Machine Translated by Google

Libro Blanco de la República Argentina

Ministry of Defence

Machine Translated by Google

GENERAL INDEX

- Prologue by the Minister of Defense
- Message from the President of the Nation

- PART I: THE STRATEGIC SCENARIO: A VIEW FROM THE ARGENTINA

CHAPTER I: THE GLOBAL OUTLOOK 1. Changes in the international context 2. Characters of the transition 3. Effects on security and defense

CHAPTER II: THE CONTINENTAL DIMENSION 1. The American continent 2. The strategic area of MERCOSUR 3. The South Atlantic: Zone of Peace and Cooperation

CHAPTER III: THE NATION 1. The geographical context of the country 2. The national situation 3. The question of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands 4. Argentine Antarctica

- PART II: NATIONAL INCENTIVES CHAPTER IV: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE DEFENSE 1. Defense and Rule of Law 2. National references 3. International commitments

CHAPTER V: NATIONAL INTERESTS 1. Values to support 2. Vital interests 3. Strategic interests

- PART III: DEFENSE POLICIES CHAPTER VI: FOUNDATIONS OF DEFENSE POLICY 1. Civil leadership of Defense and the Armed Forces 2. The integral concept of Defense and the insertion of the Armed Forces 3. The scope of the Defense 4. Defense Policy and Foreign Policy 5. Defense Policy and International Security Policy

CHAPTER VII: THE MAIN FIELDS OF ACTION 1. Related to the Armed Forces

Machine Translated by Google

2. With respect to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands 3. Towards the sub-regional and continental level 4. At the general international level 5. In relation to the environment

CHAPTER VIII: MODERNIZATION AND RESTRUCTURING 1. Purposes of the reform 2. Particular areas

3. Measures to rationalize resources

- PART IV: THE REDEFINITION OF MILITARY MISSIONS CHAPTER IX: MISSIONS OF THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT 1. Modes of use of the Military Instrument 2. Missions

CHAPTER X: FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES 1. Basic Functions 2. Functions common to the three Armed Forces 3. Specific functions of the Army 4. Specific functions of the Navy 5. Specific functions of the Air Force

- PART V: THE CONDUCT OF THE DEFENSE CHAPTER XI: STRUCTURES AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF THE DEFENSE 1. The structure of the Defense System 2. Concepts of territorial and operational organization 3. The operation of the System: The levels of decision and action 4. The Engagement Rules 5. The Joint Military Intelligence System: Its parliamentary control

CHAPTER XII: THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE 1. The main competences 2. The organization of the Ministry and its dependencies 3. The personnel of the Ministry

CHAPTER XIII: THE JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES 1. The role of the organization 2. Its organic structure 3. Joint action

- PART VI: THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT
CHAPTER XIV: THE ARGENTINE ARMY 1. Organization and deployment 2. The material means 3. The personnel

Machine Translated by Google

4. Concept of development

CHAPTER XV: THE ARGENTINE NAVY 1.
Organization and deployment
2. Material means 3.
Personnel 4.
Concept of development

CHAPTER XVI: THE ARGENTINE AIR FORCE 1.
Organization and deployment
2. Material means 3.
Personnel 4.
Concept of development

- PART VII: MATERIAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER XVII: LOGISTICS 1.
Logistics policy and the Superior Logistics Board
2. Cataloging and Standardization of materials 3.
Equipment and infrastructure programs 4. National
Mobilization

CHAPTER XVIII: PRODUCTION FOR DEFENSE 1. The
deregulation of the sector 2.
The future orientation

CHAPTER XIX: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
1. The national scientific-technological reorganization
2. The structure of Science and Technology for Defense 3.
The Institute of Scientific and Technical Research of the Armed Forces - CITEFA 4.
National
Defense in the Pluriannual Plan of Science and Technology 1998-2000 5. Cooperation
at the national level 6. The possibilities
of international cooperation

- PART VIII: HUMAN RESOURCES

CHAPTER XX: MILITARY PERSONNEL 1. The
characteristics of the military profession 2.
Totally professional Armed Forces 3. The issue
of Reserves 4. The current
situation of women in the Armed Forces 5. Military
retirement 6.
Military Justice

CHAPTER XXI: EDUCATION IN DEFENSE 1. The Defense
Education System 2. The National
Defense School 3. Military education
and training

Machine Translated by Google

4. Military education and Human Rights 5.
Future educational policy

CHAPTER XXII: CIVILIAN PERSONNEL 1. The
National System of the Administrative Profession - SINAPA- in the Defense
jurisdiction 2. Job
training for civilian Defense agents 3. Civilian personnel of the Armed
Forces

PART IX: FINANCIAL RESOURCES CHAPTER XXIII:
THE REGULATORY BASES OF FINANCING 1. The budget methodology 2. The future
Planning, Programming and Budgeting
System (S3P)

CHAPTER XXIV: THE DEFENSE BUDGET 1. The budget for the
year 1998 2. The five-year budget

Fountain:

Ministry of National Defense of Argentina
The information contained in this document has
been closed as of December 31, 1998.

Machine Translated by Google

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Mr. Jorge Dominguez

For the first time in its entire history, the Argentine Republic publishes an official global document about its National Defense.

The adopted title "White Book of National Defense" follows the trend worldwide in relation to these publications, with which the diffusion is sought defense and military affairs, as a way of offering a guide of the thought of the National State in the matter.

We not only hope that it will become a source of information for the Argentine society, but we also hope that, from abroad, can appreciate this book as a sample of transparency and promotion of trust.

National Defense issues configure State issues that transcend the governments in office and their officials. For this reason the work, in general, does not dwell on circumstantial facts, with the exception of those that have been considered especially important.

Likewise, the book intends to integrate the substantive and permanent themes that they refer to the Defense in a comprehensive way and with a certain level of abstraction. TO Based on this criterion, the main policies already implemented are expressed, such as those currently under development, whose trend has gone consolidating since the definitive reinstatement of democracy in the country, in December 1983.

It should be noted that, in certain specialized areas, because the topics are under study, debate and search for the necessary consensus that the State affairs, only the generic objectives towards which jobs are promoted.

Machine Translated by Google

Beginning in 1996, the preliminary studies of the White Paper intensified from the II Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, which had place in San Carlos de Bariloche, in October of that year.

But to complete them, it was preferred to wait for the sanction, by Congress of the Law for the Restructuring of the Armed Forces, a fact that It happened in March 1998.

The unanimous approval received by said legal text, contributed to configure a scenario of predictability of the Nation and, in parallel, generated the necessary continuity that requires attention to Defense problems.

During this period, the Ministry of Defence, through its agencies specialists, was preparing the content of the book, in consultation with both the Armed Forces and other State bodies, as well as academic institutions and specialists. The result sought, and which we firmly believe has been achieved, has been to produce a document that includes a vision of National Defense agreed upon by the main actors involved in it.

The book aims to show certain essential features of the structure of the System of Defense of Argentina, and also to describe the main political lines in progress. In this sense, as will be seen, an attempt has been made to illustrate a political conception that considers that the different component elements of Defense structure act primarily in the national field, but that they also contribute to regional and global security.

Likewise, some policies and outstanding facts for the National Defense that are part of the outlined conception are analyzed in detail, such as as:

-The maturity reached in civil-military relations and the due integration of the Armed Forces to the institutional structure of the country
-The process to achieve military restructuring.

Machine Translated by Google

-The impulse of the joint action of the Armed Forces.
-Structural reforms in the Military Education System.
-Cooperation on Defense and Security issues in the Cone region
South.
-Overcoming historical conflict hypotheses and increasing all possible confidence measures.

-The role of National Defense in the strategic projection of the country towards the international level, through participation in the operations of peacekeeping and in the different forums that analyze security international.
-The gestation of a Defense policy associated with the preservation of the environment atmosphere.

The Ministry of Defense hopes that the publication of this first "Libro Blanco" is not the end of a path, but the initial step in a new way to jointly face the challenges of National Defense.

The discussions that arise will stimulate continued advancement and progress in this field. And this will only be possible if those who dedicate themselves to the exciting study of military, strategic or political issues related to Defense, overturn the knowledge they are acquiring, to research and dissemination.

The Ministry of Defence, as it has been doing for a long time and still more as of this posting, agrees to consider all input that are produced as a result of the study of the subjects exposed in this document.

We believe that society -perhaps unconsciously- is eager for Knowledge of National Defense. And, albeit gradually, it is time for these issues to reach different levels, so that each person, whatever your position, contribute to this task of all.

Machine Translated by Google

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION AND COMMANDER IN HEAD OF THE ARMED FORCES

Doctor Carlos Saul Menem

We have prepared this White Paper, first of all, to acknowledge our fellow citizens and, also, for the members of all the democratic communities of the world.

Its content reflects the main achievements and the projects that gave framework for the process of profound changes that occurred since 1989 in the System of National Defense and, particularly, in the Armed Forces of the Nation.

The basic principle of these transformations is sustained in a vision globalization of international reality, which aims to consolidate the democracy as the only and definitive form of government, promote free trade between countries and strengthen confidence around issues military.

To achieve these objectives, we have directed the Argentine Republic through the path followed by those nations that believe in cooperation, such as a means to collectively face a world in constant change.

Despite this dynamic, the main purpose of National Defense remains being that of guaranteeing the sovereignty and integrity of the Nation, preserving their vital interests.

In this context, international security is not conceived as a substitute for national security, but as a possible and necessary complement.

To achieve the stated goals, the following were conjured:

* The effort to provide the Armed Forces with resized structures and efficient, with budgets in accordance with the economic possibilities of the

Machine Translated by Google

Nation.

* The active participation in peacekeeping missions, developed within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations.

* The development of mutual confidence-building measures with countries neighbors, that ensure the transparency and predictability of military actions, along with cooperative strategies for common defense.

The White Paper aims, ultimately, to cover the main issues in the field of National Defense, ensuring that its diffusion transmits clearly and transparency, the orientation that guided this vital responsibility of the State.

Machine Translated by Google

PART I: THE STRATEGIC SCENARIO: A VIEW FROM THE ARGENTINA

CHAPTER I: THE GLOBAL OUTLOOK

The determination and dissemination of the Defense Policy of the Argentine Republic, requires previously establishing the location of the country in the current scenario turn-of-the-century strategic

This scenario presents such a variety of characteristics that, due to its validity, widespread and common incidence, it is likely to be included in a context only.

This quality is precisely what the title of this chapter reflects, since it is in turn derived from the main peculiarity of this era: globalization.

However, its analysis requires making an initial reference to the event that generated this change in the international order, which had a triggering effect or enhancer on the referred fact.

1. CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

the end of the Cold War

This year marks just over half a century since the beginning of the Cold War and of the state of permanent tension that characterized that ordering international.

The period that covered that arrangement of the world until its completion in 1989 - symbolized by the collapse of the "Berlin Wall" - was dominated by rigid strategic constraints, the disappearance of which then gave rise to the outcropping of the peculiarities of the current state of affairs world.

Machine Translated by Google

The Cold War configured a bipolar system, with a head in both superpowers of that stretch of history. The multiplication of weapons available to both, with the "infinite threat" it posed, generated a strategic balance that conditioned, almost completely, the international agenda of the period, with a strong predominance of security and military issues.

The always latent possibility of a nuclear war of consequences unpredictable, and the absolute confrontation of both antagonistic systems, acted as a dam for most of the other issues that could exist in the world, be they historical, cultural, geographical, or others.

The bankruptcy of the order that prevailed during the Cold War produced a substantial change to the rules of the game in force until then; the significant modification of the structure of relations; the appearance of new phenomena and the potentiation or acceleration of other pre-existing ones.

In short, the end of the Cold War established a new international agenda, now with a great diversity of content and affected by unprecedented variables and shades.

The globalization

Globalization implies, first of all, an intensified and complex interdependence between national economies, with a high degree of interpenetration in all economic activities.

This process was already in its infancy during the Cold War, but limited in its evolution due to the corseting that the bipolar bid meant. Starting of 1989, with the corollary of the triumph of one of the worldviews -singularized for democracy and the free market - this tendency was strongly accentuated, until

Machine Translated by Google

impregnate all the orders of connection between the companies, whether they were social, cultural, scientific, communication, public opinion, etc.

Globalization thus transcends the merely economic, configuring a multidimensional planetary phenomenon, the complexity of which requires an effort to synthesize its salient features.

Globalization undoubtedly demands greater responses from societies, in in terms of solidarity and equity, but in this work we consider it not as an ideology for which one can opt, being for or against, but as a datum of the new reality, which represents the central fact of the age and demand for political action -in the search for the general welfare- a basic effort of understanding and consideration of viable alternatives.

Raised in this way the two salient expressions of change in the international system -the end of the Cold War and globalization-, it is then possible to continue with the disaggregation of the other phenomena and processes that are influencing the gestation of the new international system, which are, depending on the case, a direct or mediate consequence of one or another of the factors previously described, or the interrelationship between them.

This evidences, as already stated, the highly complex nature of this intensification of all interstate links through its borders which, horizontally, also involve government agencies State, aspect of which military organizations do not escape.

2. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRANSITION

The world is exhibiting a strong increase in international trade, and the enormous and unstoppable increase in the exchange of goods and services, with opening of markets, reduction of protectionisms and fall of regulations.

This growth in trade volumes produces new demands

Machine Translated by Google

on the availability of inputs.

Likewise, population growth generates a greater demand for food.
and satisfaction of minimum needs, so that both situations act, ultimately, as
pressure factors on natural resources.

The asymmetries of transformation: globalization fragmentation and

Progress in the interconnection between countries is not balanced throughout the world,
but it is presented with ups and downs of different intensity, both from the point of view
from a geographical point of view as well as in its depth.

This aspect of the phenomenon tends to isolate countries or areas of the
world not absorbed in the globalization process, or that are not integrated by
social, ethnic, religious or cultural reasons, which, in turn, contribute in these
cases to the exacerbation of nationalism.

This fragmentation thus manifests itself in an "explosion of diversities" and these
inequalities of the phenomenon are also translated into different degrees of
stability of the system, persisting, as a consequence, zones of varied
degree of conflict, although said instabilities are not in all cases
exclusive consequence of the impossibility of being inserted in the process.

The emergence of regional poles

The reaction to fragmentation leads to the appearance of regions as a multifaceted
concept, that is, not only of a geographical-economic nature, but of convergence, for
example in the political and cultural spheres, in which shared values appear and,
consequently, , with strategic evolution.

The scientific-technological revolution

This sign of our times, fundamentally driven by the continuous

Machine Translated by Google

progress in the associated fields of computing and telecommunications, among others, is the structural fact of the drastic change in the modalities productive.

Paradoxically, the lesser importance that the geographical distance between the places of production and consumption, as well as between the investment centers, has today, imposes a greater demand in terms of general stability. and security of the international system, due to the greater scope of the disturbances, in many cases global.

These advances also affect other areas outside the strictly economic:

-The knowledge society: Education and training in the employment of all new technologies emerge as key factors in the insertion of countries in the emerging planetary society. nations and their institutions among which are the Armed Forces- must adapt, then, to this new reality, when knowledge appears, now more than at other times in history, with its new face as a strategic resource. Therefore, do not access it implies an increase in the growth gap and consequently, this imbalance can be a potential source of tensions and conflicts.
-The "revolution of military affairs": Linked to the previous concept appears, especially in the more developed states, as a transformation in the traditional physiognomy of military power. The latter tends progressively to overcome the criterion of numerical mass as a decisive factor, incorporating the "soft power" that, generically, revolves around three axes: the collection of intelligence (unmanned sensors that monitor the space - enlarged - of the battle), its processing (advanced systems of C3 I2) and the activation based on that intelligence (with surgical precision weaponry).
These changes generate a new danger on them: the threat on the own computer systems.

New players on the world stage

Machine Translated by Google

It should be remembered that all these modifications are, to a large extent, a consequence of the globalization process and the decompression produced by the Cold War conditions disappear.

These changes have allowed new protagonists to emerge -both transnational and intranational character - in international relations, that were previously reserved, with absolute exclusivity, for Nation-States. Among the most important in relation to this document are stand out:

-The individual and internal social groups, who are acquiring, progressively, the character of subjects of the action of relationships international.
-Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which bring together new and diverse social interests, many times before its formalization by the national legal systems.
-Public opinion, with an effect of transnationalizing the impact of events through the global media - boosted by the telecommunications revolution - influences, among other things, the decision to act or to withdraw from the sources of conflict.

The current physiognomyof Nation state

The interconnection of political economic decisions, the performance of new international protagonists and the new rules of the game generate, in definitively, a permeability of both real and virtual borders, which affects on the previous pyramidal structure of the Nation-State. However, despite some modifications in the absolute concept of sovereignty, it remains being the fundamental actor and key piece of power relations international, although it must adapt to the new conditions of the world.

This permeability, in addition to influencing the national culture, makes the state,

Machine Translated by Google

its institutions and the members of society, most vulnerable to the action of the new forms of threats and risks that today's world presents. The insufficient capacity of the international system to give responses to changes.

But, on the other hand, the Nation-State is emerging with enhanced qualities as a political instrument and as a strategic and orientation of the company's actions.

Resurrection of ancient conflicts

The persistence of areas of tension has already been mentioned. These previously found themselves practically dominated by the ideological struggle characteristic of the Cold War, but kept in check by the logic intrinsic to the nuclear-based bipolar system: the danger of a direct warlike clash between the two superpowers acted as a factor moderating the incentive they gave to these confrontations, while non-ideological conflicts within the same bloc were suppressed by each superpower and its main allies.

The disappearance of the bipolar structure has caused, in addition to the emergence of new States, the reappearance with renewed vigor of many of those antagonisms, which originate from various issues: historical, ethnic, religious, cultural, territorial disputes, etc.

Another characteristic is that these antagonisms not only occur between States -interstates- but also appear increasingly within the States, -intrastates- in many cases in those weak, with fragile or unconsolidated government systems, of doubtful viability, or with populations impoverished and below the subsistence threshold.

These conflicts sometimes have a high human cost, with great suffering for the populations, which include massacres, famines and

Machine Translated by Google

massive migrations of refugees, consequences that contribute to increase violence and extend the initial geographical space of settlement of the conflict.

The globalization of the media has brought these cruel events to the attention of the conscience of the people, and contributes to mobilizing the political action of governments.

The greening of values

The permanent perception of the imminence of a global war event that prevailed during the Cold War, gave way to a pervasive sense of the importance of international stability, underlying peace, in its intrinsic value character.

World peace should not be considered as the total absence of conflicts, but as an order in which the will is directed to diminish its effects and consequences attending to their causes, with a careful administration in the use of force and its replacement by other mechanisms.

Peace is closely associated with another value that tends to spread in many regions of the world: life in democracy and its validity enhances the validity of fundamental issues for the individual, such as the Human rights.

The projection of the Argentine defense policy favors particularly these concepts.

of bipolarity to the multipolarity:

The dual order of the Cold War gave way to the hierarchical multipolar character, which currently presents the international system.

Machine Translated by Google

Thus the US has emerged as the only superpower in the military, and the strategic balance that characterized the previous period disappeared, without having been superseded by yet another mechanism.

There is now a situation of diffuse general power, which is exercised by multiple actors in various fields and supported by various attributes.

This situation has introduced a strong ingredient of uncertainty in the evolution of world affairs, a concept expressed in relation to the difficulty of strategically anticipating both events and their consequences, thus generating more dangerous boundary conditions and less predictable.

Another aspect that accentuates said uncertainty is given by being The international system is still in transition, almost ten years after the fall of the Wall, its final configuration not yet being fully defined.

This uncertainty, and its correlate of expectation or strategic vigilance, maintains the classic defense needs of the Nation-State, although adapted in its size and qualities, to the new demands posed by changes in development.

Another consequence of multipolarity is the renewed role that international organizations, such as the UN and the OAS, particularly with regard to regarding security issues.

The new challenges appear

All this brings to the surface, with a previously unknown magnitude, new manifestations of conflicts and dangers, of historical or emerging roots, under the form of drug trafficking, terrorism, fundamentalisms, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vectors, the transfer of surplus weapons and intangible technologies (scientific exodus), the

Machine Translated by Google

organized crime, arms smuggling, and even the deterioration of the environment
environment and migrations, due to the lack of suitable spaces for subsistence,
among others. Due to the interdependence, these events acquire a character
transnational, being perceived by States as issues that make
safety or your interests.

3. THE EFFECTS ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

A first observation indicates the widespread perception of the decrease
of the probability of a global war, be it nuclear or conventional. As
counterbalance, there is a multiplication of the gestation of conflicts
located in a framework of uncertainty, then appearing crises
unforeseen, due to the difficulty in interpreting the signs of tension.

On the other hand, new risks of a complex nature have appeared, with a
strong interdependence on security issues and without an effective security system.

In turn, there has been a change in the nature and diversity of
threats, and thus there is great difficulty in defining, in advance, the profile
of future challenges.

On the one hand, classic security threats remain in force, those that
do to the integrity of States and to which strategic uncertainty
advises not to leave it out entirely.

But there has also been a mutation in the form of emerging threats, which, having a hostile nature,
affect institutions and people due to the greater permeability of state borders. they acquire this

character the various criminal manifestations of transnational matrix.

Risk factors are also presented, which, even lacking a
driving will, serve the interest of States in various ways, such as

Machine Translated by Google

such as the accumulation and transport of nuclear waste; the accumulation of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons; and the impact on the environment environment, among other factors.

Finally, there are sources of instability, which include all the pockets of this characteristic that emerge in the world, depending on the extra or intra-border disputes of historical, cultural or territorial roots and that appear before the international perception as potentially critical situations, which in Depending on their evolution, they can affect their safety.

Phenomena of this nature were previously marginal in relation to the basic security and defense issues.

However, due to its transnationalization, interbreeding and incidence in the globalization process, tend to be a reason for the attention of these fields of state action, because the mere fact of belonging to a certain geographical area is not an escape factor from its influence, resulting in difficult to distinguish its external or internal character.

Far from signifying a militarization of the approach to these new problems, changes in development require molding to the components that integrate the defense of the State, including its Armed Forces, to adapt them to new demands.

CHAPTER II: THE CONTINENTAL DIMENSION

The importance of the continent -and in particular our region- for Argentine interests in the current context, makes necessary a detailed analysis of the political changes that have taken place in this geographical area, with current or potential impact on defense issues in our country.

1. THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

Machine Translated by Google

Its political-structural consolidation

Our continent presents a political map that has remained
virtually unchanged since the beginning of the 20th century.

Based on the transformations that have taken place in the world, the decade of the 1990s inaugurated a period of coincidences in the Americas, characterized by the almost complete disappearance of governments not freely chosen by the towns; the strengthening of representative democracies; important integration processes; the progressive economic interconnection and persistent adjustments in this sector, based on privatization efforts and containment of the public spending.

Today there are increasing symmetry conditions for the development of important cooperative commercial spaces, although the peculiarity imbalance of the phenomenon of globalization generates gaps in the relative economic development of the countries of the continent, and also, in certain cases, between internal sectors of their societies.

But the existing stable political and democratic situation has become the main convergence factor, while the economic approximation in Evolution contributes significantly to development and peace.

On the other hand, the Latin American component of the continent, particularly South America, presents a firm base of common ties, of a historical, cultural and linguistic.

Geography, on the other hand, has traditionally placed it in a situation of strategic isolation and a certain lack of interest on the part of the big international protagonists, an aspect that the processes of regional integration They have started to change.

Dialogue increasing stability and

Machine Translated by Google

The beginning of the nineties gave birth to the end of the most important, particularly in Central America, where through the Process of Contadora, the signing of the final peace agreements was reached.

This process brought the renewed Latin American democracies closer and accustomed them to coordinating policies, establishing common objectives, and has had great utility in the agreement that takes place in the present. In fact, the group de Río is the successor to that process, now extended to various topics.

In recent years, the traditional conflict over the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru. However, the action consensus of the countries of the hemisphere -in this case the guarantors of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and USA) - made it possible to stop the act of war, and through a purely regional peacekeeping force (MOMEP), avoid armed confrontation, while the political instances participated in negotiations regarding the merits of the dispute. This reached a definitive solution in 1998 with the signing of the Presidential Act of Brasilia.

Although there are other areas of turbulence, whose origin comes from, Fundamentally, of intra-state problems, the continent presents, a healthy stability and a climate of relaxation in relation to other parts of the world. The general validity of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, for Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, constitutes an important contribution in this regard.

It is also worth noting the low investment in weapons that Latin America reflects, one of the lowest in the world. (See Table 24 - 2)

Public expressions of some governments -such as those of Brazil and Argentina regarding the overcoming of old hypotheses of conflict, have represented also important contributions.

Machine Translated by Google

Likewise, the intensification of the inter-American dialogue and the growing ties politicians have generated cooperative attitudes, reaching various agreements tending to avoid, in practice, the use of force for the solution of controversies -including territorial ones- make transparent the development of technologies, especially nuclear; the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and reach understandings of all kinds. Our country played an active contributing role to all these advances.

This panorama attenuates, for the continent, the level of uncertainty that characterizes the international situation.

Increased mutual trust. The role of the OAS

The continent's renewed interest in finding matching ways of response to common security problems, has manifested itself through the establishment of various mechanisms for this purpose.

This interest has also allowed the creation of a specific forum, the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH), which played a central role in the formulation of confidence-building measures, through the Declarations of Santiago and El Salvador, of 1995 and 1998 respectively, recommended to be applied by the States of the region in their reciprocal relationships.

These mechanisms, centered on mutual trust measures, contribute to progressively and rapidly overcome misgivings and fears historical events, giving way to a greater predominance of dialogue and negotiation in bi and multilateral relations.

towards cooperation in around safety

The global phenomenon of increasing cooperation in search of security international, latent in the UN charter through the figure of security

Machine Translated by Google

collective, constitutes a process that was accentuated in this decade, from the sharp turn in world history.

In the hemispheric territory, although the situation is different from other areas, it is are presenting progress indices along the path indicated by the Charter of the OAS. Proof of this are the conferences of Defense Ministers of the continent, from the first held in the US in 1995. Its corollary, the "Williamsburg Principles" was a valuable contribution in this field. They endorsed and complemented by the Declaration of Bariloche in the second meeting, which took place in our country in 1996, and by the Declaration of Cartagena, in the third, held in Colombia in 1998.

The aforementioned case of MOMEP is an example in this regard, given that its legitimacy is based on an instrument born in the region -the Rio Protocol de Janeiro - and the participating forces come exclusively from countries of the continent.

The ongoing debate in various regional forums on Cooperative Security is an additional contribution, understanding as such the combination of mechanisms anticipatory and preventive of a political, diplomatic and military nature.

A further step was taken at the II Summit of the Americas, based on the community of interests of democratic states, which took place in the month of April 1998 in Santiago de Chile. In this meeting between the Heads of State and Government, the Committee on Hemispheric Security was entrusted with identification of ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the System Inter-American, related to security in the continent.

Argentina believes that this context offers a good opportunity to reformulate the region's security mechanisms.

Remaining problems new dangers and

Machine Translated by Google

In any case, America does not escape the parameters, paradoxes and pressures overviews of the current world situation, although certainly on a smaller scale. As a counterpart to the current framework for dialogue and stability, there are still some old-fashioned problems, also appearing other phenomena, with transnational potentiality, which configure threats, risk factors and specific sources of instability for the region.

To the border disputes - active or latent, of which fortunately our country is foreign- add the actions of drug trafficking, crime organized, illegal arms trafficking, which, associated with terrorism and guerrilla movements, occur with varying intensity in certain areas region of.

These are problems that affect people, societies, identity nation, values and institutions, rather than in the narrow traditional sense of "territory-sovereignty", and although they do not automatically imply the direct action of the military instrument, they are in the general interest of defense in its relationship with the international security of our country.

A characteristic that from our point of view presents the context of security in the region, is the different perception that the actors of the continent with regard to these new problems.

The difficulties encountered in the debates related to the conformation of a shared agenda of common threats, constitute, in this sense, clear evidence.

This occurs in a framework of lack of executive regional mechanisms to the prevention, administration and resolution of conflicts.

To achieve its implementation, the use and intensification of all activities that make progress in confidence levels already achieved, acquires, in Argentine thought, an important role as

Machine Translated by Google

foundation on which to sustain future consensus for its creation.

2. THE STRATEGIC SCOPE OF MERCOSUR

The understanding of the current state of maturation of defense and security issues in the sub-region requires an analysis of the origin and evolution of this historic initiative, which places us, together with our partners, in excellent condition to face the challenges of the 21st century.

The initial step in this economic integration process took place in 1985 with the Declaration of Iguazú, signed by the presidents of Brazil and Argentina, with which we sought to overcome reciprocal distrust and rivalry against third parties, aspects that characterized the relationships mutual.

After the signing of the Buenos Aires Act in 1990, the governments of Paraguay and Uruguay expressed their interest in joining the bilateral project and that same year a quadripartite agreement began to take shape.

As the culmination of this process, the four presidents signed, in 1991, the Treaty for the Constitution of a Common Market (Treaty of Asunción) and the current structure of MERCOSUR was adopted as of the 1st of January 1995.

He "Expanded MERCOSUR"

In 1996, after the signing of Free Trade Agreements with Bolivia and Chile -countries that are not integrated into the Common Market-, the concept of "Expanded MERCOSUR", which implies participation in certain meetings of the block and a coordination to act internationally.

Political Agreement

Machine Translated by Google

Starting with MERCOSUR, the foundations have been laid for the largest agreement policy that has been achieved in the region, and therefore, the reliability, predictability and reasonableness became part of the language of coexistence between the parties.

The member states, along with Bolivia and Chile, have established the Mechanism Consultation and Political Coordination, in which positions are agreed common in terms of regional scope, which go beyond what is strictly economic or commercial

Another great political compromise was reached in 1996, with the signing of the Presidential Declaration on the Democratic Commitment in MERCOSUR, to which Bolivia and Chile adhered. This will was endorsed in 1998 with the Ushuaia Protocol.

The evolution towards integration generated a level of interdependence and play of intersecting interests, which progressively led public actors and private to move in the same political scenario. Thus, progress has led to the formation of a common political space, in which, in implicitly, a "MERCOSUR policy" governs.

MERCOSUR has thus become an element of stability, since the network of interests and relationships that it generates, deepens all kinds of links and neutralizes the tendency to fragmentation.

In this new context, the old appreciation of the neighbor as an adversary and eventual threat to one's own safety, is replaced by another equation: your risks are now also ours.

In this way, MERCOSUR is naturally and spontaneously acquiring,

Machine Translated by Google

strategic dimension, in an auspicious way to face the new scenario
global.

The manifest willingness of States to cooperate thus creates conditions
to move towards understandings on security and defense matters, since
By replacing the vision of the neighbor as a danger, by one of association, these issues
are substantially modified in their approach and consequently
in your responses. The rival of yesteryear becomes the ally of today, with or without
legal instruments that so determine.

In this field, the process of searching for coincidences and commonalities,
does not have to erase the differentiated nuances typical of the different
histories, identities, experiences and rates of change of each country, as well as
its geographical and economic potential.

The greater linkage does not mean the disappearance of the national diversity that enriches
the region, but rather the increase in the strength of the whole, respecting
both to that, and to the consensus base that these sensitive issues
require.

He "Expanded MERCOSUR", Zone of Peace

The cooperative will in common security issues already mentioned,
has been translated into the recent Political Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and
Chile as a Zone of Peace, signed by the six presidents in Ushuaia in the month of
July 1998.

This immense political advance is preceded by the previous steps taken by the countries
regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons and
biological.

The central points of the agreement are:

Machine Translated by Google

-The declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile as a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and peace as an essential element of its process of integration.

-The strengthening of consultation and cooperation mechanisms on security and defense issues, the promotion of their progressive articulation and progress in cooperation and implementation of confidence-building measures.

-Support for international non-proliferation instruments and mechanisms of weapons of mass destruction, with global nuclear disarmament as the goal and non-proliferation in all its aspects.

-The will to advance towards the consecration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile as a zone free of antipersonnel mines, seeking to extend it to the entire Western Hemisphere.

-The commitment to expand and systematize the information provided to the UN Register of Conventional Arms and to establish a methodology uniform to report on military spending.

-Support for the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security, particularly with respect to the mandate entrusted by the II Summit of the Americas.

-The encouragement of cooperation for the peaceful and safe use of nuclear energy and space science and technology.

3. THE SOUTH ATLANTIC: A ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION

This wide maritime space, of an eccentric nature, brings together a diversity of West African and East American actors. Added to them is a significant number of other countries operating on the Antarctic continent.

At present, the competition for the control of natural resources is developing, worldwide, in the fields of energy and food. In both matters, the countries have been looking for the sea to obtain them and this has led to the presence of large extra-regional fishing fleets in the large fishing ground in the Southwest Atlantic. It has also generated interest potential availability of non-renewable resources.

Machine Translated by Google

The South Atlantic is thus exposed to the danger of excessive exploitation of its fish resources, a fact that, associated with the immensity of the spaces, requires efforts in the control task. In this regard, it is worth noting the validity that the preservation of renewable resources is acquiring more beyond the Exclusive Economic Zones.

Due to the development of technology and communications, distances are have shortened. Its most notorious effect is the virtual approximation of the coasts of continents separated by oceans. The medium that until recently It seemed to distance, today it brings nations closer. In this way, the ocean offers new opportunities for exchange with the African continent.

In our region, the countries legitimately bordering the South Atlantic have interests that are common to them, and therefore, they have the same need to exercise control of maritime space for its protection.

It has been a manifest interest of the riparian countries, for a long time, to reach an acceptable degree of collaboration in various areas. This provides the possibility of cooperating in many aspects, transforming the space ocean in an integration area, making the intentions of the UN when, in 1986, it declared the South Atlantic a "Zone of Peace and Cooperation".

Interoceanic Passages

The Beagle Channel and the Drake Passage were, since their discoveries, Strait of Magellan alternatives.

The Beagle Channel, as an interoceanic passage, has certain limitations hydrometeorological, plus those that can be imposed by the coastal state since in its western part and channels that communicate it with the Pacific Ocean have the inland water status.

Machine Translated by Google

The Drake Passage represents the southernmost and longest route to communicate both oceans and, as manifested, for its navigation must be face very adverse weather and sea conditions. Notwithstanding these characteristics, said passage represents today the only alternative for ships of large size, supertankers and large warships, especially submarines. Also, and for other reasons, it has been the route chosen by third flags for the transit of ships carrying certain substances, such as plutonium and radioactive waste.

Argentina today, as it did in the past, continues to fight for the free navigation and the application of the international instruments that govern these passages, to the extent of the framework they establish. This effort will reflected in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Chile of 1984 and in the subsequent negotiations to operationally regulate the use of these tickets.

CHAPTER III: THE NATION

1. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT OF THE COUNTRY (1)

HeTerritory

The Argentine Republic is located in the southern, western and maritime. Its territory includes a South American continental part, spaces islands and a sector in Antarctica.

The South American part has the approximate shape of a right triangle with its minor leg in the North, the major in the West and the hypotenuse on the Atlantic. It is worth noting that its narrowing in the South coincides with the least populated region of the territory, which, however, has large potentialities.

Argentine Antarctica is between the 25th and 74th meridians of longitude West and South of parallel 60° S, to the South Pole.

Machine Translated by Google

The characteristic areas that make up the national territory are the following:

-South American continental scope: It is the most extensive and compact. With its 2,791,810 km2, it represents more than 70% of the emerged lands; almost the entire population of the country settles on it and is the scene of the largest part of economic activity. -Antarctic continental area: It follows the previous one in magnitude. The population that is installed in said territory, corresponds to the bases scientific and family groups. It covers an area of 965,597 km2. -Fluvial scope: It is formed by the Argentine part of the Great Basin of the Plata, constituted by the Río de la Plata (on whose bank the City of Buenos Aires), Uruguay, Paraná and Paraguay. These two The latter make up the waterway of the same name, a project shared with Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, over 3,200 km long, of which 1,230 km belong to Argentina. The Río de la Plata and its Maritime Front are shared with the Eastern Republic of Uruguay under the terms of the Treaty of the same name, signed in 1973.
-Maritime: The Law of Maritime Spaces No. 23,968 constitutes the basis to identify the maritime space, whose extension exceeds 2,700,000. of km2.
-Insular scope: It covers a total surface area close to 33,000 km2 and includes the eastern part of the Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego (20,400 km2); the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands; the island of States and other minors of the South Atlantic.
-Airspace: Extension that covers the entire surface of the earth to the lower limit of outer space. Because it does not have a physical limit, it is of complex dimensioning, resulting from a set of provisions juridical of International Law.

The Argentine territory, at the southern end of the South American cone, has a great diversity of climates, due to its outstanding dimension in latitude,

Machine Translated by Google

that contains the Tropic of Capricorn and reaches the geographic South Pole. The climatic variety and the existence of land for agricultural use place the country in a privileged position in terms of production extensive diversified, in which cereals and oilseeds stand out. By For the same reason, it has sectors of excellent natural meadows for the cattle, especially cattle.

The borders

The perimeter of the country in the South American continental scope is approximately 14,500 km. Two thirds are the borders terrestrial with five countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay). The oceanic coasts are little articulated, which determines the scarcity of suitable natural harbors on its seacoast. The relationship between the territorial surface and the development of the coasts is low. (1 km of coastline each 560 km2 of surface).

Limits

-With Bolivia: Its extension is 740 km.

-With Brazil: It reaches 1130 km., most of it fluvial.

-With Chile: It is the largest. It has about 5300 km. and represents the 37% of the total.

-With Paraguay: It is purely fluvial, and with its 1700 km. next in length to the border with Chile.

-With Uruguay: It is mostly fluvial, with a length of 885 km, of which of which 495 correspond to the Uruguay River and 390 to the Río de la Plata. The effect of sedimentation around Isla Martín García, located to the east of the mouth of the first water course, materialized the first border terrestrial with that country. (Isla Martín García and Timoteo Domínguez, belonging to Argentina and Uruguay, respectively).

The population

Machine Translated by Google

It currently reaches 36,000,000 inhabitants, with a projection of 40,000,000 for the year 2010.

The country has a marked demographic imbalance. The population density in inhabitants per square kilometer is as follows:

Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires	2,500
Humid Pampa Region	12
Northeast	8
Northwest	5
Patagonia	1,3
country average	13

The birth rate is 24 per thousand. The literacy rate reaches 94%, with a slight upward trend.

2. THE NATIONAL SITUATION

Argentina presents diverse socioeconomic spaces. Concentrate on the coastal-pampean region 80% of the country's economic activity, an aspect that coincides with the fact that 45% of the territory is in the zone temperate. Imbalances are also manifested in the distribution and density of the population, since 30% of the inhabitants are concentrated in the 0.1% of the territory. The Patagonian region, with 4%, is the least inhabited, even when it occupies 28% of the total extension of the country.

The extensive territory presents particular geographical environments, which, added to the asymmetries of population density, cause, in Consequently, important geopolitical gaps.

The characteristics of the environment, the distribution of the population, the empty spaces and the layout of communications give rise to a phenomenon by which, the regions far from the most important nuclei, develop

Machine Translated by Google

their activity regardless of economic concentrations and tend to the self sufficiency

90% of Argentina trades abroad by sea, a situation that tends to change with the increase in regional trade through land.

The Río de la Plata, with 140 kms. of navigable channels maintained artificially, mobilizes 80% of maritime foreign trade. as door of access to the sea of the great Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, constitutes the most important route of fluvial transport of the country. The rivers have their sources in neighbor countries. This obliges to maintain an adequate understanding, so that navigability conditions, water quality and environment in are generally not affected.

Argentina currently exhibits sustained economic growth; solidity in the face of international financial crises and capacity to attract direct financial investments.

The country has not only grown, but has also changed qualitatively. not only has there has been a change in economic policy; a new system has been entered of economic institutions. The currency has become an institution respected and reliable, and its stability, consecrated by the Law of Convertibility, has become an important lever of growth economic.

The Argentine production profile in recent years, with a strong emphasis on the agro-industry and the use of natural resources -including fish-, confirms the potential of its industrial development. the country is today the eighth world food producer and the fifth international exporter.

Argentina has become the first energy supplier in the region, also opening new perspectives in the field of mining.

Machine Translated by Google

In the energy field, 95% of hydroelectric energy is produced in areas close to the borders, while 75% of oil reserves and gas are in the same areas. Regarding the transportation of energy, it is worth mentioning that the high voltage lines, gas pipelines and oil pipelines come from border areas. Also the large deposits of minerals are concentrated in the latter.

In terms of telecommunications -as we have already seen, the key to modern forms of production and social organization - the transformation has been significant. The degree of digitization, amount of optical fiber and expansion of cable television to homes, places the country at the gates of the era of interactivity, favorably positioning it in this sector strategic.

The country's socioeconomic structure continues to be a source of attraction for the populations of neighboring countries, who migrate in search of better job opportunities and health care. This phenomenon occurs in the Pampas region, and the same occurs in important cities in the South of the country, where minorities of the foreign population represent a percentage significant.

Empty spaces are cause for concern for states like ours, against the problems of overpopulation in other regions of the world. In the "Conference on Population and Development" (Cairo, 1994), the region Patagonia was presented as an unpopulated area (less than 2 inhabitants per km2) together with Greenland, Saharan Africa and the Amazon.

The foregoing aspects make it difficult, in turn, to carry out an adequate control in a transcendent issue such as the preservation of the environment.

Our Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE) contains enormous wealth food, since it has large fishing areas in fishing grounds of less than

Machine Translated by Google

two hundred meters deep, which attract third countries, who
They catch close to the limit of the EEZ. This causes frequent episodes
criminal and obliges National State vessels to act to avoid the
predation. Consequently, this situation makes it necessary to maintain a
permanent monitoring task.

On the other hand, the species of the Argentine sea are highly migratory, a fact
that leads to the search for agreements to make the security measures compatible
conservation of these renewable resources.

The Argentine continental platform -continental and insular base- has
geological characteristics suitable for the generation and entrapment of
hydrocarbons, as well as for the eventual exploitation of nodules
polymetallic. This transforms it into an economic factor of future interest, which
which implies the need for its preservation.

Our country has already peacefully resolved all of its border disputes with its neighbors
-particularly with Chile based on the agreements
presidential elections of 1991 - having concluded with this country in 1998, the
presidential agreement regarding a small sector known as the zone of the
Continental Ice, which only remains the ratification by both Congresses.

Argentina may become exposed to the emerging threat of
drug trafficking and other transnational phenomena, if they increase their
act, a circumstance aggravated by the characteristics of its borders
(extension and morphology), which requires constant surveillance efforts.

Another challenge, as it also occurs at a global level, is terrorism, from which our country
has suffered its actions, with great loss of life.

3. THE QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH GEORGIA AND
SOUTH SANDWICH

Machine Translated by Google

Inserted in the national situation, the dispute of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime and air spaces, the recovery of which is an aspiration that currently has constitutional content, after the reform of 1994.

Argentine rights with respect to the sovereignty dispute over territories and maritime spaces, which our country maintains with the United Kingdom, are protected by the reservation of rights established in point 2 of the "Joint Declaration of the Delegations of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", adopted in Madrid on October 19, 1989.

The Joint Declaration adopted in Madrid on February 15, 1990, gave place that same year to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations. Yes ok bilateral relations have made steady progress, -including the first official visit of a President of the Nation to the United Kingdom, in 1998 - the dispute remains simmering, with a significant British military presence in area.

Added to this are different approaches to the exploitation of resources. renewable energy, which is a source of recurring disagreements. To this, has recently been incorporated as a new factor, the eventual exploitation future of hydrocarbon deposits.

4. THE ARGENTINE ANTARCTIC

An area inextricably linked to the interests of Argentina is that of the Antarctic continent, where the geopolitical situation has always been complex. Diversity of actors and the consequent conflicting interests, may, at some point, generate conflictive situations due to the positions that the countries involved have in this regard.

Machine Translated by Google

Historically, Argentina has shown the world a clear and defined interest in Antarctica, by reason of being one of the twelve original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty (of which the country is a consultative member) and for scientific work uninterrupted for almost a hundred years, from the installation of our first scientific observatory in the Orkney Islands, in 1904. Thus, the presence in the country is the oldest and most permanent. The geographical proximity also allows it to become a projection and support base for the activities in the area, since, together with Chile, Argentina is one of the countries closest to Antarctica.

Within the terms of the Antarctic System, Argentina affirms its rights to sovereignty in the claimed sector, an affirmation that does not inhibit cooperation with other countries in scientific research and in the preservation of resources and the environment.

(1) Information approved by the Military Geographic Institute

Machine Translated by Google

PART II: NATIONAL INCENTIVES

CHAPTER IV: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE DEFENSE

The purpose of this chapter is to convey, synthetically, the context of normative conditions of greater entity, within which they develop defense activities in general and military activities in particular.

The references included here not only configure a formal framework of law, but also imply the political expression of the highest level in terms of that makes the great orientations of the National Defense of the Republic Argentina.

1. DEFENSE AND RULE OF LAW

From the return to the validity of the institutions that occurred at the end of 1983, in the Argentine Republic the Rule of Law governs definitively. This implies that there is no field of activity in the country's public sector that escapes the context imposed by the legal plexus of the Argentine State, whether
those of a domestic nature, such as treaties and commitments that, coming from originating from the international field, have an impact on their own due to their reception in national internal law, and by respecting the criterion of "pacta sunt servanda" that has always characterized the international actions of our country.

The following sections summarize the main instruments that they configure the legal support and reference of the Defence. Its particularities will be seen later, in its specific application to specific topics.
Likewise, the mention of other norms and commitments of high degree of specialization, until the appropriate aspects are dealt with with them linked, which will be done throughout the work.

2. NATIONAL REFERENCES

Machine Translated by Google

In the first place, it includes in its Preamble, where the high constitutive purposes of the Argentine Nation are declared, that of "...providing for the common defense..." while in its articles, it establishes the duty of all Argentines to arm themselves in defense of the homeland and the Constitution, in accordance with the laws that to the effect dictate the National Congress and the decrees of the Executive Power, naturalized citizens being free to provide or not this service for a period of ten years from when they obtain their citizenship card.

The Constitution grants the National Congress the powers to authorize the Executive Power to declare war or make peace, empower it to order reprisals, allow the entry of foreign troops into the national territory and the departure of national forces out of it.

Congress is also constitutionally empowered to set the Armed Forces in times of peace and war and dictate the rules for its organization and government.

Likewise, it is a constitutional faculty of Congress, through its Chamber of Senators, granting the agreement for the promotions to Superior Officials of the Armed Forces proposed by the President.

On the other hand, the constitutional text establishes as powers of the President of the Nation to be Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and as such, dispose of them, run with their organization and distribution, and provide the military jobs.

This set of provisions makes evident the constitutional basis of the Armed Forces and the nature of non-delegable power of the Argentine State in As for National Defense.

Machine Translated by Google

NationalDefense Law No. 23,554

It was promulgated in 1988 and establishes the legal, organic and
functions for the preparation, execution and control of National Defense, setting its
goals and clearly delimiting it from Internal Security, the
that is governed by another legal instrument.

The Defense Law structures the National Defense System, equally fixed
its purpose and the responsibilities of its members. It also sets
organization guidelines of the Armed Forces and delimits the field of
performance of their commanders, under the figure of Chiefs of Staff
General of each one, favoring in letter and spirit the joint action of
the Armed Forces. The Law also establishes the bases for the Service of
National Defense, Territorial Organization and Mobilization.

Law of Internal Security No. 24,059

Sanctioned in 1992 and modified by No. 24,194, it constitutes the necessary structure
for these purposes, which basically involves the Security Forces.
(National Gendarmerie and Argentine Naval Prefecture), the Federal Police and
the police forces of the provinces that have adhered to the system, attentive to the nature
federal of our country. Among such structures, he creates the Security Council
Interior, of which the Minister of Defense and the Chief
of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

This Law establishes the non-employment, in principle, of the Armed Forces within
from the field of Internal Security (principle of subsidiarity), but sets
various cases of eventual participation, in roles of logistical support to the
Security and Police Forces, by affecting their security services
arsenals, administration, health, veterinary, construction, transportation and
engineering and communications elements. (principle of complementation)

The Law foresees the cases of exception of use of combat elements of

Machine Translated by Google

the Armed Forces in the restoration of Internal Security, prior
declaration of the "State of Siege" according to the constitutional procedure, or in
defense of their own units.

Forces. 24,948 Restructuring Law No. of the Armed

Sanctioned in 1998, it establishes the basic political and functional bases for
said restructuring in the medium term, establishing fundamental principles,
providing general modalities for the use of the Military Instrument, its
organization, deployment, personnel, equipment and financing.

In this last field, the implementation of a five-year budget for
beginning in 1999 and a special allocation for said five-year period for the purposes of the
retrofitting, are its highlights.

It also establishes a sequence of specific complementary tasks to
be completed within specified deadlines.

The law provides for the monitoring of the reform by a bicameral Commission of the
Congress, and its revision after five years from its promulgation, that is,
in the year 2003.

Military Personnel Law No. 19,101 for

This law dates from 1971 and is the last update of a succession of
Legislative instruments related to the question of reference initiated with Law No. 4856 of
the year 1905 (modified in 1945, 1950 and 1958). It sets out the basic issues relating
to military personnel, such as "military status"; the groupings; the concepts of
"superiority and precedence"; military retreat,
the low; grades and promotion regime; magazine situations; he
recruitment; the salary regime and the computation of time of service, among
the main aspects.

Machine Translated by Google

Code of Military Justice

Established by the National Congress by Law No. 14,029 of the year 1951, and Modified by Law No. 23,049 of 1984, it corresponds to the provisions of the National Constitution and the Argentine Penal Code, that is, it does not constitute in any way a special personal jurisdiction.

The Code establishes the classification of specifically military crimes; the organization and competence of the military courts, the procedure of the military trials and the respective penalties.

Voluntary Military Service Law, No. 24,429

Sanctioned by Congress in 1994, it replaced in practice the previous compulsory system by a new scheme, open to men and women, and has allowed the transformation to fully professional Armed Forces instead of the previous model, based on conscripts. The previous law on Compulsory Military Service remains in force to be applied in exceptional cases.

Directive for the realization of the Joint Military Planning (Decree No. 1116/96)

Through these norms, the President of the Nation established the updated guidelines relating to National Defense policy, and the Armed Forces missions. Likewise, it established the use of a strategic conception for the field of Defense, of a dissuasive and defensive nature.

3. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

As anticipated, the current characteristics of the international scenario exert influence in the field of Defense also from the area of Right. In the same way as when dealing with the previous point, here the

Machine Translated by Google

major international instruments to which our country adheres
is adhered, leaving the enunciation of those who deal with more
individuals, to the opportunity to consider the activities with which
are related.

The organization of United Nations

Its first purpose, according to Article 1 of the UN Charter is to maintain
international peace and security, through collective measures of
prevention and removal of threats to peace, while in its Art. 2
prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or
political independence of any State, establishing the principle of
settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The Charter establishes in its Art. 51 with complete clarity, the inherent right that
States have to their legitimate defense, giving rise to the alternative that this
either individual or collective.

Through its Security Council, it is attributed the right to exercise measures
of force to maintain, restore, or build peace in the event that other
measures would not have been effective. Its expansion is currently under discussion.
an issue that has aroused the interest of various countries, including ours.

The Charter also promotes the existence of regional agreements and organizations
for the purposes of peaceful dispute resolution.

The organization of american states

Its Charter establishes in its first three articles the purpose of strengthening peace
and security on the Continent and that the aggression against an American State
constitutes an aggression to all others.

In this way, by setting as one of its purposes organizing the action

Machine Translated by Google

solidarity in case of aggression, the OAS Charter seeks to materialize the "collective security" in the American continent, which had had attempts of crystallization with the creation in the year 1942 - by the Third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs - of the Inter-American Board of Defense - (JID) and with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance - TIAR, agreed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, both initiatives that did not come to fruition to the extent of the initial intentions, particularly the second of the named ones

The OAS also promotes the consolidation of representative democracy respecting the principle of non-intervention, and the peaceful solution of controversies.

It also includes among its essential purposes the achievement of an effective limitation of conventional weapons.

He international law of War

Grouped in the group of Conventions of The Hague regulates the laws, uses and customs of war and the lawful way of conducting operations, although their development has not had a great evolution over time due to the greater predominance that the rejection of the use of force for the dispute resolution.

He International human right

The 1949 Geneva Convention and Additional Protocols establish rules for armed conflicts in relation to the treatment of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked, prisoners of war, non-combatant civilians, and the environment.

In this field, the role played by the Committee has been fundamental. International Red Cross (ICRC).

Machine Translated by Google

Nuclear weapons

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) seeks to reduce the danger of nuclear war and the increase of countries possessing this type of weapon. It seeks to prevent countries from developing nuclear weapons, obliges those who already possess it not to transfer this technology and to carry out actions in favor of nuclear disarmament, and commits non-possessors to accept the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. (IAEA)

On the other hand, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in the Latin America and the Caribbean (TLATELOLCO), commits its members to use nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and not allow the introduction or development of these weapons in the region, establishing mechanisms to control compliance with these obligations of its members.

Other arms limitation agreements

Complementing the previous ones, and because they imply restrictive criteria regarding the development of the military instrument and impose obligations on it for its compliance, the following are worth mentioning at this level:

-Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and their Destruction.
-Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.
-Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.
-Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Weapons Conventional Foods That May Be Considered Excessively Harmful or of Indiscriminate Effects, and its four annexed Protocols (fragments not locatable; mines and booby traps; incendiary weapons and laser weapons)

Machine Translated by Google

Missile Non-Proliferation

Without reaching the category of international agreement, the Regime of Control of Missile Technology (MTCR) constitutes another important framework reference, being our country an active participant in it, from the adoption of specific political decisions (cancellation of the "Condor" project) that made access to this mechanism possible.

The convention of right of Sea

This Treaty, generated within the framework of the UN, which the Argentine Republic ratified by Law No. 24,543, establishes the ordering criteria of the different maritime areas based on the character of state coastal, deserving to highlight, in addition to matters relating to the territorial sea and contiguous zone, the sovereignty that it grants them over the resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE) up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines, and over the shelf continental as defined by the Convention.
Our country has established its Maritime Spaces by Law No. 23,968

While this convention is not defense specific, it contains a variety of series of issues that are of substantive interest to the latter, by recognizing sovereignties and jurisdictions, among other issues.

HeAntarctic Treaty

In force since 1961, it currently configures a System, which reserves that continent exclusively for peaceful uses and preventing activities of a specifically military nature, which does not exclude the use of military equipment or personnel for logistical purposes or scientific tasks. It is complemented, among the most important, by the Convention on the conservation of living resources Antarctica -defined as "rational use"-, and by the Protocol on the environmental Protection. The latter prohibits any type of activities

Machine Translated by Google

related to Antarctic mineral resources, for a period of fifty
years since its adoption in Madrid in 1991.

CHAPTER V: NATIONAL INTERESTS

Before establishing the national interests to which the Defense must attend
National, it is convenient to highlight the values that sustain it, attentive to the
moral character that the defense possesses.

1. THE VALUES TO SUPPORT

We can affirm that, as a substratum of the interests to which the Defense
contributes to sustaining, the basic values of society prevail
Argentina, especially the preservation and strengthening of democracy; the
fundamental rights and freedoms and the well-being of the population, capital ideas also
included in our Constitution.

As the human being projects his action based on ends, it is in life in
society where he finds the right environment to develop the
capacities that allow him to achieve the various aspirations he seeks
continually.

As these purposes are varied and multiple, coexistence in freedom requires
a certain order that favors its achievement: that is the just social order, that is,
adjusted to the characteristics that should be characteristic of human behavior.

Thus, said coexistence requires the rule of justice, but that
concept must be social, that is to say, that preserving the personal values of the
man (life, liberty, dignity, subsistence, etc.) subordinate the
individual interests based on the common good of the society in which
live together

For this purpose, society establishes a series of norms that try to

Machine Translated by Google

reconcile the diversity of personal aspirations, through a
fair ordering of social life.

When this scheme, thus established, prevails, within the framework of a democratic system, social peace is also obtained.

But to endow it with the coercive capacity that it needs, it requires
have the monopoly of organized force on the part of the State.

This conceptualization should not lead to the wrong conclusion that the
military institutions should have a direct role in peacekeeping
inside. What was already considered in the previous chapter is clear, as regards the legal distinction of its field with that of internal security and limited
assumptions of eventual participation in the latter.

But this does not prevent the need to highlight that, behind the missions that make up the fundamental raison d'être of the Armed Forces -typical of what is specifically military- there is a set of founding values of the
Argentine Nation, which configure the axiological references of its society in
the political terrain.

The Armed Forces, -whose men and women come from that society
In addition to having the immediate and specific objectives of providing the defense common and permanently guarantee the sovereignty and independence of the Nation, its territorial integrity and its capacity for self-determination, as well
They contribute to the sustenance, through respect for these basic values, of that common good to which they serve as a further objective.

These fundamental values are also valid in the international field,
from the Argentine perspective. The validity of democratic systems and a climate of peace with justice that enables the development of the well-being of others societies, constitute aspirations for our country, together with the
establishment of close relations of friendship, cooperation and integration,

Machine Translated by Google

especially with the neighbors of the region, since their development
will redound, without a doubt, in that of our own country.

To the consolidation of all this set of values, both internal to our society and in its international projection, the Policy of
Defense, to the extent required by the limits of its field of
specific action.

2. VITAL INTERESTS

They are those that significantly affect the Nation itself and its population, acquiring, therefore, a high degree of immutability.

That is why they are established by the highest representatives of the people of the Nation, that is, by Congress through the National Defense Law.
However, it must be taken into account that due to the implications of vital interests, in critical situations for the security of the Nation, these will only acquire their real vital character when they have the support of the majority of society, which provides the conviction to preserve them against to
an aggression.

From this legal reference it can be inferred that vital interests are:

-The sovereignty and independence of the Argentine Nation.
-Its territorial integrity.
-His capacity for self-determination.
-The protection of life and liberty of its inhabitants.

As can be seen, these interests, which are self-explanatory, make the very existence of the Argentine Nation, which indicates the degree of attention and priority with which the State must guarantee them, and consequently, the measure in which they will be considered in the political definitions that make our National defense.

Machine Translated by Google

3. STRATEGIC INTERESTS

This class of interests are those that in one way or another affect the achievement of national interests. Although they also have the character of ends, their minor priority with respect to vital interests -to which they contribute- makes them less permanent than those, as they have a greater association with the variable characteristics presented by the strategic scenario and the development of the international relations of the country.

There is an important clarification here, which will remain valid with respect to various contents of this document: contemplation of interests strategies in this chapter, such as the issues included in the agenda of security, among others, should not be considered as automatically occurring directly on the basic objectives of Defense, much less on the development and primary use of the Military Instrument.

They are, however, issues of high national importance, regarding which the Defense System should not be absolutely indifferent, having to be in a potential capacity to contribute various ways to its best achievement, within the current legal framework and as required by the constituted authorities, depending on the evolution of the situation strategic.

Without prioritization being implied (which is a matter of planning strategic), the following are included, among the main ones that are related to Defense, depending on what is imposed by national regulations current

-International peace and security
-Restrictions on weapons of mass destruction
-Regional integration and security
-Economic-social growth

Machine Translated by Google

-Scientific-technological growth

-The preservation of the Nation against the threat of drug trafficking and international terrorism

-Natural, renewable and non-renewable resources

-The preservation of the environment

-Maritime, insular and fluvial spaces of interest

-Argentine airspace

-Interoceanic passages

-The preservation of geopolitical voids

-The preservation of the Argentine position in the Antarctic System.

Machine Translated by Google

PART III: DEFENSE POLICIES

CHAPTER VI: BASIS OF THE DEFENSE POLICY

The contents of the following points configure the main supports concepts on which the National Defense policy is based.

1. THE CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP OF THE DEFENSE AND THE ARMED FORCES

The enactment of the National Defense laws in 1988 and Internal Security in 1992, with the unanimous support of all the political sectors represented in the Congress, established the essential scaffolding, through whose balance Mutual legally framed the Armed Forces in democracy.

The Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic are today consciously and spontaneously subordinated to the institutional political powers. This transcends the simple forms and reaches the extraordinary mental and spiritual dedication that the Argentine military offered in favor of democracy to achieve these results.

The change has been structural, since it clearly implies the management of the Military instrument by political power.

This driving is not only formal, that is, because the law so expresses it, but real, of a daily nature and is made effective in practice in all aspects of the functioning of the Defense System and its interrelation with the political institutions of the country.

This means that the Armed Forces are integrated into the habitual operation of the State in the most diverse fields, through its specialized contribution at the level and functions established by law.

Currently all the big decisions that make the development and management

Machine Translated by Google

of the Armed Forces dictates them - with the contribution of military advice
political power. National Defense laws; of Internal Security and the
recent Restructuring of the Armed Forces are evidence
objective of what is expressed.

2. THE INTEGRAL CONCEPT OF THE DEFENSE AND THE INSERTION OF THE ARMED FORCES

In certain areas, there is a limited vision of the concept of Defence, of
reductionist character, which frames it exclusively in one of its fields
components, the one related to the Military Instrument.

It is indisputable that the Armed Forces constitute the integral elements
nouns of National Defense, configuring foundational institutions
of the System, not only because they have exclusive and excluding weapons and suitable
personnel capable of exercising State power in their sphere of competence, but also because of the
context of their history and traditions
within which they develop, so associated with the aspects of the
State-Nation that, as we have seen, make up the field of interests
vital of the country.

Without confusing defense policy and strategy with military policy and strategy,
It can be affirmed that National Defense concerns the Nation itself and is, therefore,
Therefore, the result of the integration and coordinated action of all its
forces and capacities, for the solution of conflicts of external origin that
must face and that due to their nature, have the military forces as a pivot
central.

National Defense is then specified in a set of plans and actions
aimed at preventing and overcoming such conflicts, both in peace and in
supposed end of the war, conducting all aspects of the life of the
Nation during the crisis, the war and the subsequent consolidation of peace.

Machine Translated by Google

Thus, Defense is a non-delegable function of the Argentine State and constitutes a right and a duty for all Argentines, in the form and terms established by law.

It also covers the private productive fields, research, infrastructures, resources and, very particularly, those belonging to the sphere of thought, be it teaching or academic, both in the roles to generate awareness on the subject, such as in activities of parallel thoughts. Conceptually it also involves the set of inhabitants, under the terms of the Defense Civil Service Law No. 20,318.

In short, Defense requires the vigilant, active and constant participation of the entire institutional spectrum, leadership and citizenship in general.

All of this helps to create a broad base of consensus on these issues and contributes to giving policies in this area the character of policy of State

This policy has thus resulted in stability of decisions in the time, with greater certainties for the reasonable development of the Instrument Military and a higher degree of predictability and reliability of the country before the international community.

3. THE FIELD OF THE DEFENSE (1)

The National Defense covers the continental spaces; Falkland Islands; Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur and other insular, maritime and air spaces of the Argentine Republic, and others of national interest, as well as the Argentine Antarctic sector, with the scope assigned by the regulations international agreements and treaties signed by the Nation.

It also contemplates citizens and national assets in third countries, in international waters and international airspace.

Machine Translated by Google

Within this context, the establishment of theaters of operations is a
legal authority of the President.

4. DEFENSE POLICY AND FOREIGN POLICY

It has already been expressed when describing the national situation, that Argentina
constitutes a paradigmatic case of the context of the nineties, in which the
democratic institutionality, economic policy and foreign policy are
are intimately linked.

Defense policy, in its highest degree of abstraction, is at your
closely intertwined on many issues with the foreign policy of the
country, to which it permanently contributes and in many cases materializes.

This association, at the high level of national politics, is continually revealed. Emblematic
examples are the participation of Argentine forces in the international coalition of the Gulf
War in 1991, under a UN mandate, as well as the reinstallation operation of the

Democracy in Haiti.

Another example is provided by the broad participation of Argentine troops and units.
in peace operations under international auspices, activities that
represent, in practice, the commitment of Argentina's foreign policy to
international efforts for peace and stability.

Regional linkages and integration were favored by the increase in trust with neighboring countries,
to which the growing exchange and interrelationship between the respective defense and military
areas was instrumental.

In the same way, the shared participation of civil servants from
defense and diplomats -even at the level of both ministers- in different forums
regional, continental and other international visits, while there is
also, a formal inter-ministerial mechanism, established since 1995.

Machine Translated by Google

5. DEFENSE POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY

A particular field in which both sectors of government action are closely intertwined is that relating to security issues.

This concept encompasses very broad limits, as can be seen in the United Nations definition:

It is the situation in which a State considers itself protected against military aggression, political pressure, or economic coercion significant, thereby obtaining freedom of action to continue with their own development and progress.
-States and the international community in general have different bases they trust for their security, and security policies are the measures to promote it.
-Security concepts comprise and combine different elements, such as military capacity, economic power, social development, the progress of science and technology, and political cooperation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.

Thus, we can see that among all the elements linked to the problem, the military is adds to political cooperation and the latter translates into negotiations and agreements that benefit the security of the country and that represent bases of reference for the Defense, for implying their participation in these activities or get his influence.

The Argentine international security policy

Currently it materializes in multiple ways, but it can be condensed as support for the following conceptual criteria

-Cooperation ("consult")

Machine Translated by Google

-QBN non-proliferation ("accord")
-Arms control ("report and monitor")

These concepts are closely related to each other, obeying their separation for the sole purpose of a clearer transmission of the Argentine commitment to peace and international security and a better identification of its main expressions.

Thus Argentina agreed with Brazil the mutual opening of the respective nuclear programs, through the Guadalajara Agreement of 1991. For your instrumentation, the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) and an Agreement of Extensive safeguards between both countries, ABACC and the Agency International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These agreements contributed to to consolidate trust, to give assurances to third parties and to regional stability and overall.

Our country adhered to the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1994. Previously and together with Chile and Brazil, amendments to that instrument were proposed, which did not affect its essence, aiming for its application mechanisms to be more effective and less expensive. They were approved and signed by the States Part in 1992.

It also acceded in 1995 to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which promises not to develop or build nuclear weapons.

Since 1991, it adhered to the guidelines and principles established in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), joining in 1993. Through this regime, to which Brazil also adheres, the country undertakes not to develop missiles with a range of more than 300 kilometers and of a larger size of 500 kg. of payload.

Our country promoted the non-proliferation of chemical and bacteriological weapons

Machine Translated by Google

in the region through the Declaration of Mendoza, signed in 1991 by the Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Subsequently, Bolivia adhered to the commitment, the Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Through this instrument, the countries pledged not to develop, stockpile or use this type of weapons and to be an original party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction.

Argentina sends technicians to training courses for the preparation of our inspectorate and participates in chemical and biological inspection tasks in abroad under UN mandate, for example in the Special Commission created by its Security Council to monitor the removal by Iraq, of weapons of mass destruction and long-range ballistic missiles.

It is also a member of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons based in The Hague, having organized the Regional Course for Inspector Companions by the Ministry of Defense. Its different curricular parts are developed at the National Defense School; the Research Institute Scientific and Technical Armed Forces (CITEFA); the military factory Azul explosives and the Azopardo Naval Arsenal.

Regarding biological non-proliferation, Argentina is part of the Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC), participating in all review conferences, supporting the design of a verification regime and being part of the Group Australian that deals with the matter of chemical and biological weapons, in terms of your transfer control.

Control of sensitive exports is an essential requirement for the success of any policy of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

On this basis, Decree No. 603/92 was issued, which created the Commission

Machine Translated by Google

National Control of Sensitive Exports and War Material, integrated by officials from the Ministries of Defense, Foreign Relations and Economy and technicians of the competent bodies: the Regulatory Authority Nuclear (RNA); the National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE) and CITEFA .

There is also regular compliance with the Register of Conventional Weapons of the UN, thus contributing to the promotion of transparency in matters military. For this reason, the country supports the establishment of a similar registry in the framework of the OAS, an initiative included in the Plan of Action of the II Summit of the Americas. Argentina is of the opinion that such registration should be even more comprehensive and mandatory.

The international cooperation of our country is also evident in their participation in various consultation mechanisms with different countries, shared between the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs.

In summary, Defense Policy and Security Policy are intertwined, contributing to the achievement of the legitimate interests of the Argentine Nation. By On the other hand, these policies, by helping to promote peace, security international law and stability in the region, also contribute to the advancement of Our interests.

CHAPTER VII: THE MAIN FIELDS OF ACTION

Defense policy, expressed in general terms, implies the protection of the vital interests of the Argentine Nation and the contribution from its field and within the national and international legal framework, to the support and development of strategic interests.

In particular and in relation to the military instrument, this policy is based on to consolidate and increase their spiritual and material capacities to that makes our dissuasive strategy effective and that, in turn, contributes to the

Machine Translated by Google

maintenance of international peace and stability, especially in our continent.

This policy is projected towards areas that give it a three-dimensional character: national, regional and international.

Our country exercises its right to organize Armed Forces suitable for the exercise of legitimate defense, expressly contemplated in the letter of the UN.

1. RELATED TO THE ARMED FORCES

The main policy directed towards the national level, aims at the modernization and restructuring of the Armed Forces, adapting them to the new demands that today's world presents, including the redefinition of military missions and the empowerment of joint action.

This transformation does not mean armaments, but its purpose is to grant them viability in the long term, in terms of their personnel, equipment and operability, according to the needs imposed by the interests and within the possibilities offered by the availability of country's resources in the general context of society's demands.

In simple terms, what is intended is to have Armed Forces with prestige within the society that nurtures them, who also have qualified and trained personnel and equipment necessary to comply with the missions and functions assigned to them.

This implies that, in turn, this material can be properly used; with the proper maintenance; assisted by the necessary logistics and with adequate operational activity levels.

Likewise, its staff must be assured the full exercise of their profession -

Machine Translated by Google

which will have a decisive impact on their morale and motivation-both in terms of your training; to continuous practice in the terrestrial, naval and aerial areas towards which their vocation has impelled them; with a fee dignified economic and in accordance with the demands that military life imposes and with the peace of mind of having an insured withdrawal at the end of the service phase asset.

During a good part of the last fifteen years, the Defense area and the Armed Forces made and continue to make significant efforts and adjustments to adapt to the new realities of the country and the world.

But the consolidation of all these changes with a perspective of medium term, has begun to be achieved from the sanction by the National Congress, at the beginning of 1998, by unanimity of all the parliamentary blocs, of the Armed Forces Restructuring Law.

2. WITH RESPECT TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH

The national policy -with a constitutional basis, as expressed- emphasizes its strategy for achieving the recovery of sovereignty over this part of the national territory -insular and maritime-, at the political and diplomatic levels, the use of force being excluded.

Defense policy in this area is based on measures to strengthen the mutual trust, provided for in the "Joint Declaration of the Delegations of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", adopted in Madrid on February 15, 1990.

The Rounds of Military Contacts that are carried out with the British counterpart, conducted by officials of the Ministry of Defense, with the participation of officers of the EMCFFAA and the Armed Forces, and with diplomatic support, They also contribute to the objective of achieving the progressive standardization of

Machine Translated by Google

military relations.

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the
contributes to the preservation of existing renewable resources in the surrounding waters of the Islands, through periodic fishing control patrols
units of the Navy and other State institutions and agencies
Argentinian.

The Argentine Government has proposed to the British Government to take charge of the removal of the mines planted by the Argentine Armed Forces during
the conflict of 1982. This offer is still in force and has been ratified,
especially in relevant international forums.

3. TOWARDS THE SUBREGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL SCOPE

Defense policy in the hemispheric order is basically aimed at continuing to
contribute intensely to the strengthening of confidence, fundamentally in its relationship with the countries of the region.

Regarding the "Enlarged MERCOSUR", -our main priority- action
is aimed at consolidating its brand new character as a Zone of Peace, taking into account account the possible future development -in agreement with our neighbors- of a
common security system based on an agenda of challenges and
opportunities that can be perceived and agreed upon as shared.

To this end, we will continue to participate, support, cooperate and execute the pertinent actions in relation to the following forums and activities:

-Meetings at the level of Ministers of Defense and Foreign Affairs,
both with Brazil and with Chile, following the impulse and the spirit of the
meetings of "Tandil" (1996) and "Itapaiva" (1997) with the first and "Zapallar"
(1996) and "Campo de Mayo" (1998) with the second.
-The Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination in Defense and Security Matters

Machine Translated by Google

Agreement established with Brazil from the Memorandum of Understanding between both governments of April 27, 1997, including the continuation of the Military Interconsultation Meetings, between the States Joint Majors and Armed Forces of both countries respectively.

-The Argentine-Chilean Permanent Security Committee, created from the Memorandum of Understanding of 1994 and the Interconsultation Meetings of the High Commands of the Armed Forces of the two countries.

-The continuation of the combined exercises with Brazil and Uruguay -in execution since yesteryear-, seeking to advance, among other aspects, in the interoperability of the respective Armed Forces.

-The continuation of the combined exercises with Chile, successfully started in 1998, as a contribution to the continued progress of mutual trust.

-The Agreement to Strengthen Cooperation in Defense and International Security with Bolivia, 1996.

-The beginning of the negotiation of a cooperation agreement with the Republic Eastern Uruguay

Regarding the continental context, our policy is guided by:

-The Meetings of Defense Ministers of the Americas, giving continuity to the essences of Williamsburg (1995), at the impulse of San Carlos de Bariloche (1996) and the consolidation achieved in Cartagena de Indias (1998).

-The Plan of Action of the II Summit of the Americas on issues specific to security and defense

-The practical application of confidence-building measures, according to the recommendations of the Declarations of Santiago (1995) and of El Salvador (1998).

-The Bilateral Working Group with the United States, at the level of Minister and Secretary of Defense respectively and their specialized teams of officials and military.

-The High-Level Consultation Mechanisms on security issues, disarmament and non-proliferation that remain with the US and Canada.

Machine Translated by Google

-Participation in UNITAS and similar combined exercises
-Support for the Inter-American Army Conferences; Armed and Forces
Air, as true precursors of building confidence in the
continent, as well as all other military exchanges
historical events in the hemispheric sphere, of the EMCFFAA and of the Armed Forces
Argentine.

4. AT THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The Argentine Republic has developed, particularly in recent years,
a policy of intense involvement in the context redesign process
strategic international security, through the participation of its Forces
Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations of various kinds, such as instrumentation of the
contribution of the National Defense to the strategic interest and value that
represents for our country the preservation of peace and stability
international.

Argentine policy towards peace operations

Argentine participation in these operations is not new, as it
dates back to the first ones established in 1958 in the Middle East by mandate
of the UN, a mission that has uninterruptedly integrated national troops
till the date.

In all these decades, the Argentine presence in peace missions has been
wide, but in recent years it has multiplied, in line with the dramatic increase in
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) that take place in the world, from the end of the
security paradigm of
the Cold War.

Between 1991 and 1995 our country permanently displayed an annual average
than 1,400 men and women, a figure that currently amounts to about 800,
including members of the Security Forces. This reduction follows the

Machine Translated by Google

decreasing curve of the general participation in the UN and obeys mainly due to budgetary reasons of the contributing countries.

In this regard, it should be noted that Argentina is one of the countries that is making the greatest effort in relation to its GDP, in this field of peace and international stability. To date, more than 13,000 members of the three Armed Forces have participated in OMP.

Currently, the country ranks seventh among the countries contributing to the UN PCO, and in addition to the troops deployed on the ground, the Argentina also has prominent military personnel ranked at the headquarters of the UN in New York -Peace Operations Department-.

In recognition of the effort and commitment of the country, and the suitability demonstrated by the Argentine military, the UN has placed important peace missions under the command of our officers. Thus, currently an Argentine general works as Commander of UNFICYP -Cyprus-; while another general occupies the position of Second Commander of UNIKOM - Kuwait-.

Argentina also participates in other projects aimed at improving the UN reaction capacity, such as the "Stand By Forces"; the command Rapid Deployment General and the Multinational Rapid Deployment Brigade.

Graph 7-1 indicates the current deployment of Argentine troops in OMP in everyone.

The specificity of the OMP has led our country to create, in 1995, the Argentine Joint Training Center for Peace Operations - CAECOPAZ

In this Center all the theoretical-practical courses related to these activities, and have passed through it, in addition to the men of our three

Machine Translated by Google

Armed Forces, military from Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, USA, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Your curriculum plans follow the guidance of the UN Department of Peace Operations.

The international significance of CAECOPAZ and the PMS as materialization of the aforementioned imbrication between our foreign and defense policies, is also manifested by integrating its Academic Council the Director of International Organizations of the Ministry of Relations Foreign.

Argentine activity in this field not only increased in quantity, but also it has also followed the qualitative change suffered by the PMS.

Indeed, while until 1988 those of "classic mandate" predominated (truce observers and interposition forces), from then on its sphere of action was broadened multifunctionally towards activities such as protection of humanitarian aid shipments; victim care; refugees; demining; supervision of political elections; rights monitoring humans; reconstruction of infrastructure, among many others.

For Argentina, the multiple expressions that the PMS have acquired - from the classic ones, to the temporary coalitions and the Stand Byson Forces key pieces to face the changing conflict scenarios that they constantly show up.

Our policy frames these PMOs in the field of cooperation and under a strict criteria of legality, granted on a case-by-case basis by international sponsorship. This means that the political decision to participate in a PMO rests on the evaluation of certain conditions that must be present to make effective contribution of the Armed Forces to the peace mission. Between them, that there is a real threat to international peace and security; that he mission scope and proposed objectives are clear; that they respond to an international legal instrument and that the parties have accepted or

Machine Translated by Google

agreed upon the presence of the peace mission.

And this is so because we believe that in the question of deterrence/declared war, is inserting that concept of cooperation, for which the OMPs are strongly instrumental.

This policy also takes into account the transfer effect of the OMP from the technical-military field to the political-diplomatic field, since its execution presents difficulties inherent to the model (problems of command, of communications, logistics, etc.) whose solution requires improvements in the political-diplomatic action.

Thus, the PMS lead to a continuous synergy in terms of cooperation: this it requires transparency, which in turn builds trust; which by contributing to stability contributes significantly to security and peace.

We believe that this national policy of participation in OMP is an important contribution to a new International Security architecture, in a world of universally shared values and consensus on certain basic principles.

Participation in humanitarian demining

The signing of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and their Destruction in December 1997 meant, in addition to the completion of one process, the beginning of another whose most important characteristic is the application of the provisions set forth in the Convention and the completion of demining in the world.

Our country makes an important contribution in terms of demining Humanitarian. The Argentine presence in this field is strengthened through the participation of military experts in Demining Programs in different parts of the world, such as Nicaragua, Angola and Kuwait, as well as

Machine Translated by Google

training activities and advice to Armed Forces
foreign activities carried out in CAECOPAZ and the active involvement of the
Ministry of Defense in relevant forums, including a recent
agreement with the Argentine organization of White Helmets.

A consequence: Great Extra NATO Ally of the USA.

On January 26, 1998, when published in the US Federal Register, it was
confirmed the designation of Argentina as Extra-NATO Great Ally of that
country. ("Major Non Born Allied")

This designation does not signify formal subscription to an offensive alliance.
defensive. The denomination "Extra-NATO Great Ally" (GAEO) is the name
chosen by US legislators to grant some countries,
with whom they have a close relationship, a series of benefits that
they are normally reserved for their NATO allies.

Up to now -in addition to our country- the following are included in this list: Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, South Korea and Japan.

This designation is recognition by the US of the excellent level
of relations with Argentina and is testimony to the strengthening of the
democracy, of our defense policy in favor of peace and security
international organizations, and our support for international free trade.

The recognition is much more than a mere symbol: it is a sign of confidence in the relationship that exists between both countries.

The designation as GAEO distinguishes Argentina from other countries in the
world by incorporating it into a category that includes only seven other nations
not members of NATO, being the first Latin American country to join
incorporates into this category.

Machine Translated by Google

The designation is not tied to the relationship that the US or Argentina have with other countries in the region. Argentina does not become a military ally of the US to face common threats that may come from countries neighboring ours and, on the other hand, our country has indicated that it would have no objection to this designation being extended to other countries in the region.

This designation, precisely, does not generate formal obligations for the Argentina: by not constituting an alliance, it does not create a consultation mechanism of policies and does not mean an automatic alignment of our country with the US positions

Other bilateral projections

Our Defense policy also extends to other areas of the plane international.

Thus, the Cooperation Agreement has been in force since 1992 in Defense Matters with Italy, currently developing a process of talks to implement it at the level of links of a military nature.

In the same way, it will continue to be implemented, through different exchanges, the Defense Organization Agreement with Spain, signed in 1992.

On the other hand, from the Agreement on Information and Work Visits with Germany of 1994, the annual meetings of the Argentine-German Round of Military and Technical Contacts continue to be promoted and deepened.

Likewise, what was agreed in the Interinstitutional Agreement of Defense Cooperation with Ukraine, which dates back to 1998.

Also within this context of international projections, it is

Machine Translated by Google

will implement the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Defense with France, in 1998, through the Mixed Commission created by said instrument, once the mutual communication of its ratification occurs.

Added to these formalized links are the deepening of relations at the ministerial level established with various countries. Support will also be maintained for all military exchanges that, historically, maintain both the EMCFFAA and our Armed Forces, throughout the world.

5. IN RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

We have expressed that the affectation of the environment is presented as one of the new problems on the international agenda.

Although the environmental issue makes each of the sectors of society - and in this sense the contribution of Non-profit Organizations is very valuable Governmental-, the State is the only political entity of the world community that can effectively guarantee the implementation of actions effective. This has been stated in its Letter to Earth by the Peace Program of the ONU.

That is why, at the national level, Argentina has defined its policy and develops the implementation of strategies aimed at achieving sustainable development, which which implies a special consideration to the preservation of the environment.

For this purpose, in the reform of the National Constitution of 1994, introduced the right of the inhabitants to enjoy a healthy, balanced environment and suitable for human development and their duty to preserve it. Also included the obligation to repair environmental damage. These provisions Constitutional laws are supplemented by a whole body of laws and codes and also by the set of international treaties on the subject with which that our country has committed.

Machine Translated by Google

The issue of the environment also affects the jurisdiction of the Defense, as evidenced by the inclusion of a chapter on "Support of the Forces Armed Forces to Preserve the Environment" on the agenda of the II Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas in Bariloche.

In the specific field of Defense, this policy has been taken into account time to redefine military missions.

However, this new mission does not imply that the legitimate concern for the affectation of the environment of the territory itself, as a consequence of actions that take place in the territory of a third party, must be faced automatically with the military instrument, because they will be the mechanisms political, institutional and diplomatic who will act primarily in those circumstances.

The preservation of biodiversity in relation to defense activities and military training; of the marine environment due to possible contamination from warships; of the atmosphere by noise and emissions
military aircraft gases; from the ground by ground operations, are some clear examples that help define the relationship between defense and environment atmosphere.

In this sense, Argentina takes into account the Convention on the prohibition of military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, adopted in 1977 within the framework of the UN.

In summary, the environmental policy that will be developed by the Environment Commission Environment of the Ministry of Defense, with the participation of the Armed Forces and agencies of the jurisdiction, is conceptually directed in two ways: "inside" of the military institutions, and "outside" of them.

Environmentally responsible conduct of military activities

Machine Translated by Google

This criterion reflects the first of the directions mentioned, and involves the following four steps that configure a sort of international doctrine in matter, and that our country adopts for its Armed Forces.

-Strict compliance with regulations, whether national, or of the international instruments to which our country is a party, in particular with attention to the transnational consequences that, in certain cases, has environmental damage.

-Precautionary approach, which implies prior consideration of the eventual impact environment of military activities.

-Prevention of pollution, in relation to the execution of operations military, an aspect that includes, in addition to "behavior" during their development, everything related to environmental considerations in the processes acquisition of equipment and weapons, and in their operation.

-Restoration, to the previous condition after carrying out an activity military.

These aspects must be taken into account both within the garrisons and settlements under military responsibility, such as when the forces come to operate outside of them.

Success in achieving these goals will require long-term, arduous effort. term, and for this education and training are essential. That's why that, -in the same way as in the other sectors of society-, the Forces Armed Forces are incorporating the academic and non-academic requirements essential to acquire values, awareness, attitudes, techniques and environmental behaviors into the training and training of their personnel. necessary.

national cooperation and international

This is the field of action of the second of the indicated directions of the

Machine Translated by Google

Defense environmental policy.

The equipment and logistics capacities of the Armed Forces for the Fulfillment of their main mission and their permanent deployment also make them very apt -under a concept of dual utility- to cooperate with the pertinent civil authorities, both in situations of natural catastrophes and in the prevention and recovery of the environment.

On this basis, the Armed Forces have established various agreements of cooperation with the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development of the Nation; with provincial and municipal authorities and with organizations non-governmental. These agreements cover a wide variety of topics environmental, such as support for water sanitation; park protection Nationals; promotion of environmental awareness; transfer of deposits trash; support for the fight against fire; afforestation; prevention of water and coastal pollution; and teaching activities, among many others.

There is also constant interrelation between the Ministry of Defense with the Ministry of the Interior regarding the support provided by the Armed Forces in case of natural disasters.

Cooperation extends to the international arena, on issues such as the ozone layer; greenhouse gases and marine areas ecologically sensitive, among others.

CHAPTER VIII: MODERNIZATION AND RESTRUCTURING

The restructuring of the Armed Forces within the framework of the policy of National Defense requires suitable tools for its formulation. For the elaboration of the pertinent projects of the different areas contemplated in Law No. 24,948, the participation of various sectors that make up the National Defense.

Machine Translated by Google

For these purposes, Ministerial Resolution No. 440/98 created the System of Military Restructuring, according to the scheme of Figure 8 - 1.

The Working Groups carry out their activities in accordance with the terms granted by the aforementioned law.

1. PURPOSES OF THE REFORM

The transformation basically aims to ensure:

-Personnel at all hierarchical levels, motivated vocationally, with prestige before society and highly trained theoretical and fundamentally practical professional, in specific operations, joint and combined;
-Operative units, reduced in number, but efficiently supported logistically, capable of carrying out prolonged real operations, which allow actions in different specialties and geographical areas;

-Commands and staffs trained and permanently trained to conduct operations, carry out studies, planning and support to the leadership at the levels of military strategy, operational strategy, and superior tactic;
-Prioritize joint action and the operational integration of our Forces Armed Forces, avoiding duplication of efforts.
-Political, strategic, logistical and mobilization forecasts that allow, in situations of conflict, increase in short terms the capacities operational.
-Budget allocations that allow satisfying the requirements described above, tending to eliminate expenses or disbursements that do not contribute to directly to them.
-The hierarchization of military personnel through adequate remuneration the responsibility of the function, simultaneously increasing the demands of total dedication to the service and training for its provision.

Machine Translated by Google

Characteristics pursued in the military instrument

To meet the demands of restructuring, the Military Instrument shall:

-To be polyvalent, versatile, technologically developed and with the ability to permanent evolution.
-Possess command, control, communications, intelligence and information technology, logistical support and employment doctrine, which ensure the action and facilitate the necessary interoperability for joint action and combined.
-Possess a flexible structure and a dimension according to the interests to protect, the missions to be fulfilled, the spaces in which it must act, the times enlistment and employment required and the economic and technological capacity to maintain it.
-Have an adequate capacity for strategic projection and be endowed high mobility.

2. PARTICULAR AREAS

The organisation.

The organization will be articulated according to strategic areas, each one charge of a joint command, which will have the tasks of carrying out studies and forecasts of an operational strategic nature and to develop employment doctrines suitable for their strategic areas.

In addition, intermediate commands devoid of practical purpose will be suppressed and administrative and bureaucratic structures will be reduced to a minimum.

Likewise, priority will be given to the constitution of arms groups combined or task forces over pure character units.

Machine Translated by Google

These criteria do not exclude the formation of other strategic commands operational, specific, joint or combined, or territorial commands, according to the provisions of the National Defense Law.

Deployment and infrastructure.

Where possible, units will be grouped together in certain geographic areas. The Armed Forces will share the use of facilities and facilities, for a better use of the capacities installed and decrease in the costs of infrastructure and services.

To decide the deployment, the geographical extension of the country will be considered both continental, as well as its coasts and maritime and fluvial spaces; the low population density in remote areas, and the insular characteristics of certain areas.

The concentration of units in fewer bases will be taken into account, which will be complemented with others to be installed if necessary, for thus priority will be given to rapid redeployment capability.

Regarding the units of the three Armed Forces that make up each operational strategic command, its concentration will be promoted in areas contiguous.

Of the personnel structure.

The structures of said amounts of troops will be specified by hierarchies, ensuring a correct proportion between the personnel of the body of command and professional body (engineers, doctors, etc.), reducing to least the latter.

As a criterion for incorporating a professional body, priority will be given to its

Machine Translated by Google

recruitment among graduates of the general National Education System, avoiding the cost of training such professionals in the Educational System Military.

The approval of the amounts of military personnel of the Armed Forces in their different review situations, as well as the endowments of civilian personnel, with their differentiated organizational and budgetary structures, is a legislative power of the National Congress.

The members of the Armed Forces will be constituted with the following categories:

-Personnel in activity with permanent dedication: As defined by the Law No. 19,101.

-Personnel in activity that is incorporated for determined periods: Those who acquire their military status within an Armed Forces, for a period expressly provided, to support or complete their permanent cadres. Your military status will automatically cease at the end of said period or for specific reasons. It also includes volunteer troop personnel, defined by the Law No. 24,429.

-Reserve personnel: as defined by Law No. 19,101.

The number of troops in each of the magazine situations will be determined by the Joint Military Planning, favoring the concept quality over quantity.

staff training.

The fundamental objective is the permanent search for excellence.

Education in the Armed Forces will be adapted in accordance with the national educational structure, in search of a mutual use of the available capacities, eliminating overlaps and seeking a better

Machine Translated by Google

insertion of its members in the general educational cultural environment.

Of the staff. promotions

The objective of the policy in this aspect is to contribute to the aforementioned excellence, involving the following measures; In addition to the conditions established by Law No. 19,101:

-Application of the concept of promotion by selection and vacancy.
-Linked to the above, extend the period in activity of the troops, seeking the most time-intensive use of the experience acquired, also trying collaterally the best cost-benefit ratio of the training of military personnel.

Inclusion of new prior education requirements:

-For promotion to Senior Officer (colonel and equivalent): a formation of university degree, for those who have graduated from the institutes of formation from the year 1992.
-For promotion to Senior Petty Officer: the school bachelor's degree high school or equivalent.

These requirements will be enforceable from the year 2005.

of civilian personnel.

In the administrative structures of the Armed Forces, it may be replaced military personnel by civilian personnel, in order to achieve a better use in the operational field of the formation cost of the former and doing more concentrated the exercise of the military profession itself.

This replacement will be made with prior authorization from the Ministry of Defence.

Machine Translated by Google

The exchange shall not exceed the total amount of cash and charges military and civilian established by the National Congress for each Force, nor It must imply an increase in personnel expenses.

Of wages.

The criteria for the remuneration of military personnel will be that of equity with respect to other sectors of the National Public Administration, through a criterion of hierarchical relationship with said sectors.

To this end, the progressive salary recomposition will be assigned all the savings of a definitive nature that are achieved in each fiscal year, for personnel rationalization measures, in addition to resources allocated to it, subject to the allocation of financing.

Withdrawals military pensions. and

The system currently in force will be transformed, in such a way that it allows it to function by distribution and capitalization, making it easier to operate with the system national as well as the transfer of beneficiaries.

Equipment for defense.

The priorities with respect to the allocation of resources in this area will be:

-In the first instance, recover the material out of service (including its logistics cycle), when this is feasible and acceptable, provided that later maintain aptitude to respond to operational capabilities to retain.
-Secondly, to modernize the available material, in the cases that is suitable, feasible and acceptable to meet the operational capabilities planned.

As a last option: incorporate new material. When deciding to incorporate

Machine Translated by Google

new equipment should be prioritized:

-Those that enhance the deterrent capacity.
-Those that favor standardization with those that already exist, at a joint level.
-Those who contribute new technological developments.

In this option, the incorporation of weapons systems will also be privileged.
that include the transfer of the technology involved and the equipment
necessary for operational training in simulators.

The suitability and acceptability of the equipment shall be made in accordance with
joint military planning.

For these purposes, the creation of a Technical Commission for
Monitoring of Defense Equipment, within the scope of the Ministry of
Defending.

Based on the priorities established by this retrofit policy, it becomes clear that it
excludes any criteria that could be interpreted as
of an increase in arms that is separated from the regional and world situation,
and the other needs of the country.

In summary, the equipment criteria of the Armed Forces is the one that best
contributes -within rational limits- to the operational capacities for the
joint achievement of National Defense objectives.

Of Production logistics for Defense. the and

Through the Superior Logistics Board (the one referred to in Chapter
XVII), the rationalization, systematization, normalization and
cataloging of the materials of the three Armed Forces as well as
of logistics functions.

Machine Translated by Google

Regarding the production for the Defense, the interest and the
private intervention, strongly promoting the investigation of
dual technologies that serve for Defense, in addition to its civil application,
seeking association with other countries for these purposes.

However, the Ministry of Defense is studying to implement the actions that allow
maintaining and acquiring those logistical capabilities
essential that, due to their difficulty in obtaining in periods of crisis, it is
convenient to insure permanently in the country.

Budgeting managementcontrol. and

This configures a fundamental aspect for a correct management of the
Defense, according to the criteria and mechanisms that are developed in Part V and
also for a more rational allocation of spending.

As a contribution to greater efficiency in these aspects, policies
point to:

-Promote the use of compatible and interoperable computer resources between the
three Armed Forces, the EMCFFAA and the Ministry of Defense.
-Definitively implement the Planning, Programming and
Budget (S3P), with IT support that meets the requirements above
established.

3. RESOURCE RATIONALIZATION MEASURES

Within the framework of Law No. 23,696 on State Reform, the Executive Power
promulgated Decree No. 558/96, establishing in relation to the jurisdiction of
Defense of the need to develop systems modernization projects
personnel administration, accounting, budgeting, customer service
health, logistics functions and educational services of the Armed Forces.

Machine Translated by Google

Based on this directive, the Minister of Defense approved by Resolution No. 324/96 - previous professional study by the Armed Forces -, a series of rationalization measures, with the aim of directing savings in the disbursements thus achieved, to improve the level of investment and the training of the Armed Forces.

Through these measures, and with the addition of other optimization actions of spending, conceived and applied internally by the Forces from general criteria given by the Ministry of Defense, an improvement was achieved in operating activity, as reflected in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2

Force		**Increase in operating activity** 30%
Army (1)		
Navy	Sea Fleet (2)	Four. Five%
	Submarine Force (2)	57%
	Naval Aviation (3)	10%
	Marine Corps (4)	42%
Air Force (3)		23%

Depending on the increase in:
(1) days of exercise in the field with troops
(2) days of operation at sea (3)
hours of flight (4)
days of campaign

The main measures were oriented towards the following areas:

Logistics

Health Area

-Organization of joint medical care centers in garrisons with troops from more than one Force.

-Centralization of different services of high complexity and chronic pathologies in the Central Hospital of only one of the Forces, according to their background and infrastructure.

Machine Translated by Google

-Unification of complementary benefits in terms of assistance
sanitary.
-Unification of the fractions of organic health of the elements
operations of the Argentine Army.
-Deactivation of the Río Santiago Naval Hospital.
-Reduction in the number of first-level infirmaries and combat medical
lockers of the Argentine Navy.
-Creation of the computerized health book.

Personnel Area

-Compatibility of personal computer systems, with head in the
Ministry of Defence.

Supply Area

-Unification of inputs of common use and organization of a joint commission for the coordination of the requirements. These tasks have currently been assumed by the Superior Logistics Board.

Maintenance area

-Joint use of the installed capacities of the workshops and arsenals
of each Force, by geographical area.

Research and Development Area

-Promotion of the increase and complementation of the technological capacities of each Force and coordination of the research and development projects of each of them.

Infrastructure Area

Machine Translated by Google

-Transfer of the Ministry of Defense and the EMCFFAA to the "Libertador" Building, headquarters of the General Staff of the Army
-Sale of the building occupied by both agencies.

Operations

Joint Instruction and Training Area
Unification of the training of special skills as follows:

-Divers: common stage in the Navy.
-Diving instructors: in the Navy
-Commandos: common stage in the Army
-Skydiving: in the Army
-Antarctica: common stage "rock - ice" in the Army.
-Instructor of Commandos, Skydiving, Mount and Mountain: in the Army.
-Orientation for Military Attachés: common stage in the EMCFFAA.

Specific for the Army
Dissolution of the following organizations:

-Seven military garrisons (Las Lajas, Catamarca, Guadalupe, Santo Tomé Corrientes, San Nicolás, La Paz and Tucumán).
-Two intelligence sections.
-The Military Hospitals of Tucumán and Corrientes.
-Sixty-eight finance services, centralizing and merging functions.
-Fusion into a single unit of Santo Tomé, in the Province of Santa Faith. Gradual closure or transfer of the "Damaso Centeno" Military Social Institute

Specific for the Navy

-Transfer of the Naval Operations Commands; of Naval Aviation and Marine Corps from Buenos Aires to the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base.
-Dissolution of the Military Naval High School "Dr. Francisco de Gurruchaga".

Machine Translated by Google

Specific to the Air Force

-Modification of the organic level of the X Air Brigade, transforming it into Air base.

-Dissolution of the Air Squadron of the X Air Brigade transferring the air material to the VI Air Brigade and the rest to the Material Area "Río Cuarto" for its preservation.

-Reduction of the organic level of the Chamical Aeronautical Detachment to Operational Support Squad.

(1) According to Art. 5 of the National Defense Law

Machine Translated by Google

PART IV: REDEFINING MILITARY MISSIONS

CHAPTER IX: MISSIONS OF THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT

The development of this document has led, in a rational way, to specify previously the objectives of the Defense policies, through the combination of the appreciation of the factors derived from the perception from the country of the strategic scenario, with its new challenges, problems and opportunities, together with national interests and with the conditioning given by the "rules of the game" that make up the legal framework.

The adaptation mechanism of the Armed Forces to these new realities and demands, is then configured by the redefinition of the Military Instrument missions, based on national strategies established by the constitutional powers of the State, in particular the Executive and the National Congress.

The establishment of missions through the path described, results in a better use of the country's economic resources, and in a military component of the most effective defense, because in this way you will be in better conditions to provide it with the necessary, adequate and modern tools, both in personnel as well as equipment, training and doctrine.

In this way, a defense program balanced with the needs and possibilities of the country, and according to the degree of development national that is being achieved.

1. MODALITIES OF USE OF THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT

What has been exposed then makes it possible to define the typical scenarios or modalities in which which the use of the Armed Forces can be foreseen. They are:

-In defense of the vital interests of the Nation

Machine Translated by Google

-Within the United Nations and other organizations
international.

-In support of security

-In support of the national community or friendly countries.

2. MISSIONS

The main or primary mission of the Military Instrument is to act in dissuasive or using the means effectively, in order to protect and permanently guarantee the vital interests of the Nation against the attacks of external origin.

Other missions are added to this traditional role, in accordance with the new demands posed by the strategic scenario.

Employment in these missions will be based on available capabilities and will contribute to State action in relation to our strategic interests, in support of world peace, and the efforts of the national and international community to improve the quality of life. .

These side quests add to your main quest but not it.
replace.

The other missions of the Military Instrument are:

-Participation in peacekeeping operations and/or multinational coalitions under mandate of International Organizations;

-Participation in internal security operations under the terms prescribed by Law No. 24,059;

-Participation in the development of military cooperation measures, promotion of mutual trust and others in the regional and international framework, for the prevention of conflict situations;

-Search and rescue; Support for activity in Antarctica;

-Humanitarian assistance;

Machine Translated by Google

-Support to the community;
-The contribution to the preservation of the environment;
-Compliance with other powers assigned by the State.

CHAPTER X: FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Based on the previously defined missions, the
basic, common and specific functions of the Armed Forces.

1. BASIC FUNCTIONS

These functions can be synthesized conceptually, in the following two
groupings that are, in turn, inclusive of the others that correspond
particularly to each Force:

* Control of areas: land, sea and fluvial spaces and airspace and aerospace, of national jurisdiction. Also the areas of interest
within the legal regulations and current commitments.
* Projection of land, naval and air forces, joint or specific.

2. FUNCTIONS COMMON TO THE THREE ARMED FORCES

These functions imply responsibilities that specifically satisfy
each Force, but which are of identical character for all three.

* Operate in any field (land, sea and river, air and aerospace) with minimum advance notice and level of readiness.
* Integrate C3 I2 systems (command, control, communications, intelligence and informatics) of national strategic, military and operational level, that allow conducting land, naval and air operations.
* Intervene in relation to satellite systems with application in the area of Defense, in terms of research, development, installation, maintenance and operation; and understand in the operation of those that enable or facilitate the

Machine Translated by Google

development of military operations.

* Integrate electronic warfare systems at national strategic levels, military and operational and conduct GE land, sea and air operations.
* Understand in CBN defense operations against weapons or means chemical, biological and nuclear.

3. SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMY

* Execute operations with land resources and plane air resources rotary and fixed (manned and unmanned), of:

-Scouting and aerial reconnaissance
-Observation
-Target acquisition
-Specific high-priority air transportation in the immediate areas of combat
-Fire support (rotary plane only)
-Safety and protection (rotary plane only)
-Airmobile operations (rotary plane only)
-Search, assistance and rescue of aircraft that it controls during the development of operations.

* Provide ground and air ground mobility with rotary wing means (systemic air mobility).
* Provide fire support with surface/surface weapon systems, necessary for the execution of the maneuver and coordinate the support to be provided by other Forces.
* Integrate the air defense system (national level) with its own resources enlisted for the execution of specific air defense and anti-aircraft in land operations, intervening in their planning and coordination.
* Execute operations through large rivers with the fluvial capacity and lake necessary.

Machine Translated by Google

4. SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS OF THE NAVY

* Execute the naval operations of:

-Surface
-Submarines
-Aeronaval
-amphibians
-Mined
-Anti-submarine
-Specific air defense (anti-aircraft and anti-aircraft)
-Antimine
-Tactical and strategic interdiction
-Control and protection of maritime and fluvial traffic
-Defense of coasts, ports, bases, naval installations and support points
-Sea and fluvial transport.
-Specific fixed and mobile logistics support
-Hospitalization and evacuation
-Tactical divers and amphibious commandos
-With auxiliary cruisers
-In restricted waters
-Investigation of the operational environment
-Search and rescue
-Assistance and rescue
-Exploration, reconnaissance and intelligence
-Fluvial and riverside.

* Integrate the air defense system (national level) with own means enlisted for naval operations, intervening in their planning and coordination.
* Provide the public nautical safety service, by obtaining, centralization and dissemination of information on beaconing, hydrography, oceanography, navigation in general, on the spaces of jurisdiction or

Machine Translated by Google

national interest to be determined.

5. SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR FORCE

* Permanently execute the surveillance and control of aerospace
* Immediately execute operations:

-Aerospace defense: detection, identification, interception and destruction.
-Strategic areas: strategic air offensive, air interdiction strategic, exploration and strategic air reconnaissance.
-Areas of transport necessary to satisfy needs: of the action joint military, of national order that are required, and operational specific to the Air Force.
-Tactical air, necessary for air support to land forces with fixed plane means.

-Special: for the achievement of objectives, within the field of responsibility of the Air Force, which do not specifically correspond to some of the cited above.

* Execute and coordinate national level air defense
* Execute and coordinate your specific air defense
* Provide security and defense to the means of the Air Force
* Forecast and evaluate meteorological situations over geographic areas to be determined

Machine Translated by Google

PART V: THE CONDUCT OF THE DEFENSE

CHAPTER XI: STRUCTURES AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF THE DEFENDING

The schemes and concepts that are developed below transmit the basic criteria related to the organization and general functioning of the
National defense.

1. THE STRUCTURE OF THE DEFENSE SYSTEM

The Defense System is made up of certain authorities
national, by institutions and by organizations that combine the activity
interjurisdictional, and is also based on society as a whole.

the object purpose System

Its orderly operation is oriented to lead, govern and administer the subsystems that comprise it in order to achieve a high level of National Defense.
according to the needs of the country.

Its main purposes are conceptually synthesized in the following
aspects:

* The appreciation and resolution of the national defense strategy, which essentially contains:

- Threats and risks to national interests appreciated as
scenarios associated with their degree of severity and probability of occurrence.
- The strategic conception to prevent them, avoid them and, if necessary,
face them.

* The formulation of plans that enable the preparation of the entire Nation

Machine Translated by Google

for eventual wars.

* The elaboration of the plans for the conduction of the levels of strategies military and operational
* War leadership in all its aspects from the level of strategy national.
* The leadership of the Armed Forces and the efforts of the sectors of the country affected by the conflict at the strategic military and operational levels.
* The preparation and execution of national mobilization measures.
* Ensuring the execution of joint military operations and eventually combined.
* The establishment of confluence hypotheses that allow preparing the necessary alliances.

The composition of the System

Its members are the following:

* The President of the Nation and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.
* The National Defense Council (CODENA)
* The National Congress, in two broad roles:

-In the exercise of the constitutional powers already mentioned in the Chapter 4.
-Permanently, in general, and in particular through the activities of the Defense Committees of the Chambers of Senators and Deputies and of other specialized Commissions, with which they hold meetings of opportunity the Ministers who assist the Executive Branch and through annual and periodic reports.

* The Ministry of Defense
* The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces (EMCFFAA)
* The Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
* The Security Forces (FFSS) -National Gendarmerie and Naval Prefecture

Machine Translated by Google

Argentina-, in the terms prescribed by law.

* The people of the Nation, through their active participation in accordance with the norms that govern the mobilization; civil service and civil defense.

He CODENA

It is the legal body of assistance and advice to the President of the Nation, acting the Ministry of Defense as its work element.

permanent members

* The President, who will chair it and make decisions in all cases.
* The Vice President of the Nation.
* The Ministers of the national cabinet.
* The person in charge of the organism with the highest level of intelligence.

optional members

* The presidents of the defense commissions of both Houses of National Congress.
* Two members of said commissions, one for the majority block and one by the minority bloc.

eventual members

* The Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, accompanying the Minister of Defense when he deems it necessary.
* The Chiefs of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, accompanying the Minister of Defense when he deems it necessary.

occasional participants

Machine Translated by Google

* Other authorities or members of other powers or specialized persons, as determined by the President.

When the President deems it necessary, a reduced team of CODENA will be set up, which will act as the Defense Cabinet, in order to advise and assist him in the exercise of political and strategic leadership on Defense issues, as well as in the management of crises and supervision of the ordered actions.

The Secretariat of CODEN (SECODEN)

Its holder is the Secretary of Military Affairs of the Ministry of Defence, using your own structure. Its mission is to promote and formulate the work necessary to assist CODENA or the Defense Cabinet in their functions.

To fulfill its mission, under the jurisdiction of SECODENA, the following working groups:

* National Strategy Working Group (GRUTEN)
* National Strategy Action Group (GAEN)
* National Mobilization Working Group (GRUMOVI)

These groups are made up of personnel from ministries, the Armed Forces Armed Forces and state agencies related to each topic.

the oCrisis Committee

This body is an element of assistance and advice to the President of the Nation in the military conduct of the war and in the exercise of conduct of the operational strategic commands.

Its members are:

Machine Translated by Google

* The Minister of Defense, who is responsible for regulating its operation.
* The Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
* The Chiefs of the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

The EMCFFAA will be its working body and the Deputy Head of this body will act as Secretary of the Committee.

He Committee of heads of General Staff (COMIJEM)

It has already been seen that Defense policy favors joint action as one of the pillars of the system.

To contribute to this lofty purpose, this element has been constituted collegiate body, made up of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Generals of the Armed Forces, under the presidency of the former. This The organization ensures and facilitates the continuity of the tasks related to the improvement of joint actions and, due to its similarity with the Crisis Committee, allows it to adapt to the demands of both roles without major variations.

COMIJEM works under the authority of the Minister of Defense. Their In summary, the main functions are:

* Understand in:

- The establishment of the priorities of the necessary means to satisfy the operational requirements.
- The integration and/or complementation of communications facilities and electronic warfare.

* Intervene in:

- Military organic modifications in order to make the actions compatible set.

Machine Translated by Google

- Military mobilization requirements.
- Military strategic intelligence.

* Participate in:

- The elaboration of the tentative annual budget of the Armed Forces and the corresponding general plan of equipment of the same.

* Assist the Minister of Defense in:

- The relative to the human potential destined to the reserve of the Armed Forces Armed.
- The formulation of the joint mobilization plan of the Armed Forces.
- Coordination of aspects common to the Armed Forces, especially administrative, legal and logistical.

Armed Forces

They are made up of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

They make up the Military Instrument of National Defense and are integrated with organically structured human and material resources, framed in all circumstances under a command responsible for the conduct of his subordinates.

They are subject to a regime of internal discipline and the adjustment of their behavior to the national and international law applicable to armed conflicts. This is a pillar of the country's defense policy.

The Chiefs of the General Staff report to the Minister of Defense by delegation of the President and maintain a functional relationship with the EMCFFAA for the purposes of joint military action.

Machine Translated by Google

The participation of the forces of Security

They receive this denomination in the Argentine Republic the National Gendarmerie and the Argentine Naval Prefecture.

Starting in 1996, as part of the profound State Reform process, the political decision was adopted, contained in Decree No. 660 of the Power National Executive, to transfer both organizations from the scope of the Ministry of Defense to that of the Ministry of the Interior.

One of its basic functions in relation to defense is the control and surveillance of the borders, of the jurisdictional waters of the Nation until where established by current regulations and custody of facilities strategic.

Notwithstanding their current organic and functional dependence, due to the provisions already stated in the current legislation that integrate them into the National Defense System, its human and material resources or part of them may be assigned depending on the evolution of the conflict to the commands strategic operational and territorial commands, as derived from the corresponding planning.

2. CONCEPTS OF TERRITORIAL AND OPERATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Based on the legal basis already defined, the President of the Nation may establish Theaters of Operations, delimiting the corresponding geographical areas. Its Commanders are appointed by him and report directly to him, being responsible for the military conduct of operations in the assigned territory.

In such cases, the constitutional authorities will maintain the full validity of his attributions, and the Theater Commander must carry out with the civil authority, the necessary coordinations for the fulfillment of its

Machine Translated by Google

mission.

In the case of federal intervention by application of art. 6th of the Constitution National, this criterion will only find an exception in the cases that the circumstances make it strictly essential. Even in this hypothesis, the Judiciary will maintain the fullness of its powers.

The President, with the prior approval of Congress, may declare a military zone to the areas that, because they are of interest to National Defense, should be under military custody and protection.

On the other hand, the military strategic planning process can determine the need to establish Strategic Areas, Strategic Commands Operational and Territorial Commands. The President of the Nation will assign the forces, with the advice of the Crisis Committee. Your Commanders They report directly to the President in case of armed conflict. For planning and training, it depends on the Minister of Defense at through the EMCFFAA.

3. THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM: LEVELS OF DECISION AND PERFORMANCE

The direction of National Defense is the responsibility of the President of the Nation, in his character of Head of State and Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, in the terms established by the National Constitution.

The President arranges, with the advice of CODENA, the content and the guidelines for carrying out planning for National Defense.

The President is responsible for the integral conduct of the war and its conduct military, advised and assisted by CODENA in the first aspect and by the Crisis Committee in the second.

Machine Translated by Google

The participation of members of the National Congress in the System, according to the provisions already seen adjusted to the National Constitution, enable access of parliamentary representatives.

The Minister of Defense exercises the direction, ordering and coordination of all the activities of Defense, which are not reserved or carried out the President directly.

CODENA participates in the process to determine conflicts potentials; in the adoption of strategies and in the coordination of plans and actions necessary for its resolution. For these purposes, you should take into has a program of alert mechanisms that take into account situations of foreseeable conflicts and the consequent and adjusted responses to each situation.

As already stated, there will be situations in which the President will resort to the Defense Cabinet in its own functions.

Support for CODENA is provided by its Secretariat, mainly through the formation of working groups specialized in strategy and mobilization.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff assists and advises the Minister of Defense on matters of military strategy and understands in the elaboration of the Military Planning Group, in accordance with the guidelines given by the President of the Nation through the Minister of Defense.

For their part, the Chiefs of General Staff of the Armed Forces exercise the government and administration of their respective Forces. In particular, direct the preparation for war of their respective elements operational and logistical support. They also advise the EMCFFAA, for the purposes of the realization by the latter of the joint military planning, about the composition, size and deployment of its forces.

Machine Translated by Google

With respect to the Operational Strategic Commanders, they do not depend on the Chiefs of General Staff of the Armed Forces, but of the political authorities: the President in case of armed conflict or the Minister of Defense in a normal situation. In other words, the decision on the use of military force is in the hands of the elected representatives.
democratically by society, while the Chiefs of the Forces
Armed Forces only provide their organization with training, enlistment and support logistic.

Figure 11-1 graphically presents the upper structure and
functioning of the Defense System developed above.

4. THE RULES OF PAWNMENT

Reference has already been made to the legal provisions that require the conduct of military operations to be carried out in accordance with the norms of law.
National and international.

This legal assumption implies that military commanders must receive,
In addition to the classic orders regarding their mission, tasks and ways of execute them, particular instructions that delimit precisely and
Clarity the criteria relating to the effective use of force.

These directives are particularly necessary in the current context
strategic and in that of conflict, taking into account the diversity of situations that can arise, in addition to those typical of classic warfare.

This need becomes more important during crises, to avoid a
unwanted escalation; in stressful situations and even when necessary
prevent such situations, which are sometimes produced by perceptions
mutual misunderstandings of the actions and even of the attitudes they adopt
nearby military forces, even unintentional ones.

Machine Translated by Google

These particular instructions receive the international denomination of Rules of Engagement or Behavior ("Rules of Engagement"). Are issued by the competent authority and outline the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate or continue an armed engagement with other forces.

Purposes of Rules of Pawning

These rules configure a key link in the application of military force in function of the national objectives and its general purposes are:

* Provide standardized guidance in peacetime.
* Allow to control the transition to a crisis, and from this to war.
* Control combat operations once forces are seen involved in the armed conflict.

Its specific objectives are then: * Political:
Ensure that national policy is followed militarily.
* Military: Provide security to one's own forces and avoid the possibility of a unwanted reaction by the opponent.
* Legal: Ensure that operations are executed in accordance with the law.

In this way, the Engagement Rules configure an interrelationship between national politics; the law and the requirements of the operations military.

The Rules consider among many other aspects: the definition of "hostile act"; the restrictions and conditions to open fire; the magnitude and duration of the violence to be deployed; the limitations of targets, tactics, techniques and geographic spaces, etc.

These Rules are particularly useful in diffuse conflict situations and may emanate from the highest political-diplomatic level of the Nation, being

Machine Translated by Google

later transferred to the orders of operations by the military authorities, in the appropriate operational terminology.

In short, the Rules of Engagement configure a practical tool that allows to endow rationality, proportionality and humanity to the use of the military force.

As examples of the real application by our country of this instrument are can cite:

* Orders issued on a permanent basis to the Armed Forces own in relation to the British military forces based in and/or in transit to the Malvinas Islands, from 1982 until the reestablishment of the diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom in 1990. It should be noted that integrating the Madrid II agreements that formalized said restoration, certain common basic Engagement Rules were incorporated for the forces of both countries, with the purpose of preventing unwanted misunderstandings in the military field that would affect the political-diplomatic process of normalization of relations.
* Those incorporated -from instructions emanating from the Chancellery- to the orders of operations of the Argentine naval forces which, providing logistical support, integrated the international coalition that under the mandate of the UN, acted in the Persian Gulf war in 1991
* Teaching about these concepts incorporated into the curricula of the courses that are taught in the Superior War Schools and in the Center Joint Training Center for Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ) aware that Peace Operations are a field in great need of application of these criteria.

The habitual use by our country of this mechanism is a reflection additional to those already seen and expressed, of the materialization of the guidelines politicians at decision levels.

Machine Translated by Google

5. THE JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM: ITS CONTROL PARLIAMENTARY

The National Intelligence System is made up of all the intelligence agencies in the country, whether they depend on the National State or the provinces.

It is a functional and non-hierarchical organization. This means that agencies that make up the system, are not linked by command relationships but coordination.

The owner of the system, on whom rests the guidance authority and coordination, is the Secretary of State Intelligence, in his capacity as President of the National Intelligence Center, who reports directly of the President of the Nation.

Figures 11-2 and 11-3 contain a description of the system and its levels. of activity.

The highest level body in the system is the National Central of Intelligence.

He System of Joint Military Intelligence

Within the National Intelligence System described so far, the Military Intelligence agencies make up a particular subsystem, which integrates the Joint Military Intelligence System, whose organization can See Figure 11-4.

The system depends on the President of the Nation through the Minister of Defense, whose main advisory body is the Intelligence Committee Joint Military.

This Committee, chaired by the Minister of Defence, is made up of:

Machine Translated by Google

representatives of the Ministry and the Armed Forces.

The Joint Military Intelligence System is a functional structure and not a command, in which the EMCFFAA Intelligence Headquarters has the authority of coordination over the system as a whole, directing the effort to obtain and exclusively producing intelligence of a military strategic level, that is, specifically military issues and those that specifically make the defense.

Each military intelligence agency depends organically on the Head of State Respective major, receiving his staff and budget from the Force itself.

All military intelligence activity is directed abroad, taking into account that, in accordance with the provisions of the Defense Law, issues related to the internal politics of the country, may not constitute in any case working hypotheses of military intelligence agencies.

Finally, it should be noted that all intelligence activity, including military activity, is under the permanent scrutiny and supervision of a Commission bicameral of the National Congress.

CHAPTER XII: THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

In the previous Chapter, various references to the Ministry of Defending.

It is now necessary to carry out a more detailed development that allows a better understanding of the role of this Ministry, as the political head of the area of National Defense by delegation of the President of the Nation, whom he assists in everything inherent to this field of government and in relations with the Armed Forces Armed.

1. MAIN COMPETENCES

Machine Translated by Google

The Ministry understands or intervenes in:

* Determine the objectives and policies of your area, executing the plans, programs and projects prepared according to the directives of the Executive Power National.
* Determine the requirements of National Defense.
* Prepare the budget proposal for the Armed Forces and coordinate and distribute the corresponding credits.
* Coordinate the logistic activities of the Armed Forces.
* Plan, direct and execute the research and development activities of defense interest.
* Formulate the policy and plan the national mobilization, including the relative to reservations.
* Coordinate all aspects common to the Armed Forces.
* Direct the joint agencies of the Armed Forces that depend on it.
* Propose the troops of the Armed Forces, their distribution and annually promotions for your staff.
* Administer justice and military discipline through the courts that depend.
* Coordinate the execution of Antarctic activity.
* Determine the requirements for joint military planning.
* Formulate and apply the principles and standards for the operation and use of the Armed Forces.

2. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

The Ministry has been restructured by Decree No. 1,277 of the Executive Power National, November 7, 1996.

Its structure was reformulated:

* Adapting their functions

Machine Translated by Google

* grouping activities
* removing overlaps
* Hierarchizing the command structure
* Eliminating a Secretary of State, an Undersecretary and six General Directorates and reducing the number of agents by 30%.

With the reduction in expenses that these changes brought about, the physical relocation together with the EMCFFAA in the Libertador Building - headquarters of the General Staff of the Army- carried out in 1997 and the release of funds that allowed the availability of the previous property, more resources were available that were applied to military modernization.

The following Secretariats and Sub-Secretariats report to the Minister of Defense: which develop the functions indicated in each case, being able to observe the organizational details in the schematic of Figure 12 - 1.

Secretary of Military Affairs

The Secretary acts as deputy minister and primarily conducts the Joint Military Planning, proposes national Defense and the generals of the Armed Forces.

It also determines logistics policies; of teaching of the National defense; training and military instruction and advises on matters related to the international activity of the Armed Forces.

In another field, it formulates and controls compliance with the objectives, policies and research and development plans of the sector, articulated with the plans nationals on the matter.

One of its objectives is to promote joint action in its area of competence and coordinates it with other executing units of the jurisdiction.

Machine Translated by Google

It also participates in inter-ministerial actions related to the issuance of
license prior to the export of war material and in resolving discrepancies
in those referring to sensitive material.

It also coordinates the bodies for the application of military justice and discipline and the training
of Armed Forces personnel in relation to the
sport in all its aspects.

Within the scope of this Secretariat work:

* The Undersecretariat for Policy and Strategy: is the body that supports the
Secretariat of Military Affairs, and the General Directorates depend on it
Politics and Logistics; the Institute of Science and Technology of the Armed Forces
(CITEFA) and the National Directorate of the Antarctic (DNA).
* Organisms related to military justice; teaching in defense
national and military sport.

Secretary of planning Conversion and

This Secretariat centralises, coordinates and controls the requirements
National Defense budgets.

It deals with the processes of conversion of the Armed Forces and promotes
joint action in the areas of: personnel, accounting, budgeting,
health care, among others.

In turn, it coordinates the policies for the administration of economic, financial, human,
organizational and computer systems resources and
administrative, aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and
operations of the Ministry and the Armed Forces.

Addresses restructuring and deregulation policies, promoting

Machine Translated by Google

transfer of companies, organizations and assets of the sector.

Finally, it ensures financing for the continuity of the plans of
research and development for Defense and promotes its management control.

In your scope work:

* The Undersecretariat of Administrative and Financial Management. on which they depend
the General Directorates of Administration and Human Resources.
* The General Directorate of Planning
* The General Directorate for Reconversion Coordination.

Undersecretariat of Technical Coordination

Due to its type of activities, it reports directly to the Minister, carrying out the
coordination of dispatch, monitoring and archiving of documentation
administrative.

It also coordinates the legal service, intervening in all projects of
legislation and regulations related to the activity of the jurisdiction.

On the other hand, it advises on the legality of administrative acts,
attending to its institutional defense and instructs the administrative proceedings
disciplinary.

Finally, it supervises the Registry of weapons of war and similar (RENAR) as provided in the national law of weapons and explosives No. 20,429.

The General Directorates of Legal Affairs, of
General Secretariat and Summaries.

Other Organizations

Machine Translated by Google

Among the decentralized agencies under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence, deserve to be highlighted:

* The Military Geographic Institute (IGM): Law No. 22,963 and its amendment No. 24,943 assigns the IGM as a mission to understand the preparation of the official basic cartography and its permanent updating. Likewise, it is entrusted with supervising and approving all the publications that circulate in the country.
where the territory of the Republic is fully or partially described or represented Argentina.
* The Institute of Financial Aid for the Payment of Retirements and Military Pensions (IAF): which deals with everything related to the payment of military retirements (see Chapter twenty).

To conclude, it is worth mentioning the Internal Audit Unit (UAI), which carries out examinations and evaluations of the activities of the Ministry in all its aspects, exercising a comprehensive and integrated control, based on criteria of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

3. THE STAFF OF THE MINISTRY

Unlike other countries in which there is a mixed organization of personnel, including active duty military and civil servants hierarchically interspersed, its personnel organic does not contemplate positions for the military, in their capacity as such.

The personnel base is conceptually civilian, while the advice professional military service is provided daily by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, which in turn assists horizontally and directly to the different areas of the Ministry.

Although some positions are filled by retired military personnel, their presence is solely on an individual basis, whether political or for his personal specialty.

Machine Translated by Google

CHAPTER XIII: THE JOINT STAFF OF THE FORCES NAVIES

1. THE ROLE OF THE ORGANISM

The political vision regarding the need to combine integrated action of the Armed Forces dates back several decades.

Indeed, by presidential decree No. 1,775 the State was created in 1949. Major of Coordination, dependent at that time on the President of the Nation.

The 1958 Law on Ministries transferred that dependency to the Minister of Defending. Subsequently, in 1966, it was established as the Joint Staff by Law No. 16,970, and in 1969, by Decree No. 739, its name was changed to the current Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

Principal functions

The basic role of the EMCFFAA, according to the National Defense Law, is to assist and advise the Minister of Defense on matters of military strategy, understanding also in:

* The development of joint military planning.
* Control of operational strategic planning.
* The formulation of joint military doctrine.
* The effectiveness of joint military action.
* The direction of joint military training.

From the new restructuring framework law, the role of this body in relation to logistical issues, when assigned the following new responsibilities:

Machine Translated by Google

* Assist and advise the Minister of Defense on the aptitude and acceptability of the planned equipment, in accordance with the joint military planning.
* Decide the convenience and coherence with the planning requirements set of proposals for urgent acquisitions of equipment issued by the Armed Forces.
* Coordinate the tasks that emerge from the restructuring of the Military Instrument in cases where it is necessary to develop or integrate joint action.

The guidelines for the exercise of their functions are established by the President of the Nation, through the Minister of Defense, or by himself.

2. ITS ORGANIC STRUCTURE

In order to deepen the restructuring of the Armed Forces from the Reform and Modernization of the State established by Decree No. 558/96 of the PEN, and based on recent experiences, the Minister of Defense adopted in August 1997, with the approval of the President of the Nation and using his legal powers, the political decision to adapt the organic of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Said decision was formalized in Resolution No. 1087/97.

With the structural modernization implemented, its operation was optimized according to its mission and main functions, readjusting and redefining administrative tasks and achieving a reduction in their endowment by 37%.

The schematic description of your organization can be seen in Figure 13 - 1, where your staff assignment is also presented, which comes from balance of the three Armed Forces, in order to allow the action together in all its functions and tasks.

3. JOINT ACTION

Machine Translated by Google

Although the term "set" was known for a long time by the
Argentine Armed Forces, the concept of "joint action" was not applied
in depth for a long time.

Only after the conflict over the Malvinas Islands in 1982, harsh
experience indicated the need to coordinate, harmonize and integrate the means
terrestrial, naval and aerial, beginning to take force this criterion,
increasing the joint exercises and increasing the
responsibilities of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

The new responsibilities that the Restructuring Law has assigned to the
body tend to accentuate this tendency. This legal instrument puts a
particular emphasis on "the whole" in different orders.

Being the defensive and dissuasive Argentine strategy, joint action is
carried out between the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Despite the fact that
each of them has its own means to fulfill its functions
specific, acting together reinforces their capacities,
giving them greater power, flexibility, mobility and speed, thus achieving
that the operational level of the set is higher.

Experience indicates -especially in Maintenance Operations of the
Peace, as in the case of Cyprus - that the requirements have been better
mostly satisfied jointly. Also, the control of these
operations, once the forces have left the country, it is the responsibility of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff. A similar concept applies with Areas.
Strategic, which arise from the Joint Military Planning, and depend on said
General Staff for the purposes of planning and training.

It should be noted that the concept of the Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff is that of
a "coordinating" staff, which is not above the States
Major Generals of the Armed Forces, since they depend

Machine Translated by Google

directly from the President of the Nation through the Minister of Defense.

This leaves the Forces with sufficient freedom of action to carry out a specific training, but at the same time ensures political power control of military operations.

Guiding principles of joint military action

Joint action is based on an attitude that involves organizations and people, and in practice it is based on the following concepts:

* command unit
* Maximum integration of available forces
* Synergistic use of all abilities
* Mutual support
* shared doctrine

Machine Translated by Google

PART VI: THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT

CHAPTER XIV: THE ARGENTINE ARMY

The wide geographical land spaces that characterize the country's territory have historically exerted a particular influence on the development of the terrestrial force, a factor that is particularly accentuated by the diversity its topography and climate.

Added to these aspects is the new demand for an international presence through participation in different types of peacekeeping operations.

1. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

The fundamental operational structure of the Army is made up of Army Corps (Large Battle Units), made up of Brigades (Large Combat Units).

This nucleus is complemented by a Command of Military Institutes, whose depends on a School Brigade.

The Army's structure is also made up of the Buenos Aires Military Garrison and the Aviation Command.

The Brigades respond to the concept of a weapons system, complementing the unit members their functions, in order to grant autonomy operative.

This means that the Brigade is the smallest unit with the capacity - given by the interaction of its components - to fight independently. This characteristic imposes particular efforts on land training.

There are different types of Brigades.

Machine Translated by Google

* Armored Brigades, formed on the basis of three Regiments of Tank Cavalry and a Mechanized Infantry Regiment, in addition to the corresponding fire, combat and logistic support means. Their crew vehicles are designed for combat against units armored
* Mechanized Brigades, made up of two Infantry Regiments Mechanized and a Cavalry Regiment of tanks in addition to the means fire support, combat, and corresponding logistics. These Brigades They have different types of caterpillar armored vehicles, suitable for the infantry combat, ground exploration and combat against tanks.
* Mountain and Forest Brigades, made up of two or more Regiments of Infantry and Mountain or Mount Cavalry, in addition to the support means of fire, combat and logistic support. The units that compose them are equipped with light materials easily transportable in mule cattle and equine, in the case of the Mountain Brigades.
* Airborne Brigade, whose structure is based on two Regiments of Paratroopers, in addition to the corresponding fire, combat and logistic support means. Its material and equipment is designed to be transported, landed and eventually released from aircraft in flight, possessing the totality of its personnel the aptitude to descend in parachute directly into the area where they will carry out military operations.

The Army has recently created an Air Assault Battalion, which has the ability to project part of their media through the use of crew helicopters in the Force.

The Army has reorganized its logistics structure, formerly based on Logistics Battalions that had to accompany the movement of the Brigades with all its means, even the heaviest, which reduced speed and mobility. The current Logistics Support Bases, on the other hand, only segregate a small portion of their media (all light), and remain in support of Brigades operating in the area, acting with a geographical criterion.

Machine Translated by Google

In support of Argentina's commitments to world peace, the Army has incorporated, together with their namesakes from other nations, into the Brigade Rapid Deployment Multinational -SHIRBRIG- that will operate by mandate of the ONU. For this circumstance, a subunit of light recognition.

In order to provide the desired excellence in training and improvement of the members of the Force, was created in 1991 the School Brigade, which is made up of the schools of the different weapons.

All the changes mentioned have been accompanied by a set of measures aimed at reformulating the internal regulations of the Regiments, Artillery Groups, Combat Support Battalions and other organizations, adapting them both to the requirements of the Voluntary Military Service, as well as to the training of the groups and rationalization of the structures administrative.

The results obtained are smaller units with a higher operational capacity, flexible and mobile.

The concentration of units has made it possible to optimize both operational employment as the administrative operation of the Force. An example of this is the reduction from 287 to 144 in the number of agencies and units, during the period 1983-1998.

At the end of 1997, the organization of Combined Arms Elements (EAC) began, with the creation of Detachments based on an Infantry Regiment; an Artillery Group and a Scouting Section.

Recently, the Executive Branch approved the creation of the Detachment of Combined Arms «San Julián», in the province of Santa Cruz. are continued the studies to constitute new EAC on the basis of organizations

Machine Translated by Google

existing.

Figure 14 -1 shows the organization chart of superior management and structure of the Army, while Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3 show their deployment territorial.

2. THE MATERIAL MEANS

The tactical units are equipped with different types of military equipment, the that allow them to fulfill their functions in the modern combat field.

Among these, we can mention:

* Close combat, an activity carried out by the Infantry and Chivalry.
* The support of Fire, a function carried out by the different types of units of Artillery.
* Combat support, a responsibility that falls on the organizations of the Arms of Engineers and Communications, together with Army Intelligence and Aviation organizations.
* Logistics support, a function performed basically by the organizations of Combat Support Services.

In this sense, a large part of the organizations designed to act in directly are equipped, basically, with combat vehicles mechanized and armored vehicles of different types, vehicles for transporting personnel, and various rotary and fixed wing aircraft that operate closely with ground units. combat organizations Designed to operate in the mountains and bush, they are equipped with light materials, just like the airborne ones.

Regarding the means of Fire Support, these are incorporated into the Field Artillery or Air Defense organizations.

Machine Translated by Google

With regard to the materials available to the organizations for to combat support, they respond to the need to facilitate the transitability of own means in the combat field and restrict that of the adversary, as well as allowing the command and control of operations, through the use of state-of-the-art technological means.

Regarding the Combat Support Services Units, these have the materials that allow them to fulfill the functions of supply and maintenance of the material, as well as the combatants health recovery.

In order to provide or recover for the service a large part of the materials detailed above, the Force has undertaken a plan of recovery and incorporation of material that responds to the current needs, and consequently to the new organic ones. Among its measures, it is important to highlight the mechanization process and the increase in the firepower of the Infantry Weapon, as well as the increase in the power of combat of the Cavalry Weapon.

Based on this, mechanized combat vehicles have been incorporated, tanks, armored artillery vehicles, mortar carriers, etc., belonging to the so-called TAM family («Argentine Medium Tank»), as well as, fixed plane reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters.

In this same undertaking, the units have been equipped with modern Portable weapons and individual equipment, surveillance radars of different types, optical and communications equipment.

With regard to instruction and training, various simulators, to which modern equipment is being added in development in the country. In addition, a Training Center has been created for train, exercise and test combat elements in the field, with material and equipment similar to those normally used.

Machine Translated by Google

The main equipment of the Army can be seen in Table 14 - 4.

Table 14 - 4: Material means of the Argentine Army

basic combat

GUY	MODEL	AMOUNT
TANKS	SIZE	230
	AMX	56
	SK 105	118
	SHERMAN	70
combat vehicles	halftrack	126
	TAM (VCTP-VCTM-VCPC)	160
	VCTP M 113	323
	AMX (VCTP-VCDT-VCPC)	30
PANHARD exploration vehicles		48
	MOWAG	47
	GLOVER	9 (1)

fire support

armored artillery	Cñ 155 mm AMX	24
	Cñ 155 mm VCA-TAM	17
Medium Artillery	cañ 155 mm	109
light artillery	WISH 105 mm	70
heavy mortars	120mm	360
anti-aircraft artillery	Cñ Cal 40 mm	76
	Cñ Cal 30 mm	twenty-one
	Project. self propelled	2 groups

air

Exploration and recon OV1 D MOHAWK Attack		23
Helicopters A 109 AUGUSTA		5
PG Aircraft	FIAT G 222/TW IN OTTER/MERLIN/	18

Machine Translated by Google

	HOUSE 212	
PG helicopters	AUGUSTA/YH1H/UH 205	27

(1) Purchased from Great Britain in 1997, currently in use by the Cyprus peacekeeping mission - UNFICYP -

3. THE STAFF

Table 14 - 5 shows the indicative figures of the current Army strength.

Table 14 - 5

officers	5,300
petty officers	20,600
volunteer troop	15,500
Total	**41,400**

The main Schools and Institutes, in which the formation and training of the different groups of personnel are carried out, are, depending on the case, the following: Army Higher Education Institute; Military College of the Nation; Superior School of War; Higher Technical School; School of Non-commissioned officers "Sergeant Cabral" and the Services Non-commissioned Officers School for Combat Support "General Lemos". They all depend on Command of Military Institutes.

4. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The army has modernized its organization in parallel through a deep conceptual transformation, with respect to the prevailing model in recent decades.

This new scheme - called Plan 2000 - ended its phase in 1997 experimentation and is currently in the implementation stage general, expecting to conclude it in the year 2003.

Thus, the Army has reorganized its resources, based on two

Machine Translated by Google

large groups that respond to differentiated employment concepts:

The first of them is formed by a set of military units geographically distributed throughout the country, whose employment is provided for in the areas of the national territory where they are located. His denomination is that of Regional Employment Forces.

These Forces are organized, equipped, instructed and trained to act in the different geographical regions of the country (mountains, deserts, highlands, mountains, etc.) in the eventualities expressed above, as well as in help nearby communities that may suffer natural disasters.

The second grouping of units, under the denomination of Forces of Variable Employment, are organized and equipped in such a way as to allow the Army to fulfill its responsibilities inside and outside the Territory National.

Due to their versatility, autonomy and location, these Forces allow the Nation to be in a position to give the necessary, adequate and sustained over time in the different scenarios where they are involved the interests of the Argentine Republic.

The Variable Employment Forces are located in regions power stations in the national territory; They are endowed with a remarkable power of combat, and have the ability to quickly move to places where contingencies occur that require it.

Among its main functions is the ability to project outside the country to comply with its international commitments.

CHAPTER XV: THE ARGENTINE NAVY

The protection of the interests of the Argentine Republic, in the spaces

Machine Translated by Google

seas that bathe its coasts or beyond them, and either in concert with other nations or acting independently, requires a wide range of military capabilities.

The dimension of the areas involved and the demand for naval forces to fulfill these roles are significant and face resources proportionally always scarce.

The geography, and the maritime and fluvial interests that the Argentine Republic needs to defend, they provide the foundation for the Navy's design desirable; resources and ingenuity will present the Navy possible.

1. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

Figures 15-1 and 15-2 show the organization of the Navy and its current deployment.

The operational organization of the Force revolves around two concepts: the Enlistment Commands and the Naval Areas, both dependent on the Naval Operations Command.

The Enlistment Commands manage and enlist the forces and units at their command. cargo, made up of ships, submarines, aircraft and units of Marine Corps, in accordance with Navy plans and policies. His purpose is to be able to provide and sustain, in aptitude and opportunity, the means required for Naval Training Operational, and the execution of the Naval Operations derived from the responsibilities of the Institution.

These Commands are:

* Command of the Sea Fleet, based in Puerto Belgrano, is integrated by:

Machine Translated by Google

- A Division of Destroyers, for anti-surface, anti-submarine and defense action. missile defense.
- Two Corvette Divisions, for anti-submarine defense tasks, control of the sea, ecological and electronic warfare.
- A Naval Amphibious Command, with responsibilities for planning and executing amphibious operations and anti-aircraft defense tasks.

* Command of the Submarine Force, based in Mar del Plata, is integrated to:

- Submarine Units with anti-surface, anti-submarine and projection of Tactical Divers and Amphibious Commandos.
- The Group of Tactical Divers.
- Means of Search and Rescue of Submarines.
- The Mar del Plata Naval Base, logistical support for the Submarine Force.

* Naval Aviation Command, based in Puerto Belgrano; of the depend:

- The Naval Air Force No. 2, based at the Comandante Air Naval Base Espora, concentrates combat and anti-submarine aircraft, which make up the Naval Air Group of the Fleet.
- The Naval Air Force No. 3, based at the Almirante Zar Naval Air Base, has the Exploration and Maritime Surveillance Squadrons, Surveillance Electronics and Mobile Logistic Support.
- The Air Naval Instruction Command and Naval Aviation School, based at the Punta Indio Naval Air Base; the Advanced Training and Attack Squadron and the Aerophotographic Group depend on it.

*· Command of the Marine Infantry, based in Puerto Belgrano, has subordinate multifunctional forces, recently reorganized and in modernization process. It is integrated by:

Machine Translated by Google

- The IM Force of the Sea Fleet, based in Batteries. Its function is amphibious and is made up of:

. Marine Infantry Battalion No. 2.

. Command and Logistic Support Battalion.

. Amphibious Vehicle Battalion.

. Field Artillery Battalion No. 1.

. Communications Battalion No. 1.

. Antiaircraft Battalion.

. Group of Amphibious Commandos.

- The Austral Marine Infantry Force, with headquarters in Rio Gallegos and Rio Large, to operate in cold areas and in the particular terrain of the region. His function is the contribution to the control of the sea. It's integrated by:

. Marine Infantry Battalion No. 4

. Marine Infantry Battalion No. 5.

. Río Gallegos Naval Detachment.

. Rio Grande Naval Detachment.

- Marine Infantry Battalion No. 3, which will have a seat in Zárate, to carry out fluvial and riverside operations.

- Batteries Marine Infantry Base, which provides logistical support for the Marine Infantry Force of the Sea Fleet and the Infantry Battalion of Marine No. 3.

The Naval Areas, for their part, have the responsibility of providing logistical support, through their bases, to the operational means based in their jurisdiction or who carry out operations in their area of responsibility, regardless of the organization of tasks to which said means belong.

Machine Translated by Google

Some of them have permanently assigned resources, appropriate to the area, such as speedboats and patrol boats, minesweepers and warnings, but when faced with specific situations in an Area, other operational units are assigned to it in agreement.

Each Naval Area also has differentiated responsibilities, in accordance with the areas in which it exercises its jurisdiction.

On the other hand, the Services of: Operational Analysis; Weapons and Electronic Warfare; communications; Rescue and Defense QBN; Fisheries Affairs and Search and Rescue, provide the specialized complement in areas of activities essential for operational management.

In particular, with the National Maritime SAR Agency, the Navy exercises its legal powers, assigned by Law No. 22,445, regarding the safeguarding of human life at sea, according to the international commitments acquired by the country in relation to the Treaty of Hamburg, within the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

other agencies

* Coordinator of the South Atlantic Maritime Area By recommendation of the Inter-American Committee for the Defense of Maritime Traffic, meeting in 1965 in Buenos Aires, the South Atlantic Maritime Area (AMAS) was created, which includes the maritime coast of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. The Members of this organization are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and the Uruguay.
AMAS is represented by a coordinator, who becomes an Area Commander in wartime. In August 1967, in Buenos Aires Aires, the first Coordinator of the Maritime Area of the South Atlantic (CAMAS). The function of CAMAS is carried out, in time of peace, by the Armed Forces of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, on a rotating basis.
* Naval Hydrography Service Law No. 19,922 is the instrument that

Machine Translated by Google

establishes its mission and functions, contained in the mandate "to provide security nautical to the Nation", maintaining for this the aid systems in accordance with technical advances in the matter and with international agreements subscribed by the country.

Its main tasks are: editing conventional and special nautical charts, including river sketches; publications such as: directions, list of lighthouses and signals, tide tables and nautical almanacs; notices to mariners;

radio announcement service; tidal forecasts, maritime beaconing and the official time.

2. THE MATERIAL MEANS

The naval means are detailed in Table 15 - 3.

Figure 15 - 3: Material means of the Argentine Navy

NAVAL PURPOSE GUY	CLASS	QUANTITY TO INCORPORATE	
Combat			
destroyers	T42	2	
	Meko 140	4	
corvettes	at 69	3	
	Meko 140	4	2
submarines	TR 1700	2	
	209	1	
Patrol			
Notices	ATF Cherokee	3	
	ATA Sotoyomo	1	
	marsea	1	
patrolmen		2	
speed boats	Lursen 148	2	
fast patrol fights	Dabur	4	

Machine Translated by Google

logistics

Transport	South coast	3	
Tank		3	

Instruction

sailing frigate		1	

Investigation

Oceanographic		1	
beacon	Grid	1	1
hydrographic		1	
hydrographic boat		2	

mine war

minesweeper	ton	2	

polar

Icebreaker	Varsilia	1	

Others

floating dock		1	
port tugboats		12	

AIRCRAFT

PURPOSE	GUY	AMOUNT	TO INCORPORATE
School (Instruct. basic)	T-34C	10	
Of attack	SUE	eleven	
Ad. advanced and attack	MC-32	8	
Scouting and Surveillance	P-3B	2	2
	L-188w	1	
	BE - 200 M/G	5	
Transportation (support log. Mov.)	F-28	3	
anti-submarine	S - 2T	5	
helicopters	SH3	5	
	PH3	2	
	AI-03	5	
	AS-555	4	

Machine Translated by Google

	uh-ih		8
Photography	B-200F	2	
	PL-6A	1	

MARINE INFANTRY

GUY	MODEL	AMOUNT	TO INCORPORATE
amphibious vehicles	LVTP-7-A1	twenty-one	
	LARC-5	13	
PANHARD exploration vehicles		36	
multipurpose vehicles	hammer	3	137
field artillery	Howitzer 155 mm-NA	4	MOR 120 12
	Howitzer 105 mm-NA	6	CÑ 105 6
	Howitzer 105		
	ottomelara	12	
air defense	CÑ 40 L HS	12	
	MSRBS-70	6	

Of Surface

Four ship divisions make up the Sea Fleet, organized by type of ship to facilitate control of training and maintenance.

* The Naval Amphibious Command has two T 42 class destroyers, a transport, general support ships and a Naval Beach Detachment.
* The Command of the First Corvette Division has three corvettes class A-69.
* The Second Corvette Division has four MEKO class corvettes 140.
* The Second Destroyer Division has four class destroyers MEKO 360.
* Support Vessels: logistic, oceanographic, hydrographic and patrol.

submarines

Machine Translated by Google

* The Submarine Force has two TR 1700 class submarines, a class 209 submarine and a salvage ship.

Of Naval Aviation

* The Aeronaval Instruction Command has 10 Turbo Mentor (T 34 C), 8 Macchi aircraft (MC-32), 2 Beechcraft aircraft (B-200 F), 1 aircraft Porter (PL-6A).
* Naval Air Force No. 2 has 5 Turbo Tracker (S-2T) aircraft, 5 Sikorsky SH-3 helicopters), 2 Augusta (PH-3) helicopters, 11 Super Etendard (SUE), 5 Alouette III (AI-O3) helicopters, 4 Fennec (AS 555).
* The Naval Air Force No. 3 has 4 Orion (P-3B) aircraft, 3 Fokker (F-28), 1 Electra aircraft (L-188W), 5 Beechcraft aircraft (BE-200 M/G).

of of Infantry Marine

The Marine Infantry has, or is about to incorporate, individual equipment and organic weapons to operate in any type of environment.
It has short and medium range anti-tank material, as well as of the tube material necessary for the support of artillery fire, particularly suitable for carrying out amphibious and coastal operations.
In addition to the communications equipment, it is incorporating the media that meet the needs of C3 I2. It also has the means of surface projection for carrying out amphibious operations.

3. THE STAFF

The current personnel of the Navy are presented, on a indicative, in Table 15-4.

Machine Translated by Google

Table 15 - 4

officers	2,300
petty officers	13,400
volunteer troop	1,500
Total	**17,200**

The training and improvement of the different groups is carried out in the Schools and Institutes dependent on the Directorate of Naval Instruction. Among the main ones it is worth mentioning: Naval University Institute; Naval Academy Military; Naval War College; Navy Officers School; School of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Navy and School of Marine Infantry.

4. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The design of an intermediate Navy like that of the Argentine Republic, presents difficulties -particularly due to the extension of the geographical setting because by not being able to prepare for everything, it is necessary to prioritize the choice media.

It would be a mistake to define naval forces by proportional reduction of great existing models in the world. The consequence will be almost certainty of obtaining a force inadequate for the strategic purpose, in addition to a probable technical inconsistency.

The magnitude of the main mission assigned, and the vast maritime spaces of jurisdiction and of national interest where the Argentine Navy must exercise the Control of the Sea and the Projection of Forces, lead to consider that it should have characteristics of an oceanic marina.

With this oceanic profile it will be possible to exercise:

* Defense in depth
* presence at sea

Machine Translated by Google

* Projection capacity

This means that the core of the operational forces must be able to remain detached from land-based logistics, in order to carry out carry out the ordered operations, with the means on board.

Logistical autonomy optimizes deterrence, because it not only provides capacity to defend territorial integrity, but also facilitates the use of media far from home territory. A marina without oceanic features will not would meet the required deterrent capacity.

Also participation in international naval blockade operations or maritime interdiction - like those of the Gulf War and Haiti - involves the need to have projection capabilities over long distances.

No naval means, be it surface, submarine, air-naval or marine infantry, can satisfy, by itself, all the requirements to which the Navy is called. All these media have their own characteristics, which combined enhance their strengths and reduce their weaknesses.

The adequate conjunction of systems with different capacities, but complementary, they create a multiplier effect. The removal of a portion of that force, can affect the total capacity. While the platforms individually can be oriented to fulfill specific tasks, the set must form a balanced naval force, which must gather the following main capabilities:

* From C3 I2.
* Anti-surface, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine.
* Naval attack, scouting and air defense.
* Amphibious, with a limited objective or on barely defended coasts.
* Underwater attack.
* Coast defense, based on mining and anti-mining capabilities.

Machine Translated by Google

* Air mobile logistics and afloat.
* For other specific and support tasks.

These criteria are those that guide the development of the modernization that faces the Argentine Navy.

CHAPTER XVI: THE ARGENTINE AIR FORCE

The intangibility of aerospace and the great dimension that ours acquires, by spreading over the land and sea surfaces of national jurisdiction, are the main factors that determine the structure and deployment of the Air Force.

It also affects this, the fundamental importance that the Force has for effective joint action, while the mobility and ability to redeployment characteristic of air power, make it naturally adequate to contribute to the requirements of international projection of the country.

1. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

Currently, the Air Force has an organic structure that allows you to meet all your operational obligations and responsibilities, administrative and logistical, fundamentally based on Cuatro Comandos Superiors:

* Air Operations Command.
* Staff Command.
* Air Regions Command.
* Material Command.

command of Air Operations

The Air Operations Command's mission is to plan and conduct the training of operational resources and operational support, as well as

Machine Translated by Google

also execute, on occasion, aerospace operations and tasks
specials that are ordered. For training purposes, it has
Brigades and Air Bases, formed into Air Groups and/or Squadrons, of
Appropriate Technical Support and Logistics Support, which allow training
for the fulfillment of the different Aerospace Operations, and their
respective Operational Tasks and Operational Support.

command of Staff

The Personnel Command has the primary role of understanding in the
training, development and well-being of staff and participate in their
training, through the various Schools and Institutes.

command of Air Regions

The Air Regions Command's fundamental role is to exercise the powers provided
by Law No. 17,285 "Aeronautical Code" and its amendments, by Law No.
21,521 "National Aeronautical Police" and by Law No. 12,945 "National Meteorological
Service ". It also conducts the services of
air traffic, communications, registration and ratings of aircraft and
personnel, promotion of civil aeronautical activities, prevention and
investigation of civil accidents on the national territory and waters
jurisdictional and other responsibilities related to the activity,
in accordance with the international commitments of the country within the framework of the
International Civil Aviation Organization -ICAO

In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the Regions Command
Aéreas has adopted an adequate organization to carry out the actions
specific to each of the areas of its concern. So depend on this
Command:

* Central Air Region
* Northwest Air Region

Machine Translated by Google

* Northeast Air Region
* Southern Air Region

In addition to the Air Regions that carry out said responsibilities in their geographical area, a set of Services also depend on this Command.
and Directorates, each one in charge of specialized tasks, such as:

* National Metereological Service.
* National Directorate of Aeronautical Police.
* Air Traffic Directorate.

command of Material

The Materiel Command constitutes the technical and logistical support of the Force Aérea Argentina, whose primary role is to plan and lead the logistics of Force stuff.

Its structure is made up, mainly, of:

* River IV Material Area: Its main role is the realization of major maintenance work, research, development, repair and manufacture of aeronautical material.
* Quilmes Material Area: Its main responsibilities are the repairs and maintenance of airplanes, helicopters, engines, propellers, instruments and accessories, electronic equipment, heavy vehicles and automotive.
* Palomar Supply Group: Organization of great importance, due to that receives and delivers all the materials that are provided by the Air Force, from spare parts for aircraft, engines, electronic systems, communications, to individual equipment for a soldier.
* Córdoba Material Administration Group: Created on the occasion of the privatization of the Córdoba Material Area. Its functions are the control and monitoring of the work to be carried out for the Institution on behalf of the company

Machine Translated by Google

2. THE MATERIAL MEANS

In order to be able to materialize their operational responsibilities through
Through effects on material targets, the Air Force carries out the
called "air operations", which according to the purposes that are
pursue can be:

1. Strategic Air Operations.
2. Defense Aerospace Operations.
3. Tactical Air Operations.
4. Air Transportation Operations.
5. Special Operations.

The means of combat and operational support that the Air Force uses to achieve its objectives in each of these operations are the following:
following:

strategic air operations

- Two squadrons of "DAGGER" aircraft.
- Two squadrons of A-4 AR aircraft.
- Electronic Warfare Weapons Systems, and Exploration and Reconnaissance.

defense air operations

- One (1) squadron of MIRAGE III/EA aircraft.
- Missile Weapon Systems.
- Antiaircraft Artillery Weapon Systems.
- Airspace Surveillance and Control Group.

Machine Translated by Google

tactical air operations

- Three squadrons of IA-58 "PUCARÁ" aircraft.
- A squadron of MS-760 aircraft.
- Electronic Warfare Weapons System.
- Exploration and Reconnaissance Weapons System.
- Transport Weapons System.
- Search and Rescue Weapons System.

air transport operations

- A squadron of BOEING B-707 aircraft.
- Two squadrons of HERCULES C-130 aircraft.
- A squadron of FOKKER F-28 aircraft.
- A squadron of FOKKER F-27 aircraft.
- A squadron of TWIN OTTER DHC - 6 aircraft.

Figure 16 - 2 shows the Main Operating Units of the deployment
of the Argentine Air Force, while figure 16 - 3 shows us
their air regions and material areas.

Table 16-4 summarizes the main equipment that the company currently has.
Air Force, also indicating the unit to which it is assigned.

Table 16 - 4: Material means of the Air Force

MEDIA	MATERIAL	QTY.	UNIT TO INCOR.	
Defensive MIRAGE III EA		14	Br Ae VI	
offensive	M-5 /F/M-5	23	Br Ae VI	
	A4-AR	8	Br Ae V	28
Fire support PUCARA IA -58		39	BrAe III	
Transport	BOEING-707	3	Br Ae I	
	C-130	14	Br Ae I	
	FOKKER F-28	4	Br Ae I	

Machine Translated by Google

	FOKKER F-27	10	Br Ae I and IX	
	TWIN OTTER	6	Br Ae IX	
	AI 50	5	Br Ae II	
search and Rescue	BELL-212	4	Br Ae VII	
	UH-IH	10	Br Ae VII	
	HUGHES 369/500	17	Br Ae VII	
Recognition strategic and Tactical	BOEING 707	2	Br Ae I	
	LEARJET 35A	3	Br Ae II	
	AI 50	2	Br Ae II	
Training Advanced	PAMPA IA-63	14	BrAe IV	
	MS-760	10	BrAe IV	
Training Primary	TUCANO AMB - 312	12	EAM	
Training Essential	MENTOR B-45	30	EAM	
Defending antiaircraft	ROLAND	3 BAM MDP		
	35MM	1 BAM MDP		
	20MM	86	Br Ae III-IV-V SAW IX-BAM GAL BAM MDP	
surveillance and Space Control aerial	TPS RADARS - 43	6	LAND	

3. THE STAFF

Table 16-5 presents indicatively, the current staff of the Air Force.

Table 16 - 5

officers	2,300
petty officers	9,300
volunteer troop	1,500
Total	**13,200**

Machine Translated by Google

The main Schools and Institutes, dependent on the Personnel Command, in which the training and improvement of the different groups of personnel are: Military Aviation School; High school Air Warfare; Aeronautical University Institute; NCO School and Ezeiza Training Institute.

4. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The adequacy of the Force to current requirements is carried out through a medium and long term plan based on the rationalization concept.

Its objectives point to the improvement of all the operational capacities of the Fuerza, contributors to the dissuasive strategy adopted by the Nation.

This criterion implies the selection of modernization programs of a global nature that enable the qualitative potentiation of the institution.

These programs contemplate the appropriate balance between:

* The needs to modernize the systems, in response to the antiquity of the current material, since the technological factor is decisive in the capacity of the entire Air Force.
* The level and quality of training, according to the technology incorporated and with the intensive use of simulators.
* The quality of the staff and their career plan.

The modernization of the equipment will respond to the criteria of interoperability and versatility.

The permanent strategic deployment will be redefined with the concentration of means in relative positions, which allow the maximum use of infrastructure, the rationalization of operational and logistical tasks, and the

Machine Translated by Google

reduction of operating expenses. It also includes the concept of redeployment air bases.

Machine Translated by Google

PART VII: MATERIAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER XVII: LOGISTICS

At its higher level, logistics integrates the field of Management of the Defense and involves the set of activities intended to provide support to the Forces, providing them with suitable resources, at the right time and place, to the fulfillment of its missions and functions.

In the Argentine doctrine, it derives from joint planning, which arises based on the strategic directives for Defense issued by the political level. Logistics planning is centralized and its execution is decentralized.

It is worth clarifying that the expression "logistics" acquires a level of complexity different depending on the level of conduction, also identifying organisms dealing with some of the resources in particular, as well as sets of logistic functions.

Although they are all activities that make up logistics in a broad sense, the purposes of its better treatment in this document the issues related to production for Defense and the scientific-technological component, continue in the following two chapters, while the themes of the resources human and financial, focus specifically on Parts VIII and IX.

In summary, at the Defense policy level, logistics integrates civil activity with the military for the purposes of national strategy, establishing the bridge between the Armed Forces, the national potential and the resources obtainable in the abroad.

This also includes national mobilization, understanding this concept as the set of forecasts, measures and procedures necessary to adapt the Nation's resources to the demands of National Defense.

Machine Translated by Google

This bridge requires the legal scaffolding that allows it to be put into practice, covering issues such as the mobilization of material resources and human resources, reserves, defense production, and research and development.

1. LOGISTICS POLICY AND THE SUPERIOR LOGISTICS BOARD

The Superior Logistics Board (JSL) is a joint body constituted in 1995, (Resolution No. 503 of the Ministry of Defense) with the task of coordinating efforts in the field of logistics and to assist the Minister of Defense in logistics policy issues.

The role of the JSL has recently been reinforced by having been endowed with a modernized regulation, through Resolution No. 460/98 of the Ministry of Defense, and by its inclusion with particular responsibilities in the Law of Restructuring of the Armed Forces.

Logistics policy criteria

The fundamental concept is that all joint logistics activity must arise of close coordination, either through the joint execution of actions, cooperation, or exchange of information.

The particular policies covered by the recent Ministerial Resolution include:

* The consent of all members of the logistics field in the Coordination as a means to limit gaps, make the most of resources and avoid duplication of efforts.
* Mutual support through the permanent exchange of information.
* Interforce cooperation using their remaining logistic capabilities.
* Studies for joint ventures.
* The standardization of logistics procedures.

Machine Translated by Google

* The normalization of effects that can be used in more than one Force.
* The cataloging of effects according to the procedures and methods of the National Cataloging System.

The activities of the JSL

The Board is chaired by the Undersecretary of Policy and Strategy of the Ministry, and made up of the General Director of Logistics (coordinator), the Chief of Logistics of the EMCFFAA and those responsible for the logistics areas of the Armed forces.

The JSL is the main body assisting the Minister in the following aspects: the formulation of logistics policies; the definition of the mechanisms for its implementation; related to the financial support of joint projects; national and international cooperation; joint acquisitions; the promotion of Investigation and Development and the promotion of the training of personnel jointly, in specialized activities.

An important function of the JSL is the compatibility of the requirements of mobilization arising from the respective plan.

Another chapter in the framework of coordination deserves the elaboration and updating of joint catalogs of maintenance capacities. In Consequently, records are made in the different areas of the material, according to way to allow interforce use of the facilities of each one, with a regional criteria.

All these initiatives are linked in turn to rationalization policies resources that were exposed in point 3 of Chapter VIII.

2. CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION OF MATERIALS

The name, description, classification and coding are groups of

Machine Translated by Google

activities covered by the cataloging of materials, and configure, along with standardization, one of the bases of joint logistics.

In this way, more than 2,000 standards have been prepared that correspond to a similar number of supplies for military use, which also include administrative methods and procedures, in order to favor their interoperability and reduce the costs of obtaining and maintaining them.

These specifications have been translated into DEF Standards, mandatory use in the Armed Forces and Defense agencies.

Law No. 19,900 created the National Cataloging System, the governing body of the national cataloging, of which the Ministry of Defense is the authority of application. This System thus establishes a common language for the administration of materials and the consequent relationship between users and providers.

national cooperation and international

Regarding standardization, based on an agreement between the Ministry of Defense and the National Institute for Standardization (formerly Instituto Argentinian Rationalization of Materials), it is encouraged that all DEF Standards capable of private use, can be transformed into an IRAM-DEF Standard. This is how various rules arose such as Color Tables, Textile Materials, Sanitary Use and National Classification of Materials.

With respect to cataloging, for 27 years Argentina was considered by NATO as a cataloging country, with the possibility of assigning its own codes, with recognition in all the countries adhering to that system.

After some years of interruption, in 1997 our National Service of Cataloging -SENC- signed a sponsorship agreement with "NATO

Machine Translated by Google

Maintenance and Supply Agency", through which this old relationship, while opening up new fields of collaboration with said Organization.

From the signing of this agreement, the SENC began to participate in the meetings of AC/135 (organ of national cataloging directors of the NATO) having attended those held in San Diego, Luxembourg and Brussels.

Also in 1997, a cooperation agreement was signed between the SENC and its of Brazil, and in 1998 an agreement of the same nature was formalized with the cataloging center of the Kingdom of Spain.

These recent instruments, added to the pre-existing ones with Germany, The Netherlands and France make up an important source of exchange between the SENC and its correspondents from important countries, and configure, from their specialized field, an additional support to the Defense policy of regional and international projection.

3. EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS

Based on the policy of transparency and trust building, expressed, it is now worth mentioning the main projects current events in progress, related to Defense equipment and infrastructure, applicable to the different missions and functions, from those specifically military to community support.

Does not include projects that are in the internal planning phase, in negotiations, or that configure mere intentions under study and on which there is no final decision.

fighter-bombers	A4 RA

Machine Translated by Google

It contemplates the incorporation of 36 aircraft of this type, with the purpose of replace material lost in the 1982 conflict. The program implies its acquisition, reconditioning and modernization with a forecast of nine aircraft to be made at the Loockeed plant in the USA. The rest will be produced in our country by the company Loockeed Aircraft Argentina SA, concessionaire of the former Material Area Córdoba. The project includes piloting courses in the US and Argentina, maintenance and flight simulators.

Aircraft P - 3

The program includes the incorporation of 4 P-3 ORION exploration aircraft long-range, which will contribute to complement the naval capabilities control of the sea and includes 3 planes to be used as a source of spare parts. These aircraft come from a transfer from the Navy of the United States under section 516 of the "Foreing Assistance Act" of that country.

helicopters uh - 1 HOUR

It involves the transfer of 28 units from the Army of the The United States, under the FMS Program, assigned 20 to the Army and 8 to the Navy.

aircraft turbinization S2

These devices, suitable for anti-submarine operations, belonging to the inventory of the Argentine Navy, are in the process of modernizing their power plant and avionics, carried out by the Israeli aeronautical industry, in a total of 5 aircraft. The first one has already been modified in Israel and the The rest is carried out in aeronautical workshops in our country.

MEKO 140 corvettes

It implies the conclusion of the construction program in the country (AFNE) of this

Machine Translated by Google

type of ships, under German license, of which 4 have already been delivered units of the total of 6 initially planned. Commissioning is expected the two remaining buildings (ARA "ROBINSON" and ARA "GOMEZ ROCA"), in 1999 and 2000 respectively. This type of unit offers complementary features particularly suitable for patrol tasks and control of maritime spaces of national interest.

Modernization of armored vehicles

These programs include the wheeled armored scout vehicle with 90 mm cannon, the strengthening of the M -113 with a 20 mm turret and the completion and recovery of armored vehicle carriers.

Modernization of the air defense artillery system

It includes the completion of fire directors, the modernization of guns of 35 mm with fire director, Roland system and complete system of electronic warfare.

National Plan of Radarization

This program implies having equipment according to the needs of modern air navigation; the constant increase in air traffic, the performance of the aircraft that operate in the Argentine skies.

The plan contemplates, in successive stages, the integration of: radars long-range three-dimensional, primary radars for control of approach and monopulse secondary radars for route control. Includes, likewise, the modernization of the Area Control Centers, both in their equipment and software.

Caleta Paula Naval Station

Machine Translated by Google

This work is included, by the Province of Santa Cruz, in the development of a fishing port in this geographical point close to Comodoro Rivadavia.

By an agreement between the provincial government and the Argentine Navy, the project contemplates the allocation of a dock sector, with its support facilities. Thus, it configures a naval support point on our extensive coastline maritime, which will contribute to the control tasks of fishing resources in the EEZ and sea control in general. The costs of the basic work are borne by Santa Cruz government account, including housing for staff and your families.

Its creation is authorized by Decree No. 1360/98 of the Executive Power National.

pier of the Ushuaia Naval Base

See the construction works of the new military pier in Punta Observatory.

San Julián Detachment

By Decree No. 362/98 of the National Executive Branch, the Detachment member of the XI Mechanized Brigade, based in this town. The critery regarding the contribution of costs by the Government of the Province of Santa Cruz, is similar to the Caleta Paula Naval Station.

4. THE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

This activity consists, conceptually, in the use and adaptation from the capabilities of the Nation to the demands of Defense.

The Ministry of Defense - complying with the guidelines established by the Law on Restructuring- is finalizing the consolidation of a bill of

Machine Translated by Google

mobilization, which should be dealt with by CODENA.

Mobilization can be carried out in peacetime; climbing
conflict; crisis; war; post-war, or international crisis, as well as on the occasion of
operations to support the community or friendly countries.

Includes the call for people for the Civil Defense Service, and the
indemnified requisition of personal goods or services as a measure
extreme, by disposition of the Executive Power, who will be responsible for determining
the mobilization policy and the approval of the Military Mobilization Plan
Set, which is part of the National Mobilization Plan.

CHAPTER XVIII: PRODUCTION FOR DEFENSE

The policy for this field is part of the superior framework of the national economic
policy of State Reform, going from a model of
"State - businessman" to another where private activity prevails in a context
deregulated.

In this context consolidated through 10 years of validity, the Law is inserted
Restructuring of the Armed Forces, which receives in this regard
similar principles for future action.

1. THE DEREGULATION OF THE SECTOR

The State Reform undertaken by the Government of the Argentine Republic essentially
represents a profound process of structural transformation, inserted in a legal framework
of efficiency and modernity.

On August 18, 1989, Law No. 23,696 called the Reform of the
State and Administrative Emergency and a series of complementary regulations
that supported the transformation indicated above.

Machine Translated by Google

Within this regulation, in which different sectors of the State intervened designated in it, broad participation was given to legislative control in the privatization processes. The institutional framework of the privatization process can see Table 18-1.

Said Law not only established the privatization procedure, but also included a certain number of companies that were declared "subject to privatization", number that for the Ministry of Defense It was expanded by Laws No. 23,809 and 24,045.

The program was diagrammed taking into account the policies of the Government National, the needs of the Armed Forces -with regard to the critical military production material - and the situation of state companies.

Taking into account the mechanisms established in the legislation, the Ministry of Defense proceeded to remove from its area of influence the majority of the companies declared "subject to privatization" by those legal regulations.

Subsequently, in compliance with the provisions of the Decree of the Power National Executive No. 464/96, was transferred to the Ministry of Economy and Works and Public Services, the General Directorate of Military Manufacturing with the following residual entities and establishments dependent on it, whose privatization had not yet materialized (the current situation of each a):

- Río Tercero Military Factory (the chemical plant is in production and the mechanical plant is limited)
- San Francisco Military Factory (privatized)
- Blue Military Factory (in limited production)
- Domingo Matheu Military Factory (dissolved and in the process of sale; its team transferred to FL Beltrán)
- Villa María Military Factory (in limited production)
- Fray Luis Beltrán Military Factory (in limited production)

Machine Translated by Google

They still remain in the sector and close to completing their liquidation, the companies Petrochemical General Mosconi Medium Argentine Tank SE (TAMSE) residual and the ex-Military Aircraft Factory.

2. THE FUTURE ORIENTATION

The Armed Forces Restructuring Law has established in the Article 21, the basic guidelines regarding the production for the Defence, which should guide future action in this matter, constituting its central axes the following:

* It should stimulate interest and private intervention.
* It should promote research into dual technologies that serve the Defending.
* It should seek association with other countries for these purposes.
* You must study and implement actions that allow you to maintain and acquire those essential logistical capacities that, due to their difficulty in obtaining in periods of crisis, it is convenient to ensure permanently in the country.
* It must provide a legal framework for compliance with the controlling role that the State must exercise over the activity, through the Ministry of Defense. Are control functions should be closely linked to the procurement of resources, and science, technology and innovation for Defense.

Likewise, it must include the rules and procedures related to the processes of commercialization, both in relation to the exports of their products, as well as to the exports and imports of inputs that will be part of a defense system, subsystems and/or components, and to obtain and/or transfer of related technologies.

In order to achieve the underlying objectives in the exposed guidelines, the The Ministry of Defense will order the preparation of the pertinent documents to

Machine Translated by Google

through which the criteria and norms that serve as a basis are established for the subsequent preparation, by CODENA, of an Organic Law of Production for Defense.

CHAPTER XIX: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In the development of the world scenario, knowledge has been identified as a new strategic factor. This has led to a change in the nature of military affairs and the appearance of "soft power" as an element decisive of military operations.

Thus, a new valuation of the technological strategy appears, as one of the the pillars of Defense Production and Research and Development (ID).

The ID provides technological solutions to recognized operational needs, regardless of whether, finally, the means are obtained in the country or abroad.

From the particular restructuring and modernization policies, it can be deduced a subsistent need to have, at the national level, a capacity of technological development, particularly in relation to those systems and materials whose international availability is normally conditioned and that in crisis situations -always sudden in the current context- they are of doubtful or difficult to obtain.

1. THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REORGANIZATION

The perception of these new characteristics and demands of the modern world has led to a reorganization of the national spectrum in this area, within the framework of the structural transformations and modernization of the Argentine State.

He Technological Scientific Cabinet (GACTEC)

Machine Translated by Google

It was created by Decree No. 1273/96 of the Executive Branch, in the field of Headquarters of the Cabinet of Ministers, whose Chief presides over it.

Its objective is to decide on the policies, priorities and allocation of budgetary resources for the purpose of science and technology of the national public sector, in order to contribute to economic growth and the well-being of the population, to the improvement of education and public health, to the protection of the environment and to ensure National Defense.

Its permanent members are:

* Minister of Education
* Economy Minister
* Minister of Health and Social Action
* Minister of Foreign Affairs
* Minister of Defense
* Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
* Secretary of Strategic Control of the Chief of Staff of
* Ministers (Chairman of the Executive Committee)
* Secretary of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Culture and Education (executive secretary)

The standard provides for GACTEC the advice of an Advisory Council made up of "ad honorem" personalities from the business and scientific-technological of the country.

GACTEC's functions include:

* Approve the National Multiannual Science and Technology Plan and its annual reformulation. Define the annual budget of income and expenses of the purpose "science and technology" to be incorporated into the Draft Law of National Budget.

Machine Translated by Google

* Define the Public Investment Program for said purpose to be incorporated into the National Public Investment Plan.
* Propose policies to promote the participation of the private sector in the scientific-technological development.
* Propose guidelines for international cooperation policies in this field, especially those linked to regional integration processes and the development of strategic technologies.
* Establish the major priority research areas in terms of strategic definition of medium and long term, with emphasis on the improvement permanent of:

- The education
- Health
- The environmental protection
- National Defense
- The Productive Sector

For the follow-up of the actions of this planning, a Executive Committee made up of representatives of the jurisdictions whose Ministers are permanent members.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEFENSE

The Ministry of Defense integrates GACTEC, being represented by the Undersecretary of Policy and Strategy as alternate to the Minister and member of its Executive Committee.

In the field of Defense jurisdiction, there are:

* The structure of the Ministry, according to the distribution of responsibilities and tasks established by current regulations.
* Other agencies of the jurisdiction whose tasks include ID: the Directorate Antarctic National; the Military Geographic Institute; the Meteorological Service

Machine Translated by Google

National; the Aeronautical University Institute; the Naval Hydrographic Service, and the Naval Research and Development Service.

* The Institute of Scientific and Technical Research of the Armed Forces (CITEFA), the main entity for the execution of Defense ID activities.

* More than 580 scientists and technicians, administered by the Ministry of Defense, according to the Regime for ID Personnel of the Armed Forces (Decree No. 1324/68).

* Specialized military personnel of the Armed Forces, with training academic and technological specific, in capacity to contribute in all the phases of the defense procurement processes.

Table 19 - 1 offers a comparative reference of the investment in Science and Technology for Defense in relation to other national areas.

Table 19 - 1

Expenditures for Science and Technology for the year 1997

ORGANISM	BUDGET 1997 (Millions of $)	Expenses on Staff %	researchers
universities Nationals	123.8	92.0	9,896
SECYT	6.8	5.3	
prom agency CYT	53.4		
CONICET	198.3	73.7	3,150
cnea	113.3	51.4	536
INTA	128.4	80.8	1,019
INTI	34.2	56.8	514
SEGEMAR	20.3	66.4	100
INA (Former INICYTH)	15.1	56.7	107
CONAE	22.5	28.5	65
Argentine Antarctic Plan	11.3	55.7	
CITEFA	**15.2**	**77.4**	**112**
ANALYSIS	28.2	55.6	70
INIDEP	11.6	73.9	106
TOTAL	**782.4**		**15,675**

SOURCE: Multiannual National Plan 1998 - 2000.

Machine Translated by Google

3. THE INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH OF THE ARMED FORCES - CITEFA

It is the only joint body dedicated to scientific-technological activity, and research and development to meet the needs of National Defense. Their objectives tend to keep in constant evolutionary process
our military potential.

The Institute currently occupies a 16-hectare property and has
23,000m2 of facilities and works, fundamentally, in carrying out
studies and developments required by the Armed Forces, with the approval
of the Ministry of Defense, as well as in the maintenance, updating and
increase their own capabilities in the field of military technology, to
in order to be able to respond to future requirements.

CITEFA not only promotes the acquisition of technologies, but also helps to exercise effective controls on their undue proliferation, through the advice it provides to the commission created by Decree No. 603/92, as
cited in Chapter VI.

The fields of research development and

The main fields of knowledge in which CITEFA develops its
ID capabilities -within the framework of international commitments
assumed by Argentina - are grouped as follows:

* Conventional weaponry.
* Electronics, Optoelectronics and communications.
* Solid state physics; and lasers and their applications.
* Applied Chemistry.
* Technology of new materials.
* Toxicology, pests and insecticides. (only cooperation with the activity private).

Machine Translated by Google

Prototypes developed by CITEFA have passed to the production stage and many of them are in service in the Armed Forces.

Projects that have been successfully completed include, among the main ones, to different types of ground-to-ground rockets with their multiple launchers; anti-tank missile systems; various kinds of cannons and ammunition for artillery and mortars; night vision systems; laser rangefinders; rockets and air missiles surface; repowering of weapons systems of foreign origin; simulators and missile life extension.

4. NATIONAL DEFENSE IN THE MULTI-ANNUAL PLAN FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1998 -2000

The plan provides for the continuation of the transformation of the organization and operation of CITEFA, tending to achieve a higher level of applied research, of a military nature and of a dual nature, as well as of actions tending to comply with the commitment of maintenance and updating of human and technological capacities in the areas, laboratories and disciplines defined by the Ministry of Defense of interest specific to the Armed Forces.

It contemplates the prioritization and increase of the integration with the countries of the Mercosur in the area of defense research and development, particularly with Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, through the implementation of projects of combined character.

It is considered the realization of a deep work that allows to define the necessary actions to achieve a greater transfer of knowledge and technologies to private industry, encouraging the creation of new companies and promoting SMEs, and the implementation of training actions with more developed countries in order to incorporate knowledge and absorb technologies in order to rapidly increase our capabilities and

Machine Translated by Google

reduce the execution time of projects in the sector.

5. NATIONAL COOPERATION

Defense Science and Technology activities -with a center fundamentally in CITEFA- they are also linked with other institutions, both governmental and private.

In line with the new policies in the area, the "Constituyentes Technological Pole", integrated by the National Commission of Atomic Energy (CNEA), the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI), the Argentine Mining Geological Service (SEGEMAR), the National University of San Martin and CITEFA. Said Pole has been ratified by the signing of an Agreement for Scientific, Academic and Technological Cooperation within the framework of GACTEC. Through it, the various common activities are coordinated and services between the Institutions involved and their socio-productive environment, such as technology transfer, training, search for financing, contracts and patenting.

Other exchanges include joint work with other organizations such as Applied Research (INVAP), the National Directorate of the Antarctic and the Institute National Institute of Mining Technology (INTEMIN).

Various activities are also carried out, mainly within the CITEFA/National Research Council joint dependency centers Scientific and Technical (CONICET). These activities are aimed at themes of a dual nature, related to National Defense, in the area military or civilian, and with application in industry, health and agricultural activity.

These activities are related to the areas of Lasers, Optoelectronics, Microelectronics, Sensors, Corrosion, Toxicology and Pests and Insecticides.

Machine Translated by Google

In the same way, many of the study topics that are addressed in several of the scientific-technical areas available to CITEFA to carry out carry out tasks related to Defense, are linked, in different degree, with environmental aspects, or provide important support to the study of these problems and their connection with private activity.

In the field of toxicology, the Center for Pest Research and Insecticides (CEIPEIN) carries out studies on chemistry, biochemistry and biology, related to pesticides, modes of action and toxicity on different pest insect species.

The Center for Research in Lasers and Applications (CEILAP), in addition to the study of phenomena related to instabilities in lasers and the development of power lasers, develops sensing and detection systems remote control for the determination of atmospheric parameters and contaminants.

The Corrosion Research Center (CEICOR) carries out studies on atmospheric and microbiological corrosion, and corrosion inhibitors.

The Solids Research Program (PRINSO) is a center where study solid electrolytes for cathodes and semiconductor materials for detection of infrared radiation, applicable to the development of sensors of application in environmental problems.

ID contributions are also made to other sectors of endeavor national, among which stands out, currently, a space project to fight anti-hail from satellite information, the development of irradiating systems for satellite antennas and metal exposure tests in the environment Antarctic.

Together with the National University of San Martín and with the participation of its researchers as teaching staff, CITEFA dictates the Masters "Chemical Emergencies" and "Pests and Insecticides". It also maintains

Machine Translated by Google

cooperation agreements with other university academic centers.

It also cooperates with the National Commission for Space Activities, in the framework of the National Space Plan and on issues related to the Missile Technology Control Regime.

6. THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The National Multiannual Science and Technology Plan guides this trend both towards the more developed countries and those of the region.

Thus, a framework agreement for technological exchange has been signed in areas of common interest, between the Minister of Defense of our country and the US Secretary of Defense.

On the other hand, CITEFA maintains exchange agreements with "Industries of War Material of Brazil" and with the Army of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, while various agreements with other countries are pending, related, among other matters, to the environment.

Likewise, and within the framework of the non-proliferation policy mentioned in the Chapter 6, the CITEFA applied chemistry laboratory participates in the series of international interlaboratory comparison test (Round Robin Test) of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Machine Translated by Google

PART VIII: HUMAN RESOURCES

CHAPTER XX: MILITARY PERSONNEL

The fundamental pillar on which the Defense of the Nation rests is configured by human resources.

The latter, on a constitutional basis and of an integral nature, are related, in first, with active military personnel. But the human component Defense is not limited solely to the combatant on active duty. It also include all citizens who have acquired the category of reservists, as well as civil servants and agents of the Ministry of Defense and other agencies of the jurisdiction, and technical civilian personnel, teacher, administrator and scientist of the Armed Forces.

An emblematic group of reservists is made up of all those who as conscripts participated in the war actions in the South Atlantic, between April 2 and June 14, 1982. (1)

This chapter will deal with general aspects related to military personnel, in so much so that what refers to civilian personnel will be the subject of Chapter XXII.

1. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILITARY PROFESSION

In the country, the military career has a legal basis, currently given by Law No. 19,101, and by the specific regulations for each of the Forces, based on the differentiated requirements of their fields of action.

The organization of military personnel provided for by the legislation includes the table permanent, made up of those who are providing effective service in activity, and reserves, under the different conditions contemplated by law: the incorporated one and the one that is out of service.

Machine Translated by Google

The first salient feature of this profession is the military status of its members, which configures a legal situation based on the set of duties and rights established by laws and regulations.

Among the main essential obligations that characterize the military state for active personnel, and differentiate it from civil professions, it is worth stand out:

* Subjection to military justice and discipline, an obligation that remains even for retired staff.
* The performance of the charges, functions and missions that are ordered.
* The prohibition of performing functions or jobs outside the activity military, without prior authorization.
* The prohibition of the performance of elective public functions, and of the participation -even indirectly- in the activities of political parties.

Retired personnel have an obligation to accept military duties in the event of convocation.

On the other hand, the military career unfolds in a strict system hierarchical and ranked, in which a rigid chain of command prevails and authority based on criteria of military hierarchies, and a regime of highly structured, pyramidal and quantitatively restricted promotions, based on criteria of excellence.

A characteristic of the military profession is its non-denominational nature, that is, it does not there are religious belief requirements for its exercise.

This freedom of conscience and worship is a principle recognized by the Constitution Consequently, military personnel enjoy the appropriate facilities for the practical profession of your personal beliefs.

Machine Translated by Google

The Constitution also upholds the Roman Catholic Apostolic cult, disposition that has historical-cultural roots, related to the high preeminence of this creed in the population.

In the field of the Armed Forces, this is reflected in the spiritual attention of Catholic personnel by chaplains of the Military Bishopric (2).

2. FULLY PROFESSIONAL ARMED FORCES

With the enactment of Law No. 24,429 at the beginning of 1995, the an important transformation in defense policy, when the current Voluntary Military Service -SMV-, replacing the previous System Mandatory Military -SMO- in force for 100 years.

The SMO fulfilled a very important role that transcended the mere needs of the Armed Forces, by also acting as an instrument of cohesion geographical, social and cultural of the Argentine alluvial society of the beginning of century.

The experiences of the conflict in the South Atlantic of 1982, led to start studies in the Armed Forces, and at the beginning of experiences -per case in the Argentine Navy from 1988-.

The acceleration of sociopolitical changes in the country made possible the replacement of that system of conscripts, moving then to a model based on professional volunteers.

The main aspects of the SMV are the following:

* It is a benefit that Argentine men and women make by their own decision. women, in order to contribute to the National Defense
* The personnel thus incorporated are grouped under the classification of Troop Voluntary, determined by Law for Military Personnel No. 19,101.

Machine Translated by Google

* The number of soldiers and the quota per Force is set annually by the President of the Nation at the proposal of the Minister of Defense.
* Volunteers can develop operational, logistical and administrative.
* The entry age is between 18 and 24 years (minors with legal authorization).

* The permanence in the Armed Forces as a soldier reaches up to 28 year old.

In case the quotas are not covered, the Executive Branch -with the authorization of the National Congress- can exceptionally convene citizens according to the terms of Law No. 17,531 of the SMO, which remains in force. The so summoned who express impediments for professing deep convictions religious, philosophical or moral, must comply with the Social Service Substitute, with the performance of the following tasks:

- Protection and Civil Defense.
- Health, social or educational services.
- Conservation of the environment.

In the three years since its massive implementation, the SMV has demonstrated that it will be able to satisfy the requirements of the modern Forces Armed Forces, which Argentina requires to meet the challenges of the scenario future.

3. THE QUESTION OF RESERVES

The recent suspension of Compulsory Military Service, its replacement by professional volunteer soldiers and the new guidelines given by the Law Restructuring of the Armed Forces, have led to study the comprehensive reformulation of the reserve forces model to be used.

This process has an impact on the reduction of staff incorporated since the effective date

Machine Translated by Google

of the voluntary regime, and the progressive decrease -until its extinction- of the reservation made up of the previous obligatory service, in addition to the changes tactical and technological aspects present in military operations today.

Another aspect that contributes to the complexity of the problem is given by the differentiated needs and modalities that the requirements of reserves for each of the three Armed Forces.

The Ministry of Defense is currently carrying out the pertinent studies, and to This also refers to the experiences in countries where this issue is is widely developed (as in the US), or developing (as in Spain), through a program of visits and exchanges, but without that this means establishing direct equivalences with the systems of the consulted countries.

Although it is still in the beginning of treatment of the subject, it is possible to anticipate the main lines on which the works are carried out:

* The development of the new reservation system must keep a close relation to the general restructuring of the Armed Forces, its dimensioning and its deployment, including the definition of the instruments laws that regulate it, as well as its call in case of national mobilization.
* The reserves would supplement - not replace - the regular forces.
* The incorporation and eventual deployment of the reserves would require a process prior to revalidation of their training level. In this sense, the reserves could receive part-time training, considering different steps:

- A first reserve, made up of personnel from the cadre permanent, retired or on leave.
- Personnel from military high schools and related schools of the Forces Armed Forces, and volunteers who stopped providing services.

Machine Translated by Google

- Personnel incorporated for determined periods.
- The legally available reserve, not instructed.

* It would be necessary a differentiated treatment of the reserve regime of the cadres (officers and non-commissioned officers) from that of soldiers.
* Investment in a reservation system should be directly linked with that carried out for training and with the availability of means of the permanent military organizations.

4. CURRENT WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

The incorporation of women into the military ranks dates back several decades back. Progressively, and in a process of adapting to changes sociocultural aspects of the country, the Armed Forces were expanding the areas of performance of female military personnel.

Currently, women - coming from the reserves (High Schools) or from civilian life - integrate the cadres of officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteer soldiers, and contribute their particular skills in the professional bodies, support of combat and logistics. In this way, it is on an equal footing in terms of the requirements, obligations and rights imposed by current legislation on all military personnel.

Women are also part of our peace missions abroad, having already More than 50 of them participated in the operations in Cyprus and Croatia.

Currently, it is common for female staff to be assigned to destinations of General Staffs, different types of military units, ships, bases, power stations of operations, and even aircraft -in this last case the Army-. This growing participation of women in military institutions has been seen significantly increased from the implementation of the Service Volunteer Military in 1995.

Machine Translated by Google

In turn, the role of women in the Armed Forces has had a strong qualitative increase from 1997, with the opening of the entrance to the Military College of the Argentine Army, to the Command Corps, in the arms of artillery, engineers and communications.

The integration of women into the Military Instrument, in addition to the cultural adaptation in relation to driving, represents a singular effort of adequacy of infrastructures, and acquires different physiognomies in each one of the Forces, due to their own characteristics and fields of action individuals.

The Argentine experience shows female personnel as fully suitable to participate in military roles, since it does not present impediments to fulfill the functions entrusted to him and shows a manifest enthusiasm, decision, spirit of work, competitiveness and desire to excel.

5. THE MILITARY RETIREMENT

This important institution, which also characterizes the military profession, is substantially different from civil pensions. Withdrawal does not constitute old-age pension system, but forms a basic element of leadership, to form the pyramidal organic structure of the Forces Armed Forces and one of the foundations of the reserve system.

The main aspects of the military career, and the requirements of the armed organizations that generate the need for the concept of withdrawal military, can be summarized as follows:

* The pyramidal nature of the structure of the Armed Forces generates automatically the progressive reduction of available vacancies, as career advancement occurs. This lack of vacancies leads to having to do without, compulsorily, those who do not have access to them, even before reaching the retirement age in force in the national order.

Machine Translated by Google

* The military career requires increasing improvement and a progressive increase of the requirements, both in accordance with the successive grades and functions. TO those who do not reach them, the law also imposes mandatory removal, lacking positions in which to place them.

* Those who leave active service, either voluntarily or by imposition of the law, must continue to maintain -as indicated- the military status, as well as many of its demands; make up the reserves -exclusive need for National Defense - and can be called back to active duty inescapably.

* The only exonerating circumstance of the empire of the military state in the withdrawal is through discharge, which implies, with the cessation of the military state, the loss of right to have retirement and personal pension contributions made.

* The specificity of the professional training of the military seriously conspires against reinsertion in other work activities when leaving active service.

* The labor activity of the military is subject to requirements differentiated from the civil sphere:

- Exclusive dedication, full time, without extraordinary remuneration.
- Impossibility of carrying out other rented activities.
- Instability of permanent residence.
- Physical wear and tear and risks of military operations.
- Age limitations in accordance with operational missions.

Military retirement is associated with the allocation of a credit, based on a scale based on years of service at the time of cessation of activity.

He Institute of financial aid for Pay of withdrawals Military Pensions and (IAF)

The financing of retirement assets for military personnel -as well as the of indemnity and pension assets - is carried out with the participation operation of this Institute, based on the individual contributions of the staff (continuing during retirement or pension) and the contribution that,

Machine Translated by Google

as a public charge, carried out by the State, according to the criteria established by Law No. 162 of the year 1865, attentive to the nature of a non-delegable state function that involves National Defense.

The IAF was created by Law No. 12,913, and began its activities in 1947.

Currently, its operation is governed by Law No. 22,919, which regulates, among other aspects, the investments that the Institute can make with the objective of helping the state contribution.

The current system is closed, so it does not contemplate contribution transfers to or from civil pension funds.

Future reforms of the pension and retirement regime

By Law No. 24,241 of 1993, a new National Retirement and Pension System (SIJP) was created, which provides for a mixed, pay-as-you-go, and individual capitalization regime (to which new assets entering the system are compulsorily incorporated), and a state pay-as-you-go scheme (optional for current assets that do not wish to enter the capitalization program).

Currently, military personnel are excluded from voluntary enrollment into the SIJP, due to the impossibility of transferring their contributions, as required by Law No. 19,101.

The great political-social transformation that the denationalization of retirement systems and the emergence of private pension fund administrators have imposed on the country makes it necessary to adapt the described military retirement and pension system to this new context.

The Ministry of Defense is currently drawing up proposals to reform the current legislation, taking into account the following criteria:

Machine Translated by Google

* Make the military retirement and pension system interact with the SIJP, with the capitalization of individual accounts that can be transferred to and from different AFJPs, and also contemplating the situation of admissions and readmissions that arises from the "incorporation of personnel for determined periods" already mentioned in the particular restructuring policies.
* Sanitize the financing capacity of the IAF, in order to progressively reduce the state cost.
* Legally protect the financial capital of said Institute and the funds collected.

6. MILITARY JUSTICE

It is initially necessary to distinguish, with respect to military jurisdiction, two areas: on the one hand the so-called military disciplinary jurisdiction and on the other, the so-called military criminal jurisdiction.

The first, which the Code of Military Justice alludes to as "executive power", is a function inherent to command and therefore is supervised by the entire hierarchical structure starting with the highest authority, the President of the Nation in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Such an exercise involves the sanction of the disciplinary offenses committed by the military personnel, constituted by all those violations of the duties military, that the law or regulations repress with disciplinary sanctions provided for in said Code.

The military criminal jurisdiction, in a different way from the previous one, is referred to crimes and, consequently, to the imposition of penalties that, according to the pertinent articles of the CJM, can only be carried out mediating the intervention of a War Council.

It is not a jurisdiction derived from the command attributed to the President of the Nation over the Armed Forces, but rather the legislative power to dictate the norms of organization and government of those, which arises from the Constitution

Machine Translated by Google

National.

The military jurisdiction ultimately provides legal support for the criterion of discipline that configures, as has been seen, one of the most salient characteristics of any military organization.

The Code configures a triple conceptual unit: its provisions are common to the three Armed Forces; contains the rules for peacetime and of war; and gathers in a single body what is related to the organization of the military courts, their procedures and penalties.

The reforms of the Code of Military Justice

Until the modification made to the CJM by Law No. 23,039, the jurisdiction exercised by the military courts was external to the Judiciary of the Nation Their sentences passed under the authority of res judicata once final, with no other possibility of judicial review that did not result from the extraordinary appeal before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

That jurisdiction basically included crimes and misdemeanors essentially military, and also to all those who, affecting the right and the interests of the State or of the people in general, were committed by military in acts of military service or in places subject exclusively to the military authority.

From said reform to the CJM carried out in 1984, which includes a new criterion adopted by the Supreme Court(3), a judicial review of the rulings of the military courts has come to be required. She instruments herself through an appeal before the National Criminal Cassation Chamber, with intervention mandatory from the public prosecutor's office in all cases, an essential requirement for make the judgment stand firm.

On the other hand, said amendments to the CJM limited the military criminal jurisdiction in

Machine Translated by Google

time of peace only to essentially military crimes and misdemeanors, that is, to offenses that affect the existence of the military institution, and that, exclusively, are provided for and sanctioned by said Code. All The rest are the jurisdiction of civil justice.

Mandatory review and limitation of military jurisdiction are not applicable in time of war.

Continuing with that conceptual political line, and given the need to deepen the adaptation of matters relating to Military Justice to the new circumstances of the country and of the time, the Ministry of Defence, with the Audit General of the Armed Forces, has elaborated since 1997 a revision of CJM regulations.

The most significant reforms included in said proposal are:

* The penalty regime for violations of the Law is incorporated International of Armed Conflicts.
* The scope of due obedience is specified, which, in short, does not It may be invoked when the superior's order manifestly implies the commission of a crime
* In cases of crimes against people and protected property in situations of armed conflict, responsibility is extended to the superior for crimes committed by their subordinates, in certain circumstances.
* Military jurisdiction is limited to understanding actions committed by military whose typification is formulated in the CJM, regardless of whether they are included in other criminal regulations. On the other hand, it extends to the prosecution of all crimes that military personnel could commit on the occasion of a military peacekeeping operation abroad.
* Vocal lawyers are incorporated into the War Councils.
* Prosecutors are provided to come from military legal bodies.
* The voluntary appointment of a defender is possible - who must be a lawyer since the defendant's character is vested, and its obligation at the time of

Machine Translated by Google

receive the inquiry statement.
* The probation institute is incorporated.

The sanction and promulgation of these reforms as a law of the Nation, will materialize an important modernization of the military justice regime, reflecting this policy in the best way the changes that the social and legal evolution have been producing in the national and international context, broadly reflecting the experiences collected since 1984, and contributing thus to strengthen the republican principles and those established by the Rights Humans.

CHAPTER XXI: EDUCATION IN DEFENSE

The modernization of the Defense Education System responds to a dynamic in which the lessons learned, endorsed by combat experiences (such as the conflict in the South Atlantic) exert their influence, among other factors, in updating doctrinal, operational and security aspects.
training.

On the other hand, the transformation of the physiognomy of conflicts in the era after the Cold War, and the appearance of new challenges, produced, as consequence of the redefinition of the missions of the military instrument, a renewed impact in the educational field of Defense.

In particular, Argentina's participation in the Gulf War made it possible to put highlight new political-strategic and operational-technological conceptions, experiences that contributed to bring important improvements in the educational organizations, imposing innovations from the mental to the technical, and the need to educate in the understanding of the nature of the changes, their demands and their future consequences, according to the functions specific to each of the Forces.

These factors thus configure the boundary conditions of the change in

Machine Translated by Google

development of educational systems in the Defense jurisdiction.

1. THE EDUCATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

The Educational System in the field of Defense is immersed in a adaptation process, according to their specific needs and the necessary correlation with the National Education System. In this sense, the Ministries of Defense and of Culture and Education of the Nation, maintain a close and permanent contact.

The educational organization of the Defense -of a functional nature- is based on the harmonization of the different levels, responsible for the different areas, such as direction, planning and execution. Understands:

* National Defense Level: It is focused on the Ministry of Defense, with the areas of authority and responsibility from the Minister to the General Directors. At this level, and particularly in the area of the Secretariat for Military Affairs, there is a general link with the national authorities on the matter.
The National Defense School is also inserted in this step, institution of the highest level in defense issues in the country.
* Joint Level: Corresponds to all those aspects that make employment military instrument set. The EMCFFAA is responsible in this area.
* Specific Level of the Armed Forces: In this area, the particular education of each one of the Forces, according to different steps of acting. Here, the relationship of a specific nature between the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Education is also being carried out, for the particular purposes that arise from the functions and powers assigned to them. each.
* Higher Level: The Chiefs of General Staff constitute the highest authority of the respective educational systems, with the participation of various organs, according to the structure of each Force.

Machine Translated by Google

- Institutional Educational Directorate: Each Force has its own body, which, in their essence, are similar to each other. In the Army it is responsibility of the Command of Military Institutes - on whom the Institute of Military Higher Education of the Army; in the Navy it is the responsibility of the Directorate of Naval Instruction -whose Director is, in turn, the rector of the University Institute Naval and Air Force corresponds to the Personnel Command, under whose dependency works the Aeronautical University Institute. These institutions tertiary institutions are approved by the pertinent resolutions of the Minister of Education.

- Operational Training: Corresponds to the operational Commands of each Strength, which also constitute a valuable element of evaluation of the courses taught in different schools.

- Institutional Execution: Covers the Directors of Schools and Institutes and the Heads of Unit -in a broad sense- directly responsible for training of its staff, in accordance with their missions.

2. THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SCHOOL

This institution was created in 1950 with the name -appropriate to the concepts universally in force at the time- of the National School of Guerra, orienting its purpose to the preparation, in this field, of civil servants public and members of the Armed Forces. Its current name is established by Decree No. 866 of December 1973, expanding its purpose to the broader panorama that National Defense implies, that is, its relationship with the superior management of the State.

primary responsibility

The National Defense School -EDN- is dedicated to providing fundamental and interdisciplinary teaching and to develop studies and investigations of a political-strategic, economic, socio-cultural, military and scientific-technological on the national and international reality, in a integration framework between civil leaders - from the public and private sectors - and

Machine Translated by Google

members of the Armed Forces.

For both cases, they study their professional and military studies at our country and scholarship holders from friendly countries.

Activity Fields

The satisfaction of these stated purposes is materialized in the EDN by through the following actions: Master's Degree in National Defense, which grants a Postgraduate degree endorsed by the Ministry of Education.

* The annual completion of their regular academic activity, in which they stand out the Higher National Defense Course, in addition to various special courses.
* The execution of conference cycles on topics related to Defense National in different regions of the country.
* The establishment of relations with national, foreign and multinationals.
* Carrying out promotion, dissemination, publication and Institutional and teaching exchange.
* Advice to the organizations of the country's regions and to the Circles of National Defense constituted in the provinces.
* Research related to issues within its competence.

Academic Policy

It is aimed at training professionals specialized in the field of Defense National, with specific knowledge regarding:

* Disciplines and factors concurrent to National Defense
* Decision making in an interdisciplinary context

He Higher Course of National defense

Machine Translated by Google

Its curricular structure is schematized in Figure 21-1, for its two modalities.

academic extension

It includes the Regional and Special Cycles that are developed in the field national.

* Regional Cycles: disseminate the fundamental concepts of Defense National in the public and private sectors of the interior of the country, with emphasis on the local interests associated with it.
* Special Cycles: they disseminate the concepts of National Defense in the areas related to the great national interests.

Investigation

It is carried out according to the guiding criteria imposed by the current framework at national, and involves teachers and students.

The Strategic Research Council evaluates the works and publishes them in the EDN Magazine, Notebooks and Academic Bulletins.

National Cooperation

As a natural organ of academic activities related to the Defense, the EDN develops an institutional relations program, tending to achieve the greatest dissemination of the concepts related to the Defense National. At the national level, the program includes broad support for the educational institutions of a higher level, in activities related to the diffusion of Defense concepts. There is currently an agreement framework of academic integration with the University of Aconcagua, at the same time that the agreements with the National Universities are in process of La Pampa and Cuyo, with the Argentine Catholic Universities, "Blas Pascal"

Machine Translated by Google

from Córdoba, Católica from Salta and "San Juan Bosco" from Patagonia.

As another form of cooperation, the EDN develops activities
extracurricular academic activities (conferences, seminars and symposiums) in coordination
with related entities, especially with its own Center for
Graduates.

International cooperation

Within the international cooperation programme, contacts have been made
to establish cooperation and exchange agreements with the Academy
National Institute of Political and Strategic Studies of Chile, with the University of
US Defense and King's College Center for Strategic Studies
From great britain.

On the other hand, the Defense School is visited by similar institutions. Recently, it has received
delegations from Brazil, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Spain, the USA, Italy, Thailand,
Uruguay and
Venezuela.

Cooperation with Organizations governmental not

Considered as a benchmark in the treatment of strategic studies
defense related. The National Defense School has promoted in
1998, the realization of the First National Meeting of Strategic Studies, in
which was convened, with singular success, to all Non-profit Organizations
Government, Official Institutions and renowned researchers
prestige, for the treatment of topics of common interest. A second meeting is scheduled to
take place in 1999, open to participation.
international.

The transformation policy of the EDN

Machine Translated by Google

It is aimed at promoting or deepening the following objectives:

* Excellence in its Higher Course.
* The design of a degree course in National Defense.
* The creation of Intermediate Courses for those citizens who do not reach the requirements to access the Advanced Course.
* The contribution to training, both general updating and specific training of SINAPA agents, particularly in the defense jurisdiction.

3. MILITARY FORMATION AND TRAINING

The extraordinary technological advance of recent times and the transformations that world affairs are undergoing, require for the military organizations the service of men and women who possess each time Higher level of general and specific knowledge and technical skills.

The characteristic of military education in the three Armed Forces responds to a common principle: basic training and specific training of the personnel are made for periods throughout the career; are provided by specialized schools; articulated by stages and continuously adapted to the changing needs of the military institution and scientific progress technological.

This principle conforms to a criterion of permanent formation and many refresher courses.

In particular, the educational processes of the three Armed Forces schematically contemplate a first stage of training, and a second of improvement.

In the first, the acquisition of knowledge is developed in an integral way, general aptitudes and abilities, according to the characteristics of each

Machine Translated by Google

Force. In the second, the own institutional requirements are implemented
of the training of each specialized professional profile

This progression and diversity in teaching includes all hierarchies
officers and non-commissioned officers and implies the necessary existence of a
number of schools, institutions of higher education and specific training, typical of the
peculiarities that distinguish the missions and
functions specific to each Force and its different spheres of action.

This harmonious and dynamic set of human, pedagogical,
doctrinal, functional organization, infrastructure and financial,
integrated loosely, it functions as a developing component of the
National educative system.

structural reforms

The transformations that were implemented in the military educational field in the nineties, according to the experiences collected and the new
demands on the Military Instrument, tended to its enrichment,
through the incorporation into the teaching plans of modern disciplines and
college level subjects

In this way, for the staff of officials, the extension
university of the military educational system, with the constitution of the Institutes
University students already mentioned, recognized as such by the Ministry of
Education.

This important step -particularly for the training of officers,
called to the superior leadership of the Forces- allows access to titles of
university degree, and post-graduate degrees. This process is accentuated by
the current and active policy of concurrence of military personnel to carry out studies
in civil universities, actions through which the
early compliance with the new requirements that the Law of

Machine Translated by Google

Restructuring of the Armed Forces has established in terms of the
promotions (have a degree title to be promoted to Senior Officer, and
baccalaureate for promotion to Senior Petty Officer).

All these studies are carried out preserving the professional needs of
military career, in accordance with the specific needs of each
Force.

education the Joint Action and

This field of military educational activity -with its epicenter in the EMCFFAA- has
received a strong political boost from 1984, transcending the
exclusively military to link up with other government sectors of
interest.

The Higher Course of the Armed Forces, in operation since 1985, annually brings
together a small group of officer colonels, ship captains and commodores, training
them to carry out the greatest responsibilities at the higher levels of
leadership of their Forces and in
the strategic military, as well as in their eventual capacity as advisors to
political-military organs of the country. Its curriculum focuses on three areas
Core academics: Strategy, Management, and Relationships
International, with a complement of Senior Management.

The Joint Military Planning Course, which has been taught since 1985, includes
officials of the Ministry of Defense and military personnel of the EMCFFAA, of
the General Staffs of each Force and of the Commands
Operational Strategic, covering issues inherent to Defense
National, strategic planning and the operation of institutions
related to the work of the Defense.

The joint interoperability of the Forces acquires its basis -among other things
actions- in the Joint Strategic Operational Planning Course, the

Machine Translated by Google

that gathers all the students of the last year of the specific courses of staff of the War Schools of each Force. In its final phase, includes the realization of war games, with the participation of students the Institute of the Foreign Service of the Nation, (which trains the professional diplomats of the Foreign Ministry), the National Defense School and the National Intelligence School.

4. MILITARY EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A better understanding of this subject requires some clarification. previous conceptual

Human rights International Humanitarian Law and

While the International Law of Human Rights (DD.HH) is configured by the set of principles and norms that have the purpose of respecting and guaranteeing the rights of the human person, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) covers the norms contained in treaties, as well as customary ones, which regulate the due conduct of the participants in armed conflicts and the protection of persons who may be affected by the conflict.

In other words, in the first case the circumstance of application is given by the quality of the individual by his sole condition as such, as owner of the rights and as a subject of that field of international law; in the other, for their involvement in a war situation, in which the subjects are the States and the International Committee of the Red Cross, while individuals the role of protected persons is reserved for them.

Both sets of regulations are made compatible through their convergence.

In the field of Human Rights, an irrevocable nucleus of norms is established that must maintain their validity in any situation of the State, even in those of

Machine Translated by Google

conflict, be it international; internal; disturbances or social tensions.

IHL, as a right of exception, typical of an emergency, welcomes that
"hard core" of Human Rights in norms that reveal their similarity and correspondence with that, evidencing the concurrent characteristic of
both.

Consequently, whenever the Armed Forces are compromised
in situations of conflict - as will be usual according to their nature
it will be up to them to adhere to strict compliance with the rules contained
in International Humanitarian Law, which in turn will matter, attend to
non-derogable precepts of Human Rights.

Submitting to the law and proceeding according to its rules legitimizes the action
of the military forces, exalts their participation, ensures international recognition and is also a source of renewed confidence on the part of the
society.

teaching diffusion of International Humanitarian Law and

Under this perspective of complementarity between DD.HH and DIH, it has promoted,
and will persevere in it, a task of teaching and dissemination of those
regulations, within the Armed Forces and in other national spheres.

At the level of the Ministry of Defence, delegates of the organization in the Commission
Interministerial Application of IHL -created by Decree No. 933/94-, contributed to the
preparation of curricular design proposals aimed at teaching IHL at secondary and university levels, which were addressed to the Ministry of Education and public universities and deprived of all

country.

At the military academic level, the three Armed Forces contemplate the issuance of
related subjects in their Higher Institutes, War Schools, schools of

Machine Translated by Google

initial training and in the military instruction classes given to the entire staff.

At the level of operational training, it is significant to highlight the incorporation of IHL requirements in the exercises, to be considered in command decisions.

Likewise, issues of the law of armed conflicts are included in the CAECOPAZ curricula, since the area of peace operations is a wide field of application of this regulation.

There are also multiple conferences and seminars that are held throughout the country, with the joint support of the Ministry of Defence, through the Armed Forces Armed Forces and local Universities, projecting this activity academic activity at the international level with the holding of various events and participation in different forums.

5. FUTURE EDUCATION POLICY

Taking into account the evolution of national and world events -both their own and those of the most developed countries- training and military improvement will tend to a greater exchange, integration and rationalization, maintaining the specificity of the different missions and functions of each Force, with particular emphasis on joint action.

Meanwhile, at the Ministry of Defense level, a channel has been institutionalized interministerial with the Ministry of Culture and Education (Undersecretariat of Policy and Strategy and Undersecretariat of Educational Programming, respectively) in order to facilitate complete integration into the System National, and to conclude at a technical level the implementation of the latter in the Institutes of the Armed Forces for the year 2001.

Guidelines for the adequacy of military education

Machine Translated by Google

The studies for the framing of education in the field of Defense -in particular in the Armed Forces - as established by the Law of Restructuring of the Armed Forces is currently being developed according to the following guidelines:

* Military education will be developed through the Educational Systems of the Ministry of Defence, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the Army, Navy and Air Force, which in itself will form a System, whose coordination and supervision will be exercised by the aforementioned Ministry.

* Its purpose will be to provide professional education, according to the needs operational requirements and specific requirements of the position, role and function to be performed in the sphere of each Force, in the joint sphere and in the area of Defense National, promoting and/or reorganizing the organisms that for this purpose are necessary.

* The funds allocated to education will be allocated to specific military training and to those knowledge of interest related to the area of defense, avoiding the overlapping of efforts and human resources.

* The Defense Education System will be in line with the System Federal de Educación, having to avoid the cost of training professionals that can be recruited among the graduates of the National System of Education, or provide undergraduate degrees in specialties that may take place in the national educational environment.

* The University of National Defense will be formed, which must provide the highest level of advanced training in National Defense, both for military and civilian personnel, and also direct and coordinate the research area in this field.

Its creation is analyzed on the basis of the current EDN, including the Course of the Armed Forces and the University Institutes of each Strength, without the latter losing their current drive and specificity.

Machine Translated by Google

CHAPTER XXII: THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The human component of the Defense is not limited only to the combatant, either on active duty or reservist. It is also made up of civil servants and agents of the Ministry of Defense and other jurisdictional bodies, civilian scientific, technical, administrative and teaching personnel of the Armed Forces, all contributing from their respective work areas to put into practice the integral concept of Defense, which was repeatedly expressed.

1. THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSION -SINAPA IN THE DEFENSE JURISDICTION

Put into force by Decree No. 993/91, part of the State Reform, it replaced the previous Escalafón in force since 1973, and modified the old procedure for covering charges. Currently, the selection of personnel is carried out through the call for general or open competitions.

In general terms, SINAPA consists of three groups - General, Technical and Specialized Scientist- and six levels, each of these with its respective grades.

The new typecasting was put into effect by joint Resolution of the Ministry of Defense and the Secretary of the Public Function of the Presidency of the nation.

With the subsequent deepening of the State Reform, by Decree No. 660/96 various transformations and functions were implemented in the field of the Ministry of Defense, including the transfer of the Gendarmerie National, the Argentine Naval Prefecture and the National Directorate of Civil Defense to the Ministry of the Interior.

Machine Translated by Google

With the reorganization of the objectives of the different areas, the current structure organization of the Ministry of Defense Provides for the following number of charges:

sinapa	
General grouping	
Central administration	550
DNA	58
CITEFA	112
Technical Scientific Grouping	
DNA	43
Regime Decree No. 4381/73	
Technical Scientific Group of the Armed Forces	
CITEFA	376

The administration of matters pertaining to civilian personnel is the responsibility of the General Directorate of Human Resources of the Ministry of Defense, which coordinates personnel policies, and the regulations for organization and administration of personnel in the Ministry and its dependent agencies.

2. JOB TRAINING OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE AGENTS

The modernization of education -in its broadest sense- Contemplates in the previous Chapter, civilian Defense personnel.

The National Institute of Public Administration -INAP- created in 1994, is in charge of the National Training System, whose objective is the training, improvement and , updating of civilian personnel. This System is made up of a set of formal and non-formal training activities, aimed at raising their professional skills.

Agents included in SINAPA must gather a certain number of training credits for each performance evaluation period required for grade promotion, according to the level of the function in which they serve.

Programs and Types of training

SINAPA is articulated through the following programs, according to the level or function of each agent:
* Senior Public
Management * Labor
Training * Labor Training

Each program is made up of cycles, subprograms, courses and/or activities, under the responsibility of INAP.

Training, meanwhile, is carried out through the following types: *
Updating System: Destined to the general updating of all the agents of

Machine Translated by Google

the Public Administration; It is commissioned by the INAP.
* Specific Training: Similar to the previous one, depending on the needs of each organization.

The Ministry of Defense, in particular, organizes and delivers a variety of annual courses to meet these requirements, such as: National Defense Courses; Civil-Military Relations; Antarctic Training; Resource Management; Internal auditors; English language and others.

* Formal Education: Through the completion of secondary, tertiary or university level studies.
* Equivalency System: Includes the recognition of credits for training activities, carried out on the agents' own initiative, relevant to their functions.

They can be carried out in public or private establishments in the country or abroad, and in international governmental or non-governmental organizations.

Likewise, the granting of scholarships for courses, conferences or congresses related to the individual position or function of the organization is promoted.

3. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

These personnel enter according to the regulations of the Statutes of Civilian Personnel, and Civilian Teachers of the Armed Forces and their regulations. The incorporation occurs through background and opposition contests, for the different groupings, classes and categories provided for in said Statutes.

Scientific personnel, for their part, are governed by the Regime for Research and Development Personnel of the Armed Forces. (Decree No. 4391/73), which places these personnel in their specialized field, affected by scientific research projects and technological developments.

Training and improvement are carried out during daily performance. This allows them to participate in closed competitions -within the Force in which they are posted- to opt for a change of function or promotion.

They are complemented by courses that are carried out either within the scope of each institution or externally.

The profile of civilian personnel incorporated into each Force responds, in the first instance, to specific operational needs, to perform logistical, technical, educational, and administrative roles.

Civilian personnel represent a very important contribution to the missions of the Armed Forces, in particular for the continuity in the tasks of the organizations -because they are not subject to the regime of rotations of destination of military personnel- and for their traditional identification with the needs of military institutions.

The indicative numbers of Civilian Personnel currently working in the Armed Forces are shown in Table 22-1.

Machine Translated by Google

Table 22 - 1

Force	Civilian Personnel
Army	**(*)** 8,500
Navy	8,800
Air Force	8,600

(*) Includes teaching staff

The modernization of the regime Civilian personnel of the Armed forces

By resolution No. 129/98 of the Ministry of Defense, a
Commission made up of representatives of the General Directorates of
Human Resources and Coordination of the Reconversion of the Ministry of
Defense, of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, of the States
Major Generals of the Armed Forces, as well as invited to
representatives of the Union of Civilian Personnel of the Armed Forces
Armed Forces (-PECIFA-), in order to study the modification of the Statutes and
Regulations that currently govern the activity of Civilian Personnel and
Civilian Teacher of the Armed Forces.

---

(1) These War Veterans are beneficiaries of Law No. 23,109 of 1984. In the Ministry of Defense and in the Armed Forces there are offices for their guidance.

(2) Its antecedent, the Military Vicariate, dates back to the 1957 Treaty with the Holy See. In 1986, the Vatican elevated it to its current rank with the autonomy of a territorial diocese, thus being ratified by the 1993 Agreement.

(3) F. 313-II-961 and others.

Machine Translated by Google

PART IX: FINANCIAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER XXIII: THE REGULATORY BASES OF FINANCING

The budget is one of the basic keys of Defense Policy.

The defense budget represents, to a large extent, the quantification of the missions that have been previously expressed in the abstract; grants objectively a measure of the country's intentions regarding the sizing of its Defense and, as it arises from a law of Congress National and its execution being under the control of political power, makes the predictability of Argentina, in relation to the development of its Instrument Military.

1. THE BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Conceptual aspects

Defense spending covers the totalization of real and financial inputs that it involves, and the budgetary support that attends it.

This last aspect contemplates all its sources, whose categories are stated later.

Decisions on the defense budget are not autonomous from this jurisdiction, and much less of the Armed Forces, but rather fall within the broader framework of those relating to the national budget, making it convenient to present a summary of this last development.

The budget formulation

The budget is a process by which it is elaborated, expressed, approved, executes and evaluates the production of goods and services by the institutions

Machine Translated by Google

public, as well as the real and financial inputs that it requires.
It is formulated based on the policies and objectives contemplated in the government programs, according to the denomination of "law of laws" that is usually assigned.

The formulation of the Budget Bill is regulated by Law No. 24,156 on Financial Administration and Sector Control Systems
National Public. From these norms arise the different phases of the process of Formulation: previous budgetary policy, preparation of preliminary drafts of budget for each jurisdiction or entity and formulation of the Bill of Budget.

Since 1991, it is common in Argentina to present the latter to the National Congress, by the Executive Branch, meeting the deadline of September 15, as well as the parliamentary sanction and its promulgation before the beginning of the corresponding fiscal year, which in our country covers from January 1 to December 31 of each year.

* Previous budgetary policy This consists of the definition of the orientations to which they must adjust the entities and jurisdictions that make up the national public sector, for the purposes to prepare their respective draft budgets for the financial year relevant. At this stage of the process, jurisdictions receive a reference budget ceilings, which determine the limitations finances for the fulfillment of their programs.

* Preparation of preliminary budgets
This stage is subdivided into two parts: the one corresponding to income, which It has a level of centralization compatible with the financing structure of the budget, and that referred to the expenses, which is carried out in a decentralized.

* Formulation of the Budget Bill
The process concludes with the incorporation of jurisdictional contributions to the Draft of the "General Budget Law of the Public Administration

Machine Translated by Google

National", to then refer, as mentioned, to the National Congress, before September 15 of each year.

When preparing the Budget Law Project, all the information used and disaggregated to its last level remains in the governing body of the System, so that after it is promulgated, the National Budget Office may directly promote the administrative distribution of legal credits.

Since the reform of the National Constitution of 1994, said distribution is approved by the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers, through a decision administrative.

It should be noted that this annual budget law cannot contain norms of a permanent nature or repeal current laws, nor create, modify or suppress taxes or other income.

Budget Execution

The national budget configures an anticipated vision of what is going to be produce in a given period and the inputs that said production demands, all of which is finally expressed in an approved document. Step following approval and that is closely linked to the content of the budget, is to carry out the necessary actions to achieve the execution planned. That is, the budget must be executed in a time and in a real and concrete space, to obtain, in terms of results, the objectives raised in the formulation stage.

For this, the Budget Law contains the financial authorizations given to the Executive Power by the Legislative Power, so that it can achieve the achievements that your government program expresses through the document sanctioned.

The detailed content of the document -in which the classifications are combined

Machine Translated by Google

institutional with the programmatic, sources of financing, geographic and object of the expense - makes it a suitable instrument so that, both in jurisdictions and entities, such as in governing bodies, it becomes possible have the necessary information for the management of the budget execution program.

The budgetary execution is under the orbit of the organs of internal control - General Audit Office of the Nation - and external control - General Audit of the Nation-.

evaluation of the Budget Execution

This forms the last stage of the process, being founded on the concepts efficiency and effectiveness, based on the following steps:

* Measurement of the results obtained and the effects produced.
* Comparison of the programmed results with what was executed.
* Analysis of the observed variations and determination of their causes.
* Definition and typification of the corrective actions that must be adopted.

2. THE FUTURE SYSTEM OF PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING (S3P)

This tool aims to establish a work scheme and a process that facilitate decision-making, allowing its examination and analysis from the point of view in view of the current national and international situation.

The S3P will be the regulatory administrative model by which the organizations of the Defense jurisdiction will develop the planning not operational and execute, supervise and evaluate its activities. Your processes They will be designed to guide and coordinate decisions and actions across all Hierarchical levels.

Machine Translated by Google

It configures a dynamic, recurring and concurrent process, directed by the Minister defense. It comprises three interrelated phases, planning, programming and budgeting and privileges, particularly:

* centralized political direction
* decentralized execution
* participatory management

Its objective is to identify the needs that the fulfillment of the missions, confront them with the available resources and transfer them to the proposed budget.

In this system, Planning implies the relationship between National Defense that is intended to be achieved for the Nation, with the strategy selected for its achievement. In short, it means a setting of objectives, in a broad sense. In this phase, the use of the Military Instrument is examined considering the national interests and objectives, the objectives of National Defense, the current situation and the needs for an efficient management of resources, analyzing the Defense policy and the missions and functions of the Armed Forces.

Programming raises, particularly in the medium term, the relationship between that strategy determined in the planning, with the military forces necessary for its execution. These forces are related to the resources available to the country and their distribution among the different sectors jurisdictional. In this phase, the Ministry of Defense, the EMCFFAA, and the Armed Forces develop, analyze and harmonize the programs proposed to meet the objectives established in the Phase of Planning.

These programs reflect a systematic analysis of the missions and the operational capabilities to be achieved in order to fulfill them, methods alternative ways to achieve them, and an effective assignment of resources (staff, equipment, technology, and support activities) for a

Machine Translated by Google

medium term horizon.

Finally, in the short term, the third phase of the system materializes, the Budgeting, or determination of costs. At this stage, the Ministry of Defense, the EMCFFAA and the Armed Forces develop, in detail, an estimated budget of the programs approved during the programming phase. After congressional approval, as previously seen, it constitutes the allocation of annual resources to the jurisdiction of Defending.

The system allows the sizing of the instrument to be adapted over time military and its territorial deployment, based on assigned missions.

As a consequence of the application of the system, a Long-Term Military Planning, a Medium-Term Programming, allowing to establish the estimated budget of the programs, which a Once approved and sanctioned by the pertinent instances, they will constitute the allocation that the National Budget will allocate to Defense.

CHAPTER XXIV: THE DEFENSE BUDGET

Information on the national budget is now publicly available, but in view of its volume, technical complexity and diversity of jurisdictions, are reflected in this document, in a more schematic and simplified, the specific data of the Defense jurisdiction, distributed in the subjurisdictions and entities that compose it.

Regardless of the transitory validity of the budgetary information for a specific fiscal year, we understand that its presentation specific acquires a special value, thus providing a clear idea of the level defense spending in the country.

1. THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1998

Machine Translated by Google

The General Budget of the National Administration for the fiscal year 1998, was sanctioned by the National Congress by Law No. 24,938, and promulgated on December 30, 1997 by Decree No. 1,463 of the Power Executive.

The total current and capital expenditures approved for the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense amounted to $3,622,071,699, representing approximately the 7.44% of the General Budget of $48,680,549,311, and 1.07% of the GDP of 338,589 million current pesos estimated for 1998.

Graph 24-1 and Table 24-2 show the sectoral participation of the budget of the Ministry of Defense as well as the rest of the Jurisdictions within the General Total for the National Administration and comparisons with international expenses in the matter.

Table 24 - 2

References to international spending

(In % of GDP)

1.- World averages by region (decreasing order)

COUNTRY/REGION	**1985**	nineteen ninety five	nineteen ninety six
Middle East and North Africa Central and	12.3	7.0	6.8
Southeast Asia Far East and	4.3	5.2	5.3
Australasia Non-NATO Europe Sub-	6.5	4.7	4.6
Saharan Africa	4.8	4.7	3.8
	3.0	3.1	3.0
NATO (includes USA and Canada) 2.3	3.3		2.3
Europe NATO 2,3	3.1		2.2
Caribbean, Central America and South Africa 1.9	3.0		1.8

Source: "the Military Balance 1997/98"- The International Institute for Strategic Studies

2.- South America by country (alphabetical order)

Argentina	n/a	1.7	1.2 (1998: 1.1)

Source: national

Machine Translated by Google

bolivian	2.0	2.1	2.1
Brazil	0.8	2.0	2.1
Chili	7.8	3.7	3.5
Colombia	1.6	2.6	2.6
Ecuador	1.8	3.4	3.4
guyana	6.8	1.1	1.0
Paraguayan	1.3	1.4	1.3
Peru	4.5	1.6	1.9
suriname	2.4	3.9	3.5
Uruguay	3.5	2.9	2.3
Venezuela	2.1	1.1	1,2

Source: "The Military Balance 1997/98"- The International Institute for Strategic Studies

The distribution of credits at the end of the financial year 1998

During the course of the fiscal year and in order to adjust the level of appropriations mentioned to the real needs derived from the budget execution process, modifications were introduced to it, from which it turned out that at the end of the fiscal year 1998, the total of current expenses and capital rose to $3,656,734,763.00.

This total represents the amount of resources allocated in the National Budget definitively assigned in 1998 to the productive process of the Defense Sector, to the to which should be added the one that is destined to the financial investment that, for the fiscal year that concerns us, was $ 90,004,960.-.

In summary, at the end of the 1998 financial year, the general total of the budget authorized for the Ministry of Defense, amounts to $3,746,739,723.00.

Said total is financed:

- with funds from the National Treasury: 83.20%
- With own resources and RAE: 12.72%
- through use of credit: 4.08%

Machine Translated by Google

The orientation of spending, according to its object and institutional character, is distributed as follows:

	Administration Central	Decentralized Organizations.	Institutions Segur. Social	TOTAL
Staff	49.72%	0.12%	0.13%	49.97%
Functioning	14.38%	0.19%	0.04%	14.61
Investments	3.41%	0.05%	0.00%	3.46
debt service	0.27%	0.03%	-,-	0.30
passivities	-,-%	-,-%	31.66%	31.66
TOTAL	67.78%	0.39%	31.83%	100.00

The detailed information is grouped in graph 24-3 where
They include references to their historical evolution and in Tables 24-4 to 24-16.

The transparency of the dissemination of budget amounts is amplified, if
At the same time, the necessary clarifications are provided that allow
technically interpret the figures presented.

For this purpose, some clarifications about
the various concepts and terms that appear in the attached numerical tables,
in order to facilitate its analysis.

Precisely, due to the well-known difficulties that
international comparison of defense spending, our country has agreed
recently with Chile, within the framework of the Standing Committee on Security
Argentine-Chilean, request ECLAC to study a methodology
common standardized method for measuring the defense expenditures of both
countries, with the prospect of advancing, subsequently, towards a comprehensive
regional. It should be noted that the Declaration of El Salvador of 1998, on
Confidence and Security Building Measures, encourages the implementation of
studies tending to advance a common methodology that facilitates the comparison of
military spending in the region.

Machine Translated by Google

It is worth mentioning that Argentina annually reports its defense spending to the UN, in the terms and forms of the Resolutions of this Organization.

The sources of financing

These are the channels through which resources are obtained, classified according to generic types. This classification identifies the expense and its orientation according to the nature of the income and facilitates its control. The source is associated with the legal nature of the resource; in the special case of expenses financed with indebtedness, donations or transfers, it refers, instead, to the type of transaction that originates it, in order to enable control of the destination of the resource to the purpose that originated the debt or donation.

In this regard, it is highlighted that the legislation restricts -with some exceptions- the financing of operating expenses with public credit operations.

From the instrumentation and deepening of Law No. 24,156, the entire of the resources are included both in the forecasts budgetary, as in the legal credits that are assigned. By this principle of universality, the information included in the Budget Law must be be interpreted as encompassing the integral and consolidated sum of the availability of financial resources within the reach of the dependencies of the jurisdiction - including the Armed Forces - for all purposes.

In other words, said information, since it signifies a spending authorization, represents the maximum limit that it will be possible to use in National Defense, during the current fiscal year.

Next, and for a better interpretation, the particular technical aspects of the different sources of financing.

Machine Translated by Google

* National Treasury resources: They originate from tax liens unilaterally set by the National State and in non-tax resources, in order to finance their expenses without predetermined allocation.
* Resources with Specific Affectation (RAE): They are the income received by the Central Administration agencies and that come from the sale of goods and services, from the rental of property, the sale of assets, the collection of fees, rights, royalties, and funds that originate as variations of the different types of financial assets.
* Own resources: They are similar to the RAE, when they are captured by a decentralized body and state companies or companies.
* Internal Transfers: They are those that come from people and institutions that carry out their activities in the national territory. They have for purpose procure investments or finance operational or operating programs, and include figurative contributions and donations from people and institutions not included in the Administration Budget National.
* Internal Credit: It is the source that comes from the use of credit. It can take the form of debt securities; liabilities with suppliers; and obtaining loans made in the domestic market.
* External transfers: These are resources that originate from governments and international organizations, destined to the formation of capital or to finance operating or consumption expenses. Include figurative contributions and donations from people and institutions not included in the Budget of the National Administration.
* External Credit: These are credits granted by governments, organizations and international financial entities.

The objects of spending

This classification allows visualizing the systematic and homogeneous ordering of goods and services, transfers, and changes in assets and liabilities that the public sector applies in the development of its economic process. In this way, it is possible to clearly and transparently identify the assets and

Machine Translated by Google

services that are acquired, the transfers that are made and the applications foreseen in the budget.

* Personnel expenses: Remuneration of personal services in relation to dependence. It also includes remuneration for allowances relatives, extraordinary services, and social benefits received by the state agents.

* Operating expenses: They are made up of the following items:

- Consumer goods: Consumable materials and supplies for the functioning of state entities, including those intended for maintenance and repair of capital goods.
- Non-personal services: Those provided by persons or companies outside the state entities.
- Fixed assets: Expenses generated by the acquisition or construction of Capital goods that increase the assets of Public Sector entities, which are not exhausted on first use and have a duration of more than one year.

* Transfers: Expenses that correspond to transactions that do not involve the consideration of goods or services, and whose amounts are not refunded by the beneficiaries.

* Financial assets: Expenses for the purchase of credit securities, shares, titles and bonds, whether public or private. Granting of loans, increase of availabilities, accounts and notes receivable, deferred assets, and advances to suppliers and contractors.

* Investments: Expenses related to projects that will produce improvements in The abilities.

* Debt service: Expenses destined to cover the debt service public sector and decrease in other liabilities contracted by the public sector.

* Passivities: Payment of retirement benefits and pensions.

2. THE FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

National Defense is one of the strategic fields of action of the State,

Machine Translated by Google

where it is essential to have the basic tools for a
planning in the long and medium term.

The development of military equipment plans and the incorporation, training
and training of Armed Forces personnel, among other aspects,
are issues that cannot be adequately addressed within the framework of the
situation, and are extremely sensitive to the ups and downs of the short
term.

The assessment of these peculiarities has led to the consensus of the
representatives of the people in the Chamber of Deputies, and of the provinces in the
Chamber of Senators, to be included in the Law for the Restructuring of the Forces
Armed Forces, a multi-year budget framework.

The law defines in TITLE V - Financing, the universe of programs to which
that attributes the resources considered therein, establishing a base
budget to which is added a projection of growth during the
five-year period that regulates, notwithstanding which must be kept in mind, that the
specific allocations for each year are a matter of treatment and decision
legislative session at the time of considering the Budget Bill
General of each fiscal execution.

Additionally, the National Congress has deemed it convenient to consider
separate budget support for equipment and modernization
of the material, resorting, as a source of financing, to the resources that
must arise from a process of optimizing expendable assets, through
of the product of the alienations that take place as a consequence of the
itself, and in addition, through the implementation of operations
of public credit that are duly authorized for this purpose.

Machine Translated by Google

Fountain:
Ministry of Defense of the
Argentine Republic
The information contained in this document has been
closed as of December 31, 1998.