



Argentina

The Legal Framework and the Defence System

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

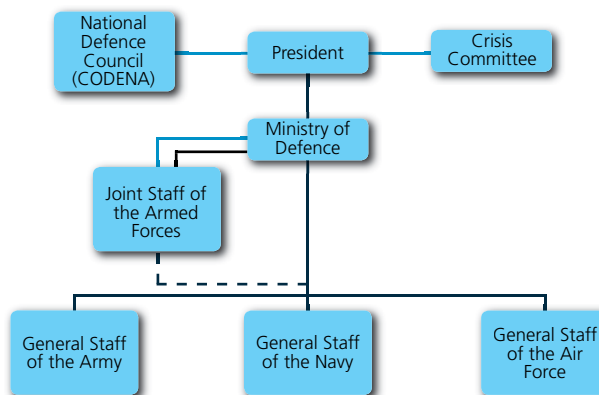
- National Defence Act (N° 23.554 - 1988/05/05).
- Domestic Security Act (N° 24.059 - 1992/01/17).
- Act on Ministries (N° 22.520 - 1992/03/20).
- Armed Forces Restructuring Act (N° 24.948 - 1998/04/08).
- National Intelligence Act (N° 25.520 - 2001/12/06).

Military Organization

- Act on the creation of the *Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares* (General Department of Military Manufacturing) (N° 12.709 - 1941/10/24).
- Military Service Act (N° 17.531 - 1967/11/16).
- Military Personnel Act (N° 19.101 - 1971/07/19).
- Act on the Financial Aid Institute for Pension and Retirement Payments (N° 22.919 - 1983/09/26. Last amendment: Decree N°860-2009/07/07).
- Voluntary Military Service Act (N° 24.429 - 1995/01/10).
- Act on the Entry of Foreign Troops and Deployment of National Troops outside the Country (N° 25.880 - 2004/04/23).
- Act revoking the Military Justice Code, approves reforms to the Criminal Code and to the Criminal Code of Procedures of the Nation; it also approves Instructions to Civilians in Times of War and other Armed Conflicts, as well as the Armed Forces Code of Discipline and the Organization of the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces (N° 26.394 - 2008/08/26).

Source: Compilation based on the above-mentioned legislation.

- Advisory and assistance functional relationship
- Command reporting line
- - - Joint planning and management relationship



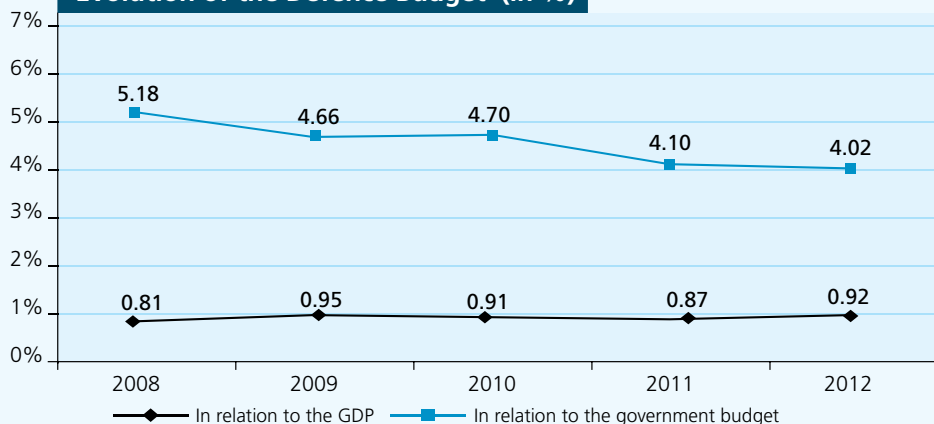
The President may receive assistance and advice from the National Defence Council, a body that includes the Vice President, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary of Intelligence and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Defence Committees. The Minister of Defence is in charge of the direction, organization and coordination of national defence activities. The Minister is advised by the Joint Staff, responsible for the joint military doctrine, planning and training. Congress has the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors issues related to defence through the Defence Committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de Defensa Nacional* (National Defense Act) (N° 23.554 - 1998/05/05) and *Reglamentación de la Ley de Defensa Nacional* (Regulations of the National Defence Act) (Decree N° 727/2006 - 2006/06/13).

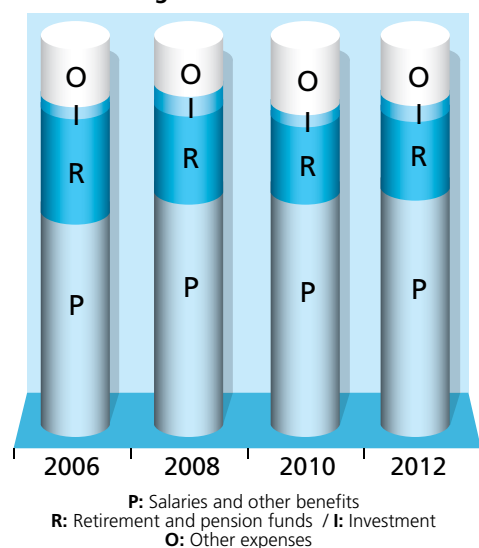
The Budget

Year	Defence Budget (in US\$)	Government Budget (in US\$)	GDP (in US\$)
2008	2,628,157,098	50,781,906,344	323,800,000,000
2009	2,849,654,256	61,143,165,088	301,331,000,000
2010	3,138,200,705	66,779,810,249	344,143,000,000
2011	3,772,748,302	92,048,671,498	435,179,000,000
2012	4,351,981,686	108,164,872,256	472,815,000,000

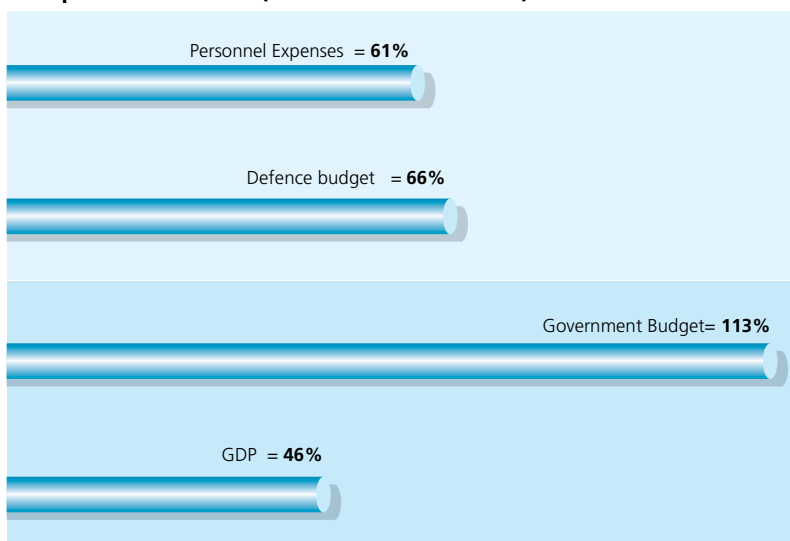
Evolution of the Defence Budget (in %)



Defence Budget Breakdown



Comparative Increase (% variation 2008-2012)



Defence Budget 2012 (in Local Currency)

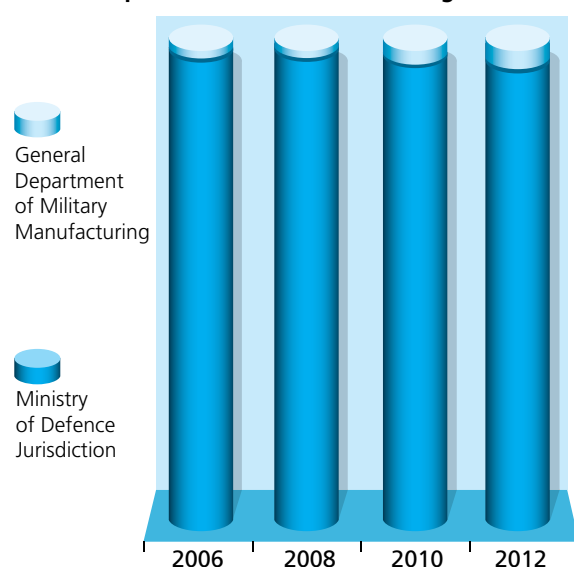
Jurisdictions and Entities	Personnel Expenses	Consumer Goods and Non-personal Services	Fixed Assets	Others *	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence					
Ministry of Defence	219,036,836	472,852,398	297,764,399	16,036,000	1,005,689,633
General Staff of the Army	5,593,241,305	1,051,662,477	84,494,287	1,318,739	6,730,716,808
General Staff of the Navy	3,137,677,336	796,601,838	77,526,037	1,330,000	4,013,135,211
General Staff of the Air Force	2,391,450,560	931,333,732	96,881,344	600,000	3,420,265,636
Joint Staff of the Armed Forces	35,887,487	300,461,000	143,548,699	96,000	479,993,186
Military Geographic Institute **	29,600,000	14,178,000	9,397,000	173,000	53,348,000
National Weather Service **	61,246,000	33,666,201	2,679,242	2,457,557	100,049,000
Financial Aid Institute for the Payment of Military Retirements and Pensions (IAFRPM)***	29,901,000	3,903,000	596,000	3,858,100,000	3,892,500,000
Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares (General Department of Military Manufacturing)	169,828,000	222,853,000	235,376,000	0	628,057,000
TOTAL	11,667,868,524	3,827,511,646	948,263,008	3,880,111,296	20,323,754,474

* It includes transfers, financial assets, figurative expenses, debt service and decrease of other liabilities.

** Decentralized organization.

*** Social security organization.

Composition of the Defence Budget



The Joint Equipment Plan for Peacekeeping Operations was created for the use of United Nations monetary reimbursements received as a result of the participation of troops in peacekeeping operations. It is conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the system enabled the acquisition of a new mobile hospital as well as the upgrading of the equipment and the living conditions of the deployed Argentinean contingents.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley de presupuesto general de la administración nacional para el año 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 y 2011* and 2012 extended budget. The Government Budget passed by Congress under the above-mentioned Act is herein considered (2011: Physical and financial budget execution 2011 accrued as of the first quarter of 2011, Argentine Ministry of Economy. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Real direct investment."

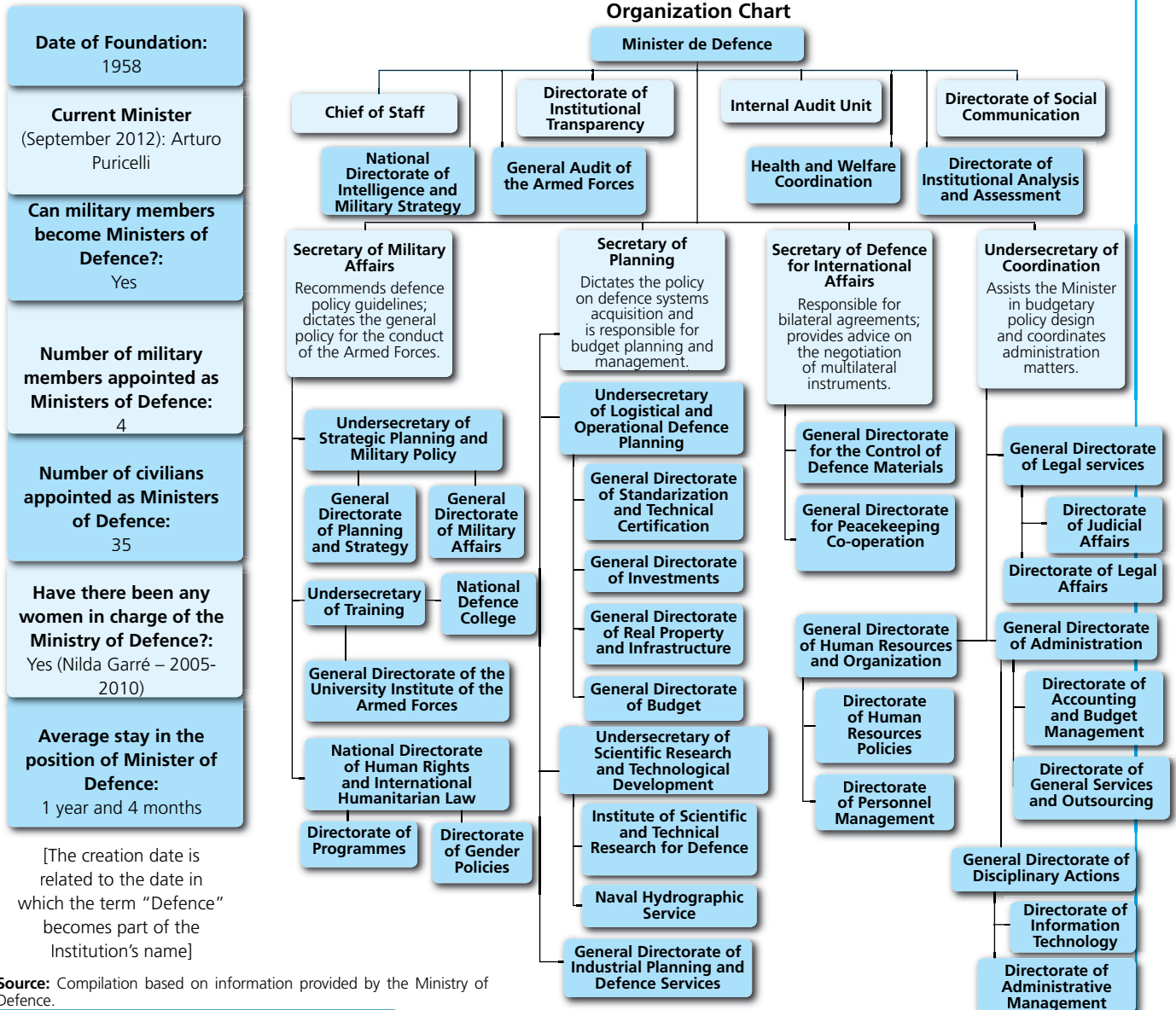
GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, of each year under review. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation.

The dollar value considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of June, the 2012 exchange rate average is 4.40 Pesos, based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Argentina. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency. Expressions in Bold Type (Table) refer to the various defence budget items, which can be found in a sector-based or institutional classification of the Budget Act.



The Ministry of Defence

Organization Chart



Date of Foundation:
1958

Current Minister
(September 2012): Arturo Puricelli

Can military members become Ministers of Defence?:
Yes

Number of military members appointed as Ministers of Defence:
4

Number of civilians appointed as Ministers of Defence:
35

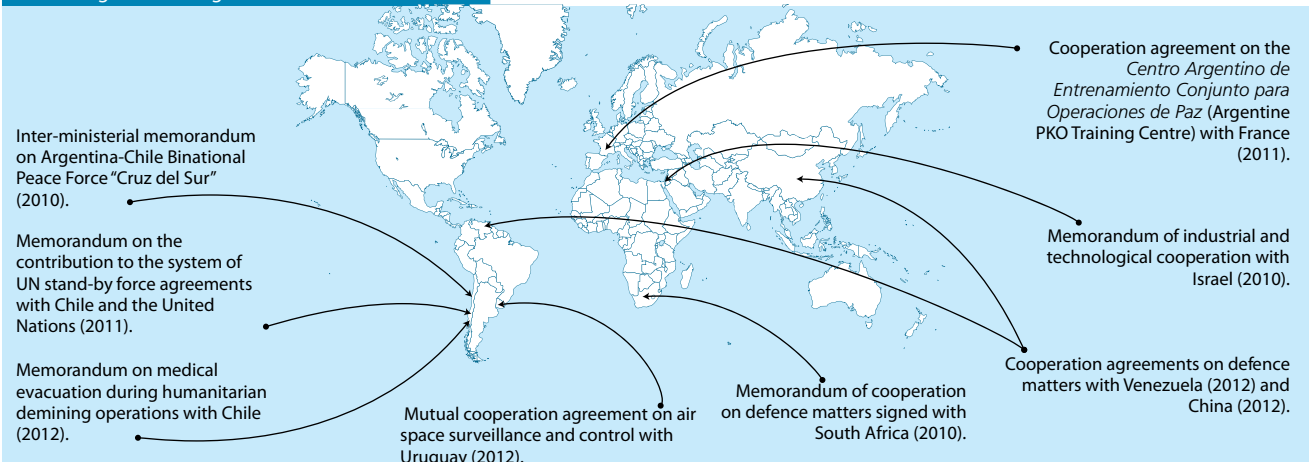
Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?:
Yes (Nilda Garré – 2005-2010)

Average stay in the position of Minister of Defence:
1 year and 4 months

[The creation date is related to the date in which the term "Defence" becomes part of the Institution's name]

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Bilateral agreements signed between 2010 and 2012



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the websites of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Uruguayan President's Office.

Political Definitions

Policy Guidelines

The notions, position and strategic posture embedded in the Nation's Defence Policy are based on the concept of "legitimate self-defence", the essential principle around which the entire Argentine defence system is organized. The defence system must converge to repel any external military aggression through the use of the Armed Forces, the military instrument of national defence, in order to guarantee and safeguard the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, its territorial integrity and the life and freedom of its people.

The Argentine posture also recognizes the importance of inter-agency cooperation as well as the multilateral dimension of defence and security, as genuine supplementary instruments of the defence policy. It conceives defence in its two-fold dimension: the "individual" dimension and the "cooperative" one.

Directives

- Continue and enhance the process of strengthening and consolidating total and effective political governance of national defence (including the consolidation of the institutional architecture designed to fulfill such purpose).
- Advance in the process of building and implementing an integrated logistic system.
- Strengthen the budget planning capability.
- Further enhance the process of strengthening the defence industry.
- Develop a fully coordinated and functional defence science and technological system.
- Continue the process of defining education policies, as well as education, training and advanced course structures, including curriculum development, for the Armed Forces.
- Develop and strengthen, through the *Escuela de Defensa Nacional* (National Defence College), the education and training of personnel, as required.
- Continue to promote the human rights policy, in an integrated and horizontal manner.
- Provide continuity to gender policies and promote equality conditions and equal opportunities for men and women.
- The organization and operation of the defence system must be mainly organized around its main mission. Subsidiary missions shall not result in changes to its organization and operation. As priority, the focus shall be placed on the country's involvement in peacekeeping operations under the UN, or other international organizations. Likewise, priority shall be given to the creation and further enhancement of the Argentina-Chile Binational Peace Force "Cruz del Sur".
- Plan and consider the Antarctica as a "scenario" in which the military instrument is responsible for the mission to provide logistic support. Military strategic planning and resulting force design shall be elaborated in accordance with the "capability-based" criterion.
- Enhance and strengthen jointness among the armed forces, particularly consolidating the structure and operation of the Operational Command and the service-specific operational levels and/or entities provided for in the military planning.

Source: *Directiva de Política de Defensa Nacional*, 2009.

Argentina published the *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional* (White Paper on National Defence) in 1999 and 2010, and the *Revisión de la Defensa* (Defence Review) in 2001. In 2009, it issued the *Directiva Política de Defensa Nacional* (Political Guidance on National Defence).

Related actions (2011-2012):

- Creation of new gender, information dissemination and training offices. Removal of existing regulatory restrictions on women to join the infantry and cavalry branches.
- Inauguration of the Gender office at the Argentine Joint Peace-keeping Training Center (CAECOPAZ).
- Inauguration of the Armed Forces Education Centre, (Centro Educativo de las Fuerzas Armadas, CEFFAA), which brings together the Joint War College, the Army War College, the Naval War College and Air War College and will train officers on joint military planning and conduct.
- Implementation of procedures for the professional evaluation of military personnel for their appointment to various positions and promotion to higher ranks.
- Creation of the Defence Scientific and Technological Council (*Consejo Científico Tecnológico para la Defensa*, COCITEDEF).

Source: *Memoria de la Jefatura del Gabinete de Ministros* (2011) and website of the Ministry of Defence.



The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces, the military instrument of national defence, will be used in case of external aggressions by the Armed Forces of another state, or other states, without prejudice to Act Nº 24.059 of Internal Security and the Armed Forces Reorganization Act Nº 24.948 regarding scenarios foreseen for the use of the military instrument, and the regulations defining the scope of such intervention in support to internal security operations.

(Reglamentación de la *Ley de Defensa Nacional* Nº 23.554, Decree Nº 727/2006 - 2006/06/13, Sec. 1) Their primary mission is to repel all external state military aggressions to continually guarantee and protect the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation, its territorial integrity and the life and freedom of its inhabitants.

Their secondary missions include the commitment to multinational operations within the framework of the United Nations; participating in internal security missions, in accordance with Internal Security Act Nº 24.059; support the national community and friendly countries; while participating in the construction of a subregional defence system.

(*Directiva de Organización y Funcionamiento de las Fuerzas Armadas*, Decree Nº 1691/2006 - 2006/11/22)

Specific Missions

Army



The Argentine Army shall serve the Motherland to contribute to national defence and protect its vital interests: including the nation's independence and sovereignty, self-determination, territorial integrity; its natural resources, protection of assets, the life and freedom of its inhabitants. Likewise, it shall also contribute to maintaining the republican representative and federal system of government.

Navy



To prepare, train and sustain the Nation's naval power means, in order to contribute to their effective employment within the framework of joint military planning. Supplementary missions: involvement in peace operations; maritime and fluvial tasks and of naval security; search and rescue at sea; support to activities carried out in Antarctica; humanitarian assistance; community support; contribution to the preservation of the environment; participation in the development of military cooperation measures, confidence-building measures; and involvement in internal security operations in accordance with Act Nº 24.059.

Air Force



Contribute to national defence, acting effectively and in a deterrent manner in the air space, to continually safeguard and protect the vital interests of the Nation

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces provides assistance and advice to the senior national leadership on the preparation and use of the military instrument to contribute to the achievement of national strategic goals.

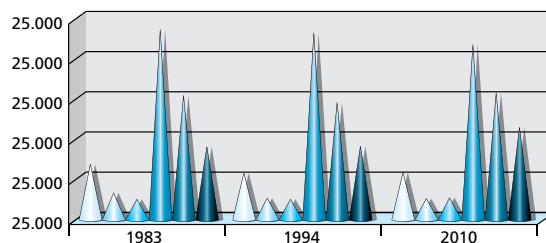
Military Personnel - 2012

	Army
	Officers: M: 5,174 / W: 890
	NCO's: M: 20,862 / W: 1,470
	Troops: M: 11,987 / W: 2,420
	Total: 42,803
	Navy:
	Officers: M: 2,209 / W: 251
	NCO's: M: 12,717 / W: 1,738
	Troops: M: 1,737 / W: 412
	Total: 19,064
	Air Force
	Officers: M: 2,153 / W: 354
	NCO's: M: 7,092 / W: 1,532
	Troops: M: 1,535 / W: 491
	Total: 12,757
	Total strength: 74,624

H: Men - M: Women

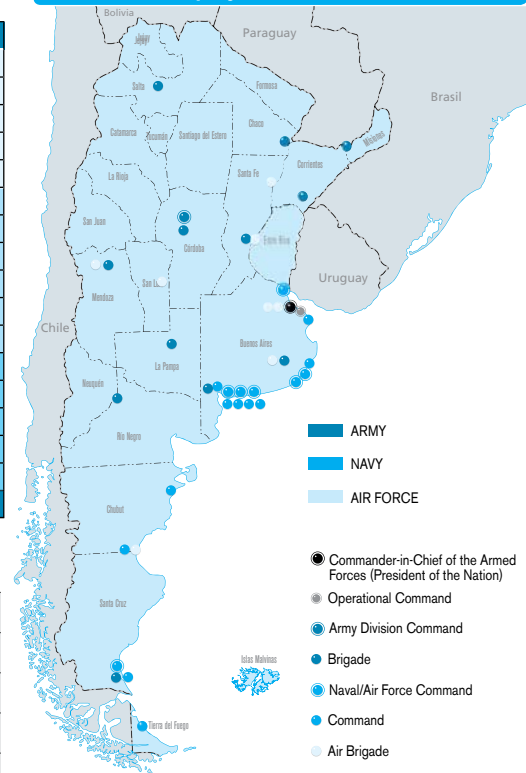
Year	1983	1994	2010
Army			
Officers	6,891	5,660	5,747
NCOs	23,759	23,291	21,675
Troops	72,473	20,000	17,418
Subtotal	103,123	48,951	44,840
Navy			
Officers	3,227	2,640	2,470
NCOs	15,473	14,655	16,059
Conscripts*	17,781	3,559	
Volunteers	3,578	1,100	1,248
Subtotal	40,059	21,954	19,777
Air Force			
Officers	2,342	2,459	2,456
NCOs	9,061	9,209	11,658
Conscripts*	10,500	1,476	
Subtotal	21,903	13,144	14,114
TOTALS	165,085	84,049	78,731

* Considered up until 1994, when obligatory military service was suspended.

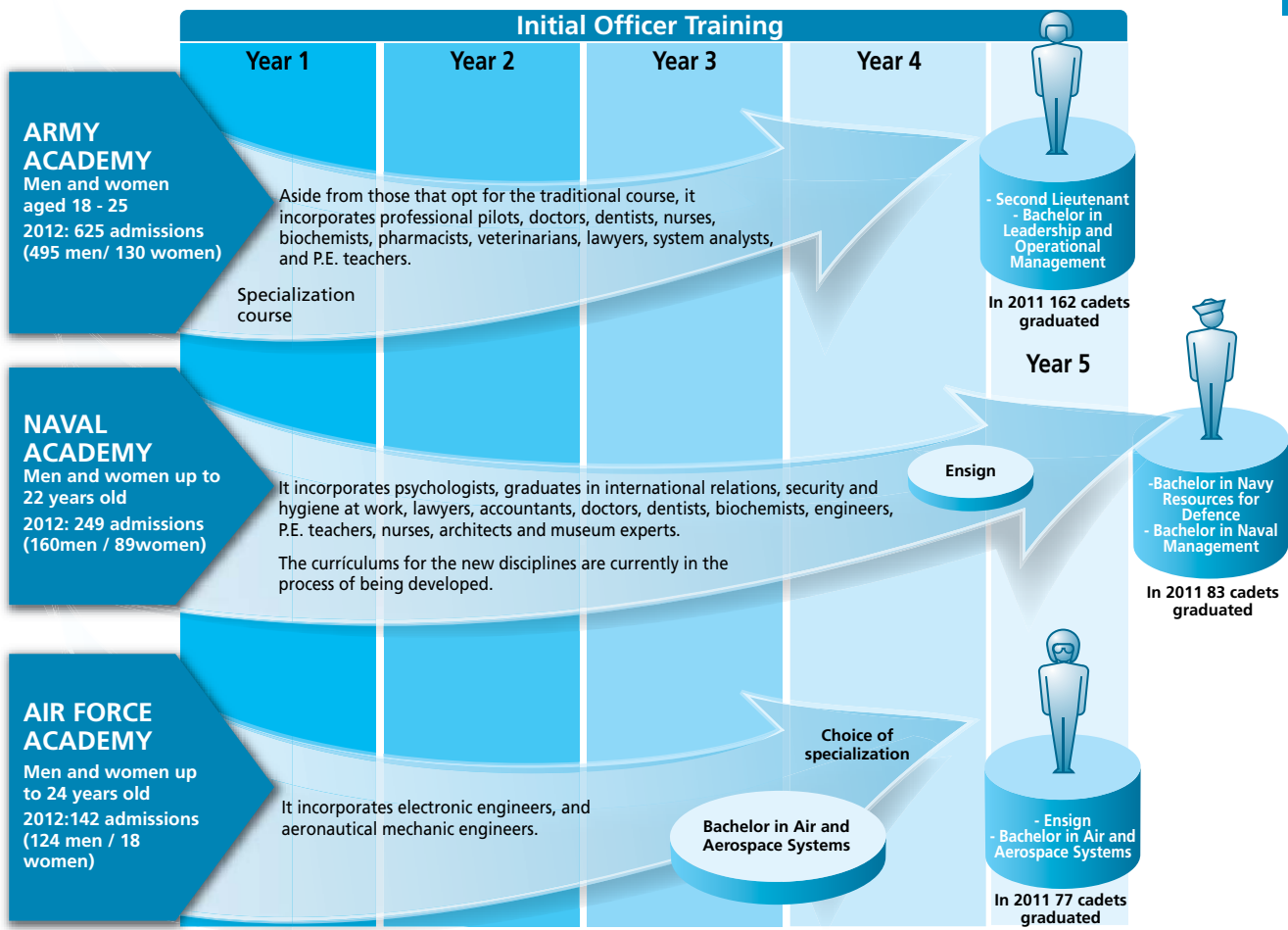


Army Officers, Army NCOs, Navy Officers, Navy NCOs, Air Force Officers, Air Force NCOs

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



Source: Websites of the Armed Forces and Joint Staff (missions), *Libro Blanco de la Defensa* (2010) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence (regular forces).



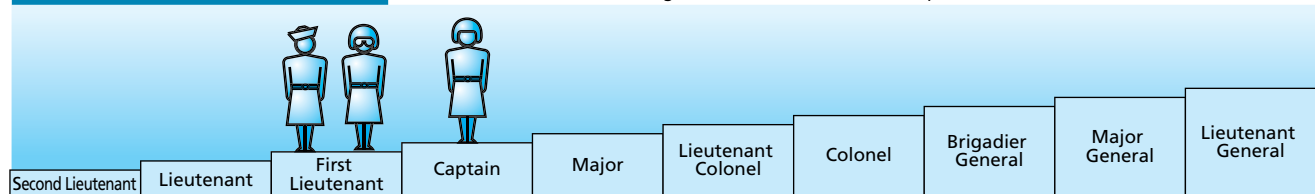
"Learn in order to Defend" project (2012)

Officers of the National Military Academy (*Colegio Militar de la Nacion*) and Naval Military Academy (*Escuela Naval Militar*) organized a graduate trip to visit Argentina's natural reserves, industrial and energy parks, and other relevant historic places for the first time. The aim was to have a first contact with the units deployed throughout the country. During the trip they were provided with accommodation at the military units based at the places visited as well as modes of transport provided by the Forces.

Participants	
Army	Navy
80	71 (55men / 16 women)

Source: Information provided by the Army Academy and the websites of the Naval Force, Air Force, Air Force Academy and the Naval Academy.

Women in the Armed Forces Officers who have reached the highest rank in the Command Corps (2012)



Note: These ranks apply to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank for First Lieutenant is Lieutenant Senior Grade (Navy) and First Lieutenant (Air Force). The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

12.8% (9,558) of the total Armed Forces are women.

Source: Information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

	Military Service			
	Number of candidates and admitted candidates to the voluntary military service			
	Men		Women	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Candidates	13,323	13,728	7,166	6,794
Admissions	3,964	1,812	394	344

The Military Service is voluntary and is open to all citizens (men and women) between 18 and 24 years old at the time of incorporation that meet the requirements for entry. The Voluntary Military Service has a two-year duration.

Source: Ley de servicio militar voluntario (Nº 24.429 – 1995/01/10) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence.



Defence and National and International Community

National Integrated Approach Plan (AHI Plan)

An Argentine government project, based on an inter-ministerial approach, led by the Social Policy Coordinating Council (Social Development Ministry), aimed at improving life conditions to vulnerable communities. It is supported by 4 pillars: health care services, infrastructure, social activities (workshops, sports) and production (productive undertakings, micro-credit).

Inter-ministerial work teams were established in each jurisdiction, which include members of the Joint Staff's Operational Command to carry out different community-support activities at the request of the Ministry of Defence.

Between June and July 2012, the Armed Forces joined the recreational, sports and health activities carried out within the framework of AHI Plan:

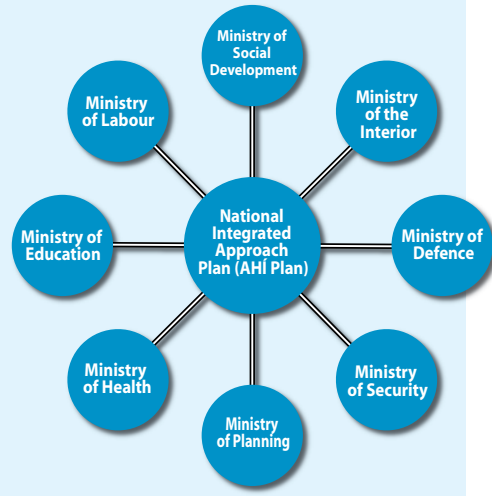
Activities in which Defence is related to:

- Social Development
- Interior
- Health
- Foreign Affairs
- Security
- Planning
- Education
- Labour

The Navy was assigned to Retiro Area 31 (City of Buenos Aires) during the country's independence anniversary and distributed around 700 food rations.

The Army sent troops and equipment to four low-income communities in San Martin city (Province of Buenos Aires), particularly in Hidalgo, where road machinery was later taken to solve drainage problems and mitigate flooding.

The Air Force set up a military field hospital and other equipment in Villa "1-11-14", a low-income settlement located in Bajo Flores (City of Buenos Aires) for clinical health services.



Other activities:

- Rubble removal to improve traffic flow; land leveling; assistance in waste collection; repair and maintenance of buildings; collaboration in daily food provision to the city health centre's soup kitchen; assistance in dental care and pediatrics; provision of drinking water.
- Supply of materials and construction of a football field.

Other Support Actions (2012)

Civil protection and community support

- Assistance at the Torre de Paine, Chile: two flights made to transport specific equipment and materials needed to stop the different fire spots.
- Transported 25 brigade members and 600 kg of cargo from the city of Esquel (Chubut) to Bahia el Torito area, Ushuaia.
- Dengue. Armed Forces' assistance in health control measures against dengue epidemics. At the request of the Ministry of Health, the Armed Forces conducted epidemiologic surveillance actions and vector control, such as going to houses to empty containers of water and fumigations, in the provinces with high prevalence and incidence of breakbone fever.
- *National programme for state production of drugs, vaccines and medical products.* Cooperation among government bodies to promote the development of this programme, aimed at increasing state production of drugs, vaccines and medical products by reengineering pharmaceutical laboratories of the health service of the Armed Forces under the Ministry of Defence. The programme includes infrastructure work and equipment upgrading to comply with the new BPM regulations issued by ANMAT (Argentine Food and Drug Administration) and anticipates joint work with the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- Programme of Labour Insertion for the Disabled (Argentine Navy. Since 2003).
- Sports Training Programme "Let's Sail Together" (free sailing lessons).
- Eruption of Chilean Puyehue-Cordon Maulle volcano. Support to the civilian population impacted by volcano ashes.
- The Air Force provided transportation throughout the emergency.
 - The Army sent 574 troops (including officers, NCOs, soldiers and civilian personnel), 132 light vehicles and general-cargo vehicles; 87 special vehicles, 6 drinking-water treatment plants, one diesel power generator and 7 trailers.
- Drinking water distribution, establishment of radio-electric link, ash removal in highways and roads to improve traffic flow and treatment and distribution of drinking water and sachets. Transport and installation of two water treatment plants in the area and establishment of a command post to facilitate communications. Distribution of metal sheets, coal and non-perishable food, and repair of roofs.
- Start-up of power generators to provide water to the local population and distribution of lunch and dinner food rations for 400 people.
- Waste collection and maintenance tasks on the city's electricity network.
- "Ciudad de Zarate" Health Campaign by the Navy. Movement of doctors from Zarate's naval station to far-off sites around the country. A total of 35 people, plus personnel stationed in each province, took part in this campaign (2012).
- **The Army (2012):**
 - 250 cubic metres of gravel road built and 450 cubic metres of chaff in the city of Parana.
 - Actions to carry out repair work to the rain drainage channel in the province of Salta.
 - Transport and restoration of firewood in San Martin de los Andes.
 - Evacuation of people after the floods that hit the city of Azul.
 - Vaccine campaigns and fight against Dengue fever in Salta.
- **The Navy (2012):**
 - Cleaning of the Bridges Islands (Beagle Channel).
 - Personnel deployment to provide water in the city of Mar del Plata.
 - Flu vaccine campaign in the city of Mar del Plata.

In September 2011, the Ministries of Defence and Security signed a number of health **cooperation agreements** allowing the Coastguard and the Navy to create an integrated emergency and high complexity surgery system in order to make joint purchases.

In October 2011, the **Agreement on cooperation, document exchange and technical assistance on Human Rights** was signed between the Ministry of Defence and the Human Rights Secretariat. Both parties undertook to favour the development of programmes on cooperation, document access and assistance on human rights issues.

Others

Dakar Rally (2010 and 2011). Planning operations, provision of air means (aircraft and helicopters), as well as ground transport.

Source: Website of the Ministry of Defence, Argentine Army, Argentine Navy, Argentine Air Force, and the Human Rights Secretariat under the Ministry of Justice.

Defence and National and International Community

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		CM	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	3	-	-	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	674	49
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	247	15
UNTSO (Israel and Palestine)	3	-	-	-

MEM: Military mission experts, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers - MC: Military Contingent.

Source: Statistics of military and police contribution to UN operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO), July 2012.

Argentina contributes 991 military troops to the UN peacekeeping operations, which represents 13.9% of the total Latin American contribution.

CAECOPAZ, Argentine Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations, was created on June 27, 1995 to train military and civilian personnel in peace operations.



Analysis:

Integration, Security and Defence

Jaime Garreta

Advisor to the Argentine Senate

The issue of security has become a transnational phenomenon that requires us to consider that anything that may happen to any sister nation will immediately become a matter of concern to us. Thus, we increasingly need to design consistent strategies to confront the various challenges posed to the security of our nations.

For over a decade, Argentina has completed a profound doctrinal change that started by recognizing that we do not envisage any conflict scenarios with our neighbors. Cooperation and integration are key concepts in this regard, and the idea that any conflict that may exist or arise in the future will find its way towards resolution within the democratic framework has been well understood.

In the development of defence systems, cooperation is a strategic concept, as it helps us not only strengthen confidence-building with our neighbors but also lessen the enormous costs required for developing such systems. Likewise, the concepts of integration and cooperation enable us to better prepare ourselves to face what we know as new threats.

Since the turn of the century, various changes have occurred in the strategic environment and security agendas, with the emergence of situations of a non-military nature, such as drug-trafficking, terrorism and the new forms of organized crime, including pornography networks, trafficking in persons or trafficking of human organs. This has led to several attempts—especially after the terrorist attacks of September 11—to assign non-military security roles to the armed forces, resulting in a debate on their missions and roles. During those years, Argentina was unable to clearly establish a defence planning cycle that could allow for a strategic guidance on national defence, helping to set the criteria for the design, operation and proper organization of the armed forces.

It was only after 2003 that the Ministry of Defence started to reverse this situation through a profound debate under the motto “Defence in the democratic framework”, promoting deep changes in the doctrinary, educational, organizational, operational and legislative areas. As a result, the Regulations of the Defence Act were issued, a debate started on the type of military the country should have, and progress was made on the long-awaited and necessary “jointness” criterion, realized as a result of Argentina’s involvement in the peace-keeping mission in Haiti together with other South-American troops. The traditional military-to-military relations in our region—framed within the international relations between defence establishments—have also been maintained, enhancing confidence-building and interoperability.

One of the main challenges for Argentina has been the ability to sustain a modern, operational and efficient defence system, though it is clear that no national or regional scenario is envisioned in the short or medium term, requiring the use of the military instrument.

This also assumes budgetary limitations, as national priorities will continue to focus on the areas of social development and inclusion. Likewise, the defence system’s reorganization process must necessarily be in line with the regional environment, considering a budget that will, at best, be kept constant but will hardly be increased in the near future. Therefore, the defence system will advance towards the concept of selectivity, consistency, efficiency, interoperability and complementarities with the systems of its neighbors, transforming the defence of the region into the strategic guidance to be followed in planning our respective national defence systems.