommend the modalities, characteristics, components, scope and final name of this initiative; and the

Permanent Working Group that evaluates the development of such measures and proposes additional ones, as well as actions that affect all areas, including the promotion of the culture of peace that guides and should guide coexistence and bilateral cooperation.

In 2003, it was agreed to establish a consultation mechanism between Ministers of Foreign Relations and Defense of both countries.

In this area, it is worth noting the measures of mutual trust and within them the High Command Rounds of the Armed Forces of Peru and Ecuador, a mechanism established in 1997.

Antarctica

The National Antarctic Policy, approved by DS 016-2002-RE, of 02.27.02, establishes as a General Objective the “Consolidation of the active and permanent presence of Peru in Antarctica and its status as a Consultative Party to the Atlantic Treaty”.

To this end, Peru encourages faithful compliance with the Antarctic Treaty and contributes to the strengthening of the system emanating from it, supporting the maintenance of Antarctica as a zone of peace and a natural reserve dedicated to the science.

In this context, Peru reaffirms the principle of the peaceful use of Antarctica and its maintenance as a demilitarized and denuclearized zone, as it is one of the fundamental political bases of the Treaty, a guarantee of its validity and the assumption of freedom of scientific research and of cooperation between the Parties.

Peru, through the Peruvian Antarctic Institute, is making efforts to provide the Machu Picchu Research Station, King George Island, Antarctic Peninsula, from a permanent science and administration cadre as of 2006

The Ministry of Defense, through the Armed Institutes, makes a fundamental contribution to logistical support and scientific research that includes the Peruvian effort in Antarctica.

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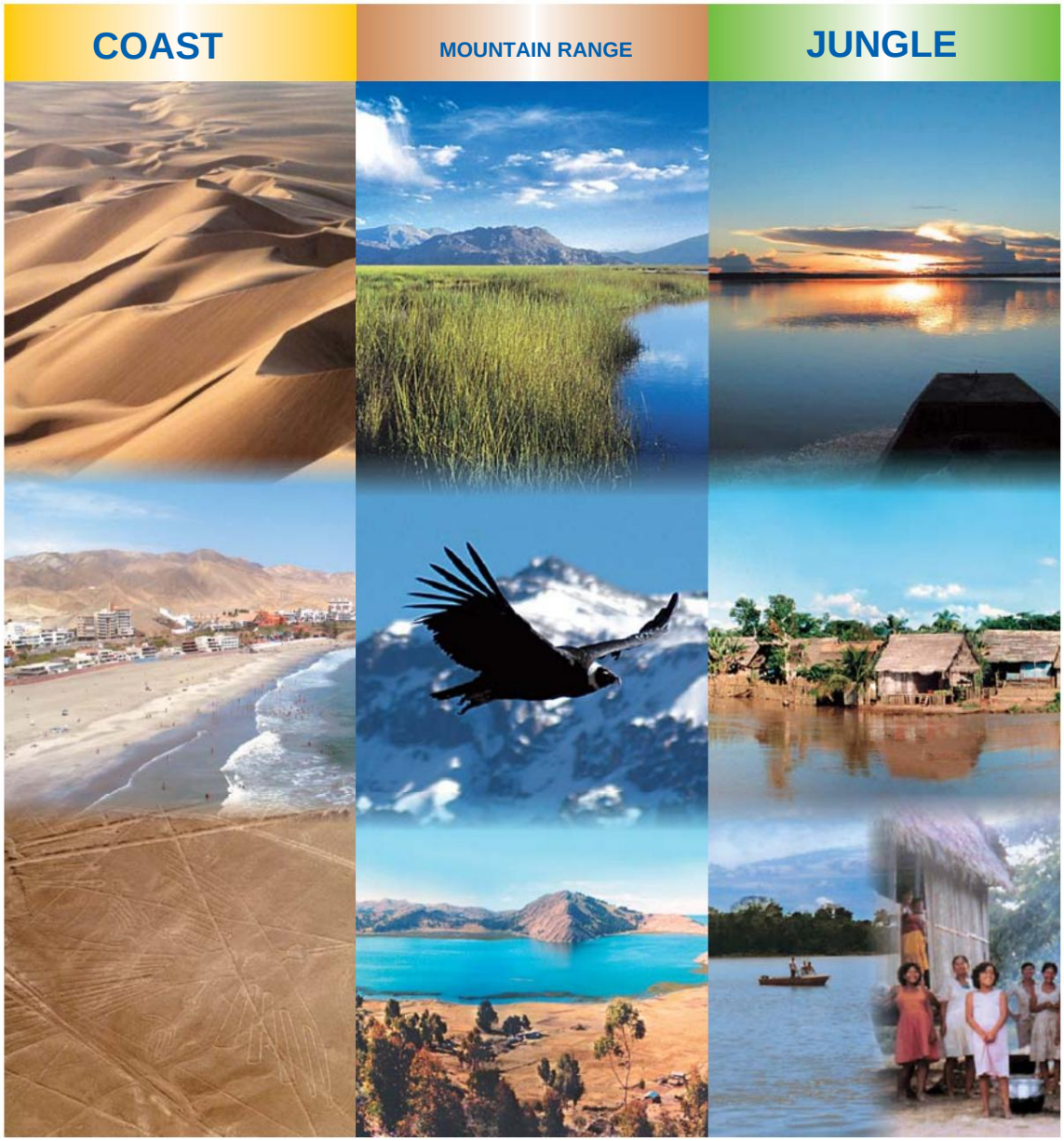
Chapter II

PERU IN THE WORLD



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Chapter II

PERU IN THE WORLD

The State Policy for National Security and Defense is based on the conception of a geopolitical and geostrategic vision oriented to the valuation of the multiple real and potential resources, as well as the challenges and threats that Peru must overcome. To this end, it proposes the search for and construction of a scenario of peace and the promotion of mutual trust with neighboring States, with those at a regional and global level and an adequate insertion of the country in the globalization process and in international markets.

1. Geographic location

to. Location on the mainland

Peru is located in the central and western region of South America. It limits to the north with Ecuador (1,529 km.) and Colombia (1,506 km.), to the east with Brazil (2,822 km.), to the southeast with Bolivia (1,047 km.) to the south with Chile (169 km.)

The border with these five countries has an extension of 7,073 kilometers and crosses areas of the country that are mostly located in rugged places and difficult to access, which constitute a challenge for development and integration. In the west is the Pacific Ocean, the coastline is 3,080 kilometers long and the maritime domain extends to 200 miles.

The surface of Peru including its islands is the following:

Continental Space

Terrestrial Area: 1'285,215 km2

Mar de Grau

Maritime Space , 200 miles of maritime domain, starting from the coast.

Presence in Antarctica : Peru has installed the Machu Picchu Scientific Base, located on King George Island.

Peru is the third largest country in South America, after Brazil and Argentina, with its capital being the city of Lima, the main center of political, commercial and financial power in the country.

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b. Characteristics of the Territory

In Peru there are three large natural regions: the coast, the mountains and the jungle, the latter made up of the high jungle and the low jungle. It should be noted that these natural regions contain great potential for natural resources, which the skill and creativity of Peruvian man have historically been capable of exploiting.

The coast, It is narrow and mostly desert, with an extension of 3,080 km, and whose width varies between 65 and 160 km. It is crossed by 52 rivers that form the same number of valleys, which configure highly productive irrigable spaces. It occupies 11% of the total territorial surface.

The saw , It is made up of the Andes mountain range, which is the most important morphological phenomenon in Peru for exerting the greatest influence on the relief, climate, water, plant, animal and mineral resources of the country. It runs parallel to the coastline, configuring deep ravines, massifs, highlands, plains, and longitudinal and transversal inter-Andean valleys. The Sierra comprises approximately one third of the country (30%), with a width of 400 km in the south and 240 km in the north.

The altitude of the sierra varies from 500 to 6,700 masl. Between these levels there are different ecological levels with different climates, flora and fauna. The mountain range is formed by three chains: the eastern, central and western chains that join and intersect from north to south. This geographical setting favored the emergence of great cultures and civilizations in the past.

La Selva is the largest of the three regions and covers 59% of the territory of Peru; it is covered with dense tropical forests in the west and thick vegetation in the center. It is a largely unexplored and sparsely populated region.

The High Forest varies between an altitude of 400 to 1,000 meters above sea level, has an irregular relief and is located in the Andean foothills, forming valleys of great fertility, it also has enormous mineral wealth and energy potential.

The Low Forest or Amazon is a vast plain formed by alluvial soils and organic matter dragged by the rivers that come down from the mountains;

TERRITORY SURFACE		
	SURFACE (in km)2	PERCENTAGE (% of Total)
COAST	136,233	eleven
MOUNTAIN RANGE	391,991	30
JUNGLE	756,991	59
TOTAL	1'285,215	100

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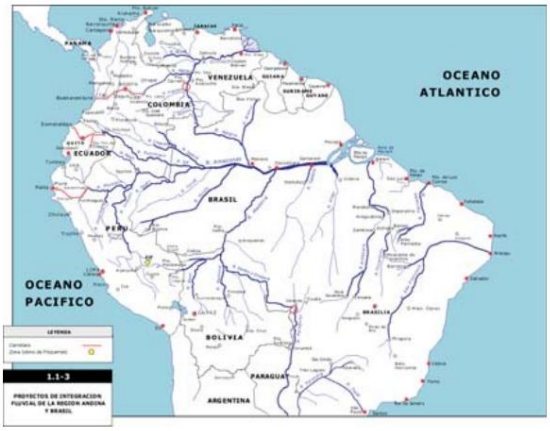
It is also characterized by biodiversity sustained by the climate and the abundance of water. In the subsoil there are energy resources (gas and hydrocarbons).

c. Hydrographic basins Peru has four large hydrographic basins:



The Pacific Basin includes 52 parallel rivers, which flow into the sea;

The Amazon Basin is made up of the regions through which the rivers that make up the Amazon flow.
This river is navigable throughout the year by medium-tonnage vessels, and allows exit to the Atlantic Ocean, materializing the bioceanic geopolitical projection of Peru.

The Madre de Dios River Basin, in southeastern Peru, which is a tributary of the Madeira River and which, by multimodal transport, allows access to the Paraná-Paraguay routes and its exit to the Atlantic via the Río de la Plata in Argentina.

The Titicaca Basin, shared with Bolivia, on the Peruvian side is formed by the Pucará, Azángaro, Ramis, Chaquimayo, Ilave, and other rivers.
The importance of Lake Titicaca resides in the fact that it tempers the coldness of the region, enabling the development of settlements and human populations, and also, the rivers coming from the lake, such as the Desaguadero, are important sources for the economy of the basin.

d. lakes

There are more than 12,000 lakes and lagoons, the most important is Lake Titicaca, one of the highest in the world, it is located in the Altiplano region on the border between Peru and Bolivia, located at 3,800 meters above sea level. It has an extension of 8,710 km2. corresponding to Peru, 5,318 km2.

and. Climate

The climate in Peru is extremely varied, ranging from high tropical temperatures in the jungle to very low temperatures in the Andes. The Peruvian territory has 84 "microclimates" of the 114 that exist in the world and more than 75% of ecosystems. This situation favors biodiversity in the three natural regions. More species of plants and animals accumulate in Peru than anywhere else on the planet, for example 20% of all birds, among

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40,000 and 50,000 species of plants, including more than 3,000 types of orchids.

F. The sea

The presence of the Andes Mountains and the coastal upwelling of cold water masses from the Humboldt Current, which is formed as a consequence of the trade winds coming from the coast that drag the warm waters of the sea, making them emerge from the bottom cold water, rich in phosphates and nitrates that serve as food for plankton, which in turn is consumed by fish and other marine animals, creating a food chain that provides the richness and biological variety that make the Peruvian Sea one of the most rich in the world, becoming a source of food and industrial development.

The phenomenon of "El Niño" occurs recurrently, motivated by the weakening of the trade winds that drag the warm waters causing their return and concurrently, the blockage of the Humboldt Current making the plankton and fish disappear. Due to the temperature of the water, greater evaporation occurs, causing rains on the coast, in some cases with negative consequences.

g. The Peruvian settler

The Peruvian population was estimated as of June 30, 2004, by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), at 27 million 547 thousand inhabitants. This population is not distributed homogeneously throughout the national territory, finding departments and provinces with high rates of population concentration.

According to the latest population estimates, there are twelve cities with more than 200 thousand inhabitants.

On the coast, the density of the population is eighty-seven inhabitants per square kilometer, in the mountains it reaches twenty-two and in the jungle only four.

Peru has a relatively young population, 32.7% is between zero and fourteen years of age.

The economically active population, made up of the population group from 15 to 64 years old, makes up 62.2% of the population. The population over 64 years old represents 5.1% of the total population. In relation to the probable demographic scenarios for the year 2025, the following hypotheses are estimated:

If the global fertility rate (children per woman) is 2.6, the population will reach a total of 38 million 179 thousand inhabitants (high hypothesis);

If the global fertility rate is 2.1, the population will be 35 million 725 thousand people (media-official hypothesis); and

If the global fertility rate is 1.6 children per woman, the population will reach a total of 33 million 168 thousand inhabitants (low hypothesis).

In cultural terms, Peru is a multicultural and multilingual country; This characteristic of historical origin, poses to the State the responsibility of achieving unity in plurality, respecting the socio-cultural expressions of each region of the country.

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2. Strategic Profile G

Peru has great potential based on its geostrategic dimensions that locate and characterize it as a maritime, Andean, and Amazonian country, with a presence in the Pacific Basin and Antarctica, and with bioceanic geopolitical projection.

The challenges of the new millennium, within the world globalization process, require competing in commercial, industrial and cultural exchange at a regional and world level; but in addition, it is necessary for Peru to take advantage of the multiple advantages provided by its geographical dimensions and the richness of each of the settings that comprise them.

to. Peru pivot country in the South American region

The central and western location of Peru in South America favors its position as a natural hub of land, rail, sea and air communications, facilitating reciprocal commercial and tourist traffic throughout the region, becoming a pivot and strategic center for communications. terrestrial, rail, fluvial, maritime and aerial of this part of America. For which, an adequate security and national defense system is required.

b. Future demand for mega ports

With a coastline of 3,080 kilometers in length, Peru is an eminently maritime country, with particular hydro-oceanographic characteristics that would facilitate the construction of port infrastructures suitable for the future needs of maritime trade.

International trade in the 21st century will require "mega ports" to serve the gigantic ships that will serve as mass transportation for trade

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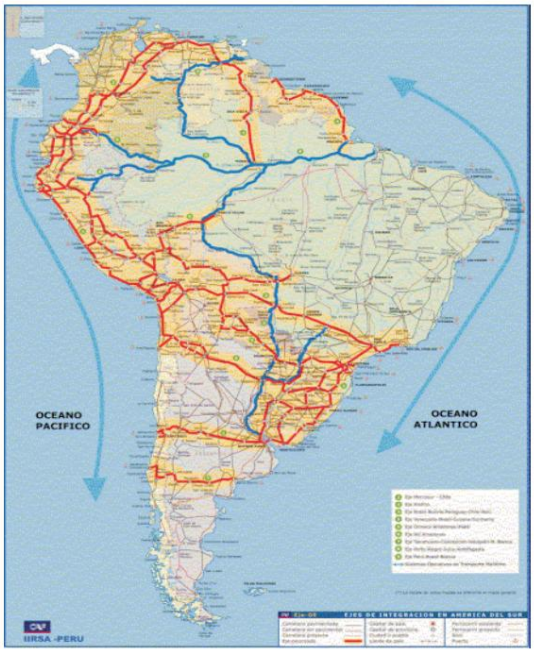
world. This need, in a globalized world, obliges us to plan the development of port infrastructures in order to compete advantageously and participate actively in the Pacific Basin and provide the Atlantic countries of South America with more direct access to the Pacific Basin.

c. Presence of Peru in the Pacific

The Pacific Basin is made up of more than sixty States, between continental and insular, with a growing population that already exceeds 2,000 million inhabitants, with notable economic development. In the 21st century the emerging economies of the Pacific will achieve a dominant position with their huge potential markets.

d. Bioceanic geopolitical projection of Peru

The Amazon River accesses the Orinoco hydrographic basin, which projects into the Atlantic Basin. The Amazon, in addition to being navigable from Peruvian territory to the Atlantic Ocean, materializes Peru's bioceanic geopolitical projection and turns Peruvian and Brazilian territory into an access platform to two great oceans that calls for exploiting the advantages of strategic access to huge markets located in both



basins.

Another access route to the Atlantic is the Madre de Dios River, in the southeast of Peru, a tributary of the Madeira River, and which, through intermodal transport, allows access to the Paraná-Paraguay routes and the Río de la Plata estuary, towards Argentina and Uruguay.

Another structure that will connect Peru with the Atlantic countries are the interoceanic corridors, considered in the Initiative for the Integration of the South American Regional Infrastructure (IIRSA). This initiative was approved by the twelve Presidents of South America in September 2000, where nine Integration and Development Hubs were defined to unite the twelve countries of the sub-continent, considering that each of these hubs must have road infrastructure, energy infrastructure and state-of-the-art telecommunications. The corridors or Axes of Integration and Development corresponding to our country,

are:

Amazon axis

Part of the ports of Paita and Bayóvar located in the department of Piura, it interconnects the northern region of Peru with the eastern region of Brazil, particularly the State of Amazonas, whose capital is Manaus, continuing by river navigation to Belem do Pará and Macapá in the Atlantic Ocean. This axis will count

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in addition to a central branch (Callao-Pucallpa-Iquitos) that connects the regions of central Peru with the rest of the Hub. This hub will enable the generation of logistic support centers and services in our sea and river ports that will support the direct link and efficient axis with its area of influence.

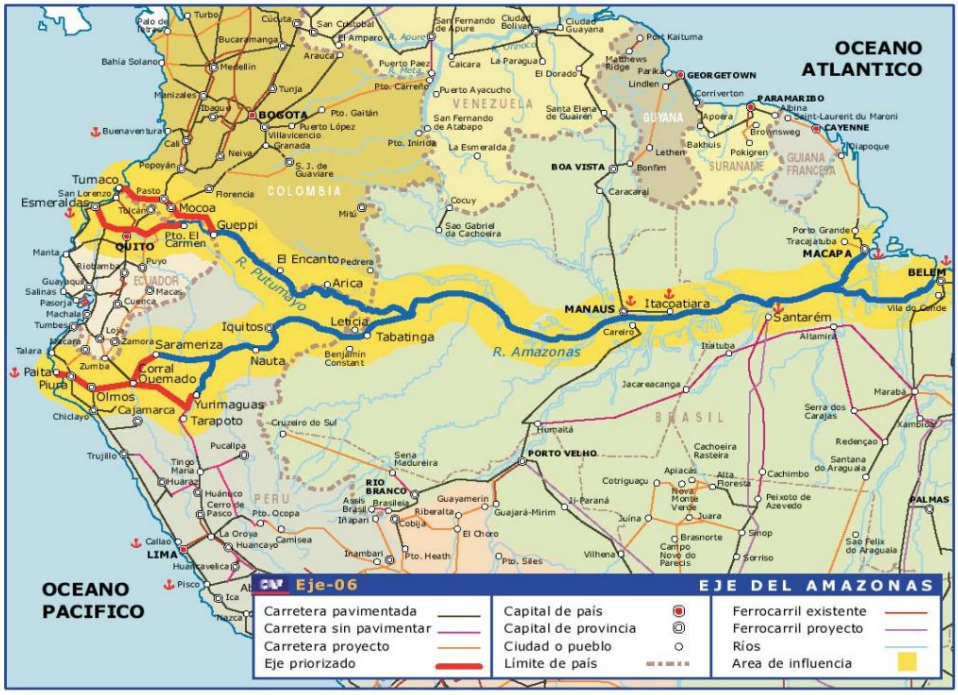
In the short term, Peru will export phosphates to Brazil and has the possibility of supplying Manaus with food products from the coast and highlands of Peru.

The first stage seeks to consolidate the Paita-Yurimaguas connection Iquitos-Manaus-Belem Do Pará.

The completion of this route, as well as the improvement of fluvial navigation in the Huallaga, Marañón and Amazonas rivers, will boost the trade of nine Regions of the north and east of Peru that will be linked with the States of Amazonas and Roraima in Brazil. These are: Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Cajamarca, Amazonas, San Martín, Loreto and Ucayali; this axis will also promote the development of the ports of Paita and Bayóvar in the north of the country.

The State of Amazonas and the entire Madeira river basin have acid soils that need phosphates, which can be supplied by Bayóvar. Manaus, capital of the State of Amazonas, imports 80% of the food it consumes, a need that can be met by the nine Regions of Peru mentioned above, all of which are food producers.

The Presidents of Peru and Brazil have also agreed on the advisability of implementing in Iquitos a Logistics Concentration Center, Transformation



and Export, which could gather cargo destined for Brazil from the ports of Tumaco (Colombia), Esmeraldas, Manta, Guayaquil and Puerto Bolívar (Ecuador), Paita and Bayóvar (Peru) and the river ports of Saramiriza, Yurimaguas and Pucallpa.

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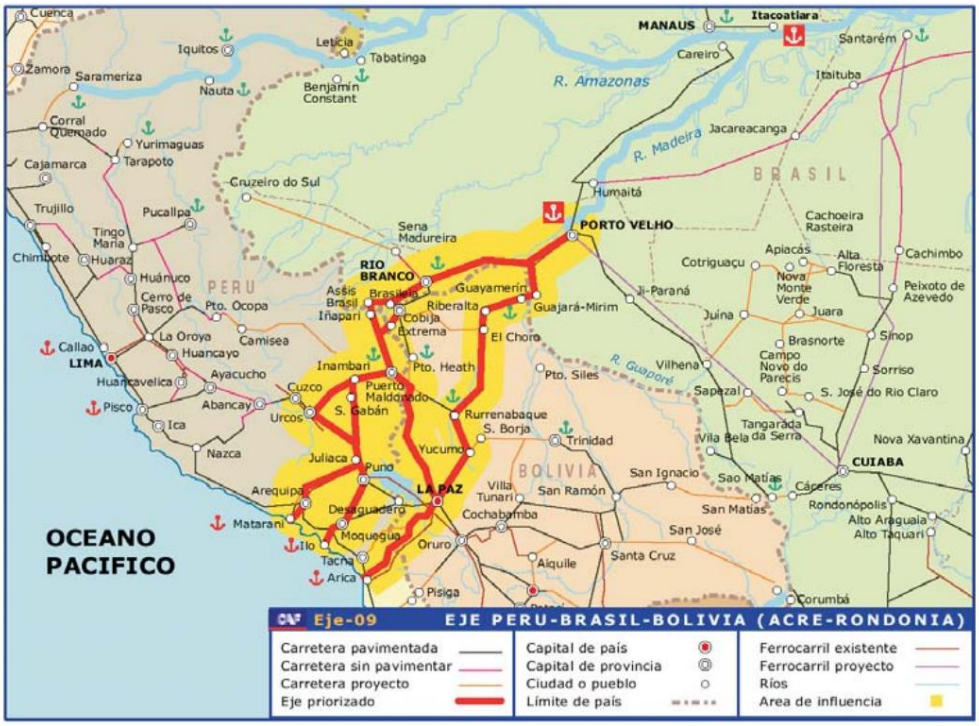
Peru-Brazil-Bolivia Axis

This Axis links the southern regions of Peru with the States of Acre and Rondonia in Brazil. Starting at the ports of Ilo and Matarani, two branches are established:

- Matarani-Arequipa-Juliaca-Cusco-Inambari-Puerto Maldonado and Iñapari on the border with Brazil, from where it goes to Rio Branco and Porto Velho.

- The second branch includes: Ilo-Moquegua-Puno and Inambari.

The importance of this Hub lies in the fact that it opens up new possibilities for the economic development of the southern regions of Peru. Timber production will benefit from the reduction in transportation costs between production centers and national and international markets. Likewise, it will be possible to export agricultural and industrial production from the southern regions of Peru to the Brazilian markets, under competitive conditions, thanks to adequate infrastructure.



The implementation of this axis will favor and enhance the development of six Regions in southern Peru: Madre de Dios, Cusco, Puno, Arequipa, Moquegua and Tacna.

Central Interoceanic Axis

This Hub links the ports of Ilo and Matarani in southern Peru with the States of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. This link is mediated by Bolivia and Paraguay, hence it is important to complete the missing sections of infrastructure in these countries, in order to allow the effective connection of the southern regions of Peru with MERCOSUR.

For our part, the Ilo-Desaguadero highway is already completed and in operation. This 359-kilometer road has allowed travel time to be

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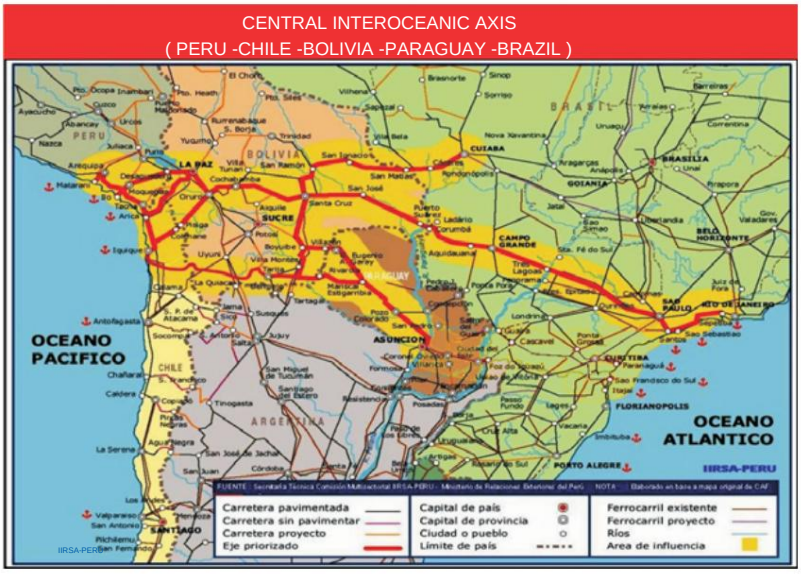

reduce from 17 to 5 hours.

Andean axis

The Andean Axis in Peruvian territory includes two parallel longitudinal roads that run from North to South, one is the Pan-American highway from Tumbes to Tacna, and the other, includes two branches:

- La Marginal de la Selva from the Canchis river (La Balsa port) to Puerto Maldonado.

- Longitudinal of the Sierra that includes Tingo María-Huánuco - Cerro de Pasco - La Oroya - Huancayo - Ayacucho - Abancay - Cusco - Urcos Juliaca -

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Puno - Desaguadero.

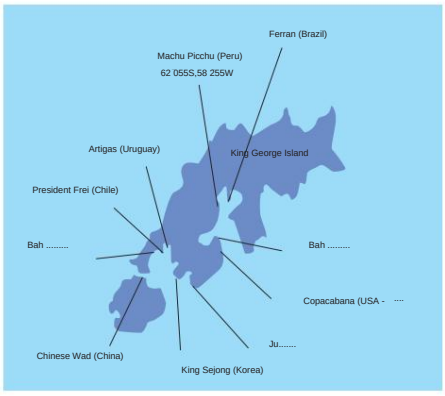
The Pan-American highway will enter the Road Concessions Program, which that will guarantee its adequate conservation in the long term.

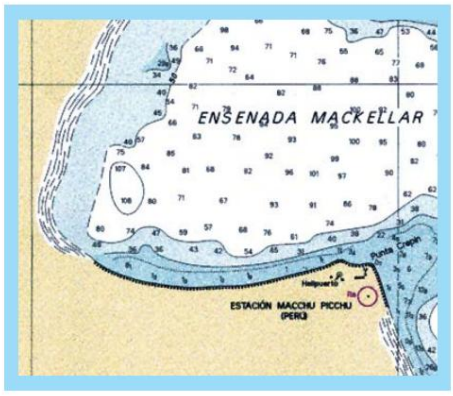
The rest of the Andean Hub requires significant investments and will therefore take longer to materialize.

and. Presence in Antarctica

Peru has a presence in Antarctica due to the projection of its meridians towards the South Pole. Peru is an adherent country to the Antarctic Treaty since 1981.

In 1983 the National Commission for Antarctic Affairs (CONAAN) was created. body that conducts national Antarctic policy.





To be recognized as a Consultative Member of the Antarctic Council, Peru carried out the following activities:

- Reconnaissance expeditions of the Antarctic zone and execution of scientific investigations approved by the Advisory Council.
- Construction of the Scientific Station "Machu Picchu" with three modules:

Housing, with an area of 210 m2, for 28 people.
Workshop, power house, 92 m2.
Emergency of 56 m2.

The Machu Picchu Antarctic Station is located in the cove Mackellar from King George Island, at the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Since 1988, Peru has carried out 15 scientific expeditions with personnel from the Ministries of Energy and Mines and Fisheries, the Geophysical and Sea Institutes, and the National Council of Science and Technology; with logistical support from the Armed Forces. The main scientific investigations correspond to the following Programs: Human Biology, Physical and Chemical Oceanography, Biology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Acoustics, and Meteorology and Geophysics.

3. Geopolitical Profile

The fact of bordering with five countries and having a border of 7,073 km, most of it in inhospitable, rugged, isolated and unpopulated areas; constitutes a challenge for defense and development actions aimed at guaranteeing sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Amazon countries have similar problems on their border with Peru, for this reason joint action has been encouraged to face the obstacles and

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threats from factors such as subversion, drug trafficking, smuggling, among other security problems.

The interconnection of Peru with five hydrographic basins will allow an exchange commercial, industrial, scientific-technological, cultural and significant population.

In the medium term, Peru will establish interconnections with the Atlantic countries that seek to reach the Pacific Basin, for which it must address such challenges, providing facilities in ports, airports, merchant marine, reliable highways, citizen security, immigration control, control crime, control of arms and drug trafficking, etc.

Today, Peru faces the challenge of the new millennium with a strategic vision of development and security, as a country with enormous potential in its maritime, Andean, and Amazonian dimensions and bioceanic geoeconomic projection, with a privileged presence in the Pacific Basin, strengthened by its membership in APEC and its projection towards the Antarctic Continent. All of this requires structuring a long-term Development Plan, oriented towards international markets and whose economy generates added value and is endowed with technology and competitiveness, supported by a Security and Defense System.

GEOSTRATEGIC BASES THAT SUPPORT THE POLICY
SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE PERUVIAN STATE

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PERU: A MARITIME, ANDEAN, AMAZONIAN, BIOCEANIC COUNTRY WITH A PRESENCE IN ANTARCTICA

IMPRESO EN EL INSTITUTO GEOGRÁFICO NACIONAL EDICIÓN - 2004

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Chapter III

SECURITY POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

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Chapter III

STATE POLICY FOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE NATIONAL

1. Political and strategic conception

Peru has as a State Policy, strict respect for International Law, legal and sovereign equality of States; the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries; the self-determination of peoples, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the prohibition of the use or threat of use of force; the sovereign right of each Nation to freely build and maintain its socio-economic system and political system that they themselves choose.

At the same time, Peru reaffirms the exercise of its sovereignty and national independence, its existence and the integrity of its territory and its patrimony, as well as the protection and achievement of its interests, aspirations and objectives, acting with full autonomy and free from all subordination in the face of any threat, risk or challenge.

The Peruvian State in its process of development and consolidation, remains alert and prepared in order to face the threats against the Nation and the State, in order to guarantee its security, an essential basis to achieve development and achieve its objectives.

Its fundamentals are:

The participation of Peruvian society in the solution of internal and external conflicts, through the presentation of the situation in a truthful and timely manner, so that individuals and civil society organizations identify with the action of the State and Join the effort to resolve conflicts.

Active diplomatic action of a preventive nature and permanent coordination with the National Security Council. Controversies or differences between States must be resolved within the framework of fraternity, solidarity, peaceful coexistence, mutual support, common interests, strict reciprocity, respect for the independence and sovereignty of States, respect for and compliance with international treaties and conventions. and the firm adherence to the norms and principles of International Law, Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and the Inter-American System.

Combined action to face threats and risks that compromise Peru and one or more neighboring States, these will be conducted through joint planning and execution, as well as the assumption of costs by the parties.

Conventional security problems in the region will be addressed by applying cooperative security mechanisms. Threats will be faced by means of coordination and mutual cooperation policies, having to establish the

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priority to face them, through the multidimensional approach.

The population must understand that Security and Defense are common public goods and services intended to safeguard the existence of the Nation and will identify with these principles, through their dissemination and raising their level of knowledge on these issues, as well as of its relationship with the values of Democracy and respect for Human Rights.

The requirements of State Security and Defense must be satisfied in accordance with National Development. As the State promotes and regulates development, it must promote sustained growth that allows strengthening the National Security and Defense System.

Peru's security strategy is defensive-dissuasive. Military action through the Armed Forces is the last resort that the Peruvian State will use to act exclusively in its defense. The Armed Forces are governed by ethical and moral values; they are modern, flexible, efficient, effective and of joint action, with the capacity to face threats.

2. Security and National Defense

Security is the situation in which the State has its independence, sovereignty and integrity guaranteed, and the population the fundamental rights established in the Constitution.

This situation contributes to the consolidation of peace, comprehensive development and social justice, based on democratic values and respect for human rights.

The new threats and other challenges to security constitute complex problems that require multisectoral responses, complemented by civil society, all of them acting in their area of responsibility in accordance with the legal system. This is the basis of the integration between the State and society in all fields of national activity, particularly in the political, economic, social, scientific-technological and ecological fields.

National Defense is the set of measures, forecasts and actions that the State generates, adopts and executes in an integral and permanent way, it is developed in the external and internal spheres. Every natural and legal person is obliged to participate in the National Defense.

The State guarantees the Security of the Nation through the National Security and Defense System, whose function is to prepare, exercise and direct National Defense in all fields of national activity.

The National Security and Defense Policy is a State Policy whose purpose is to guide the selection, preparation and use of State resources to obtain and maintain National Security, both externally and internally. This policy is constituted by the set of general guidelines to structure, coordinate and harmonize the efforts of the fields of action of the State: Defense and Development, to face obstacles, risks, threats or challenges against the security and interests of the State. .

National Interests are made up of the broad and long-lasting needs and aspirations of the Nation and are translated into National Objectives, which become the formal expression of national interests and aspirations.

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3. threat identification

to. External threats

- Those that could be generated if an attempt were made to apply security doctrines incompatible with the validity of international law in the South American subregion.
- Those that could arise from crises based on the scarcity of natural resources of strategic value, such as vital resources.
- Terrorism, drug trafficking and international crime.

b. Internal Threats

- Terrorist and subversive groups, contrary to the constitutional order, who opt for violence.
- Radical groups that promote social violence and popular outbursts.
- Organized common crime.
- Illicit drug trafficking.
- Corruption.
- Depredation of the environment.

4. The National Security Policy in the National Agreement

The effort to interpret the interests and aspirations of the Nation have been materialized in the National Agreement of the year 2002, which with the participation of representatives of civil society organizations and the State, have indicated and defined the following as Objectives:

Democracy and rule of law

The rule of law and representative democracy are a guarantee of the rule of justice and the validity of fundamental rights, as well as an essential aspect leading to achieving peace and the development of the country.

Equity and social justice

Integral human development, overcoming poverty and equal access to opportunities for all Peruvians, without any type of discrimination, constitute the main axis of State action.

Country competitiveness

To achieve the human development and solidarity of the country, the State will adopt an economic policy based on the principles of the social market economy, reaffirming its promoter, regulatory, solidarity and subsidiary role in business activity.

Efficient, transparent and decentralized State

Consolidate an efficient, transparent and decentralized State at the service of people as subjects of rights and obligations.

Based on these objectives, 31 State policies were designed, the ninth corresponds to that of National Security and establishes:

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We are committed to maintaining a national security policy that guarantees independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safeguarding of national interests. We believe that this is a task that involves society as a whole, the State's leading agencies, especially the Armed Forces, within the framework of the Constitution and laws. In this sense, we commit ourselves to prevent and face any external or internal threat that endangers social peace, comprehensive security and general well-being .

To this end, the State:

It will promote the active participation of society in achieving the objectives of the National Security and Defense Policy.

It will guarantee the full operation of the Armed Forces aimed at deterrence, defense and prevention of conflicts, as well as the maintenance of peace.

It will promote the teaching of the basic concepts of security and national defense at all levels of the national educational system.

It will promote active participation in the protection of Antarctica, the environment, the development of the Amazon and national integration.

It will maintain close coordination between the National Security and Defense System and the Foreign Policy for the definition and defense of the permanent interests of the state.

Other policies that are related to National Security are:

First: Strengthening of the democratic regime and the Rule of Law.

Third: Affirmation of national identity.

Sixth: Foreign Policy for peace, democracy, development and integration.

Seventh: Eradication of violence and strengthening of civility and security citizen.

Twenty-fifth: to democracy. Protect the institutionality of the armed forces and their service

Twenty-seventh: Eradication of the production, trafficking and illegal consumption of drugs.

Twenty-eighth: Full validity of the Constitution and human rights. Access to justice, and judicial independence.

Thirtieth: Elimination of terrorism and affirmation of National Reconciliation.

In March 2004, the National Defense Council approved the State Policy for National Security and Defense. The objectives and policies are transcribed below.

5. Objective and State Policies for National Security

Aim

Permanence and continuity of the Nation, of the State in which it is organized and of the territory in which it is based, in a framework of peace and security.

To achieve this single security objective, two policies are developed:

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Policies

to. Preserve the independence, sovereignty, integrity of the territory and national interests.

b. Maximize national power and project it, to keep the country free of threats or in a position to successfully face them.

6. State Objectives and Policies for National Defense Objective 1

Maintenance

of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and defense of national interests.

Policies

to. Optimize the operation of the National Defense System.

b. Restructure the Defense Sector to have professional, modern, flexible, effective, efficient Armed Forces that work together.

c. Maintain Armed Forces with prevention and deterrence capacity.

d. Have Armed Forces in a position to contribute to the maintenance of international peace.

and. Maintain land, air, sea, river and lake control.

F. Guarantee the telematic security of the State.

g. Guarantee the effective presence of the State in the National Territory, mainly in areas susceptible to terrorist violence, drug trafficking or narcoterrorism

h. Consolidate the National Pacification.

Objective

2 Strengthening of the democratic political system.

Policies

to. Restructure the Defense Sector under the principle of subordination of the Armed Forces to legitimately constituted political power.

b. Eliminate the causes of organized violence against the State.

c. Maintain internal order and public order.

d. Eradicate illicit drug trafficking.

and. Strengthen civil-military relations.

F. Eliminate corruption in all its manifestations.

g. Promote the active participation of society in the achievement of security and defense objectives.

h. Promote a culture of respect for the Constitution, Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and norms of social coexistence.

Objective

3 Economic-Strategic Conditions that ensure peace, integration and prosperity.

Policies

to. Occupy the national territory following strategic development and security criteria.

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b. To procure the supply to satisfy the basic needs of the population in cases of conflicts or disasters.

c. Promote research and technological development, particularly in the areas of information technology and communications.

d. Promote scientific and technological development aimed at meeting military requirements.

and. Promote scientific and technological development, with the participation of the Peruvian university and national private company.

F. Develop a National Merchant Fleet.

g. Develop the National Air Reserve.

h. Promote the investment of national capital in Peru and abroad.

Yo. Generate the necessary infrastructure to attract trade from the countries of interest to Peruvian ports.

j. Preserve the environment in general and biodiversity in particular, based on national interests.

k. Protect the population against disasters.

he. Actively participate in integration processes at the subregional and regional levels.

Objective 4

Strengthening of national consciousness and identity.

Policies

to. Strengthen pride and national identity.

b. Create security and defense awareness, promoting and disseminating the teaching of these concepts.

c. Promote civic-patriotic education in democracy, the culture of peace and its opposition to organized violence.

Goal 5

Protection and promotion of national interests in the international arena.

Policies

to. Participate in decision-making that affects national interests, as well as in security and defense forums, at the global, hemispheric, and regional levels.

b. Participate in the fight against international terrorism and transnational organized crime.

c. Contribute to world, hemispheric and regional peace in accordance with International Law and national interests.

d. Strengthen and support Peruvian diplomacy, with a National Power that promotes and defends national interests.

and. Create Antarctic awareness and strengthen the presence of Peru on that continent.

F. Contribute to the creation of a South American security system.

g. Organize the Peruvian colonies in the countries of interest, strengthen their identity and guide them in favor of national interests.

h. Increase mutual confidence-building measures with neighboring countries.

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Chapter IV

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY SYSTEM _

1. Nature and purpose

It is the interrelated set of elements of the State whose functions are aimed at guaranteeing National Security through the conception, planning, direction, preparation, execution and supervision of National Defense.

2. Components

The National Security and Defense System is chaired by the President of the Republic and integrated by:

The National Security Council;

The National Intelligence System;

The National Civil Defense System;

The Ministries, Public Organizations and Regional Governments.

3. National Security Council

It is the governing body of the National Security and Defense System.

to. Composition

It is made up of:

The President of the Republic, who chairs it;

The President of the Council of Ministers;

The Minister of Foreign Affairs;

The Minister of the Interior;

The Defense Minister;

The Minister of Economy and Finance;

The Minister of Justice;

The Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces;

The President of the National Intelligence Council.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the National Security Council, in accordance with the nature of the matters to be discussed and at the request of any of its members, provides for the participation of any other State official, who has the right to speak. without vote.

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The members that make up the National Security Council may not delegate their representation.

b. functions

It corresponds to the National Security Council to approve:

The National Security and Defense Policy;

The budgetary requirements originated as a consequence of the Strategic Planning for National Security and Defense.

Acquisitions of military equipment of a strategic nature intended for National Defense seeking, within the function assigned to each military institution, the standardization of equipment.

The directives on National Security;

Other aspects related to National Security.

4. National Intelligence System

The National Intelligence System is part of the National Security and Defense System and is structured to produce intelligence and carry out counterintelligence activities necessary for National Security. It is governed by its own law and its regulations.

5. National Civil Defense System

The National Civil Defense System is part of the National Security and Defense System. Its purpose is to protect the population, preventing damage, providing timely and adequate help, ensuring their rehabilitation in cases of disasters, calamities or conflicts. It is governed by its own law and its regulations.

6. The Ministries, Public Organizations, Regional Governments and their Offices of National defense

to. Nature and purpose

The Ministries, Public Organizations and Regional Governments are the execution elements of the National Security and Defense System, in charge of planning, programming, executing and supervising the actions of the National Defense, in the specific areas of responsibility.

To fulfill these functions, they have National Defense Offices, which depend on the highest authority of their institution.

b. Office of National Defense

The National Defense Offices advise the Minister, Head of the Organization or the President of the Regional Government in the planning, programming, execution and supervision of National Security and Defense actions.

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The National Defense Offices maintain technical relations with the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy of the Ministry of Defence.

7. Ministry of Defence

It is the main body of execution of the National Security and Defense System, it is in charge of formulating, coordinating, implementing, executing and supervising the National Defense policy in the military field, as well as designing, planning and coordinating said policy in the other fields. fields of national activity, in accordance with current laws.

8. Education in Security and National Defense

National security and defense education is compulsory in all the levels and modalities of the Educational System of Peru.

9. Obligation to provide information and keep reservation

Officials and national, regional or municipal public authorities must provide the information that is required by the Ministry of Defense and is pertinent for the purposes of National Security and Defense.

Any person who, by reason of his position or function, becomes aware of classified information related to National Security and Defense, is obliged to keep the corresponding confidentiality; as well as, any person who has information of any act that threatens National Security, is obliged to inform the competent authority.

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Chapter V

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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Chapter V

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. Background

It was created by Law No. 24654 of April 1, 1987, based on the integration of the Ministries of War, Navy and Aeronautics; as well as the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Secretary of National Defense and the advisory, advisory, planning, support and control bodies.

The law creating the Ministry of Defense states that its primary purpose is to formulate and disseminate the National Security and Defense Doctrine, conceived to serve the interests of the Peruvian people, based on respect for the essential values and rights of the person. and of the community.

Through Legislative Decree No. 434 of 1987, the Executive Power approved the Organic Law of the Ministry of Defense, which determined its scope, purpose, general functions and organic structure and established that it is the representative body of the Armed Forces, where Policy is mainly exercised. of State for the integral defense of the country, responsible for the preparation and development of the institutions of the Armed Forces, as well as the mobilization for emergencies.

Through Legislative Decree No. 441 of 1987, the Executive Power approved the Organic Law of the National Defense Secretariat, which determined its competence, functions and structure. It established that it was the planning, coordination and advisory body of the Ministry of Defense, in “non-military” fields. Likewise, of the conception and integral design of the Defense Policy, formulation and dissemination of the National Security and Defense Doctrine.

Legislative Decree No. 743 of 1991, "National Defense System Law", modified the organic structure of the Ministry of Defense, establishing that the Secretary of National Defense is the body in charge of the conception, adoption and comprehensive planning of National Defense and the coordination, supervision and orientation of the execution of the actions in the “Non-Military” Fields of Action.
Also, of the formulation and dissemination of the National Security and Defense Doctrine, constituting itself as an Autonomous Budgetary Specification within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

In 2001, by order of the Transitional Government, a working group was set up to study and formulate recommendations on the comprehensive restructuring of the Armed Forces within the modernization process of the Peruvian State. The indicated work group established the bases of the process of integral restructuring of the Armed Forces and the initial legal modifications, which would allow the Defense Sector to formulate and execute the Restructuring Plan.

According to the new conception, the Ministry of Defense is responsible for directing the process of modernization and restructuring of the armed forces, having to fulfill two fundamental roles: to become the instrument of control

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democracy of the Armed Forces and guarantee its proper functioning as a military force.

Through Supreme Resolution No. 038-DE/SG of 2002, it was established:

Convert the Secretary of National Defense into the General Directorate of Defense Policy of the Ministry of Defense, in charge of political-strategic analysis in the field of National Security.

Incorporate the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

Create two vice ministries responsible for the preparation, direction, development, execution and monitoring of logistics policies, both material and personnel, and the administration of economic resources and administrative matters.

Establish an Intelligence Office functionally interrelated with the intelligence bodies of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Armed Institutes and the National Intelligence Council.

Through Law No. 27860 of 2002, "Law of the Ministry of Defense" it is established that the Ministry of Defense is the specialized body of the Executive Branch in charge of formulating, executing and supervising the National Defense Policy in the military field; as well as designing, planning and coordinating the National Defense Policy in the fields of development. Likewise, formulate and disseminate the National Security and Defense Doctrine, and advise, plan and coordinate the actions carried out in this matter by the bodies that make up the National Defense Council.

2. Functions

They are functions of the Ministry of Defense

Formulate and propose, for approval by the National Defense Council, the State Policy for Security and National Defense.

Participate in the National Defense Council in order to determine the actions and policies related to Security and National Defense.

Coordinate the participation of the various sectors of the State for the implementation and execution of the State Policy for Security and National Defense.

Formulate sectoral policies in the fields of defense and development.

Direct, plan, coordinate, supervise and control the execution of sectoral policies.

Guide, supervise and control the joint actions of the armed forces and the activities of decentralized public bodies and companies in the sector.

Participate in the preservation of Internal Order, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and current laws.

Participate in the implementation and execution of the State policy in matters of national development, civil defense, Antarctic affairs, Amazonian affairs and environmental protection.

Plan, direct, coordinate and execute the national mobilization for National Security and Defense.

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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.

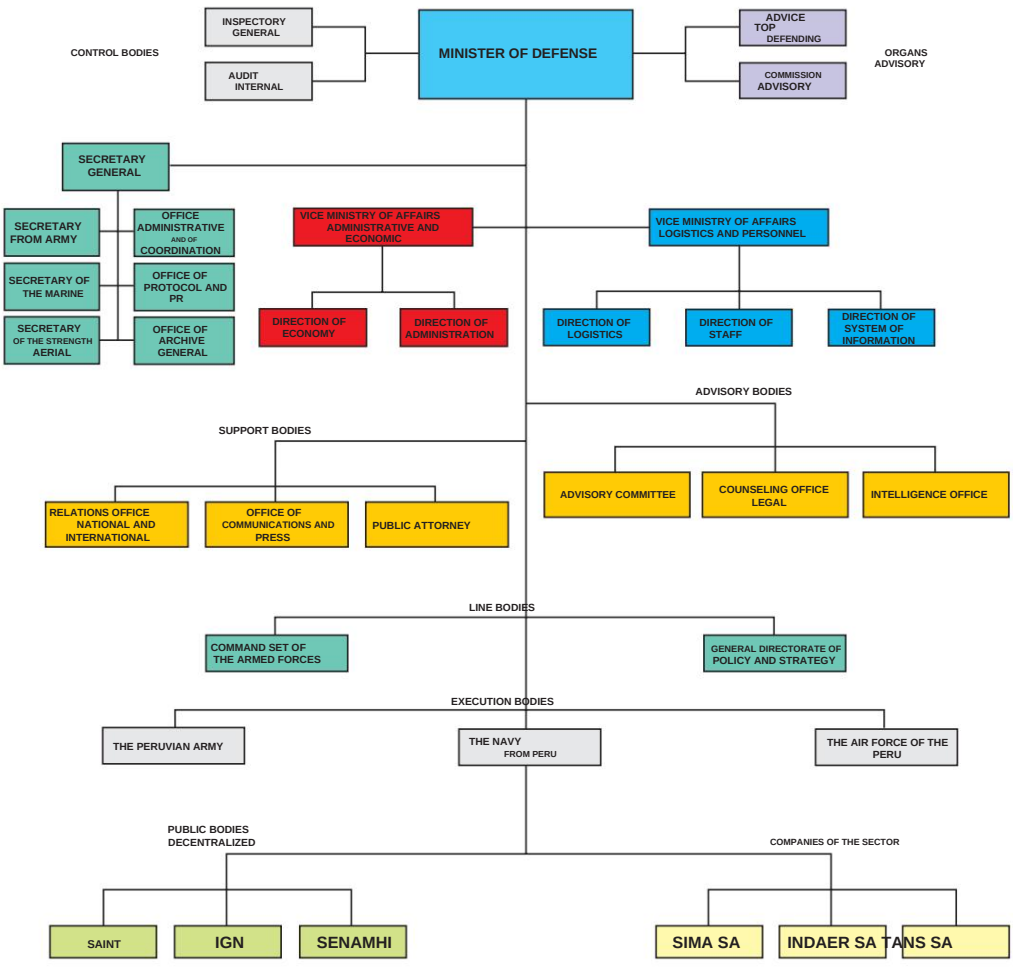
Aeronautical Industry of Peru SA (INDAER PERÚ SA)

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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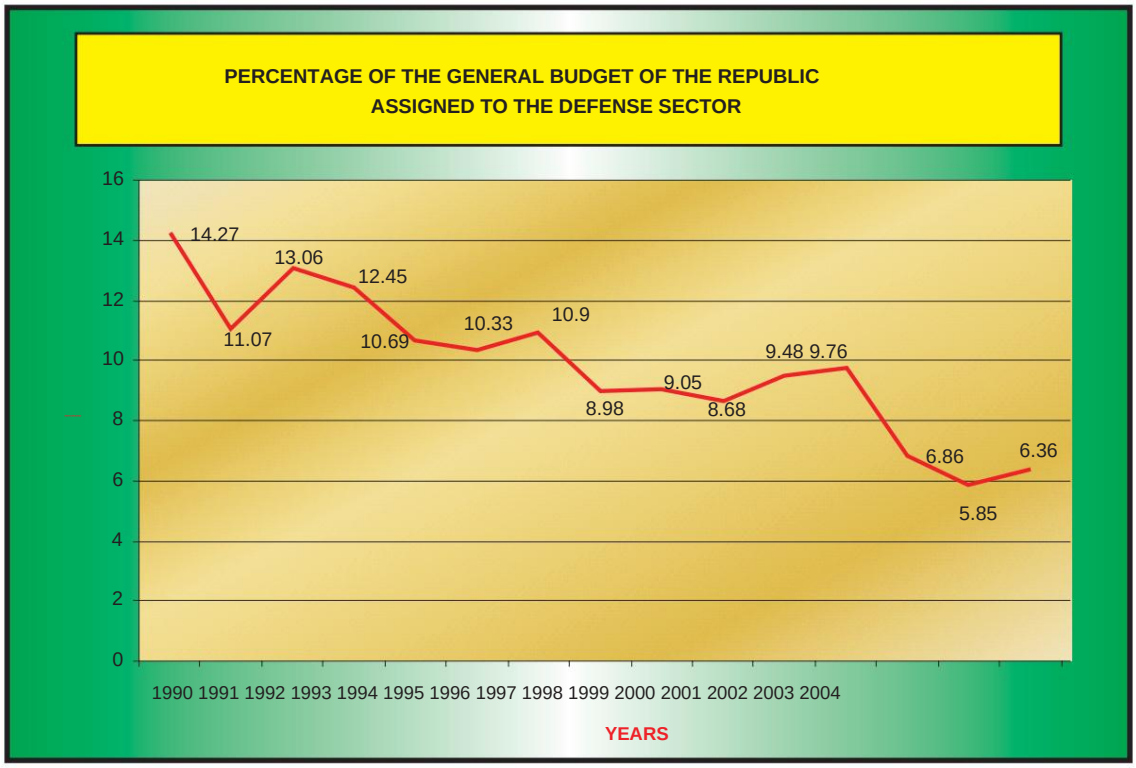

Source: Ministry of Defense

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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