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NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

A URUGUAY

INTEGRATED INTO THE REGION AND

OPEN TO THE WORLD

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POLICY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

A URUGUAY

INTEGRATED INTO THE REGION AND

OPEN TO THE WORLD

YEAR 2014

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PREFACE

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INTRODUCCIÓN

The National Defense Policy is characterized according to art. 3rd of the National Defense Framework Law No. 18,650, as a public policy. According to the mandate of the norm itself, it must tend through broad agreements to state policies and must comply with the general principles of internal law and international law in coordination with the foreign policy of the State.

In this sense, public policies are understood as the set of guidelines

undermined, empowered by the regulatory framework, which seek to create, transform or preserve the conditions in which the life of the population and the various social groups unfolds.

Likewise, the plans pursue objectives and in this particular case, they protect national interests; Therefore, they must be subject to evaluation of results in view of adequate information to the public management society.

The purpose of the National Defense Policy is to guide the comprehensive action of the State in matters of National Defense, a concept conceived in accordance with the contents established in the National Defense Framework Law No. 18,650, voted unanimously by all political parties with parliamentary representation. politically concerting existing and potential resources to protect

It constitutes the document of the highest level of government, which determines the

objectives and political guidelines of a general nature, which will guide the different sectoral policies and strategies, seeking to develop the capacities that are necessary to achieve the proposed objectives.

This Policy is based on the principles, values and characteristics of the Uruguayan State, validated with the broadest political support and from society as a whole, to constitute an authentic State Policy.

The foregoing introduces the National Defense Policy into compliance with the national and international regulatory framework and links it to the objectives and priorities of the Government. It is determined as multisectoral and multidi-

Coordination between different state agencies.

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The National Defense Policy as a public policy also tends to reduce or eliminate vulnerabilities and through them mitigate risks and threats.

national interests.

In this sense, these characteristics link National Defense with a projection that extends beyond the periods of government as well as the establishment of priorities for the historical moment and the analysis of existing and planned resources.

The participation of society becomes an element of great value to carry out the action of the State, since it contributes to obtain accurate and updated information, channels additional economic and human resources to the public, gives social support to the policies and allows a greater capacity of public management.

For this, the development of a culture of "National Defense" within Uruguayan society is essential to sensitize it about the importance of issues related to our sovereignty and territorial integrity, National Interests and Objectives.

the rule of law and the constitutional mandate regarding the realization of human rights -civil, political, economic, social and cultural-, based on the principle of equality. Therefore it is generated and executed democratically.

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in line with compliance with international law, with the very guidelines provided by the norm: "…the principles of self-determination of peoples, of preservation of peace, of non-intervention in the internal affairs of

the states. Diplomatic action is established as the first instrument of ethics

The National Defense Policy, then, presents such characteristics in onces, pres ona

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The nature of the current threats and the high degree of uncertainty that exists, as a result of the speed with which the changes occur, require emphasis on the analysis activity and on the prompt response capacity of the different sectors of the State. To achieve this prompt response, there are characteristics such as versatility, interoperability, sustainability and mobility of the instruments that are used.

The formulation of this document was structured on the basis of different phases. The first phase consisted of describing the world, regional and national context, from which the declaration of our National Interests and the National Defense Objectives can be deduced. The second phase involves the

achievement of established objectives.

The integrity of our territory, in the geopolitical and strategic context in which our country is inserted, cannot be ruled out in the future, disputes or pressures of a different nature, to preserve our National Interests.

In this sense, and in view of this reality, it is necessary to highlight that National Defense constitutes a public good, an essential, permanent, non-delegable function.

Uruguayans and Uruguayans.

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URUGUAY: SAFETY AND THE DEFENSE

The Uruguayan State is made up of its territory, its people and its government, having the same independence in its foreign relations.

He is the only one who exercises the legitimate monopoly of the available means of coercion, to enforce the democratically established law and order.

approached in the conceptual and institutional dimensions, where the coexistence of different levels, forms of application and fields of action of the

and other actors of the national reality.

Security, in general terms, is understood as the condition that generates the necessary and indispensable guarantees for a society and each one of its members against threats of any nature, while Defense is an act or set of acts carried out to obtain or safeguard the conditions that provide the sensation of Security.

The concept of Security addressed aspects of military defense and public security, the practice and institutional development of our country, it has progressively differentiated its fields in different ways, typical of the evolution of processes at the national level.

At present, and in accordance with what is established in our current legislation, particularly in the National Defense Framework Law No. 18,650, the concept of Security is included in the concept of National Defense, which includes the set of civil and military aimed at preserving the sovereignty and independence of our country, to preserve the integrity of the territory and its strategic resources, as well as the peace of the Republic, within the framework of the Constitution and the laws; contributing to generate the conditions for the present and future social well-being of the population.

National Defense constitutes a right and a duty of the citizenry as a whole, in the manner and under the terms established in the Constitution of the Republic and in the laws. It is a public good, an essential, permanent function,

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mind the energies and resources of the whole of society.

Military Defense constitutes an essential function of the State linked to the guarantee and maintenance of its sovereignty and the integrity of its population, territory, strategic resources and institutions; covering security issues related to the external sphere, in terms of the strategic environment of the foreign policy of

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use of military force by the State, based on risks or threats related to its own integrity and independent and sovereign existence.

National legislation has consolidated the principles of leadership, governance, civil leadership and democratic control of the Armed Forces, generating an institutional system with hierarchies of political decision and operational action, aimed at the joint action of its components, endowed with a budget which must correspond to the functions and missions provided for in their legal and institutional frameworks, under the responsibility of the Ministry of National Defense.

For Uruguay, Public Security includes all the instruments available to the State to ensure the normal development of life in society and prevent the rights of individuals from being violated.

For the performance of this State function, in its particular missions and responsibilities, public security systems are established, with political and technical coordination bodies, whose main operational element is the National Police, whose actions are limited to the national territory, which is regulated by its own legal framework and endowed with

As an exception, the participation of the Armed Forces is contemplated, in support of public security actions, prior authorization from the responsible political authorities and delimited by contingency laws, established in our Constitution.

On the other hand, Regional Security articulates both Public Security and Military Defense, in the understanding that the maintenance of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and peace of Uruguay, demand a scenario of stability and balance in relations interstate, understood as international or regional security, which requires our country and reciprocally on the part of other States, a willingness to cooperate in their strategic environment.

Uruguay considers that the risks and threats to its sovereignty, territorial integrity and to the peace of the Republic, may come from the environment outside its own borders, for which reason Public Security and Military Defense are related to relative security aspects. to the regional and international environment, constituting a privileged area for interstate cooperation in integration processes, with the aim of safeguarding the stability and security of its own and of the region as a common

Uruguay visualizes that regional cooperation and integration in the Military Defense and Public Security sector must advance on the basis of recognition and respect for national differences and particularities, while exploring the formulation of coincident elements to achieve approaches that enable regional concurrence for the construction of spaces for cooperation and complementarity.

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THE STRATEGIC SCENARIO

GENERAL

The strategic scenario, at the Global, Regional and National levels, is characterized in the first two by instability and the reduced degree of certainty.

a strengthening of interdependence between States, the emergence of

opportunities and threats, among many other factors that intervene in this reality that we face.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

YOUR DESCRIPTION

The international context is characterized by high uncertainty and a deterioration of sustainable development expectations, where several poles of power and decision coexist, with the appearance of new actors that participate in the world.

We observe an international environment with countries whose borders may

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nes that generate interdependence.

Thus, from this environment, the concept of cooperation and the relationship between

markets and transforming cultures.

The world economy is in a critical structural process, which broke out in 2008 and has had developed countries as its main scenario.

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highly complex or attacking the most indebted banking systems in Europe. Additionally, the world system is very vulnerable to a drop in the growth rate of the Chinese economy, given that if it were to converge to the world average, the system would have a very strong demand crisis.

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in the United States of America and the anti-crisis policies in Europe, have not given the expected results, conditioned by the troika of Institutions made up of the European Central Bank, the European Union and the IMF, which have emphasized the austerity and not in the growth that some European countries demand to maintain social welfare.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the US economic recovery slowed down and millions of jobs and the social well-being of am-

Within this global framework, the performance of our region has been diverse: while South America has had good levels of growth, the rest of Latin America (because of its type of commercial insertion, which is highly dependent on the US market) has suffered to a greater extent. These vulnerabilities represent a strong threat to the region. Hence, strengthening regional integration processes, on the one hand, and ties with other emerging powers, on the other, is an unavoidable strategic commitment.

advanced technologies and new markets, located based on low labor costs and the possibility of access to raw materials and other natural resources of strategic value, there are also processes of international cooperation between emerging powers.

The country is facing a political, social, economic, cultural world

Threats can be found at the same time in the internal and external spheres of States.

The new technologies and the interconnection of communication networks open the way to a strong potential for development, becoming a central issue for education and information. Also, these tools have introduced a new dimension in the field of security and defense, generating vulnerabilities that can interrupt or condition the normal functioning of a State.

On the other hand, the dimensions of Power include, in addition to military power, economic productivity, participation in the global market, technological innovation, access to strategic natural resources, as well as intangible factors such as national will and the diplomatic stability.

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The interaction of the different actors worldwide with each other and with the elements that make up the various dimensions of power, determine a complex and vulnerable reality to various threats that need to be evaluated in a timely manner.

These threats are not, in general, fully controlled by the countries of the region in isolation; since these can be of great magnitude and have

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preservation of strategic natural resources constitute, among others, problems that need to be addressed with a regional and international cooperation strategy that allows for their treatment, the creation of ambits

and the defense.

The world population does not stop growing, to a greater extent the urban population than the rural one, with the consequent increase in poverty and social inequality, where the disturbing

There is a growing perception of future scarcity of natural resources and food on the planet, which will undoubtedly put the different instruments of the countries' National Defense to the test.

Human behaviors have generated a progressive climate change,

health, social, environmental and geopolitical consequences.

On the other hand, the invocation of Fundamentalisms continues to be one

violence.

Cut off from the rest of the world, the Arctic and Antarctica are decisive targets, due to the potential use of their strategic natural resources and the new prospects for navigation, as a result of the progressive melting of white spaces.

The increase in global energy consumption has generated the need for

energy sources, to satisfy the development of domestic and industrial activities of societies.

The debate on nuclear energy continues to be present, considering that many countries seek to satisfy their energy needs by this means.

at the center of the global political agenda.

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THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

THE TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF URUGUAY IN THE REGION

It is observed in the actors most relevant on the subcontinent, signs of deceleration or a reduction in the levels of activity of their economies, due to domestic problems, due to the cooling of some economies of global players, the downward correction of the markets of

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cation of the stresses in the

But beyond economic aspects, the political or ideological differences of the countries of the region, Uruguay observes that there is a general awareness that regional development will be achieved if progress is made in greater integration in productive, energy, infrastructure, economic and commercial, as well as deepening the

fundamentally in the political-institutional.

The incorporation of the theme of defense in the processes of regional integration forces us to rethink National Defense in this new context. In the hemispheric sphere, Uruguay believes that it is necessary to promote and contribute to the debate regarding the current performance and relevance of the Inter-American Defense System of which it is a part, particularly the Inter-American Defense Board, the Inter-American Defense College and the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance. This debate should take place within the framework of the Organization of American States, in accordance with what was suggested to the General Assembly of said organization.

Our country envisions an ideal Latin American scheme for the preservation of peace and security, based on cooperation in defense, marked by democratic institutions and the role of defense as

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The last part of this process is to coordinate among all the Latin American nations

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American organizations the most appropriate instruments and mechanisms that allow us to

defense.

The existence of the South American Defense Council (CDS) within the framework of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), generates a space for political dialogue and coordination for the Ministries of Defense of the region, while allowing the construction of regional agendas. common in this field of Public Policy. The CDS is considered of high geopolitical value due to its strategic impact for the preservation of strategic natural resources and biodiversity and the consolidation of South America as a zone of peace and cooperation.

The creation of the Center for Strategic Defense Studies is another important space to think about regional defense in a combined way, in a

The creation of a regional military industry is relevant, as a way of acquiring greater autonomy, which entails the need to develop new technologies in South America. Participation in the development of cooperation in this sense is revealed as key for our country.

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South Atlantic, comprising the space located between Africa and Latin America, where borders should not be elements of separation of countries or peoples, but rather factors that make union, brotherhood and development of the riparian nations viable.

Our work in the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone not only encompasses the search for sustainable development through the path of human rights and the right to development, but also the necessary governance of natural resources, to ensure that their use be really in

on Africa, which calls upon us once again to be creative in the search for South-South cooperation formulas, aimed at genuine access to development, as an essential condition for peace and security.

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THE NATIONAL CONTEXT: URUGUAY

THE VALIDITY OF ITS GEOPOLITICAL VALUE

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay is a country with an extensive coastline, maintaining in its capital the nucleus of predominance not only geoeconomic, but also geohistorical, geopolitical and geostrategic.

The Río de la Plata basin is presented as the gateway to the vital core of the Southern Cone.

Our country has in the regional environment, a privileged position regarding access to
the external basin of the Río de la Plata, shared with Argentina, both for its maritime trade and for the exploitation of its natural resources.

It has various exit options to the Atlantic Ocean, which constitute access to maritime communication lines for its destination.

The country is part of a bi-oceanic corridor, which is presented as an opportunity for economic and social development.

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the International Community, but an important prestige and recognition for its positions in the international system, as well as its value for its strategic position in the region, that is, a country with "Positioning".

The full exercise of state sovereignty over terrestrial spaces,

of presence in them.

the exceptional existence of areas with little or no population presence and lack of public services.

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The latter require particular attention due to the necessary protection and proper use of the resources they contain.

more sensitive strategic areas and those possessing wealth of strategic natural resources. It not only includes its territorial integrity

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and the free exercise of the rights of jurisdiction and sovereignty in the terrestrial, maritime and air spaces of the Uruguayan State, but also in other spaces of National Interest, such as Antarctica. It also covers those land, air and sea spaces for which the State has acquired responsibility before the International Community.

URUGUAY AND THE WORLD.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS _

Uruguay has a positive recognition in the regional and international context, constituting for the world, a privileged connection with the region as a consequence of its political and economic stability, added to

Strict compliance with the general principles of International Law

of disputes and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States

defensive positioning.

Diplomatic action becomes the first instrument of solution

Charter of the United Nations, the country reserves the right to use force in cases of military aggression, without prejudice to exercising all appropriate deterrent means.

Democracy and respect for Human Rights are constituted in the

our ongoing responsibility.

The State has a strong vocation to support the international community, with an early participation in International Conferences, as well as in the former League of Nations and as a founding member of the United Nations.

Uruguay is integrated into the International Community through international organizations such as the UN, the OAS and UNASUR, before which responsibilities related to Security and Defense were assumed.

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Principally, through diplomatic action and the policy of participation in UN peace missions, as a commitment to collective security established in the United Nations Charter.

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The Foreign Policy of our country gives high priority to the relationship with neighboring countries and will continue to do so. In this sense, MERCOSUR and UNASUR are its main areas of integration.

In this way, the strengthening of the regional bloc becomes an unavoidable strategic priority, being of the utmost importance to promote it, as a platform that enhances the country's capacity for external insertion.

with efforts aimed at increasing links with the main

Uruguay's political, commercial and cooperation relations in the world.

Likewise, there is a strong commitment to the promotion and dissemination of national cultural values in the world, as well as to the linking of Uruguayans abroad.

Finally, Uruguay is a signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons, with the exception of the use of nuclear technology as

PUBLIC SAFETY _

For Uruguay, Public Security includes all the instruments available to the State to ensure the normal development of life in society and prevent the rights of individuals from being violated.

It is a social necessity, indispensable for human coexistence and an essential task, and as such, a non-delegable responsibility of the State which, from the Ministry of the Interior as the governing body for public security policies, calls on all of society to get involved and participate. in

of it and coexistence throughout the national territory.

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tion for sustainable human development.

Citizen security promoted by the State combines the actions of the National Police, as a civil and public force dedicated to the prevention, deterrence and repression of crime, with the design and implementation of social policies that promote the deepest integration of society. .

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Public security understood in this way, is embodied in the permanent actions of the National Police as a civil, hierarchical and professional force that ensures the rule of law throughout the national territory. This police action is a

complex process that goes from the design and execution of intelligence activities that make it possible to evaluate and anticipate threats to social peace, with the coordination at the ministerial level, of coexistence policies that articulate with society through political institutions and social that strengthen it.

On the current geopolitical map, international criminal organizations

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governments and substantially affect societies. In this scenario, there

classic missions, such as controlling the movement of goods and people, are

economic and computer science and theft of sensitive information for national interests. The fight against these higher levels of transnational crime requires the State to develop increasing capacities for international coordination and a permanent improvement of its material resources and the professional level of its members.

In this historical stage, the Executive Branch has systematically and pro-

in the "Consensus Document" generated by the Inter-Party Public Security Commission, thus concretizing the objective of promoting a true state policy.

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THE MILITARY DEFENSE

The Country's Military Defense is based on the capacity of its Armed Forces and on the potential of mobilizable national resources, in accordance with what is provided for in the regulations, particularly the Military Defense Policy.

Under the political leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, these are constituted as the organized, equipped, instructed and trained branch to carry out the military acts imposed by the National Defense, within the framework of the Constitution and the laws.

In times of peace, they may provide services or collaboration in activities that are requested of them due to their specialty, social relevance or public convenience and without implying detriment to the fulfillment of their fundamental mission.

The Constitution of the Republic and the National Defense Framework Law No. 18,650 constitute the highest-level framework documents related to National Defense and Military Defense in particular.

Since Military Defense is an integral part of National Defense, it is also a right and a duty of all citizens, in the manner and under the terms established in the Constitution of the Republic and the laws, constituting an essential function, permanent, non-delegable and integral to the State.

also coordinated the energies and resources of the whole of the

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Armed forces, contributing, within the framework of their powers, directly or indirectly to national development.

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This new framework inevitably implies the design of a Military Defense Policy that considers the modernization of Military Defense and that includes the adaptation of the different components of the Ministry of National Defense, indicating the relationship that must prevail.

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considering the design and development of the military forces, adjusted to the political-strategic stature of Uruguay, considering, among other factors, its size.

economy and its population.

The structure and management of the

process of dynamic and permanent modernization of the Armed Forces, for its continuous adaptation to the strategic context.

It will imply the execution of strategic actions aimed at strengthening the ground military presence and collaboration, within the framework of action given by the National Defense Law, in socio-economic development.

In the South Atlantic, it is necessary for the Country to have resources capable of exercising surveillance and control of Uruguayan jurisdictional waters, as well as maintaining the security of maritime communication lines,

It is also required to have the means and capacity to exercise surveillance and control of its airspace, as well as to maintain the safety of air navigation lines.

In these three spaces, cooperation with neighboring countries must be strengthened for the defense of natural wealth and the environment, among others.

cooperation between peoples, Uruguay will participate in humanitarian actions and peace missions based on the provisions of the National Defense Law.

The contents of the Military Defense Policy must be in accordance with the Foreign Policy of the State.

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THE FUTURE SCENARIO

From the analysis of the Strategic Context, it can be seen that the most probable future scenario, for the period 2014-2030, will be characterized by:

Complexity and uncertainty *will continue to be the main characteristics of the environment, de ning an unpredictable and unstable environment where the aenaas will have no frontiers*

The market economy *will continue, during the review period, in force in the world as a consequence of gloaliation*

they will be increasingly dependent on virtual spaces, which will generate a need for domain protection of the cierespacio of the wide spectrum of telecommunications

Natural resources , *particularly energy, will give rise to geopolitical competition between states, largely as a result of a marked increase in demand, associated with demographic growth.*

The environment *will continue to be degraded, accelerating climatic changes, which will cause major natural disasters, generating eventual strategic partners.*

will be more iproal, increasing the probability of conflicts with non-state actors or as a consequence of the institutional weakness that affects several states in the world

, *In order to satisfy their interests, given the increased need for resources, technological advances, environmental changes*

The lines of communications *through which goods, services and information run, particularly in international waters and in cierspace, will be reconfigured*

Access to food *will be more difficult, its cost will increase, generating poorer conditions in societies, debilitating them, making them more unstable*

Migrations *from the most depressed areas of the world will increase*

The growth of the world population *will intensify the vicious circle of due to its development*

MERCOSUR, UNASUR *within it, the American eensa ud, will continue to strengthen*

The role of the UN *in world processes will be open to questioning, but it will remain valid*

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NATIONAL INTERESTS THAT INSPIRES URUGUAY

International relations, in generic terms, are ruled by a complex action of actors, interests and norms that stimulate or limit the power and prestige of Nations, where the country does not escape this reality. In

achieve their National Objectives, this being able to generate scenarios of cooperation or competition of various intensities.

In this way, it becomes essential to structure the National Defense in accordance with the possibilities of the State, to preserve sovereignty and National Interests in compatibility with those of the region, particularly UNASUR. Thus, from the evaluation of the different scenarios described above, the National Interests and Objectives emerge.

The preservation of National Interests is closely linked to the

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vital and strategic force for the country.

Vital National Interests are characterized by being of paramount importance. essential for the country.

They include: - The

National Sovereignty and the Independence of the State.

- Territorial integrity.

- The life and liberty of its inhabitants. na

The Democratic Republic of the Republic and the Rule of Law of the

- Cultural identity.

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The Strategic National Interests are those that contribute to ensuring Vital National Interests.

They understand:

- International Law and the promotion of peace.
- International integration and regional integration.
- Girls and boys as the main strategic interest of the country.
- The preservation of democracy in the region.
- The economic, cultural and social development of the country.
- The protection of the environment.
- The presence in the Antarctic Continent.
- Strategic renewable and non-renewable natural resources.
- The development of knowledge.

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THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

OBJECTIVES OF A PERMANENT NATURE

- Guarantee the Sovereignty, Independence and Peace of the Republic, its Constitution and its Laws.
- Guarantee Territorial Integrity.
- Protect the life and integrity of its inhabitants and their cultural identity.
- Support the Republican-Democratic System of Government and the Rule of Law, as well as the economic and social development of the country.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to maintaining peace, international security, solidarity and respect for human life.

-

more countries in the region.

- Strengthen the country's educational and social infrastructure to ensure the capacities of children, providing opportunities for their development.
- Strengthen the democratic commitment in the region.

the country and the acquisition of technology.

- Protect renewable and non-renewable strategic natural resources.
- Contribute to the protection of the environment.
- Maintain and promote a greater presence of the Uruguayan State in the Antarctic Continent.

- Strengthen the presence of the State in land, sea and air spaces of national interest, as well as in the international organizations that regulate them.

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THE OBSTACLES THAT WE COULD FACE

(period 2014-2030), which could acquire different magnitude, di

and National Objectives.

These obstacles could eventually become threats that affect national sovereignty, its independence, territorial integrity and

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blation. In view of this, although the nature of these threats is different, they are considered in an integral way, without the present enumeration manifesting

Threats are understood to be all those real or perceived actions that have an intrinsic potential to negatively affect national interests and objectives.

They can be of natural origin, but those caused by a State, orga organization, group of people or person, have an intention.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Caring for the environment and national development are not conflicting objectives but rather complementary ones. The development model with growth promoted by Uruguay must prevent the contamination of our country's water, air and soil, all of which are strategic resources that are threatened by their potential inappropriate use.

Natural disasters, with various causes, constitute a serious threat to the country of increasing magnitude. The negative effects of

more frequently, they produce natural disasters of superior importance, affecting both the infrastructure and the economic and productive activity, as well as the life and health of our population; constituting a new scenario of dangerous phenomena to which Uruguay is exposed.

Additionally, this environmental deterioration aggravates the effects of natural disasters that are already occurring in the region and the world and is connected to the problem of the progressive scarcity of natural resources (and therefore

new emerging social and health vulnerabilities.

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THE EMERGENCE OF PANDEMICS

These diseases affect a significant proportion of the population and in many cases generate serious sequelae, negatively affecting the countries.

Environmental deterioration, changes experienced in the climate or the use of biological weapons can affect human beings both directly and indirectly, through the contamination of plants, animals, food, air or drinking water, acting as transmission vectors of a pandemic that could threaten the country, affecting everything from the health of its citizens to its economic and social structure.

ORGANIZED CRIME _

Organized Crime is understood to be the association of people, with a certain logistical and economic infrastructure that allows them to expand internationally.

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lead to the destruction of social cohesion through crimes such as

corruption and cybercrime, among others.

This type of activity threatens the stability of the democratic institutions of the State, damages its international image, the economic, social and cultural development of the country, contributing to the proliferation of domestic crime and increasing its effects.

TERRORIST ACTS

Terrorism is considered the use of violence and threats, by individuals or an organized group, directed in a premeditated manner at the civilian population or installations, generating terror and spreading through the media.

or compel the Government or an International Organization to perform or refrain from doing an act.

Individuals, groups and other entities use more and more in their actions, the tools and instruments offered by globalization, particularly all those related to communications (recruitment and dissemination of their attacks); also making use of the most advanced techniques

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THE MATERIALIZATION OF ESPIONAGE AND ATTACKS CYBERNETICS

Currently, extra-regional companies, organizations or states spy on the region's governments, public companies, as well as private companies or organizations.

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have economic advantages and political, military or social control, at the strategic level of the countries.

of technologies developed under licenses and proprietary patents of the

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logies; and the increase in electronic support for the State databases and the digitization of state management, there is an increase in vulnerability to cyber attacks capable of generating economic, political and social upheaval.

DEMOCRATIC INSTABILITY IN THE REGION

In the present decade there have been several episodes of rupture or attempted rupture of the democratic order in the region.

deep social, and simultaneously emerge other mechanisms that damage democracy and the institutions that sustain it in more subtle and complex ways than those used in the past.

The validity of democracy is an unavoidable condition of the regional integration process. The weakening or loss of it in any of the countries of the region generates obstacles to the consolidation of integration, and may even lead to setbacks in said process and loss of legitimacy of the external agenda of the regional bloc vis-à-vis other blocs or countries.

THE RISE OF WARS EXTRA - CONTINENTAL

The possibility of the outbreak of wars in regions outside our

duration that can be observed historically, with the potential to negatively affect our economy.

The use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological or chemical) can generate environmental and biological impacts that can constitute serious threats to Uruguay.

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THE AGGRAVATION OF CONFLICTS REGIONAL

Two situations must be taken into account: firstly, the situation

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extra-regional forces and, therefore, have a negative impact on the Atlantic South as a zone of peace and cooperation, and secondly, the aggravation of

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Both situations and the second constitute latent threats to the country, in the first case because it affects the oceanic area where communications and the country's maritime economic activity naturally take place; in the he-

underway, generates anti-development arms races and jeopardizes

the UNASUR.

ECONOMIC CRISES _

The world economy has multiple relationships of interdependence, where

complex and low-quality or eroding banking systems. Additionally, the world system is very vulnerable to the drop in the rate of economic growth of the main emerging powers, which generates potential crises in the demand for products that the countries of the region have, which implies negative effects on the exports, the level of employment, the

population, mainly at an economic and social level. mico ys

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THE APPROPRIATION AND IMPROPER CONTROL OF THE STRATEGIC RESOURCES

In the current international context, the appropriation of certain resources considered strategic constitutes a potential threat to Uruguay.

rich in energy, mineral, food, drinking water and biodiversity resources.

Taking into account that they are located in certain places, both politically and territorially, it is reasonable that the States that have strategic natural resource reserves feel threatened by the possibility of being involved in a dispute over their control.

Additionally, natural resources must be taken into account, which at the moment are not under the formal sovereignty of any country, such as those existing in Antarctica and the seabed.

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THE STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

INTRODUCTION.

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ner, describing a set of actions tending to achieve and maintain them, considering the magnitude of the obstacles that have been exposed.

In merit of what has been stated, general guidelines are established to protect the Vital and Strategic National Interests, through the achievement and maintenance of the National Defense Objectives, both established in this document, anticipating and mitigating short-term and structural vulnerabilities. Likewise, there are national interests that generate objectives that have a transversal impact on various areas of the Uruguayan State.

II.- THE STRATEGIC GUIDELINES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

1.- NATIONAL ASPECTS

- Preserve the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the national territory tional.

- Preserve the Rule of Law and strengthen the State and government institutions as an expression of Democracy, as representatives of the sovereign people.

- Promote knowledge of Human Rights –civil, political, economic, social and cultural- as the best way to protect and deepen them.

- Promote care, family affection and protection from childhood, as a contribution to the present well-being, but above all the future of the population.

- Promote the adequate development of childhood and adolescence and promote their educational inclusion, as conditions for the future of the nation.

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- Promote education in all its aspects and aimed at the general population, as a contribution to the national development strategy; as well as

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  llo.

- Promote cultural identity, as well as the various aspects of culture national and institutional in the inhabitants of the Republic.
- Foster a culture of National Defense at all levels and spheres of society and develop a strategic vision to optimize it.
- Promote within the national territory, integration, development and cooperation in border areas, as well as dictate the necessary legislation in this regard.

- Promote and strengthen the establishment of populations in the border areas and in those that are considered strategic by the competent authority, stimulating the installation of public services, fostering employment policies and the creation of the necessary infrastructures.
- Protect and strengthen vital and strategic infrastructures for the country, on which the provision of essential services and resources depend, such as energy, water, transportation and communications.

  the strengthening of surveillance and control of lagoons, rivers, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone. Also promote the sustainable use of these resources.

- Promote a regulatory framework and policies that guarantee food sovereignty, allowing the population access to the necessary resources for adequate nutrition.

- Promote policies that encourage the appreciation of our strategic natural resources as a factor of national economic development and exercise the necessary controls to ensure their exploitation in terms of sustainability; adapting the regulatory framework and the capacities of the

- Encourage the development and use of renewable energy sources,

- Encourage prospecting and exploitation of non-renewable energy sources bles like oil and natural gas.
- Continue developing and managing research projects related to environmental care, considering new technologies and advances.

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- Promote regulatory framework, policies and capacities in order to achieve sustainable levels of use at the industrial and agricultural level of polluting products, as well as avoid their dumping into water courses.
- Generate policies tending to reduce levels of consumerism and waste generation.
- Encourage recycling mechanisms.
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increase the capabilities of the National Defense.

nations in Antarctica, in the terms established in the Antarctic Treaty and complementary international conventions.

- Coordinate state policies and plans that address the improvement of the social situation in the most deprived areas of the country, generating a synergy that multiplies the impact that each state actor can achieve on its own.
- Deepen the policies of active citizen participation, coordinating the same at the national, departmental and local levels.
- Guarantee adequate access of the population to public services.
- Increase the levels of professionalization in security and defense, continuing with the improvement and modernization of doctrinal training, the quality of salary income, the updating of legal frameworks, the

mobility and permanent deployment throughout the territory.

- Strengthen the State Intelligence system.
- Prevent organized crime activities by strengthening state presence and control in all areas of national jurisdiction.
- Strengthen the quality of police relations with the most vulnerable communities.
- Continue with the policies to combat sources of police corruption.
- Generate in the Police a culture of transparency and accountability periodic, compared to the population of each jurisdiction.
- Continue with the development of the comprehensive prison care model, promoting the comprehensive rehabilitation of persons deprived of liberty.
- Protect the State, the government and the Uruguayan population from all forms of

security of internal and international communications in the country.

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- Protect Uruguay from cyber attacks and preserve the reserve of data resulting from state and private management, both nationally and regionally, as far as the latter corresponds.
- Encourage the use of Free Software in the Uruguayan State.

2.- INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

- Promote permanent coordination between the Ministries of National Defence, Interior, Economy and Finance, and Foreign Relations, to update information on potential obstacles and risks arising from the international situation.

- Deepen the active participation of our country in multilateral instances whose objective is democratic stability and Peace, both at the International level (United Nations) and at the Regional level (UNASUR and CELAC).
- Strengthen the political cooperation mechanisms of MERCOSUR and UNASUR, particularly those linked to the application of the democratic clause and the Additional Protocol to the Constitutive Treaty of UNASUR on the commitment to Democracy, in case of institutional rupture in the countries of the region.

between the presidents and ministers of the region.

- Advance in the regional integration process, consolidating the prestige and block image.
- Contribute to deepen social democracy in the region.

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country's stability in the face of adverse world events.

- Provide measures to protect the population from environmental and biological impacts.
- Contribute to strengthening the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of

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tion of Uruguay and the other UNASUR countries in the United Nations Security Council.

- Actively participate in the collective security scheme of the Nations United States through the mechanisms established by that organization, insofar as

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to represent a sovereign decision determined by Uruguayan foreign policy, in accordance with the terms of the National Defense Framework Law.

- Urge respect for and application of International Law, especially the principles and mechanisms contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

the states.

- Strengthen dispute resolution instances at the MERCO level

SOUTH and UNASUR.

- Consolidate the Defense Council of UNASUR as the body for cooperation regional organization in defense matters par excellence.

- Strengthen international cooperation between the countries bordering the South Atlantic grouped in the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic (ZOPACAS).

through an intense relationship between the Foreign Ministries and the Defense Ministries of said countries.

- Strengthen regional instances based on International Law.

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ends and the generation of peace zones, without nuclear weapons; respecting

in the internal affairs of other nations and self-determination of peoples.

provided for in the supranational organizations of which the States involved are part, tending to achieve peace. countries of l - Deepen

between the countries of the region with special emphasis on tourism. in academic, rcia

- Make known the expenses of military defense and apply the fo-

the South American Defense Council of UNASUR.

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- Promote instances of regional and international cooperation in matters defense.
- Participate actively and permanently in regional and international governmental spaces, dedicated to the exchange of information and discussion of security and defense policies; especially, on issues related to organized crime and terrorism.
- Maintain a balanced policy in the multilateral forums that take place announce or promote legislation on terrorism.
- Expand regional cooperation in the development, adaptation and use of open source software.
- Promote the construction of a regional communications system gures.
- Investigate, innovate and implement means of communication free of external control for the strategic communications of the Uruguayan State in collaboration with other UNASUR States.