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ANNEX I

The National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN) is the document that establishes the central guidelines of the National Defense policy of the ARGENTINIAN REPUBLIC. These definitions determine the vision and criteria that guide the organization, operation, planning, development of operational capabilities, employment and human resource management and materials, according to the strategic appreciations of the global scenarios and regional defense and its impact on the strategic security of the ARGENTINIAN REPUBLIC.

The formulation of these guidelines requires the analysis of a set of variables that transcend the specific field of National Defense and they involve other dependencies of the National State: Foreign Relations; the Strategic Security, Intelligence, Economy, Research and Development Technological, among others. Although attention to these problems exceeds the powers of the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, must be adequately evaluated from the point of view of National Defense in order to consider its impact on the fundamental interests of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, namely its sovereignty, their capacity for self-determination and their territorial integrity; as well as also in relation to its strategic resources that must be preserved to guarantee the development of the Nation, and the freedom of its inhabitants.

The analysis of the strategic trends of the world scenarios and regional, as well as the evaluation of the impact of these dynamics in the

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promotion of national interests, constitute the bases for the identification of challenges, opportunities, threats and risks to the National Defense and the determination of coordination needs between state agencies.

These scenarios configure the priority challenges that must be attended by the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. The responsibilities assigned to the DEFENSE MINISTRY before each of these challenges will vary depending on the nature of the problems. While in some settings the Instrument Military plays a leading and non-delegable role, in others it plays a role of interaction, coordination or support to other entities and/or State agencies. The determination of the areas of responsibility and/or their functions will constitute the bases for the design of the Nation's military capabilities in the short, medium long term.

The NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH has established as objectives priority for government management the fight against drug trafficking, the reduction of poverty and the union of Argentines. Although these objectives are under the primary responsibility of other Ministries, by virtue of their nature, the Their magnitude requires the collaboration of all areas of the State.

The current regulatory framework contemplates among the modalities of use of the Military Instrument a series of responsibilities, as part of the National Defense System or in collaboration with other areas of the State, contributors to these objectives: operations in support of security, In accordance with Law No. 24,059 on Internal Security, support operations for the community and support operations for the nation's foreign policy. Are

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functions, which complement the main mission of the ARMED FORCES, constitute a contribution of the Military Instrument to the concretion of the aforementioned government priorities.

This contribution does not imply neglecting one's own responsibilities of the National Defense System. Although the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC does not perceive threats in relation to its neighboring countries, and is fully committed to the promotion of the values of peace and international security, recognizes the uncertainty of the global context and the existence of risks. The need for safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the territorial integrity, the capacity for self-determination, the protection of life and the freedom of its inhabitants against aggressions of external origin constitute a function of the National Defense System. This Directive lays down the actions to be developed by the National Defense System for the fulfillment of this primary mission, which will contribute to sustaining the foundations necessary for prosperity, strategic security and the development of the ARGENTINIAN REPUBLIC.

The Military Instrument of the Nation faces limitations in terms of organization, deployment, doctrine, equipment, enlistment, and training that make it necessary to promote a profound reconversion policy. This process should promote the improvement of the capabilities required for Defense National, according to short, medium and long-term strategic forecasts. The This Directive establishes the criteria based on which the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will prepare the plans for the modernization of the Military Instrument. The

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budgetary guidelines together with the approved plans will allow
lay the foundations for the design of medium and long-term resource planning
term.

CHAPTER I.

Appreciation of the Global and Regional Scenario

Global diagnosis

The current international scenario is characterized by a growing complexity and uncertainty, product of the coexistence of multiple centers of power and decision, as well as the emergence of new actors who participate in the construction of the global order. The preeminence of the military power of the STATES UNITED OF AMERICA increasingly finds a counterbalance in the increase of the military capabilities of the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, especially because of the way in which such capabilities strengthen the power of these powers in their respective regions.

The global economy also registers a greater diversity of centers of emerging economic power that, by connecting their production systems and flows with those already established, such as the EUROPEAN UNION, the STATE OF JAPAN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, reinforce interdependence economic-financial. The other side of this process has manifested recently with the emergence of protectionist policies in different countries that They question the benefits of economic globalization.

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The overlap of these tendencies runs through the dynamics of order international and marks a contrast with the recent past. For decades, the international community promoted the creation of rules, consensus and agreements shared that facilitated economic integration, the development of nations and cooperation for the benefit of states. It also gave predictability to the state behaviour, by promoting the non-violent management of disputes international. However, the strength of this system faces challenges associated with the growing autonomy of state and non-state actors of diverse relative weight and power attributes.

The greater interdependence between States, product of the globalization, did not imply the definitive consolidation of the governance agreements global. At present, some powers assess that the architecture of the system international security does not offer the same guarantees for all States. This characterization has promoted the questioning of the framings laws that regulate the use of force. Additionally, phenomena such such as the slow and uneven recovery of the global economy, the refugee crisis that Europe is going through, the spread of extremist terrorism in the world and the rise of nationalist movements have added further complexity to cooperation between the states.

The weakening of the predisposition to multilateralism is not homogeneous or irreversible. This tendency finds as a counterpart the prolific activity of various linking mechanisms between nations. Areas like the GROUP OF 20 (G20) and the ORGANIZATION FOR COOPERATION AND

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (OECD) express the still persistent confidence in the use of instances of international articulation and global governance. He actions of these organisms constitutes a weight factor that balances the willingness of certain actors to unilateralism, while confirming the existence of opposing trends on the international scene.

The redistribution of global power could generate situations of conflict. In various regions of the world, stability is guaranteed by a delicate balance of power between the powers. The South and East China Sea, Eastern Europe and the Middle East are scenarios of unquestionable competition strategic. The main risk refers to the greater predisposition of some States to resort to conflict resolution through the use of force. This trend is expressed both in state actors and those of a non-state nature that, promoted by other nations and/or power groups, have the capacity to contest the monopoly of state violence.

Additionally, mistrust impacts on the policies international associations associated with the global commons, the high seas, the cyberspace and outer space.

Within the framework of these processes, deterrence regained prominence in State defense policies. Increased projection of military power and the return of geopolitical competition caused armed conflicts to re-emerge as a significant threat to peace and security international. Today, deterrence is more complex than in the years of the Cold War. While in the past this mission was associated with the development

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and acquisition of nuclear capabilities, contemporary military doctrines have extended the use of this concept to cyberspace and outer space.

Regional and global powers have modernized their strategies defense and its armed forces. This update showcases the growing integration between traditional and non-traditional forms of aggression and influence. These last refer to non-military actions aimed at destabilizing the population and the governments of the adversary nations. Belligerents combine instruments political, diplomatic, informational, cyberspace, military and economic. The massive dissemination of false information and the replacement of regular troops by irregular organizations or private military companies make up some of the trends of the last decade. Some States resort to these tactics to promote their interests in regions outside their sovereign spaces. As As a corollary, current armed conflicts increasingly occur below the threshold of direct military violence and on the margins of international law.

The processes of military modernization prioritize the use of new information and communication technologies, surveillance and control of spaces, the strengthening of joint military action, flexibility and media interoperability and rapid deployment of elements in the territory.

These military conceptions demand a growing integration operational war efforts. States also promote raising the efficiency of its military instruments through integral processes of restructuring, rationalization, integration and debureaucratization of its structures. The Armed Forces of the 21st century are constituted as organizations

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flexible with a strong technological component, in contrast to organizations military of the 20th century. They have also incorporated cyberspace and outer space as areas of interest in a framework of technological interdependence, which requires attention to the phenomena that develop in these areas.

The greater inter-state competition coexists with problems of security that transversally affect all the nations of the world. The proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, as well as the missile technologies that allow its projection, constitutes a threat to the peace and international security. The increase in the number of countries with access to this type of weapons technology, the succession of nuclear tests and the Recent episodes of the use of chemical weapons configure phenomena of concern on the global agenda.

International terrorism is one of the main problems of the 21st century agenda. This phenomenon acquires greater complexity when confluence with other crimes and complex criminal phenomena, such as drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking and crimes committed with the assistance of the new information technologies. Addressing these issues requires a close national and international articulation, which includes the participation of government agencies and civil society.

On the other hand, technological development increased the risks associated with the militarization of cyberspace. Deterrence has extended to cyber field, while new challenges have arisen as a result of the tensions between increased connectivity, privacy and the rights of the

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citizenship. Both states and non-state actors are developing

cyber means to exploit the vulnerabilities inherent in information systems.
command, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. equally
way, terrorist networks exploit cyberspace to recruit members,
raise funds and spread your propaganda.

Sophisticated cyber threats come from organizations
military and intelligence agencies of other states. Although the governments
technologically advanced exploit their comparative advantages in relation to the
rest of the countries, the deployment of disruptive operations in cyberspace
it is also within the reach of less developed nations. The approach to this
problematic from the perspective of National Defense requires adopting measures
and actions aimed at safeguarding the cybernetic security of infrastructures
critics of the National Defense System and those that are designated to
its preservation, regardless of the origin of the aggression.

Finally, the increase in the frequency and severity of the phenomena
Extreme weather events have produced humanitarian crises in all regions of the
world. The consequences of climate change are manifested in the planes
health, social, economic and geopolitical. environmental degradation
increased competition for control of strategic natural resources and
supply chains, causing instability in producing nations and
consumers. The magnitude of natural disasters also represents a
challenge for the Armed Forces, whose logistical and operational capacities
become propitious instruments for prevention, rapid response,

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early mitigation and, eventually, recovery from the effects of this type of emergency.

Regional Diagnosis

In the 21st century, South America has managed to consolidate itself as a zone of peace, characterized by the absence of interstate conflicts, respect for Human Rights and the promotion of the democratic system of government. The countries of the region exhibit a high commitment to the resolution of disputes within the framework of International Law, mainly in the field of the ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN). At the hemispheric level, the ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) constitutes an area of dialogue that actively promotes the diplomatic resolution of conflicts, such as as well as the creation of new instances of cooperation. Argentina participates actively in the SOUTH COMMON MARKET (MERCOSUR) from which it has Promoted rapprochement with the PACIFIC ALLIANCE.

This historical development has deteriorated significantly in years as a result of the crisis that the BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC is going through FROM VENEZUELA. The Venezuelan government persists in its efforts to consolidate an authoritarian regime that systematically violates fundamental freedoms and the political rights of its citizens. The political, humanitarian, social and health that the BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA is going through attentive

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against the consolidation of the South American peace zone, given that it affects negatively the stability of the region, especially that of the neighboring countries.

The latter face a growing flow of refugees that has an impact on neighboring economies; creating conditions conducive to crime organized crime and drug trafficking, and producing a spillover effect to the rest of the region that weakens its governance.

Despite the exceptional situation represented by the Venezuelan crisis, in the last decades, the countries of Latin America exhibited a remarkable capacity to manage their disputes, including those associated with border issues and/or territorial, through mechanisms and diplomatic instances. This arrangement collaboration has been entrenched by the proliferation of confidence-building measures cooperation and military cooperation schemes, both at the hemispheric level and regional and subregional. This commitment has resulted in a low probability to future occurrence of interstate military conflicts.

South America is characterized for being one of the areas of the world with lower military spending. The region represents barely 3.3% of global spending on defending. Even though some states in the region increased investment in military equipment throughout the last decade, in particular, the REPUBLIC FEDERATIVE OF BRAZIL, the REPUBLIC OF PERU and the REPUBLIC OF CHILE, this growth has not been associated with a policy of balance of power, but rather to media modernization and renewal processes. the context of regional interstate peace explains why these arms purchases have not been perceived as a threat by the rest of the South American countries.

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Latin America's adherence to international law is also translates into a commitment to non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of energy nuclear. In accordance with the efforts made by the community for the regulation of this problem within the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the countries of the region have signed the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco, TT). The commitment assumed by the States Parties is symmetrical.

The renunciation of nuclear weapons is general and all countries subject to a verification regime in charge of the INTERNATIONAL ORGANISM OF ATOMIC ENERGY (IAEA). The BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE AGENCY FOR THE ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS (ABACC) plays a key role in promoting mutual trust, transparency and predictability in the relationship with the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, as well as in regional stability.

The exercise of sovereignty in relation to the preservation, control, use and/or exploitation of natural resources constitutes a strategic interest of the South American countries and the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC in particular. The region represents 6% of the global population and owns 17.6% of the water resources world. South America is also rich in food resources and has the 25% of arable land on the planet. This unequal distribution of resources shows that your receipt will acquire an increasing complexity. The rise of the demand for hydrocarbons, strategic minerals, food and fresh water configures

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a geopolitical problem of increasing relevance. Climate change increased disputes over access, control and use of renewable resources or scarce. Bids produce political instability in producer countries, fluctuations in international prices and tensions over the control of shipping routes supply.

The absence of military conflicts in the region contrasts with the increase in transnational security issues. The dynamics of these challenges is not homogeneous, but varies depending on the particularities geographical, political, social and economic of States. However, these challenges are increasingly interconnected. The organizations Criminals participate in multiple criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking and eventually terrorism. The character transboundary management of these phenomena requires greater international cooperation, without ignoring the way in which these problems are manifested at the local level. This situation also shows the importance of strengthening coordination between the DEFENSE MINISTRY and other state agencies.

Illegal drug trafficking is one of the main transnational security issues affecting the region. The permeability of borders, links with other organized crime organizations, the corruption of the government control bodies and the deficiencies of the criminal justice systems have contributed to the expansion of drug trafficking in Latin America. In recent years, this phenomenon has promoted a review state policies aimed at addressing the problem of traffic

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of drugs. Strategies to fight drug trafficking are the subject of debate in the region, particularly with regard to the way in which the problem should be addressed. conflict and the agencies that should intervene in the prevention, abatement and investigation of this criminal phenomenon.

With regard to international terrorism, the REPUBLIC ARGENTINA has known the impact of this scourge on the occasion of the attacks perpetrated against the Embassy of the STATE OF ISRAEL and the Mutual Association Israelite Argentina (AMIA) in the years 1992 and 1994.

At present, our region would not represent a scenario of high priority for the projection and direct action of terrorist organizations, in especially those associated with Islamic extremism. However, the countries of South America collaborate closely in the control of hot zones and points critics; including the Triple Border between the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL and the REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY. The The main security concern in this border area refers to the flows of financing for organizations linked to Islamic terrorism, or in its role as stopover for transit and training of terrorist cells.

Despite the low probability of terrorist attacks in South America South, there are still political organizations in the region that have appealed to this type of of tactics in the past. The peace agreement and the demobilization of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) could constitute a precedent history that would facilitate the definitive dismantling of this type of organization. However, this demobilization process could also generate negative effects.

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adverse effects on regional security, inasmuch as it would promote fights between armed groups linked to drug trafficking for control of territory and supply routes.

Finally, it is noted that international trafficking in light weapons and small ones configures one of the problems of greatest weight at the regional level. In it On a global level, the vast majority of ongoing armed conflicts take place through the use of this type of weapon. Regarding the region, the trafficking in this type of weapons is not associated with armed conflicts but with phenomena of organized crime and drug trafficking. In this framework, it becomes It is essential to deepen regional cooperation aimed at regulating and controlling the circulation of this type of weapons, in order to avoid the proliferation of markets illicit

CHAPTER II.

Strategic Positioning of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC in Defense matters.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC does not undergo competitive processes with other States that derive in a probability and/or will of damage through direct military threats. Our country maintains a cooperative strategy in the neighborhood, regional and global levels. In accordance with its commitment to the consolidation of South America as a zone of peace, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC projects a defensive strategic positioning and fully adheres to the principles of peaceful dispute resolution, non-intervention in affairs inmates of other States and unrestricted respect for the rules of law

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international law, multilateral treaties and cooperation mechanisms interstate.

The lack of identification of direct conventional threats does not implies that the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC lacks risks and challenges for the National defense. Unlike threats – in which there are signs of a will to harm -, Risks are situations whose probable evolution could affect national defense interests. This affectation may respond to exploiting its own vulnerabilities, particularly those related to the surveillance and control of sovereign spaces, or to the conditioning of the strategic position of the Nation in the international arena. The challenges, for their part, configure phenomena that, without being appreciated as specifically military problems, could give rise to the emergence of conflicts interstates, cause situations of instability or the appearance of new risks.

risks

to. Competition for strategic resources

In a global context crossed by the increase in demand for strategic resources, environmental degradation and the growth of geopolitical tensions for the control of strategic areas, the protection of the sovereignty over the nation's natural resources configures a problem of

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growing interest. The State must strengthen its capacity to exercise surveillance and effective control over geographic spaces with resource reserves strategic. The National Defense System must play a key role in the preservation of this sovereign interest, in accordance with the guidelines strategic aspects of Argentine foreign policy, particularly with regard to the International cooperation.

b. External attacks on strategic objectives

The tendencies linked to the transformation of the forms of the war and the combination of traditional and non-traditional forms of aggression represent a risk to the strategic objectives of the Nation. proliferation of this risk has a clear leading role on the international agenda and affects the security of all states in the world. In this framework, the occurrence of a attack against the strategic objectives of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC configures a problem of high potential impact for the National Defense.

The National Defense System must plan and protect the objectives strategic assets that may be the object of aggression of external origin.

The protection of citizens must also be considered Argentines and national goods in third countries, waters and airspaces international, within the framework of the provisions of the current legal plexus, the arrangements of the host country, international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The Attention to this risk should be particularly focused on those infrastructures

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whose operation is critical for the fulfillment of the vital functions of the National State, its National Defense, the exercise of sovereignty and the protection of the life and liberty of its inhabitants.

c. Use of cyberspace for military purposes

The consolidation of cyberspace as a military operational environment configures a threat of strategic interest for National Defense. He development of new information and communication technologies, together with the global extension of connectivity, have turned cyberspace into a field in in which States deploy operations of aggression and influence over the adversary nations. The trend towards greater strategic competition internationalization in cyberspace has led numerous countries to develop state-of-the-art cyber capabilities to ensure the safety of your critical or strategic IT infrastructures.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC must adapt its organizations military to the impact that emerges from these new risks. cyber defense policy should be oriented towards the gradual reduction of vulnerabilities that emerge from the computerization of strategic assets of interest to National Defense.

This task must contemplate cooperation with other areas of the State who have responsibility for national cybersecurity policy.

d. Impact of transnational crime

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The trends identified in the global and regional scenarios show that the security of the South American States will be increasingly associated with attention to phenomena of a transnational nature. disarticulation of criminal networks linked to drug trafficking, piracy, human trafficking and smuggling, among other illegal activities, constitutes a priority challenge for the regional security strategies. On the other hand, the adoption of measures aimed at preventing the spread of transnational terrorism will also have a significant weight in the security agendas of the nations of the region.

In the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the primary responsibility of Attention to these phenomena corresponds to public security agencies and national and criminal intelligence. However, the ARMED FORCES have material, infrastructural and technological capacities that can be used in support of a comprehensive strategy to combat these problems. The participation of the National Defense System in the design, execution and evaluation of said strategy must be adjusted to the prescriptions set forth in Laws No. 23,554 on National Defense, No. 24,059 on Internal Security, No. 24,543 United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, No. 25,520 of National Intelligence and No. 26,102 of Airport Security.

challenges

to. The use of outer space for military purposes

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Space devices with global and regional observation coverage land, as well as surveillance, reconnaissance, command and control in support to military operations play an increasing role in the preservation of the strategic interests of states. This exploitation contributes to the production of national strategic intelligence and supports the decision-making processes in matters of National defense.

Within this framework, the National Defense System must consider in autonomously the ability to access information generated from the space, in full compliance and adequacy with the agreements and commitments agreements for the peaceful use of outer space signed by the REPUBLIC ARGENTINA.

b. Weakening of multilateralism

The current international scenario presents tendencies that hinder multilateral cooperation. This context could make it difficult to reach consensus international organizations aimed at jointly addressing a wide range of sources of instability, such as climate change, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, demographic changes and the phenomena of poverty and inequality. This scenario represents a challenge for medium-sized countries such as the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, since it implies a weakening of the schemes multilaterals used by the Nation to promote its interests. Also

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constitutes a risk of interest for National Defense, since the increase in geopolitical tensions could lead to the emergence of new sources of strain.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC must counteract this risk fostering cooperation with other States, strengthening regional integration and promoting the search for common agreements in the international arena. He National Defense System and the ARMED FORCES must contribute to this strategy by increasing its participation in cooperation agencies in the field defense, both globally and at the hemispheric and regional levels.

This involvement should consider as a guiding criterion the Guidelines set by the interests of the Nation's foreign policy.

c. The South Atlantic and the Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands

The South Atlantic constitutes an area of strategic value for the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC by virtue of its enormous reserves of natural resources, As it is the main route of our international trade, the natural projection of the national interests towards the Antarctic Continent and as a global climate regulator. The territorial extension of this space poses an important challenge for our country with regard to its protection and conservation. recognition of enlargement of the Argentine continental shelf has quantitatively increased the area of action of the National Defense System, entailing strategic challenges, logistic and operational.

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In addition to the interest associated with the preservation of its resources natural fisheries and hydrocarbons, the strategic importance of the South Atlantic it is essential for national interests towards the Antarctic continent.

The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC maintains its claim to sovereignty over the FALKLAND, SOUTH GEORGIAS AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS and their maritime and insular spaces. The recent improvement in the relationship with the KINGDOM UNITED STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND contributes to the achievement of this an inalienable national objective, since it favors a space of opportunity for increase bilateral cooperation and promote the national interest of preserving and exploit the existing natural resources.

CHAPTER III.

Priorities and guidelines for the reform of the National Defense System

The objective of this chapter is to establish the parameters that guide the reform of the Military Instrument of the Nation with regard to its organization, doctrine, training, strategic planning, deployment, training, administration and employment of human and material resources. Criteria relating to the modernization, recovery and acquisition of material, all to ensure the full adequacy of the System of National Defense to the emerging strategic challenges of the global scenarios, regional and national, and existing restrictions.

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The transformations that have taken place in the global and regional scenarios and their impact on the strategic security of the Nation pose significant challenges for the Argentine Defense System. These mutations require updating the territorial deployment, doctrine and organizational structure of the Instrument Military, in order to ensure that said military component has the capacity to meet the needs of this sectoral policy in the short, medium and long term.

The primary mission of the National Defense System consists of ensure national defense against aggressions of external origin against sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of our country, or in any other manner that is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. It also covers the protection of Argentine citizens and national assets in third countries, international waters and airspaces.

The mission of the ARMED FORCES, Military Instrument of the System of National Defense, consists of enlisting, training and sustaining the means put at its disposition, as well as the fulfillment of the functions and responsibilities assigned by the current legal plexus, in order to guarantee its effective use within the framework of military planning.

I. Military operations

The Military Instrument will be used in a dissuasive or effective way before conflicts originated by aggressions of external origin against spaces of national jurisdiction, sovereignty, territorial integrity, ability to

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self-determination of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and the life and freedom of its inhabitants, or before any form of aggression contemplated in the Charter of the United Nations, without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 24,059 on Security Interior and in Law No. 24,948 on the Restructuring of the Armed Forces.

In compliance with this function, the Military Instrument of the Nation Prioritize, in peacetime, the development of the following types of operations:

1. Surveillance and control of sovereign spaces
2. Protection of Strategic Objectives
3. Support for Foreign Policy
4. Support for the Internal Security System
5. Community Support
6. Support for the generation of scientific knowledge

1. Surveillance and control of sovereign spaces

The National Defense System must play a key role, in stadiums of peace and crisis, in the surveillance, control and preservation, as appropriate, of the insular and fluvial maritime space, aerospace, cyberspace, space and land.

a) Surveillance and control of jurisdictional maritime spaces. Within actions aimed at ensuring sovereignty over maritime spaces, The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, within the framework of its competence, must

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Prepare a proposal for a Space Surveillance and Control System (SINVYCEM) aimed at strengthening alert capabilities strategy in said areas of jurisdiction.

b) Surveillance and aerospace control. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE shall strengthen the capacities to control movements in the airspace of national jurisdiction of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, in the framework of compliance with Aerospace Defense tasks, exercise the control of irregular air traffic, contribute to increasing the safety of the aerospace movement at the national level and compliance with the current international commitments on the matter.

c) Surveillance of terrestrial space. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE shall strengthen their capacity to exercise effective surveillance of spaces land of interest, as well as with regard to the protection of the strategic objectives of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC in terms of National defense.

d) Surveillance and control of cyberspace. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE shall strengthen cyberspace surveillance and control capabilities in order to anticipate and prevent cyber-attacks and cyber-exploitation of national networks that may affect the National Defense System, as well as

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actions against the country's critical infrastructure or that allow access to the strategic digital assets assigned to its custody.

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will be responsible for conducting and establish guidelines and priorities at the operational level to guarantee the security of digital assets and critical IT infrastructures of the National Defense and those assigned by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER in contribution to the strategic security of the Nation.

2. Protection of Strategic Objectives

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will include as part of the planning strategic military, training and acquisition of goods for the protection of the strategic objectives assigned to its custody.

The ARMED FORCES must have the capabilities human, material and technological resources required for compliance with this responsibility, which will imply having specialized military units and the preparation of the corresponding action protocols.

3. Support for foreign policy

The ARMED FORCES are a fundamental tool for the projection of the interests of the foreign policy of the REPUBLIC

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ARGENTINA. Within this framework, the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will prioritize the following institutional functions with regard to the support of the defense system to the international security interests of the Nation.

to. The participation of the Military Instrument in peace operations within the framework of the ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) will continue to be one of the strategic priorities of the National Defense policy. In Within this framework, the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will increase participation in these operations, as well as the efforts dedicated to the enlistment and the operation of the Argentine-Chilean Peace Force "Cruz del Sur".

b. The increase in participation in multilateral organizations in matters of defense, mainly within the framework of the ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES (OAS), as well as in other instances of regional, hemispheric and international cooperation.

c. Active involvement in combined military exercises and training with the Armed Forces of allied and friendly countries, in accordance with the strategic priorities defined by Argentine foreign policy.

d. The development of regional military cooperation aimed at the integration of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of construction mechanisms of trust in the Southern Cone of South America.

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and. Support for the interests of the Antarctic policy of the REPUBLIC ARGENTINA. The participation of the ARMED FORCES in the planning, direction and execution of the Antarctic logistics activity, under the leadership of the JOINT FORCES STAFF NAVIES through the ANTARCTIC JOINT COMMAND, will be carried out in accordance with the opportunely established in Law No. 15,802 of ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. This commitment becomes essential within the framework of the support and sovereign claims of the country in the Antarctic Sector Argentinian. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, in coordination with the areas competent authorities of the National State, must submit to the POWER of attorney NATIONAL EXECUTIVE a plan for the modernization of Antarctic logistics, in accordance with the interests of national Antarctic policy.

F. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must draw up a plan to rationalize the deployment of military attaché offices, in accordance with the objectives of the foreign policy of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

4. Support for the Internal Security System

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must adopt measures tending to strengthen the support tasks carried out by the Military Instrument with the System of Internal Security, in accordance with the provisions of Laws No. 23,554 of

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National Defense and No. 24,059 of Internal Security. Within this framework, priority will be given to the following functions:

to. Logistical support in border areas. The strengthening of border surveillance and control capacities in the terrestrial, maritime, fluvial and air is a priority objective of POWER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE. The ARMED FORCES will contribute to this function through logistical support tasks at the request of the operations deployed under the leadership of the Security System Interior, within the framework of the provisions of Law No. 24,059 on Security Inside. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must design, at the request of the SECURITY MINISTRY, institutional mechanisms and operations that are necessary to ensure an adequate synergy with the security forces deployed in the border regions of interest defined by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER.

b. Protection of events of strategic interest. THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE should include as a criterion for strategic planning the prevention and dissuasion of eventual aggressions of external origin that could jeopardize security risk of those events defined as strategic interest by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER. The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, in coordination with the MINISTRY OF SECURITY, will be responsible for formulate the rules of engagement and articulation mechanisms institution that are necessary for the fulfillment of this function.

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5. Support for the community in the event of natural disasters or emergencies

Geographical, climatic, meteorological, geological characteristics and demographic conditions of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC cause many regions and localities are affected by natural or man-made disasters. He MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will plan, as required, tasks of Assistance to the community in emergencies, both in the national territory and in abroad.

6. Support operations for the generation of scientific knowledge

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will contribute to the activities of survey of information on the Argentine Sea, natural resources available and the situation of the marine protected areas of the REPUBLIC ARGENTINA. The development of this responsibility takes into account the full exercise of National sovereignty up to mile 350 in the terms of the Convention of the ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) on the Law of the Sea.

II. Instructions for the Reform of the National Defense System

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must propose to the POWER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE a plan to reform the Military Instrument of the Nation to in order to recover the capacity to fulfill its main mission, considering the current operating situation, fiscal restrictions and the change in the context strategic. This proposal will prioritize efficiency and flexibility in the planning of the development of the Military Instrument of the Nation.

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The organizations and capabilities of the National Defense System do not involved in priority tasks and peacetime responsibilities should reduce their staffing structures. Such organizations shall maintain, update and develop the knowledge necessary to perform their duties in times of peace with a minimum of highly trained personnel, at the optimum level of enlistment. Likewise, in situations of crisis or changes in the context strategic, they must have the capacity to increase their size through the planned incorporation of reserves.

1. Military deployment

The restructuring plan of the Military Instrument will adapt the territorial deployment to the needs of the current strategic situation and the requirements of their preparation for employment, abandoning the criterion of "occupation territorial". It will assign priority to the enlistment of complete operational organizations and to the efficiency of the operation of the garrisons, with the purpose of increase readiness, flexibility, mobility and deployability. The concentration of maneuver units with their supports will consider the proximity to training fields, the characteristics of the geographical environment for its potential employment and the availability of logistical facilities to sustain their functioning.

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The deployment of the Military Instrument will contemplate the eventual formation of Joint Units based on efficiency criteria operational, logistic and budgetary; foreseeing the removal of structures that may produce overlaps and/or are bureaucratic instances of the elements dependents, in order to simplify the chain of command.

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must raise for consideration of the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH a list of facilities not necessary from the defense point of view. Proposals for closing and/or opening military installations must be accompanied by a diagnosis regarding their impact.

2. Joint military action

Joint military action should be understood as the only model of integrated military action, even in those cases in which, due to the scope in which is carried out and/or due to the characteristics of the operation in question, the It must be carried out by significant elements of a specific force.

The JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES must raise, for consideration by the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, the plans that it deems necessary for the fulfillment of the following objectives:

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to. Strengthening of the architecture of the Command, Control, Communications, Computing, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) of the Military Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels.

b. Restructuring of the Aerospace Power of the Military Instrument, according to the strategic priorities of the National Defense System.

c. Development of terrestrial, naval and aerospace elements of character modular and integrated for the conformation of Intervention Forces Quick.

d. Strengthening of anticipation, deterrence, surveillance and control of the cybernetic security of the critical infrastructures of the System of National Defense

and. Modernization of logistics systems and processes at a joint level and of the ARMED FORCES, in order to contribute to the efficiency integral part of the genetic support and logistics structure of the Instrument Military.

3. Military doctrine

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will propose updating the military doctrine starting from the strategic and operational levels in order to adapt it to the transformations that military operations have undergone. This task must consider as a guiding criterion the joint nature of the operations current military forces, as well as the need to strengthen interoperability of the Military Instrument of the Nation with the components that make up the System of

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National Defense and with other state agencies, particularly with those elements of the Internal Security System contemplated in the Defense Law National.

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE and the organizations of the Jurisdiction adopt measures tending to conserve, update and develop the knowledge and the necessary skills for the development of the planned military operations.

4. Resource planning

In order to ensure that the Defense System is in conditions to fulfill its specific functions, the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER will maintain a military budget in relation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), according to the priorities and demands demanded by the evolution of the scenario strategic.

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must consider as guiding criteria for the planning of resources the implementation of an internal redistribution progressive military spending, with the aim of increasing the percentages budgets allocated to military operations, maintenance of resources, education and training, anticipating the allocation of specific resources destined to the process of reconversion of the Military Instrument and investments multi-year programs aimed at the recovery of capacities, incorporation of equipment and technological development.

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5.Equipment

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must prepare a situation chart of the military equipment of the National Defense System. This The survey will have as guiding criteria the security of operations and the protection of life and physical integrity of military personnel. the policy of investments of the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will be oriented in accordance with the alternatives provided for in Law No. 24,948 on the Restructuring of the Forces Armed:

to. The recovery of the material out of service, when it is feasible and acceptable and as long as he maintains the necessary aptitude to respond to the operational capabilities to retain.

b. The modernization of the available material, when it is suitable, feasible and acceptable to meet anticipated operational capabilities.

c. The incorporation of new material, prioritizing those equipment that strengthen the deterrent capacity, favor normalization with the existing at a joint level and contribute new technological developments.

6.Research and Development

The Defense Research and Development System, integrated into the effort of the National Research and Development System, will privilege those

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technological developments multiplying the operational skills of the
Military instrument, according to the planned operations, in the areas of
Cyberdefense, Strategic Alert and Command, Control, Communications System,
Computing, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR).

7. Personnel

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will elaborate and elevate to POWER
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE a Military Personnel Law project that replaces the
Law No. 19,101 in force. The development of this task, which will have the advice
military technician of the JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES of
the GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES, must
contemplate the entire professional cycle of military personnel. The guiding objective
will be to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the ARMED FORCES to comply
with its mission through a new organizational regulatory framework incorporating
modern criteria of human resource management. The project will provide
necessary incentives to retain the new generations of military and civilians
for the defense in the modalities of: permanent personnel, incorporated by
determined time and reservation.

Among the criteria to be considered in the new regulations will tend to
Minimize zone changes in military personnel transfer policy.

Additionally, the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must advance in the
Formulation of a draft Reserve Law.

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The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will prepare a plan to organize, train and train volunteer reservists in order to complete the units as require planning.

8. Structure of the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

Within the framework of the measures adopted by the EXECUTIVE BRANCH NATIONAL with the aim of ensuring the dynamic and effective functioning of the public management, and to promote actions aimed at converting the State into the main guarantor of transparency and the common good, the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE must advance in the formulation of a modernization plan institution aimed at streamlining the administrative and bureaucratic structures of the jurisdiction. This initiative will consider as guiding principles the efficiency, effectiveness and quality in the exercise of political and strategic management of the System of Defense, as well as the design of a flexible organization oriented to the management by results.

9. Structure of the ARMED FORCES and the JOINT STAFF

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE will prepare with the technical advice of the JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES and the GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES, a proposal adequacy of the organic structures of the ARMY, the NAVY and the AIR FORCE, as well as the JOINT STAFF OF THE FORCES ARMED. This restructuring will have as its primary objective that the FORCES

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NAVIES are in a position to fulfill their function according to the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, quality and institutional transparency. The plan will consider the suppression of intermediate commands devoid of practical purpose, the reduction of the administrative structures of the forces, the strengthening of military actions whole and the use of new communication technologies and information.

10. Military intelligence

The uncertainty and complexity of the international strategic scenario reassessed the role of intelligence in decision making. THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, through the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE MILITARY STRATEGY as governing body of the Intelligence System of the Defense, must implement management and control mechanisms of the organizations of Intelligence of said system at the strategic military, operational and tactical.

This task includes orientation, coordination, direction, planning, supervision, archiving and dissemination of activities related to the production cycle of intelligence carried out by the intelligence agencies of the FORCES NAVIES, in accordance with the strategic priorities established by the AGENCY FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE (AFI).

The MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, through the NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE, must establish criteria for the control of the mechanisms of selection, incorporation and training of the personnel of

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intelligence of the ARMED FORCES. It will also be involved in the planning budget of the intelligence agencies of the ARMED FORCES.

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Argentine Republic - National Executive Power
2018 - Year of the Centenary of the University Reform

Additional Signature Sheet
Exhibit

Number:

Reference: EX-2018-34959378- -APN-DNPYE#MD- National Defense Policy Directive - Annex

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