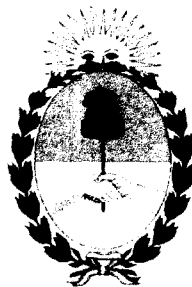


Republic of Argentina



WHITE BOOK
on
NATIONAL
DEFENSE



1999

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES

Dr. Carlos Saul Menem

This White Book was written in the first place for our fellow citizens, and also for the members of all democratic communities in the world.

Its contents describe the main achievements and projects that, starting in 1989, gave rise to significant changes in the National Defense System and, particularly, in the Nation's Armed Forces.

The basic principle of this transformation was supported by a global view of the international scenario aimed at consolidating democracy as the only and definitive form of government, promoting free trade and strengthening confidence in military matters.

To achieve these aims, we have led the Argentine Republic along the same path as the nations that believe in cooperation as the way to face a continuously changing world.

Notwithstanding this dynamic environment, the main purpose of



National Defense remains that of ensuring national sovereignty and integrity and preserving the country's vital interests.

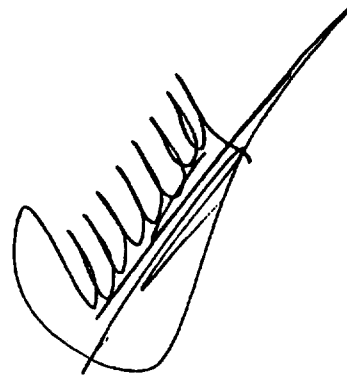
Within this framework, international security is not conceived as a substitute for national security, but as its possible and necessary complement.

The following actions were undertaken to accomplish the above mentioned aims:

- An effort to provide the Armed Forces with reorganized and efficient structures and with budgets consistent with the Nation's economic capabilities.
- Active involvement in peacekeeping missions sponsored by the United Nations and other international organizations.

- The development of confidence-building measures with neighboring countries that ensure military transparency and predictability coupled with common defense cooperation strategies.

In brief, this White Book addresses the main issues of our National Defense, in an attempt to convey in a clear and transparent manner the principles that guided our Government in this vital area.



INTRODUCTION BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Lic. Jorge Domínguez

For the first time in its history, the Argentine Republic is publishing a comprehensive official book about its National Defense.

Its title, "White Book on National Defense", follows world trends for this type of documents, which are aimed at disseminating defense and military information at public level, as a way to provide an insight into the National Government's ideas in this area.

We would like this book to become a source of information for the Argentine community, and we also hope that the international community will appreciate it as a proof of transparency and confidence building.

National Defense is a government matter that transcends incumbent governments and their officials. For this reason, this book does not, in general, deal with circumstantial events, except in the case of some especially relevant aspects.

This book is also aimed at integrating substantive and permanent



Defense-related matters comprehensively and with a certain level of abstraction. Based on these premises, the book describes the main policies implemented as well as those in progress, which have been consolidated since the final return of democracy to the country in 1983.

It is important to note that, for some specialized areas, this document includes only

general objectives and activities, as some matters are under study and discussion in order to achieve the consensus that all government issues require.

The preliminary studies for this White Book started in 1996 and were intensified after the II Defense Ministerial of the Americas, held in San Carlos de Bariloche in October that year.

However, this document was not completed until the National Congress enacted the Armed Forces Reorganization Act in March 1998.

The unanimous approval of this legal instrument helped to define a foreseeable scenario for the Nation and, at the same time, it generated the necessary continuity that Defense issues require.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Defense, started to develop the contents of this document through its specialized agencies in consultation with the Armed Forces and other government agencies as well as academic institutions and specialists. The result we wished to attain -which we firmly believe has been achieved- was to produce a document reflecting a vision of National Defense shared by all the parties involved.

The Book is intended to describe certain essential features of the

Defense System in Argentina and the main political guidelines in force. In this sense, we have attempted to illustrate the political concept whereby the different components of the Defense structure perform their tasks primarily in the national arena, but also contribute to regional and global security.

Some relevant policies and facts of our National Defense that derive from the above concept have been described in detail, including:

- The maturity attained in civilian-military relations and the proper integration of the Armed Forces into the country's institutional structure.
- The process undertaken to achieve military reorganization.
- The move towards Armed Forces jointness.
- Structural reforms in the Military Education System.
- Cooperation in Defense and Security matters in the South Cone region.
- The overcoming of past "conflict scenarios" and the enhancement of all possible confidence-building measures.

- The role of National Defense in the country's strategic projection to the international sphere through its involvement in peacekeeping operations and its participation in the various international security forums of discussion.
- The development of a Defense policy containing environmental protection concerns.

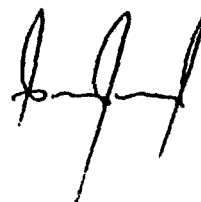
The Ministry of Defense hopes that this first "White Paper" may not be the end of the journey, but only a first step towards a new way of dealing with National Defense challenges together.

Subsequent debates will encourage advances and progress in this area. However, this will be possible only

if the people engaged in Defense-related military, strategic or political studies transfer their knowledge to research and dissemination activities.

As it did in the past and more so after this publication, the Ministry of Defense undertakes to give due consideration to any intellectual contribution arising from the study of the issues described in this document.

We believe that the community is, perhaps unconsciously, eager to learn about National Defense, and that the time has come to gradually place these matters within the reach of the different levels of society so that every person, regardless of his or her position, can contribute to this common task.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and a long vertical stroke at the bottom.

DEFENSE MINISTRY

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Secretary for Planning and Reorganization

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- Army General Staff
- Navy General Staff
- Air Force General Staff
- National Defense College
- Judge Advocate General
- Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Institute (CITEFA)
- Military Geographic Institute

* * * * *

The Ministry of Defense wishes to thank the following institutions for their cooperation and contributions:

- Strategy Academy (1)
- Army Center of Strategic Studies (2)
- Air Force Center of Strategic Studies (2)

⁽¹⁾ Entities that organized the first National Meeting on Strategic Studies, held in the National Defense Academy in 1988.

⁽²⁾ Panel members during the meeting mentioned in (1).

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- “Unión para la Nueva Mayoría” Center of Studies (1) (2)
- Center for Public Security Studies (2)
- Rosario National Defense Circle
- Argentine Council of International Relations (1) (2)
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- University of the Northwest (2)
- University of El Salvador (2)
- National University of Cordoba
- National University of Quilmes (1) (2)
- Torcuato Di Tella University (2)

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ABACC:	Agencia Brasileño-Argentina para la Contabilidad y Control de Materiales Nucleares. Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Nuclear Material Control and Accounting.
Ad:	Administración. Administration.
AFJP:	Administración Fondos de Jubilaciones y Pensiones. Pension Fund Manager.
AFNE:	Astilleros y Fábricas Navales del Estado. State-owned Naval Shipyards and Factories.
ÁM:	Área Material. Material Area (in Air Force Material Command).
AMAS:	Área Marítima del Atlántico Sur. South Atlantic Maritime Area.
ANLIS:	Administración Nacional de Laboratorios e Institutos de Salud "Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán". National Health Laboratories and Institutes Administration "Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán".
ARN:	Autoridad Reguladora Nuclear. Nuclear Regulating Authority.
BAM:	Base Aérea Militar. Air Military Base.
BR. A:	Brigada Aérea. Air Brigade.
Br. Aerot.:	Brigada Aerotransportada. Airborne Brigade.
Br. Bl.:	Brigada Blindada. Armored Brigade.
Br. Ec.:	Brigada Escuela. School Brigade.
Br. M.:	Brigada de Montaña. Mountain Brigade.
Br. Mec.:	Brigada Mecanizada. Mechanized Brigade.
Br. Mte.:	Brigada de Monte. Forest Brigade.

BWC: Convención sobre la Prohibición de las Armas Bacteriológicas y Toxínicas y sobre su Destrucción.
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

CAECOPAZ: Centro Argentino de Entrenamiento Conjunto para Operaciones de Paz.
Argentine PKO Joint Training Center.

CAMAS: Coordinador del Área Marítima del Atlántico Sur.
South Atlantic Shipping Area Coordinator.

CCEEOO: Comandos Estratégicos Operacionales
Strategic Operational Commands

CEILAP: Centro de Investigaciones en Láseres y Aplicaciones.
Center for Laser Research and Uses

CEICOR: Centro de Investigaciones en Corrosión.
Center for Corrosion Research.

CEIPEIN: Centro de Investigaciones de Plagas e Insecticidas.
Center for Pests and Pesticides Research.

CEPAL: Comisión Económica para América Latina.
Economic Commission for Latin America.

CICR: Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja.
International Red Cross Committee.

CITEFA: Instituto de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de las Fuerzas Armadas.
Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute.

GRUMОВI: Grupo de Trabajo de Movilización Nacional.
National Mobilization Working Team.

GRUTEN: Grupo de Trabajo de Estrategia Nacional.
National Strategy Working Team.

IAF: Instituto de Ayuda Financiera para el pago de Retiros y Pensiones Militares.
Financial Assistance Institute for Military Retirement and Pensions.

ICC-SHAPE: Centro de Coordinación Internacional.
International Coordination Center – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.

Icia: Inteligencia.
Intelligence.

ID: Investigación y Desarrollo.
Research & Development (R&D).

IGM: Instituto Geográfico Militar.
Military Geographic Institute.

IM: Infantería de Marina.
Marine Corps.

INA: Instituto Nacional de Agua y Ambiente.
National Water and Environment Institute.

INAP: Instituto Nacional de la Administración Pública.
National Civil Service Institution.

INIDEP: Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero.
National Fishing R & D Institute.

INTA: Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria.
National Agribusiness Technology Institute.

INTEMIN: Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Minera.
National Mining Technology Institute.

INTI: Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial.
National Industrial Technology Institute.

Instruc.: Instrucción.
Training.

INVAP: Investigación Aplicada.
Applied Research

J/JEF: Jefatura.
Chief/Chief's Office.

JEMCFFAA: Jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas.
Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

JEMGA: Jefe del Estado Mayor General de la Armada.
Chief of the Navy General Staff.

JEMGE: Jefe del Estado Mayor General del Ejército.
Chief of the Army General Staff.

JEMGFA: Jefe del Estado Mayor General de la Fuerza Aérea.
Chief of the Air Force General Staff.

JID: Junta Interamericana de Defensa.
Inter-American Defense Board

JSI: Junta Superior Logística.
Senior Logistics Board.

Km: Kilómetro.
Kilometer.

Km²: Kilómetros cuadrados.
Square Kilometers.

LAASA: Lockheed Aircraft Argentina SA.
Lockheed Aircraft Argentina SA.

MERCOSUR: Mercado Común del Sur.
South Common Market.

Min: Ministerio.
Ministry.

MINUGUA: Misión de Naciones Unidas en Guatemala.
UN Mission in Guatemala.

MINURSO: Misión de Naciones Unidas para el Referéndum en Sahara Occidental.
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

MIPONUH: Misión de las Naciones Unidas en Haití.
UN Mission in Haiti.

MISIÓN PERM. ARG. ONU: Misión Permanente Argentina en la ONU.
Argentine Permanent Mission in the UN.

MOMEPE: Misión de Observación Militar en Ecuador-Perú.
Military Observers Mission in Ecuador-Peru.

MONUA: Misión de Observación de Naciones Unidas en Angola.
UN Observers Mission in Angola.

MSU-SFOR: Unidad Multinacional especializada - Fuerza de Estabilización en Bosnia.
Multinational Specialized Unit-Stabilization Force in Bosnia.

MTCR: Régimen de Control de Tecnología Misilística.
Missile Technology Control Regime.

NATO: Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte (OTAN).
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

OEA: Organización de los Estados Americanos.
Organization of American States (OAS).

OIEA: Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica.
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

OMI: Organización Marítima Internacional.
International Maritime Organization.

OMP: Operaciones de Mantenimiento de Paz.
Peacekeeping Operations.

ONG: Organizaciones No Gubernamentales.
Non-Government Organizations.

ONU: Organización de las Naciones Unidas.
United Nations (UN).

PBI: Producto Bruto Interno.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

PECIFA: Unión del Personal Civil de las Fuerzas Armadas.
Armed Forces Civilian Personnel Union.

PEN: Poder Ejecutivo Nacional.
National Executive Branch.

PFA: Policía Federal Argentina.
Argentine Federal Police.

PG:	Propósitos Generales. General Purpose.
PNA:	Prefectura Nacional Argentina. Argentine Coast Guard.
PRINSO:	Programa de Investigaciones en Sólidos. Research Program in Solids.
PYMES:	Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas. Small and Medium-sized Companies.
QBN:	Química Biológica Nuclear. Chemical Biological Nuclear.
RA:	Región Aérea. Air Region.
RAE:	Recursos con afectación específica. Specific Allocation Resources.
RENAR:	Registro Nacional de Armas. National Weapons Register.
RREE:	Relaciones Exteriores. Foreign Affairs.
SA:	Sociedad Anónima. Corporation.
SAR:	Búsqueda y Rescate. Search and Rescue.
SECODENA:	Secretaría del Consejo de Defensa Nacional. National Defense Council Secretary.
SEC.GEN.ONU:	Secretaría General de la ONU. UN Secretary General's Office.
SECYT:	Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología. Science and Technology Secretariat
SEGEMAR:	Servicio Geológico Minero Argentino. Argentine Geology Mining Service.
SENC:	Servicio General de Catalogación. National Catalog Service.
SHIRBRIG:	Brigada Multinacional de Despliegue Rápido. Multinational Fast Deployment Brigade.
SIDE:	Secretaría de Inteligencia del Estado. Central Intelligence Agency.
SIN:	Servicio de Inteligencia Naval. Naval Intelligence Service.
SIJP:	Sistema Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones. National Retirement and Pension System.

SINAPA:	Sistema Nacional de la Profesión Administrativa. National Civil Service Career System.
SMO:	Servicio Militar Obligatorio. System of Conscript.
SMV:	Servicio Militar Voluntario. Volunteer Service.
S3P:	Sistema de Planeamiento, Programación y Presupuesto. Planning, Programming and Budgeting System.
TAM:	Tanque Argentino Mediano. Argentine Medium-sized Tank.
TAMSE:	Tanque Argentino Mediano Sociedad del Estado. Argentine Medium-sized Tank State-owned Company.
TIAR:	Tratado Interamericano de Asistencia Recíproca. Inter American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.
TLATELOLCO:	Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Caribe. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty).
TNP:	Tratado sobre la No Proliferación de Armas Nucleares. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
UAI:	Unidad de Auditoría Interna. Internal Audit Unit.
UNFICYP:	Fuerza de Mantenimiento de la Paz de las Naciones Unidas en Chipre. United Nations PKO Force in Cyprus.
UNIKOM:	Misión de Observación de Naciones Unidas en Iraq-Kwait. UN Iraq-Kuwait Observers Mission.
UNMIBH:	Misión de las Naciones Unidas en Bosnia-Herzegovina. UN Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
UNMOP:	Misión de las Naciones Unidas en Prevlaka-Croacia. UN Mission in Prevlaka-Croatia.
UNPREDEP:	Fuerza de Desplazamiento Preventivo de Naciones Unidas. UN Preventive Deployment Force.
UNTSO:	Misión de Naciones Unidas para la Supervisión de la Tregua en Medio Oriente. UN Truce Oversight Mission in the Middle East.
VICEA:	Vigilancia y Control del Espacio Aéreo (Grupo). Air Space Surveillance and Control (Group).
ZEE:	Zona Económica Exclusiva. Exclusive Economic Zone.

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PART I

*The Strategic Scenario:
An Argentine view*

CHAPTER 1

Global Overview

In order to determine and disseminate the Defense policy of the Argentine Republic, first it is necessary to make an analysis of the present strategic end-of-century scenario.

The characteristics of this scenario are such that, due to their widespread effect and shared impact, it is possible to summarize them into one single concept.

The above quality is accurately reflected in the title of this chapter, which also derives from the main characteristic of our time: *globalization*.

However, its analysis requires a prior reference to the event that led to this change in the international order, which both triggered and intensified the above-mentioned phenomenon.

1. Changes in the international environment

The end of the cold war

About half a century ago, the world witnessed the beginning of the Cold

War and the permanent tension that marked that international situation.

That period of "*world order*" ended in 1989 with the fall of the "Berlin Wall" - which became a symbol - and was dominated by rigid strategic conditions whose disappearance gave way to the particular nature of the world today.

The cold war was based on a bipolar system, led by the two superpowers that prevailed in that period of history. The proliferation of nuclear weapons available to both powers, with an "endless threat", created a *strategic balance* that almost completely dominated the international agenda, where security and military matters carried the greatest weight.

The possibility of a nuclear war with unpredictable consequences and the extreme antagonism of both systems acted as a containment wall for most of the other world issues, whether historical, cultural, or geographical.

The fall of that order, which prevailed during the Cold War, led to

substantial changes in the international rules of the game, significant modifications in the structure of relations, the appearance of new phenomena and the enhancement or acceleration of preexisting ones.

In summary, the end of the Cold War established a new international agenda, presenting a wider range of contents and affected by unexpected variables and nuances.

Globalization

Globalization implies, in the first place, a complex and *intensified interdependence* among national economies, with a high level of *interpenetration* in all economic activities.

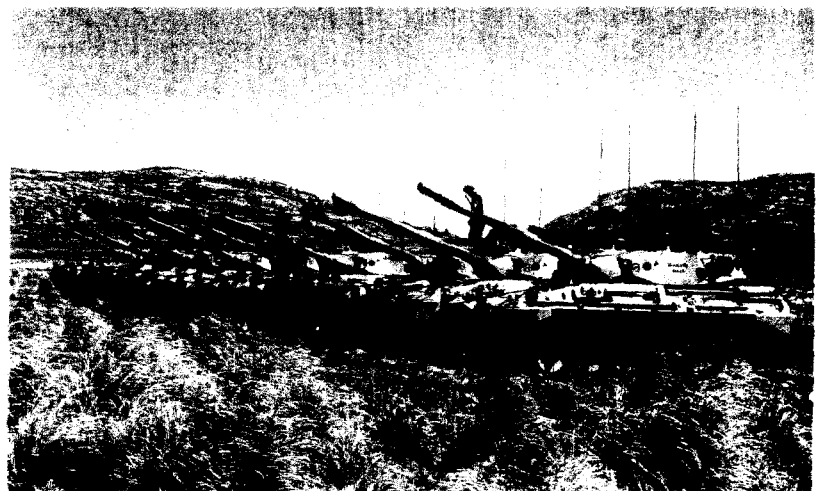
This process had already started during the Cold War, but its evolution was constrained by the East-West struggle. After 1989, with the victory of democracy and free market, this trend became more evident and it prevailed all relations among societies, whether social, cultural, scientific, communications-related, public, etc.

Thus, globalization goes beyond the merely economic aspect, originating a *multidimensional world*

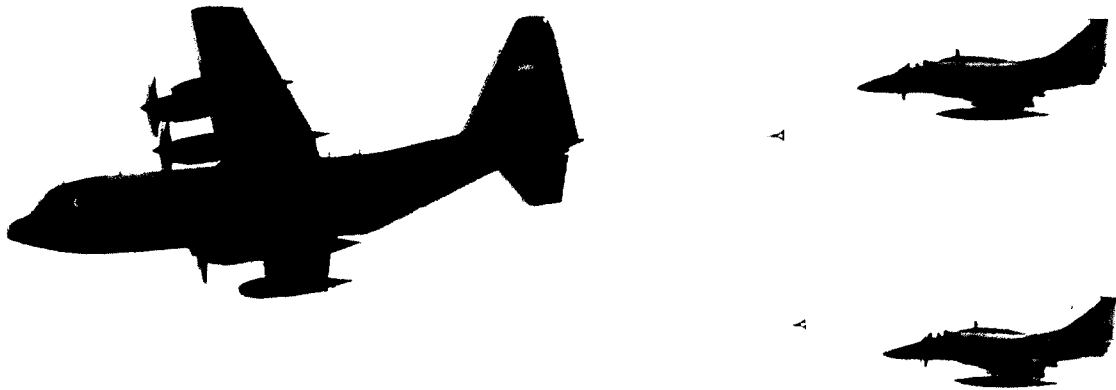
phenomenon whose complexity makes it difficult to summarize its main features.

Globalization undoubtedly requires more answers from society as regards fairness and solidarity. However, in this document we will not consider it as an ideology to be chosen, but as the part of our new reality which requires, from the political viewpoint, both a basic effort to understand the phenomenon and the consideration of viable alternatives in pursuit of people's well-being.

Having mentioned the two main changes in the international system—the end of the Cold War and Globalization—we can now proceed to the other phenomena and processes that affected the evolution of the new international order, which are either direct consequences of the above mentioned factors or derived from their interrelation.



"TAM" tank squadron preparing for fire practice.



A4-AR fighter bombers refueling from a KC-130 aircraft.

As already stated, this shows the highly complex nature of the intense exchange between countries across borders which, at the horizontal level, involves many government agencies including the Military.

2. Transition features

International world trade is growing significantly and a formidable increase is taking place in the exchange of goods and services, leading to market openness and to the reduction of protectionism and deregulation.

Higher trade volumes lead to new commodity demands. Moreover, the increase in population results in a greater demand for food and for the fulfillment of basic needs. Both situations, in turn, increase the pressure on natural resources.

The asymmetries of transformation: Globalization and fragmentation

The progress towards interrelation between countries is not in balance in every part of the world. Rather, it shows different features and intensities both in respect of geographic location and extent.

This phenomenon tends to isolate countries or areas that have not become part of the globalization process or which are not integrated because of social, ethnic, religious or cultural reasons, which lead to an exacerbated nationalism.

This fragmentation resulted in an “explosion of differences” and these inequalities are also reflected in different degrees of system stability. As a consequence, there remain areas presenting varying degrees of conflict, though their instability is not always caused by the absence of the globalization process.

The rise of regional poles

The reaction to fragmentation leads to the integration of *regions* as a *concept which encompasses many aspects*, i.e. regions based not only on geographic-economic factors but also on political or cultural similarities, with shared values which eventually lead to a strategic evolution.

Technological-scientific revolution

This sign of our times, mainly driven by permanent advances in the field of information and telecommunications technology, among others, is the structural reason for a dramatic change in production methods.

Paradoxically, as geographic distances between production and

consumption points and between investment centers are reduced, a greater demand is imposed on the international system's stability and security due to the greater influence exercised by disturbances, which are often global in nature.

These advances influence both the economic sphere and other fields:

- *A society based on knowledge:*
Education and training in the use of every new technology are considered key for a country's insertion into the emerging global society. Nations and their institutions, including the Armed Forces, must therefore adapt to this reality where *knowledge* is present, more than ever before, as a *strategic resource*. Hence, the lack of access to knowledge implies a wider gap in growth and the resulting imbalance may result in tensions and conflicts.
- The “*Revolution in military affairs*” is linked to the previous concept and arises as a *transformation of the traditional nature of the military power*, especially in developed countries. Military power increasingly tends to leave behind the criterion of large quantities as a decisive factor. It has, instead, incorporated the so-called “*soft power*” which, in general, revolves around three issues: intelligence (unmanned sensors which

monitor wider battle spaces), information processing (advanced C3 I2 systems) and the actions based on that intelligence (weapons with surgical precision). These changes bring about a new danger: threats to the information technology systems themselves.

New Actors in the world scenario

It is important to remember that all these changes are; to a great extent, a consequence of globalization and of the “decompression” caused by the disappearance of Cold War conditions.

These changes have caused new *transnational and intranational* leading actors to emerge in international relations, a sphere previously reserved to Nations only. The following are some of the main new players:

- *Individuals and domestic social groups*, who are gradually becoming the subjects of international relations actions.
- *Non-Government Organizations (NGO's)*, which bring together many new social interests, often before these matters are included in the national laws.
- *Public opinion* causes the “transnationalization” of events — with an impact through the media and strengthened by the telecommunications revolution— and

influences decisions such as whether to act or withdraw from conflict areas.

The present characteristics of the Nation-State

The interconnection of political-economic decisions, the involvement of new international actors and the new rules of the game create real and virtual *border permeability* affecting the organizational structure of the Nation-State. However, in spite of some changes in the absolute sovereignty concept, this remains the cornerstone of international power relations, though it needs to adapt to the new world conditions.

Aside from influencing national cultures, this permeability makes the Government, its institutions and the members of society more vulnerable to new types of threats and risks. At the same time, another issue that carries some weight is the insufficient capability of the international system to provide answers to new changes.

But, on the other hand, the Nation-State is emerging with strengthened qualities as a political instrument and a strategic catalyst guiding the actions of society, as a whole.

Old conflicts revived

As we have already stated, there are still many conflicting areas. In the past, the scenario was practically

dominated by an ideological struggle that characterized the Cold War, where such areas remained under control thanks to the logic of the nuclear-based bipolar system: the danger of a one-to-one conflict between the superpowers moderated the incentive they themselves provided for such confrontation. At the same time, all non-ideological conflicts within the same bloc were eliminated by the action of each superpower and its main allies.

In addition to the rise of new States, the fall of the bipolar world resulted in the reappearance of many historical, ethnic, religious, cultural and territorial conflicts.

Another important factor is that such conflicts do not only occur between countries – (*interstate conflicts*) but are increasingly present within countries (*intrastate conflicts*). Confrontations often arise in weak nations, with fragile or non-consolidated government systems of a doubtful viability, or with a highly impoverished population.

Sometimes, these conflicts result in a terrible loss of human lives and bring about great suffering for the population, including massacres, starvation and massive refugee migrations, leading to more violence and to the expansion of the original area of the conflict.

The globalization of the media has increased the public's awareness of these cruel events and has contributed to mobilize political actions by the governments.

Revival of values

The permanent perception of imminent global war, which prevailed throughout the Cold War, led to a common belief in the importance of international stability and the underlying concept of *peace* as an intrinsic value.

World peace should not be considered as a state of total absence of conflicts but rather as a status aiming at mitigating a conflict's effects and consequences by considering its causes, carefully controlling the use of force and eventually substituting it for other mechanisms.

Peace is closely linked to another value firmly present in many regions of the world: *the democratic system*, which in turn emphasizes fundamental issues for the benefit of individuals, such as the *Rights of Man*.

The projection of the Argentine defense policy particularly underlines and fosters these values.

From “bipolarity” to “multipolarity”

The dual nature of the Cold War was substituted by the present

hierarchical multipolar international system.

The United States have emerged as the only superpower in the military field. The strategic balance that characterized the previous period disappeared but, so far, it has not been replaced by any other mechanism.

Nowadays, a *general diffused power* prevails. This power is exercised by many actors in various fields and supported by different attributes.

This situation has introduced strong *uncertainty* in the development of world matters, a concept expressed as the difficulty to strategically anticipate events and their consequences, thus generating more dangerous and less predictable general conditions.

Another factor emphasizing such uncertainty is the fact that the *international system is still in the transition stage*, almost ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and its final configuration is not fully defined.

This uncertainty and its associated *expectation or strategic state of alert* keeps the classical defense needs of the Nation-State, though their dimension and qualities have been adapted to the new requirements derived from an evolving situation.

Another consequence of multipolarity is the strengthened role played by international organizations, such as the UN and the OAS, especially as regards security.

New challenges arise

The above considerations bring about new types of conflict and dangers, of past or new origin, such as drug trafficking, terrorism, fundamentalism, proliferation of mass destruction weapons and their launching vectors, the transfer of excess ordnance and intangible technologies (scientist migration), organized crime, arms trafficking and even environmental damage and migrations due to the lack of spaces suitable for survival, among many others. Because of their interdependence, these events acquire a *transnational nature* and are considered by States as threats to their security and national interests.

3. Effects on Security and Defense

A preliminary view reveals that there are *fewer probabilities of a global war*, either nuclear or conventional. In contrast with this concept, there is a *multiplicity of new local conflicts*, within a context of *uncertainty* that triggers *unexpected crises*, due to the difficulty of interpreting the signs of tension.

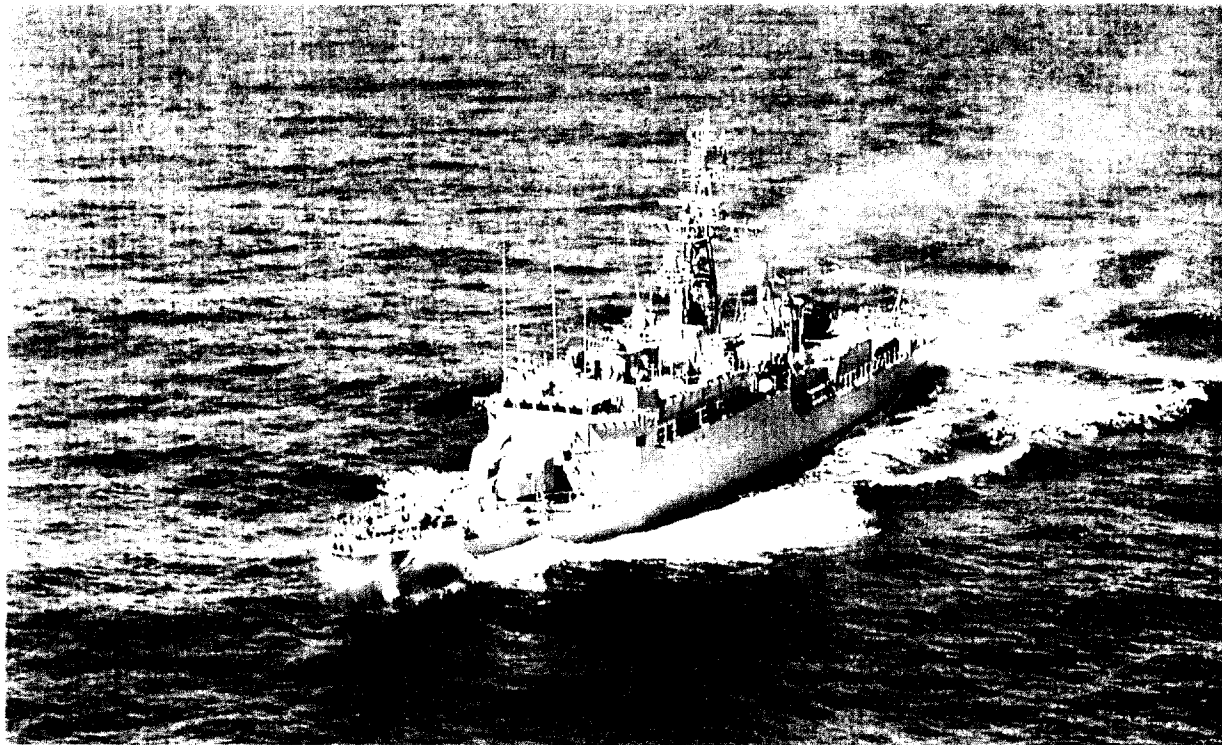
On the other hand, new and complex risks have appeared, with a strong *interdependence in terms of security issues* and without an *efficient security system* available.

In turn, there has been a *shift in the nature and scope of threats*, making it extremely difficult to define the profile of the future challenges beforehand.

On the one hand, *classical threats to security* are still present and relate to the integrity of the countries. Therefore, the strategic uncertainty prevents them from overlooking such threats.

But there has also been a change that takes the form of an *emerging threat* such as the many varieties of transnational crimes, which have affected institutions and people because of their hostile nature and also increased border permeability between the countries.

There are also *risk factors* which, though lacking a driving force, are considered of interest to the countries, such as the stockpiling and transport of nuclear waste, the build-up of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons and damages to the environment, among others.



A69 type corvette in sea control patrol.

Lastly, there are *sources of instability* that include all kinds of worldwide events. These are generated by external or internal, historical, cultural or territorial conflicts, perceived by the international community as critical situations which, depending on their evolution, might affect security.

In the past, events of this nature were considered unimportant in comparison with basic security and defense problems.

However, because of their transnationalization and their influence on the globalization process, these events are now taken into consideration by security and defense policies, since their particular geographical distance does not by itself reduce their influence. Thus, it is often difficult to distinguish between their external or internal nature.

Far from implying a militarization approach to such problems, changes under way require to adjust the elements of the State's defense, including the Armed Forces, to the new demands.



CHAPTER 2

The Hemispheric Dimension

The importance of the hemisphere for Argentine interests – and particularly our region – in the present scenario leads us to analyze in some detail the political changes that have taken place in this geographical context, on account of their present or potential influence over national defense issues.

1. The Western Hemisphere. Its political-structural consolidation

The map of our hemisphere has remained practically unchanged since the beginning of the 20th century.

Taking into account changes at a world level, the 90's gave rise to coincidences all over the Americas, featuring the almost complete elimination of non-democratic governments, the strengthening of representative democracies, important integration processes, a progressive economic interrelationship. The economies in the hemisphere were subject to severe adjustment, based on privatizing efforts and government spending reduction.

Nowadays, shared conditions for the development of important cooperation commercial bonds are increasing, though the imbalance of the globalization phenomenon causes gaps in the relative economic development of countries within this hemisphere. Moreover, in certain cases, those gaps exist between sectors of their own societies.

But the stable political and democratic situation has become the main common factor, while growing economic ties are a major contribution to development and peace.

On the other hand, the Latin American component of the hemisphere, particularly South America, presents a firm structure based on common historical, cultural and linguistic ties.

On the other hand, geography has traditionally placed South America in a situation of strategic isolation. Major international actors have, to a certain degree, ignored it - a trend which regional integration processes have started to change.

Increasing dialog and stability

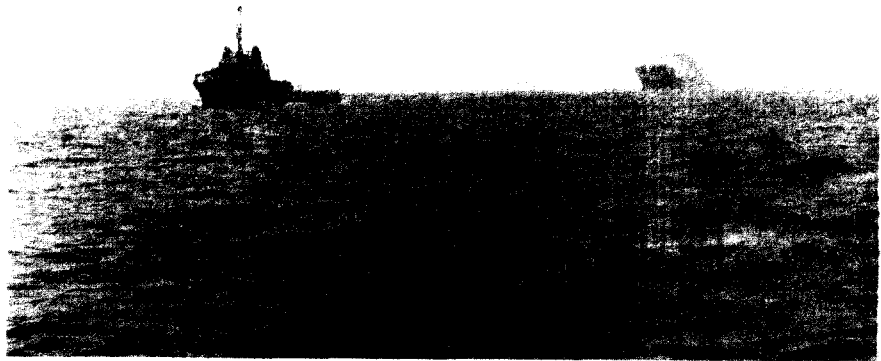
The early 90's led to the end of the most significant conflicts, particularly in Central America where final peace agreements were signed thanks to the Contadora Process.

The new Latin American democracies were united in this process and became accustomed to coordinating policies and setting up common objectives. This process also played an important role in achieving the present consensus. The Rio Group is the successor of the Contadora process, which now focuses on a wide range of issues.

A few years ago, the traditional border dispute between Peru and Ecuador

came to a head. However, common actions developed by the guarantors to the Rio Protocol (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the US) allowed to put an end to the confrontation and, through a regional peacekeeping force (the MOMEP), prevented an armed conflict while political negotiations were being held on the root cause of the conflict. A final settlement was reached in 1998 with the signing of the Presidential Agreement of Brasilia.

Although there are other zones of unrest caused by domestic problems, at present the hemisphere enjoys a healthy stability and a climate of détente compared to other parts of the world. The general enforcement of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for the Prohibition of Nuclear



Argentine and Chilean Navy units, during the first combined exercise of both Navies in 1998.

Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean is an important contribution in this sense.

Another point worth mentioning is Latin America's low investment in weapons - one of the lowest worldwide. (See Table 24-2)

Public statements of some governments – such as Brazil and Argentina – affirming the settlement of previous conflict scenarios have also contributed to the present situation.

At the same time, the strengthening of inter-American dialog and political ties have led to positive attitudes towards cooperation. Several agreements have been signed with the aim of preventing, in practice, the use of force to resolve disputes, even those including territorial issues, thus enhancing the transparency of technological developments, especially in the nuclear sphere, prohibiting mass destruction weapons and reaching understandings of all natures. Our country has played an active role in these advances.

This outlook mitigates, at least in the hemisphere, the level of uncertainty caused by international affairs.

Confidence-building. The OAS Mission

The renewed interest of the whole hemisphere in providing common answers

to common security problems brought about the creation of several mechanisms geared to this purpose.

That interest also resulted in the creation of a specific forum, the *OAS Commission on Hemispheric Security*, which played a central role in the development of confidence-building measures through the *Declarations of Santiago and El Salvador*, in 1995 and 1998 respectively. These declarations were recommended for application by the countries of the region in their reciprocal relations.

These mechanisms, focused on *confidence-building measures*, contribute to the progressive and fast settlement of historical mistrust and fears, paving the way for a higher degree of dialog and negotiations both in bilateral and multilateral relations.

Towards cooperation in security issues

The global phenomenon of growing cooperation in search of international peace and security, expressed in the United Nations Charter as the collective security concept, was strengthened in this decade as a result of a strong change of direction in world history.

Although the situation in this hemisphere is different from that in other

areas, progress is being made towards the goal set in the *OAS Charter*. The Defense Ministerial of the Americas, after its first meeting in the US in 1995 proves this fact. The ensuing "*Principles of Williamsburg*" were a valuable contribution in this sense. These Principles were endorsed and complemented by the *Declaration of Bariloche* in the second meeting, held in our country in 1996, and by the *Declaration of Cartagena* in the third meeting, held in Colombia in 1998.

The MOMEPE (Military Observers Mission in Ecuador-Peru) is an example of this. Its legitimacy is based on an instrument originated in the region – the *Rio de Janeiro Protocol* – and the forces involved are exclusively from countries of the hemisphere.

The ongoing debate in several regional forums regarding *Cooperative Security* is an additional contribution, such security being understood as the joint anticipation and the prevention mechanisms implemented in the political, diplomatic and military sphere.

A major step, based on democratic Nations' shared interests, was taken in the *II Summit of the Americas*, held in April 1998 in Santiago de Chile. In this summit of heads of State and Government, the Commission on Hemispheric Security was asked to identify ways and means to

revitalize and strengthen the Inter-American System's security-related institutions in the hemisphere.

Argentina believes that this context provides a good opportunity for redesigning regional security mechanisms.

Remaining problems and new dangers

Although on a lower scale, America is not exempted from the overall parameters, paradoxes and pressures of the global situation today. In spite of the present dialog and stability, there are still some long-standing problems, in addition to other phenomena, carrying a *transnational potential* and representing specific threats, risk factors and instability sources for the region.

Aside from active or latent border disputes, in which our country is fortunately not involved, there are such actions derived from drug trafficking, organized crime and illegal arms trafficking, which outcrop in certain areas of the region associated with terrorism and guerrilla activities.

These problems affect individuals, societies, national identity, values and institutions, rather than traditional "territory sovereignty" in the classical sense. And, although they may not imply the automatic and direct use of the

military instrument, they are considered part of the general defense interests as they relate to the international security of our country.

A feature that, from our point of view, characterizes the security context of this region is the different perception towards these new problems by the various actors.

A clear evidence of this is the difficulties encountered in producing a shared agenda of common threats.

All this is happening in a context that lacks any effective regional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and settlement.

To implement such mechanisms, it is essential to take advantage of, and intensify, confidence-building activities of all kinds. From the Argentine perspective, these activities play a central role as the basis for future consensus in the implementation of the mentioned schemes.



Troops of the UN Multinational Force during the Joint and Combined Peacekeeping Exercises "CEIBO98" with Uruguay; an Argentine Army helicopter can be seen.



Argentine Navy units operating with the "Minas Gerais" aircraft carrier of the Brazilian Navy during the "Fraterno" combined operation.

2. MERCOSUR's strategic environment

In order to understand the present defense and security situation within the sub-region, we must analyze the origin and evolution of this historical initiative, which places our country and our partners in an excellent position to cope with the challenges of the coming century.

The first step in this economic integration process took place in 1985 with the *Declaration of Iguazú* signed by the presidents of Brazil and Argentina, which was mainly aimed at overcoming the mistrust and the rivalry vis-à-vis other parties characterizing the relations between the countries at the time.

With the signing of the *Declaration of Buenos Aires* in 1990, the governments of Paraguay and Uruguay stated their interest in joining the bilateral project and a four-party agreement began to be developed in that same year.

Finally, the four presidents signed the *Treaty for the Constitution of a*



Simulation of a Multinational Force command post for UN during "CRUZ DEL SUR 97", combined Exercise with Brazil.

Common Market (Treaty of Asunción) in 1991, and the present structure of MERCOSUR was adopted on January 1st, 1995.

The "Enlarged Mercosur"

The 1996's *Free Trade Agreements with Bolivia and Chile* (these countries are not members of Mercosur) established the concept of the "Enlarged MERCOSUR". This concept implies their participation in certain bloc meetings and the implementation of coordination measures for international actions.

Political agreement

The MERCOSUR agreement established the basis for the largest *political agreement* ever accomplished in the region. Thanks to this agreement, the concepts of reliability, foreseeability and sensitivity became the common language among all the parties.

The member States, together with Bolivia and Chile, created the *Mechanism for Political Consultation and Agreement*, through which common positions are reached on regional issues other than strictly economic or commercial matters.

Another important political commitment was achieved in 1996, with the signing of the *Presidential Declaration on Democratic Commitment to*

MERCOSUR. Chile and Bolivia adhered to this instrument which was ratified in 1998 through the *Ushuaia Protocol*.

MERCOSUR and sub-regional security

The evolution towards integration led to interdependence and shared interests. Public and private actors gradually became involved in the same political scenario. These advances paved the way for a *common political forum* where a “MERCOSUR policy” is implicitly in force.

MERCOSUR has therefore become an *element of stability*, as the interests and relations it creates strengthen ties in every sphere and neutralize fragmentation tendencies.



Training of Marine Corps in riverside operations during the Sirena combined maneuvers with Paraguay.

In this new context, the old concept that neighbors were adversaries and that they represented an eventual threat to our security is being replaced by the idea that our neighbor's risks are our own risks as well.

Hence, MERCOSUR is acquiring, in a natural and spontaneous way, a *strategic dimension*: an important tool to face the new global challenges.

Thus, the countries' willingness to cooperate creates the conditions for *security and defense understanding*, because by changing the perception of our neighbors as being dangerous for a vision of partnership, both the approach and the answers to these issues are also changed. Yesterday's rival becomes today's ally, regardless of a legal instrument that may define those positions.

In this regard, the search for coincidences and common viewpoints does not necessarily eliminate the nuances inherent to the different histories, identities, experiences and change processes of each country, or their geographic and economic potential.

Stronger links do not imply the elimination of national diversity, which makes the region so rich; rather, they

strengthen all of it as a whole, while respecting such diversity as well as the basis for consensus required to develop these sensitive issues.

“Enlarged MERCOSUR”, a Peace Zone

The mentioned willingness to cooperate on common security matters resulted in the recent Political Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile, as a Peace Zone, signed by the six presidents in Ushuaia in July 1998.

Some steps taken by these countries towards the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons preceded this crucial political breakthrough.

The main points of the above agreement are the following:

- The declaration of Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile as a region free of mass destruction weapons, and the concept of peace as an essential element for its integration.
- The strengthening of defense and security consultation and cooperation mechanisms, the progressive integration of the region, the promotion of cooperation and the implementation of confidence-building measures.

- Support to international instruments and mechanisms aimed at the non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons - the goal being global nuclear disarmament - and non-proliferation in general.
- The willingness to make MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile a region free of anti-personal mines and to promote this concept throughout the Western Hemisphere.
- The commitment to extend and systematize the information provided to the UN Register of Conventional Weapons and to establish a single methodology to report military spending.
- The support to the OAS Commission on Hemispheric Security, particularly in connection with the mandate entrusted to it by the II Summit of the Americas.
- The encouragement to cooperate in the peaceful and safe use of nuclear power and of space science and technology.

3. The South Atlantic: An area of peace and cooperation

This wide maritime space, with an eccentric nature, is the meeting point for a wide range of actors from West Africa and

east America, including several countries that carry out operations in the Antarctic continent.

At present, the control of natural resources in the energy and food sectors is a subject of fierce competition at world level. In both cases, countries have started to look to the sea. This has led to the presence of large extra-regional fishing



Orion P3 Navy aircraft during fishing control tasks in the south of Argentina. These aircraft also perform maritime SAR (Search and Rescue) tasks.

fleets in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Another factor that has aroused much interest is the foreseeable availability of non-renewable resources.

The South Atlantic is therefore running the risk of over-exploiting its fisheries. Given the wide spaces at stake, control activities require significant efforts. In this respect, it is necessary to improve the preservation of non-renewable resources outside Exclusive Economic Zones.

In the wake of technology and communication developments, distances are now shorter. The main consequence of these advances is the virtual proximity of continental coasts separated by oceans. The seas that not long ago separated nations, now bring them closer. Thus, the oceans offer new possibilities of exchange with the African continent.

In our region, the legitimate coastal states of the South Atlantic Ocean have common interests, and therefore share the same need: to exercise control over the maritime space in order to protect it.

Coastal countries have expressed their interest in reaching an acceptable level of cooperation in several areas of concern. This provides the opportunity to cooperate in different fields, thus turning the ocean space into an area of integration and materializing the UN declaration of the South Atlantic as a "Peace and Cooperation Zone" (1986).

The inter-ocean passages

The Beagle Channel and the Drake Passage have been used as alternative routes to the Strait of Magellan ever since their discovery.

The Beagle Channel, as an inter-ocean passage, shows certain hydro-



Navy Units from Argentina, Brasil, South Africa and Uruguay at Cape Town, during the ATLASUR III combined operation.

meteorological limitations, aside from the restrictions applied by coastal states, bearing in mind that the Channel's western part and such channels leading to the Pacific Ocean are categorized as internal waters.

The Drake Passage represents the southernmost and longest route between both oceans. Extremely severe weather and sea conditions are experienced when crossing it. However, that path is presently the only alternative for large ships, oil tankers and warships, especially submarines. Furthermore, for other

reasons, certain flagships carrying materials such as plutonium and radioactive waste chose this route.

Today, as always, Argentina continues to strive for free navigation and the enforcement of the international instruments ruling over those passages, within the framework established in such documents. This effort is reflected in the *Peace and Friendship Treaty* signed with Chile in 1984 and in ensuing negotiations aimed at establishing operating rules for the use of those passages.

CHAPTER 3

The Nation

1. The geographical context of the country¹

The territory

The Republic of Argentina is located in the southern, western and maritime hemisphere. Its territory comprises a South American continental part, islands and a sector of Antarctica.

South America has the approximate shape of a right-angle triangle with its minor leg to the north, its major leg to the west and the hypotenuse facing the Atlantic. The narrowest portion in the south is, at the same time, the least populated area of the territory, in spite of its great potential.

The Argentine Antarctica lies between 25° and 74° W long. and south of 60°S lat. down to the South Pole.

The main features of the Argentine territory are the following:

- **South American continental space:** It is the most compact and vast region. Its 2,791,810 km² represent over 70% of the emerged lands; it holds almost the entire population. Most of the economic activity is developed in this area.
- **Antarctic continental space:** The population living in this territory belongs to scientific bases and family groups. Its area is 965.597 km².
- **Fluvial space:** It is formed by the Argentine part of the Great Plata Basin, comprising the Río de la Plata (whose coast holds the City of Buenos Aires), Uruguay, Paraná and Paraguay rivers. The last two form the waterway bearing the same name, a project shared with Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay. This waterway is more than 3,200 km long, of which 1,230 km belong to Argentina. The Río de la Plata and its waterfront are shared with the Republic of Uruguay under the terms of the Río de la Plata Treaty, signed in 1973.
- **Maritime space:** Maritime Spaces Act 23968 provides the basis to

⁽¹⁾ Information approved by the Military Geographic Institute.

determine the maritime space, which comprises more than 2,700,000 km².

- **Insular space:** Overall, this space comprises an area of approximately 33,000 km² and includes the eastern part of Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego (Grand Island of Tierra del Fuego) (20,400 km²); the Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur Islands; the Isla de los Estados (Island of States) and other small islands in the South Atlantic.
- **Air space:** An area that covers the whole surface of the earth up to the lower boundary of outer space. The lack of a physical borderline makes it difficult to determine its dimensions, which are established by a number of International Law provisions.

The Argentine territory, in the southern tip of the South American cone, enjoys a great climatic diversity due to its wide latitude, which includes both the Tropic of Capricorn and the geographical South Pole. Its different climates and the presence of agricultural lands place our country in a privileged position as regards diversified extensive production, especially grains and oil-seeds. For the same reason, it has sectors with excellent natural prairies for cattle raising.

Borders

The perimeter of the country on the South American continent is approximately 14,500 km. Land borders

with five countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) make up two thirds of the perimeter. The ocean coasts are poorly articulated and the country thus lacks suitable natural harbors on its maritime coast. In fact, the territorial area/coasts ratio is low. (1 km of coast for every 560 km²)

Borders

- **With Bolivia:** 740 km.
- **With Brazil:** 1,130 km; most of it is fluvial.
- **With Chile:** It is the longest, amounting to around 5,300 km and accounting for 37% of the total.
- **With Paraguay:** It is mainly fluvial. Its length is 1700 km, second only to the border with Chile.
- **With Uruguay:** It is mainly fluvial, with a length of 885 km., of which 495 km correspond to the Río Uruguay (Uruguay River) and 390 km to the Río de la Plata. The sedimentation effect around the Martín García Island, located east of the debouchment of the Uruguay river, created the first land border with that country. (Martín García and Timoteo Domínguez Islands which belong to Argentina and Uruguay respectively).

The population

At present, the Argentine population is 36,000,000, with a projection of 40,000,000 by the year 2010.

The country shows a significant demographic unbalance. The *population density* in inhabitants per km² is the following:

• Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires	2500
• The Pampas Húmedas (Humid Plains) region	12
• Northeast	8
• Northwest	5
• Patagonia	1.3
• <i>Country Average</i>	13

The birth rate is 24 per thousand. The literacy rate is 94%, and shows a slight increasing trend.

2. The national situation

Argentina contains a wide range of social-economic spaces. 80% of the economic activity is concentrated in the "litoral-pampeana" region (littoral-plains), and 45% of the territory is located in a warm climate zone. This imbalance is also reflected in population distribution and density, as 30% of the inhabitants are concentrated in 0.1% of the territory. Patagonia, with 4%, is the least populated region, though it comprises over 28% of the total area of the country.

This vast territory shows particular geographic environments which, coupled with population density

asymmetries, create important geopolitical gaps.

Its environmental characteristics, population distribution, empty spaces and the present layout of the communications system have caused distant regions to develop their own activity, disregarding economic centers and tending towards self-supply.

90% of Argentina's foreign trade takes place through maritime means of transport, a situation that is changing due to increased regional overland trade.

The Río de la Plata, with 140 km. of artificially maintained navigable channels, mobilizes 80% of the maritime foreign trade. As an access gate of the great Paraná-Paraguay Waterway to the sea, the Río de la Plata is the most important fluvial transport route of the whole country. River sources are located in neighboring countries, which requires agreements on certain issues in order to preserve both the navigation conditions and the quality of the water and the environment in general.

At present, Argentina shows a steady economic growth, a solid position against international financial crises and the capability to attract direct financial investments.

The country has not only grown but has also changed substantially. Our

economic policy has changed and a new economic system has been adopted. Our currency has become a respected and reliable economic institution, and its stability, supported by the Convertibility Act, has become a major factor for economic growth.

The Argentine production profile in the last years, with strong emphasis on agricultural industry and the use of natural resources – including fishery – confirms Argentina's potential for industrial development. At present, our country is the eighth world food producer and ranks fifth as international exporter.

Argentina has become the first power supplier in the region and shows great potential in the mining sector.

In the power field, 95% of the hydropower is produced in border areas, and 75% of the oil and natural gas reserves are located in the same zone. As to power transport, power lines and gas and oil pipelines also start in border areas. Large mineral fields are concentrated in that area as well.

The transformation in the field of telecommunications – as we have seen, the key to modern production methods and to social organization mechanisms – has been significant indeed. The level of digitalization, the quantity of fiber optic and the expansion of home cable television are leading the country into the

era of interactivity, placing it in a favorable position in this strategic sector.

The social-economic structure of the country continues to attract neighboring countries, whose inhabitants migrate in search of new working opportunities and health care. This phenomenon is observed in the region of the plains as well as in important southern cities where the number of foreigners represents a significant percentage.

The empty spaces are a cause of great concern for countries like ours, due to the serious problems of overpopulation in other parts of the world. During the "Conference on Population and Development" (Cairo, 1994), the region of Patagonia was presented as an unpopulated area (less than 2 inhabitants per km²) together with Greenland, Saharan Africa and the Amazon.

These factors hinder the exercise of suitable controls the important area of environmental preservation.

Our EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) possesses enormous food wealth. It includes large fishing areas approximately 200 meters deep, which attract other countries that fish near the limits of the EEZ. This often triggers law-breaking episodes and, as a result, the Government needs to send Navy ships to avoid

depredation. As a consequence, this situation requires permanent control activities.

On the other hand, Argentine sea species are characterized by their migration habits, a fact that leads to agreements aimed at establishing consistent measures to preserve these renewable resources.

The geological features of the Argentine continental shelf – of continental and insular nature – are suitable for hydrocarbon generation and trap formation, and for the eventual exploitation of polymetallic nodules. This makes the platform a future economic factor, which leads to the need for its preservation.

Our country has peacefully resolved many border disputes with its neighbors, particularly with Chile, after the 1991 presidential agreements, and in 1998 a presidential agreement was reached regarding a small sector known as Hielos Continentales (Continental Ice), which still remains to be ratified by both Congresses.

Argentina could be exposed to the emerging threat of drug traffic and other transnational phenomena if their actions increase, a situation worsened because of the characteristics of its borders (extension and morphology), which require permanent surveillance.

Another challenge to be faced is terrorism, both at local and world level. Our country has suffered from its actions and many lives were lost as a consequence thereof.

3. The Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur Islands issue

In the context of our national situation, the dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur Islands and the maritime and air spaces that surround them, is of special concern in our country. The recovery of these areas is an aspiration that now has a constitutional basis, after its reform of 1994.

Argentina's rights regarding its sovereignty over territories and sea spaces in the framework of the dispute with the United Kingdom, are preserved by the protection of rights included in item 2 of the "Joint Declaration of the Delegations of the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland", adopted in Madrid on October 19, 1989.

The Joint Declaration signed in Madrid on February 15, 1990 resulted in the restoration of diplomatic relations between both countries in that same year.

Despite the fact that bilateral relations have been progressing steadily including the first official visit of the President of Argentina to the United Kingdom in 1998 the dispute still exists, with a sizable British military presence in the zone.

Moreover, the countries' different approaches over the exploitation of renewable resources constantly lead to disagreement. A new factor was recently

and is indisputably linked to the interests of our country. A wide variety of actors conflicting interests might, at some point, bring about disagreement in the positions held by the countries involved.

Historically, Argentina has shown the world its clear and definite interest in Antarctica as one of the 12 original countries that signed the Antarctic Treaty (to which our country is an advisory



ARA "Alte. Irizar" Argentine Navy icebreaker in the Antarctic ice.

added: the eventual future exploitation of hydrocarbon fields.

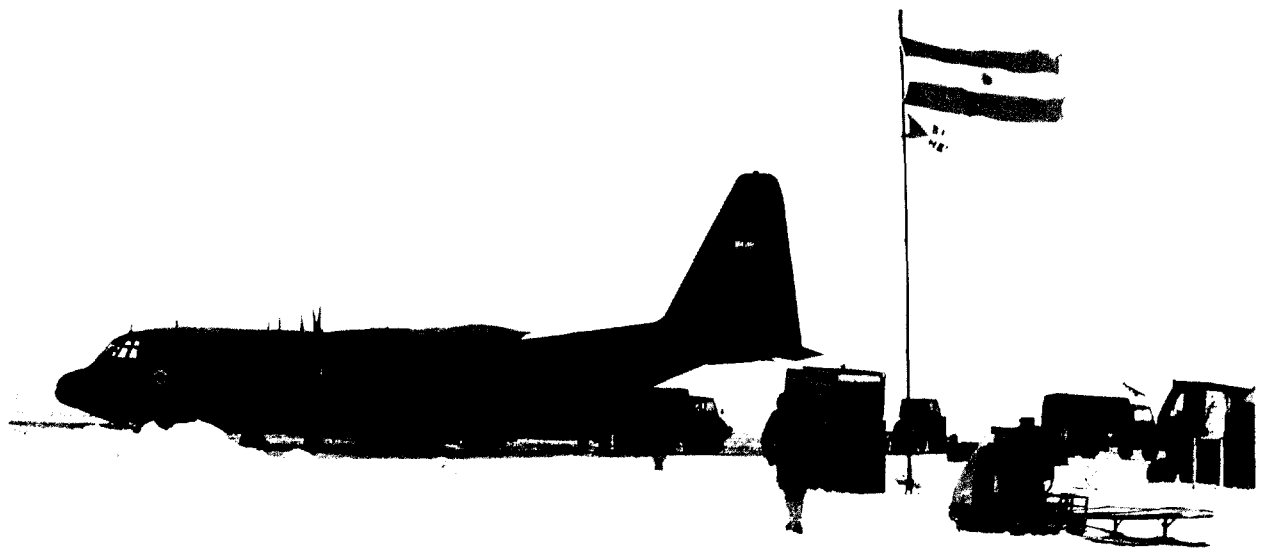
4. Argentine Antarctica

The Antarctic continent is an area with a very complex geopolitical situation,

member). This is also proved by the uninterrupted scientific work performed by the country for almost a hundred years, starting with the settlement of our first scientific base in the Islas Orcadas in 1904. Thus, our country has been in the continent for the longest time, and its

presence has been permanent. Our geographical proximity allows us to act as a base for the projection and support of activities in the area, as Argentina is one of the closest countries to Antarctica, together with Chile.

Under the terms of the Antarctic System, Argentina asserts its sovereignty over the claimed sector, an assertion that does not prevent us from cooperating with other countries in scientific research and environmental and resource preservation.



An Air Force transport aircraft performing logistic support in Marambio Base - Argentine Antarctica.

PART II

The National Incentives

CHAPTER 4

The Defense Legal Framework

This chapter contains a summarized description of the major regulatory conditions governing defense activities, in general, and military actions in particular.

References made below are not only a formal legal framework but also represent the highest political guidelines for National Defense in the Argentine Republic.

1. Defense and the rule of law

Since democratic institutions were restored in late 1983, the Argentine Republic has been under the rule of law. This means that all activities in the public sector are ruled by the legal system governing the Argentine Republic, either through local laws or international instruments. These affect the country either because they have been incorporated in national laws or as a result of our compliance with the “*pacta sunt servanda*” principle which guides our international actions.

Major legal instruments governing the Ministry of Defense are summarized

below. Later, we will analyze their main characteristics when specifically applied to certain issues. Also, other highly technical regulations and commitments will be mentioned later in this book when considering the aspects involved therein.

2. Domestic references

The National Constitution

The National Constitution sets the goal of “...*providing for common defense*” first in its Preamble, among the other constitutional objectives of our Nation. The articles of the Constitution further establish the duty of all Argentine citizens to arm themselves to defend the country and the Constitution, pursuant to the laws enacted by our National Congress for such purpose and decrees issued by the Executive Branch. Naturalized citizens are free to provide such service to the country for a period of 10 years after becoming Argentine citizens.

The *National Congress* has the constitutional power to authorize the Executive Branch to declare war or make peace, allow it to instruct retaliation measures, and permit foreign troops to

enter our national territory and national forces to leave the country.

Congress also has the authority to organize the Armed Forces in times of peace and war and prescribes regulations for their organization and management.

Furthermore, Congress has the constitutional power to agree or disagree with the promotion of high-ranking officers of our Armed Forces as proposed by the President.

The constitution also confers on the *President of the Nation* the power to act as *Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces* and as such, to control, organize and distribute the forces as well as to provide for the use of the military instrument.

This set of regulations reflects the constitutional basis for our Armed Forces and the exclusive power of the Argentine Government over National Defense matters.

National Defense Act 23554

It was enacted in 1988. It establishes the legal, organizational and functional bases to elaborate, execute and control our National Defense, defining its goals and clearly distinguishing it from Domestic Security, which is ruled by another legal instrument.

The Defense Act sets forth the structure of the National Defense System and sets out its goals and responsibilities of its members. It also establishes the organizational guidelines for the Armed Forces and defines the fields of action of their commanding officers, the Chiefs of Staff of each Service, in favor of the Armed Forces jointness. This Act also establishes the basis for the National Defense Service, Territorial Organization and Mobilization.

Domestic Security Act 24059

It was enacted in 1992 and amended by Act 24194. It provides the structure required in the area of domestic security, basically involving the Security Forces National Gendarmerie, the Argentine Coast Guard, the Federal Police and the police corps of such provinces that have decided to form part of the system, given the federal nature of our country. It establishes the Domestic Security Council, whose non-permanent members are the Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

This Act sets out, in principle, the *non use of the Armed Forces* within the sphere of domestic security (*subsidiary principle*), but establishes several events where the Armed Forces would have an *eventual involvement in logistic support* by providing weapons, supplies, health care, veterinary services, construction services, transport, and engineering and

communications elements to Security and Police Forces (*complementation principle*).

The Act indicates such cases where the Armed Forces can exceptionally use combat elements to defend their own units or to restore Domestic Security, previously declaring the “State of Siege”, according to the constitutional procedure to this end.

Armed Forces Reorganization Act 24948

It was enacted in 1998 and sets out the political and organizational basis to carry out the reorganization of the military in the *medium term*, establishing its basic principles, general modalities for the use of the Military Instrument, its organization, deployment, personnel, equipment and funding.

The implementation of a five-year budget as from 1999 and a special budget allocation destined to Armed Forces modernization expenditures during that period are the most relevant aspects of this Act.

It also establishes a number of complementary tasks to be performed with certain deadlines.

The act also sets up a National Congress Committee, represented by both senators and representatives, to oversee the reorganization, as well as to make a review five years after the enactment of this Act, i.e., in 2003.

Military Personnel Act 19101

This act was passed in 1971, it is the last update of a series of Acts related to military personnel, the first of which was Act No. 4856 (enacted in 1905 and amended in 1945, 1950 and 1958). It defines the basic principles related to military personnel, such as the “military status”, groupings, concepts such as “seniority and precedence”, retirement, separation or relief from active duty, ranks and the promotion system, suitability for service, recruitment, salary system and length of service among others.

Military Justice Code

It was established by the National Congress through *Act 14029* in 1951, and was amended by *Act 23049* in 1984. It meets the provisions of our National Constitution and the Argentine Criminal Code; that is, it does not represent any special personal venue.

The Code describes specifically military offenses, the organization and jurisdiction of military courts, court martial proceedings and the respective penalties.

Volunteer Military Service Act 24429

It was enacted by Congress in 1994 and superseded the previous mandatory system of conscripts, replacing it by a new system open both to men and women. It

has allowed turning our Armed Forces into a *completely professional organization*, abandoning the previous scheme based on conscript service. The previous System of Conscript Act is still in force and is to be applied only under exceptional circumstances.

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

Through this directive, the President of the Nation outlined the National Defense Policy updated guidelines and missions of the Armed Forces. Moreover, he established the application of a deterrent and defensive strategic policy in the sphere of Defense.

3. International commitments

As already mentioned, the characteristics of today's international scenario also influence our Defense in the legal sphere. As in the previous point, we will now deal with the major international instruments to which our country has adhered and will later mention more specific provisions when considering activities they apply to.

The United Nations Organization

Article 1 of the *UN Charter* states as its first objective the maintenance of international peace and security through collective measures aimed at preventing and removing threats to peace. Article 2, in turn, prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any Nation, defining the principle that international conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means.

Article 51 of the Charter clearly states the inherent right of every State to its legitimate defense, providing for the choice of an individual or collective defense.

Through the *Security Council*, the UN have the right to use force in order to



Army assault troops (seals) in pneumatic boats during training exercises in water course.

maintain, restore or build peace in case other measures fail. At present, the enlargement of the Security Council is under discussion, a fact that has drawn the interest of several countries, including Argentina.

The Charter also promotes regional agreements and organizations to pursue the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The Organization of American States (OAS)

The first three articles of its Charter make reference to the goal of strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and state that an aggression against an American State constitutes an aggression against all of them.

Having as one of its objectives, the organization of joint actions in case of aggression, the OAS Charter aims at the implementation of "collective security" in the American continent. Some unsuccessful attempts in this sense were the creation of the IDB (Inter-American Defense Board) in 1942, and the TIAR (Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty), organized during the III Consultation Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Rio de Janeiro in 1947.

The OAS also encourages the consolidation of the representative democracy, observes the principle of non-intervention, and promotes peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Its main objectives include an effective limitation on conventional arms.

International Law of War

Together with the *The Hague Convention*, the Law of War regulates the laws, uses and practices of war and establishes a legal method to conduct operations. However, this branch of law has not evolved much due to the increasing and widespread rejection of the use of force for conflict resolution.

International Humanitarian Law

The *1949 Geneva Convention* and its *Additional Protocols* have established military conflict rules in relation with the management of casualties, the sick, shipwreck victims, prisoners of war, non-combatant civilians and the environment.

The IRCC (International Red Cross Committee) has played an essential role in this sphere.

Nuclear Weapons

The *NPT (Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons)* seeks to reduce the threat of a nuclear war and prevent the number of countries that hold this kind of weapons from increasing. It also aims at preventing countries from developing nuclear weapons. It forbids those nations that already have them to transfer their technology and forces them to carry out actions in favor of nuclear disarmament. Under this treaty, non-

nuclear countries must accept the safeguards of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency).

On the other hand, the members of the *Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty)* undertake to use nuclear power exclusively for peaceful purposes and also to prevent the introduction or development of nuclear weapons in the region. The Treaty establishes mechanisms to control its members' compliance with these obligations.

Other agreements on arms control

As a complement to the previous agreements, it is essential to include the following:

- **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction.**
- **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and 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 Conventional Weapons which may**

be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and their four Additional Protocols (untraceable fragments and weapons; mines and trap weapons, laser weapons and the like.)

Missile Non-Proliferation

Although this is not an international agreement, the **MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime)** is another important reference, of which our country is an active member after the adoption of certain political decisions (including the de-commissioning of the "Condor" project) which enabled our country to join it.

Convention on the Law of the Sea

This Treaty was adopted within the UN framework and was ratified by Argentina through Act 24543. It defines criteria for the international regulation of the various maritime areas according to the coastal nature of each country. Besides the *Territorial Sea* and *Contiguous Zone* concepts, another important principle is sovereignty over resources within the *Exclusive Economic Zone* (EEZ) up to 200 miles from the baselines, and in the *continental shelf*, as defined by the Convention. Our country defined its *Sea Spaces* through Act 23968.

While this Convention does not specifically cover defense matters, it deals with issues of great concern for our defense, as it recognizes sovereignty and jurisdictions, among other matters.

The Antarctic Treaty

This treaty has been in force since 1961. At present, it constitutes a *System* that reserves the Antarctic continent exclusively for peaceful purposes and specifically bans military activities.

However, this does not prevent the presence of military equipment or personnel for logistic purposes and scientific tasks. It is complemented by the *Convention on the Preservation of Antarctic Living Resources*, defined as the “rational use” thereof, and by the *Protocol on Environmental Protection*. The latter bans any kind of activities related with Antarctic mineral resources for a fifty-year term, as from its adoption in Madrid in 1991.



*“Super Puma” Army Helicopter during logistic tasks
in an Argentine Base in the Antarctic.*

CHAPTER 5

The National Interests

Before we outline the national interests that our National Defense should pursue, we will highlight the values underlying those interests, according to the ethics that guide our Defense.

1. Underlying values

The preservation and strengthening of democracy, the fundamental rights and freedoms and the common well being of our people are the prevailing basic values of Argentine society underlying the interests supported by our Defense. These essential ideas have also been included in our Constitution.

As human beings undertake courses of action in pursuit of their goals, they find that life in society is the adequate context that enables them to develop their capabilities in order to achieve the goals they set for themselves.

Those goals are many and diverse, and life in a community, in liberty and harmony, requires a certain order that encourages their accomplishment: a fair social order, adjusted to the characteristics inherent to human behavior.

Life in society requires the rule of justice as social concept. While preserving the personal values of man (life, liberty, dignity, survival, etc.), the rule of justice should subject individual interests to the common well being of society as a whole.

Society therefore prescribes a set of rules aimed at harmonizing personal goals within a just social order.

When this scheme prevails within the frame of a democratic system, social peace is also achieved.

However, such order must be provided with a coercive capability, and this requires the government to establish a monopoly of the organized force.

All these concepts should not mislead us into thinking that military institutions should play a direct role in maintaining domestic peace. The concepts described in the previous chapter clearly state, that a legal distinction exists between the fields of military and domestic security institutions. The limitations imposed on the eventual involvement of the military institutions in domestic security tasks were also pointed out.

However, it is important to emphasize that, underlying the specifically military missions that gave rise to the very existence of the Armed Forces, there is a set of basic values of the Argentine Nation that involve the Military as part of its society and political life.

The Armed Forces - whose men and women come from such society - have the immediate and specific objective of providing for common defense and permanently guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of our Nation, its territorial integrity and its right to self-determination. They must also support the common well being, which is their ultimate objective, by respecting those basic values of our Nation.

These fundamental values also apply, from an Argentine perspective, to the international arena. We also attach special importance to the maintenance of other societies' democratic systems and of an atmosphere of peace and justice for the well being of their people. These, coupled with the development of close friendship, cooperation and integration with other Nations, in particular with our neighbors in the region, are also some of our goals, since their success will undoubtedly benefit our own.

Our defense policy contributes to consolidate all those values both at a

domestic and international level, to the extent of its specific field of action.

2. Vital interests

Vital interests are those that affect the Nation and its people, and therefore remain mostly unchanged.

For that reason, they have been defined by the highest representatives of the people of our Nation, i.e., by Congress, in its National Defense Act. However, due to the implications of those vital interests in situations critical to national security, they become truly vital only when supported by the majority of the society, whenever it is required to preserve them against any aggression.

From this legal reference, *vital interests* can be summarized as follows:

- ***Sovereignty and independence*** of the Argentine Nation.
- Its ***territorial integrity***.
- Its right to ***self-determination***.
- The protection of the ***life and freedom*** of its people.

Those self-explanatory interests are therefore closely related to the very existence of the Argentine Nation itself, thus requiring a high degree of attention and priority on the part of the government and a proper degree of

consideration in terms of the political definitions related to our National Defense.

3. Strategic interests

Strategic interests are those that influence in any manner the achievement of national interests. Although they also pose goals to be achieved, their lesser importance compared to vital interests they contribute with, make them less permanent in time, since they relate to such variables derived from the existing strategic scenario and the development of the country's international relations at a certain time.

Strategic interests analyzed in this chapter and the consideration of the security matters mentioned below should not be interpreted as having a direct effect on basic Defense objectives, nor on the development and primary use of the Military Instrument. This clarification is also valid for other considerations made in this document.

In spite of the above, strategic interests play an essential role for the Nation and should not be ignored by the Defense System. On the contrary, such System should contribute -in various ways- to their better achievement within

the current legal framework and as required by the authorities, as a function of the evolution of the strategic situation.

The list of interests detailed below does not imply any priority therefor (the assignment of priorities is made at a strategic planning level) and includes the following main defense interests, in the framework of national regulations in force:

- **International peace and security**
- **Limitation of mass destruction weapons**
- **Regional integration and security**
- **Economic and social growth**
- **Scientific and technological development**
- **Protection of the Nation from the drug trafficking and international terrorism**
- **Renewable and non renewable resources**
- **Environmental protection**
- **Maritime, insular and fluvial spaces of national interest**
- **Argentine air space**
- **Inter-ocean passages**
- **Preservation of geopolitically empty areas (unpopulated and with no government presence)**
- **Preservation of the Argentine position in the Antarctic System**

PART III

Defense Policies

CHAPTER 6

The Pillars of our Defense Policy

The contents below support our National Defense Policy.

1. Civil Control of the Military

The enactment of the National Defense Act in 1988 and the Domestic Security Act in 1992 unanimously approved by all political sectors of Congress, set the foundations and legal framework for the Armed Forces in democracy.

At present, the Armed Forces of Argentina are willingly and spontaneously subordinated to the political leadership. This fact transcends the mere formalities and derives from the extraordinary mindful and spiritual devotion of the Argentine military to democracy.

The change has meant a turning point leading to the true *conduction* of the Military Instrument by the political leaders.

Such use is not merely formal – according to the law. It is also concrete management of day-to-day activities and

it is put in practice in every aspect of Defense and its relation with the political institutions of our country.

In this manner, the Armed Forces are integrated in the Government sphere involved in a wide range of areas, through their specialized contribution at the level and functions established by law.

At present, the political leadership – advised by the military- makes all decisions related to the Armed Forces development and conduction. The National Defense Act, Domestic Security Act and –more recently- the Reorganization of the Armed Forces Act are a clear proof of the above.

2. A comprehensive concept of Defense and Armed Forces' involvement

In certain spheres, there is a limited vision of the concept of Defense, which associates it only to one of its components: the Military Instrument.

There is no doubt that the Armed Forces are the substantive element of

National Defense. Its institutions are essential to the System, not only as a result of having the exclusive use of weapons and skilled personnel capable of exercising the power of acting within their field of competence, but also due to their history and tradition. These are closely related to the special characteristics of the Nation-State and thus form part of our country's vital interests.

In order clearly tell Defense Policy and Strategy from Military Policy and Strategy, the following definition can be given. National Defense involves the Nation and therefore it is the result of the integration and joint action of all its forces and capabilities for the settlement of any external conflict that may have the military force as a key element.

National Defense is implemented through a number of plans and actions aimed at preventing and overcoming such conflicts both in times of peace and war, managing all the essential aspects of the Nation during such crisis or war and throughout the subsequent consolidation of peace.

Defense is a *function of the Argentine Government that cannot be delegated* and it is both a *right and a responsibility for all Argentine people*, according to the laws in force.

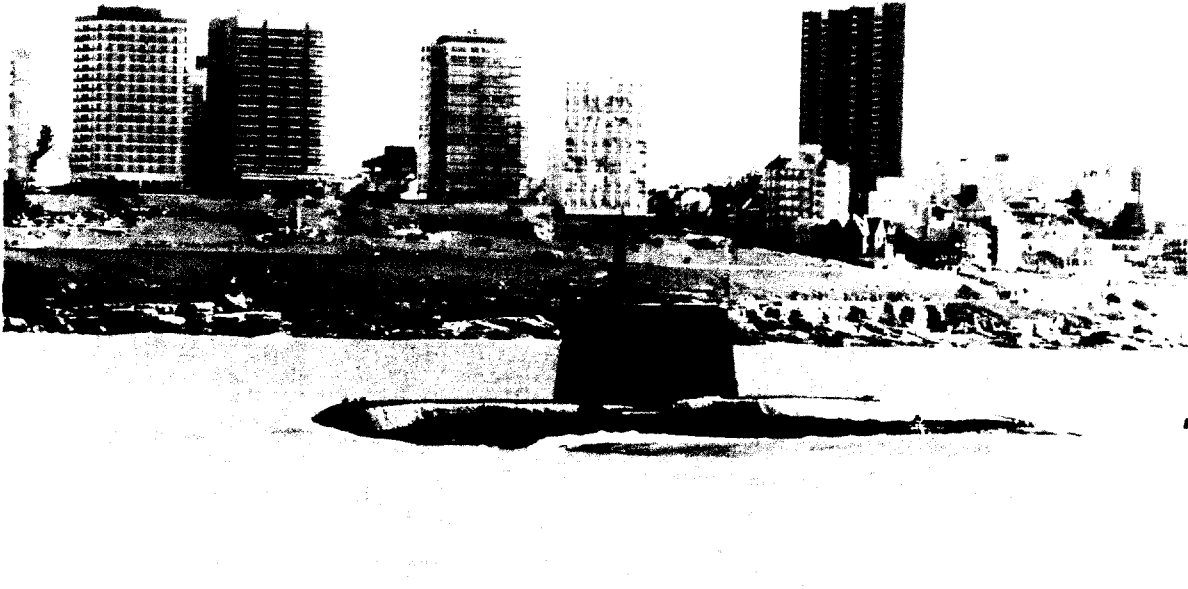
It also involves private production, research, infrastructure and resource sectors, and particularly the intellectual sphere –including teaching and academic activities– both to foster awareness in this subject and to carry out parallel intellectual activities. Conceptually,

Defense involves the Argentine people as a whole, under the terms of the Defense Civil Service Act 20318.



M113 Combat Army vehicles during a troop deployment exercises.

In summary, Defense requires the active and permanent involvement of the whole institutional spectrum, including leaders and citizens in general.



Class TR 1700 Navy submarine returning to its support base in Mar del Plata.

All these concepts contribute to develop a wide consensus on this subject, thus making defense policies an integral part of the government policy.

This has led to stable decisions through time, with a greater level of certainty in the development of the Military Instrument and a higher degree of foreseeability and reliability of the country vis-à-vis the international community.

3. The scope of Defense¹

National Defense comprises continental spaces, the Malvinas,

Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur Islands, as well as the remaining isles and maritime and air spaces of the Argentine Republic. It also includes other national interests, such as the Argentine Antarctic sector, considering the scope set by international regulations and treaties signed by our Nation.

National Defense also considers citizens and national assets in third countries, international waters and the international air space.

In this regard, the determination of theaters of operations is a legal power vested to the President.

⁽¹⁾ According to the National Defense Act, 5th Section.

4. Defense policy and foreign policy

When describing our national situation, we stated that Argentina is a vivid example of the 90's, in which democracy, economic policy and foreign policy are closely related.

The defense policy, at its highest level of abstraction, is in turn closely related to the foreign policy of the country in many

ways. It continuously contributes with it and often implements it.

At the national policy level, the relationship between defense and foreign policies becomes evident. Some examples include the involvement of Argentine troops in the international Gulf War coalition of the 1991, under the UN mandate, as well as in the operation for the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

Another example is the high involvement of Argentine troops and units in international peacekeeping operations under international organizations. Such activities represent, in practice, the commitment of Argentina's foreign policy to international efforts towards peace and stability.

Regional integration benefited from the increase in confidence-building measures with neighboring countries, aided by a greater exchange and interrelation between their respective defense and military areas.

Similarly, the participation of defense and diplomatic officials, including ministers, in various regional and continental forums and in other international events is also a common characteristic of this process. Since 1995, a formal inter-ministry mechanism has also been in place.



The "Libertad" Navy training Tallship, designed and built in Argentina (AFNE).

5. Defense policy and international security policy

It is precisely in the field of Security where both sectors are closely interwoven.

The concept of Security has a wide scope, according to United Nations definitions:

- It is a situation in which a Nation is considered protected from military aggressions, political pressures or significant economic restrictions, leaving it free to pursue its own development and growth.
- The countries and the international community as a whole, in general, have different bases they rely on for their own security: security policies are therefore measures used to promote it.
- The concept of security comprises and combines different elements, such as *military capability*, economic power, social development, progress in science and technology, and *political cooperation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy*.

We can, therefore, conclude that, among all the elements related to a certain problem, the military contributes together with the political cooperation which translates to negotiations and agreements that benefit the country's

security and *represent the bases of reference for Defense* as they implicitly involve security or receive its influence.

Argentina's International Security Policy

At present, the international security policy is expressed in various ways, summarized as follows:

- *Cooperation* ("consult")
- *Non-Proliferation of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons* ("agree")
- *Arms Control* ("inform and supervise")

These concepts are closely linked but have been broken down only to enhance Argentine commitment to peace and international security and to better identify their main expressions.

In this regard, Argentina has agreed with Brazil on the disclosure of their respective nuclear programs, by means of the 1991 *Guadalajara Agreement*. The *Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC)* was created to implement this agreement, and a Safeguard Agreement was signed by both countries, the ABACC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These agreements contributed to build confidence, provide assurance to third parties and enhance regional and global stability.

Our country also joined the *Tlatelolco Treaty* in 1994 after proposing some amendments together with Chile and Brazil. Such amendments did not affect its essence, but were geared to improve its mechanisms and applications making them more efficient and less costly; and were approved and signed by the member countries in 1992.

Argentina has also joined the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, which prohibits the development or construction of nuclear weapons.

Since 1991, our country has also supported the principles and guidelines contained in the *Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)*, which it finally joined in 1993. Under this Agreement - which Brazil also joined- Argentina undertakes not to develop missiles with ranges higher than 300 km and payloads exceeding 500 kg.

Our country promoted the non-proliferation of chemical and bacteriological weapons in the region through the *Declaration of Mendoza*, signed in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Later on, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay adhered to this agreement.

Through this instrument, the countries undertook not to develop,

stockpile or use this kind of weapons and agreed to adhere to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction*.

Argentina sends technicians to attend inspection courses and also participates in chemical and biological inspection tasks under the UN mandate, for example in the Special Commission created by the Security Council to monitor Iraq's elimination of mass destruction weapons and ballistic long-range missiles.

Besides, our country is a member of the *Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons*, based in The Hague, and the Ministry of Defense has organized a regional Course for Inspectors' Accompanying Personnel. These courses are held in the National Defense College, CITEFA (Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute), the Military Explosives Factory in Azul and the Azopardo Naval Arsenal.

With respect to the question of biological weapon non-proliferation, Argentina is a party to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction*. It participates in all review conferences, and supports the

design of a verification regime; moreover, Argentina is a member of the *Australian Group* engaged in chemical and biological weapon transfer control activities.

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

Based on the above, Decree No. 603/92 created the National War Material and Sensitive Export Control Commission, whose members are officials from the Defense, Foreign Affairs and Economy Ministries and technicians from competent organizations: the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARN), National Air Space Commission (CONAE) and CITEFA (Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute).

Furthermore, our country complies with the *UN Register of Conventional*

Weapons, thus *promoting greater transparency* in military matters. Our country supports the creation of a similar register within the OAS, an initiative included in the action plan of the II Summit of the Americas. Argentina believes that such register should be mandatory and that its scope should be enlarged.

Our country's international cooperation has been evidenced by its involvement in various consultation mechanisms with several countries, including the joint participation of the Ministers of Defense and Foreign Affairs.

In summary, the Defense Policy and Security Policy are interrelated and contribute to achieve the legitimate goals of our Nation. On the other hand, these policies, by promoting peace, international security and stability in the region also contribute to the accomplishment of our own interests.

CHAPTER 7

Main Fields of Action

The Defense policy, stated in general terms, implies the protection of Argentine vital interests and contribution, within its scope and according to the national and international legal framework, to the support and development of strategic interests.

In relation to the military instrument, this policy pursues the consolidation and enhancement of its spiritual and material capabilities, aiming at an effective *deterrence strategy* and at the maintenance of peace and international stability, especially in our hemisphere.

This policy has a *threefold nature*: national, regional and international.

Our country has the right to organize its Armed Forces to be capable of exercising our legitimate defense, as expressly stated in the UN Charter.

1. The Armed Forces

The main goal of our policy regarding the military is the *modernization and*

reorganization of the Armed Forces, adapting them to the new world requirements, including the *redefinition of military missions* and the *promotion of jointness*.

This transformation does not imply any action towards an armamentism. Rather, its objective is to provide viability to the Armed Forces, in the long term, regarding their personnel, equipment and operational capability, commensurate with the needs imposed by our national interests and the availability of local resources as determined by the general context.

In other words, our goal is to have Armed Forces with prestige in our society, with highly capable and well-trained personnel, and provided with the suitable equipment required to accomplish their missions and tasks.

This implies that such equipment should be readily available for use, with the appropriate maintenance and complemented by the necessary logistics and suitable levels of operational activity.

Moreover, the Armed Forces personnel should be allowed to fully exercise their profession –which influences their morale and motivation. Thus, they should be given the opportunity to receive training and continuous practice in ground, naval and air activities, a decent financial compensation according to the demands imposed by military life, and should have the assurance of a proper retirement at the end of their active duty.

For the last fifteen years, the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces have made, and continue to make, great efforts and adjustments to adapt themselves to the new realities of the country and the world as a whole.

The consolidation of all these changes, with a medium term perspective, started with the enactment of the ***Reorganization of the Armed Forces Act*** by the National Congress in 1998, with the unanimous vote of every political party.

2. Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur Islands

Our national policy, based on the Constitution, emphasizes the strategy to recover our sovereignty over the islands and maritime space of the national territory in both the political and

diplomatic fields, excluding the use of force.

Our Defense policy in this area is supported by confidence-building measures, as stated 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 15th, 1990.

The ***Rounds of Military-to-Military Contacts*** with British counterparts, undertaken by Ministry of Defense’s officials together with Joint Staff and Armed Forces officers and diplomatic support, also contribute to the progressive restoration of military relations between both countries.

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a contribution to preserve renewable resources in the seas surrounding the Islands is made through periodic fishery patrols by Navy units and other institutions and organizations of the Argentine Government.

The Argentine government has offered the British Government to undertake demining activities in the area, in order to remove mines planted by the Argentine Armed Forces during the conflict in 1982. This offer has been maintained and ratified, especially in international forums.

3. Sub-regional and continental areas

The basic goal of the Defense policy in the hemisphere is to continue contributing to *confidence building*, especially in its *relations with the countries of the region*.

Regarding the “*Enlarged MERCOSUR*” -our main priority- our goal is to consolidate the region as a Peace Zone, considering a possible development of a common security system based on a number of common challenges and opportunities that can be perceived as shared concerns.

To achieve that goal, we will continue to participate, support, cooperate and execute the relevant actions in relation to the following forums and activities:

- *Meetings at the Ministry of Defense and Foreign Affairs levels, both with Chile and Brazil*, following the steps and spirit of the meetings of “Tandil” (1996) and “Itapaiva” (1997) held with Brazil, and “Zapallar” (1996) and “Campo de Mayo” (1998) held with Chile.
- *The Consultation and Coordination Mechanisms on International Defense and Security set up with Brazil* as from the Memorandum of Understanding signed by both governments on April 27th, 1997,

including the continuation of *Consultation Meetings* between the Joint Staffs and Armed Forces of both countries.

- *The Argentine-Chilean Permanent Security Committee*, set up by a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1994 and the *Consultation Meetings of high-ranking officers* of both countries’ Armed Forces.
- The continuation of *combined exercises with Brazil and Uruguay* –which have been held for many years– to improve the interoperability of their respective Armed Forces.
- The continuation of *combined exercises with Chile*, successfully initiated in 1998, as a contribution to confidence building.
- *The Agreement for Cooperation Strengthening in the fields of International Defense and Security with Bolivia*, signed in 1996.
- *The initiation of negotiations for a cooperation agreement with Uruguay*.

At a hemispheric level, our policy is based on the following guidelines:

- *Defense Ministerial of the Americas*, following the spirit of *Williamsburg* (1995), *San Carlos de Bariloche* (1996) and the consolidation achieved in *Cartagena de Indias* (1998).
- *Action Plan of the II Summit of the Americas* on security and defense matters.

- *Practical application of confidence-building measures*, according to the recommendations of the Declarations of *Santiago* (1995) and *El Salvador* (1998).
- *Bilateral Working Group with the US*, at the levels of Minister and Secretary of Defense respectively, and their specialized teams comprising officials and military staff.
- *High Level Consultation Mechanisms* on security, disarmament and non-proliferation established with *Canada* and the *US*.
- Involvement in *UNITAS combined exercises* and other similar activities.
- *The support to the Army, Navy and Air Force Inter American Conferences*, as the true forerunners of confidence-building in the hemisphere, as well as all types of historical military exchanges of the Argentine Joint Staff and Armed Forces of the hemisphere.

4. International sphere

The Republic of Argentina has developed, especially in recent years, a policy of active involvement in the new design of the international security strategy, through the involvement of its Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations. This has meant a contribution of our National Defense to its strategic interest being the preservation of peace and international stability, which are key values for our country.

Argentine policy regarding Peacekeeping Operations

Argentina's involvement in these operations is not new, as it dates back to the first UN operations established in the Middle East in 1958. This mission has uninterruptedly continued to involve national troops to the present time.

In all these decades, the Argentine presence in peacekeeping missions has increased and, in the last few years, it multiplied in accordance with the dramatic increase of Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in the world since the end of the Cold War.

Between 1991 and 1995, our country sent an average of 1,400 men and women each year. At present, they account for 800 approximately, including members of the Security Forces. This reduction follows the decreasing curve of the UN's overall participation and is mainly due to budgetary limitations of contributing countries.

It is important to note that Argentina is one of the countries that have made the greatest efforts towards international peace and stability in relation with our GDP. Up to the present time, more than 13,000 members of our three Armed Forces have participated in PKO's.



"SK 105" Tank from the Argentine Combat Team, carrying out patrolling activities in Eastern Slavonia (Croatia) in a UN Mission.

At present, the country ranks seventh among PKO participating countries in UN missions, and aside from troops deployed in the field, Argentina has also assigned high ranking officers to the Peacemaking Operations Department at the UN Headquarters in New York.

As a recognition of the effort and commitment of our country and the capability and skills shown by the Argentine military, the UN have entrusted many peacekeeping missions to the command of our officers. For that reason an Argentine general is presently the UNFICYP Commander in Cyprus, and another officer is the Second Commander at UNIKOM in Kuwait.

Argentina is also participating in other projects aimed at enhancing UN readiness to respond to any contingency, such as the "Stand By Forces", the Fast Deployment General Command and the Multinational High Readiness Brigade.

Figure 7-1 shows the current deployment of Argentine forces in PKO's all over the world.

The special nature of PKO's led to the creation of the *Argentine PKO Joint Training Center (CAECOPAZ)* in 1995.

This Center offers PKO theoretical and practical courses and welcomes not only members of our three Armed Forces

but has also taught military personnel from Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, USA, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Its curricula follow the same guidelines as the UN Peacekeeping Operations Department.

The international importance of CAECOPAZ and of PKO's as a clear



Air Force Personnel in its deployable hospital, providing health care to the people in the Mozambique UN Peacekeeping Mission.

manifestation of the links between our foreign and defense policies is proven by the fact that the Director of International Organizations under the Foreign Affairs Ministry is a member of the CAECOPAZ Academic Council.

Argentina's involvement in this field has not only increased substantially in numbers, but its performance has also gone through the same quality changes as those of PKO's.

In fact, up to 1988 typical missions were mostly based on the "classical

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF ARGENTINE TROOPS IN PEACE MISSIONS ⁽¹⁾

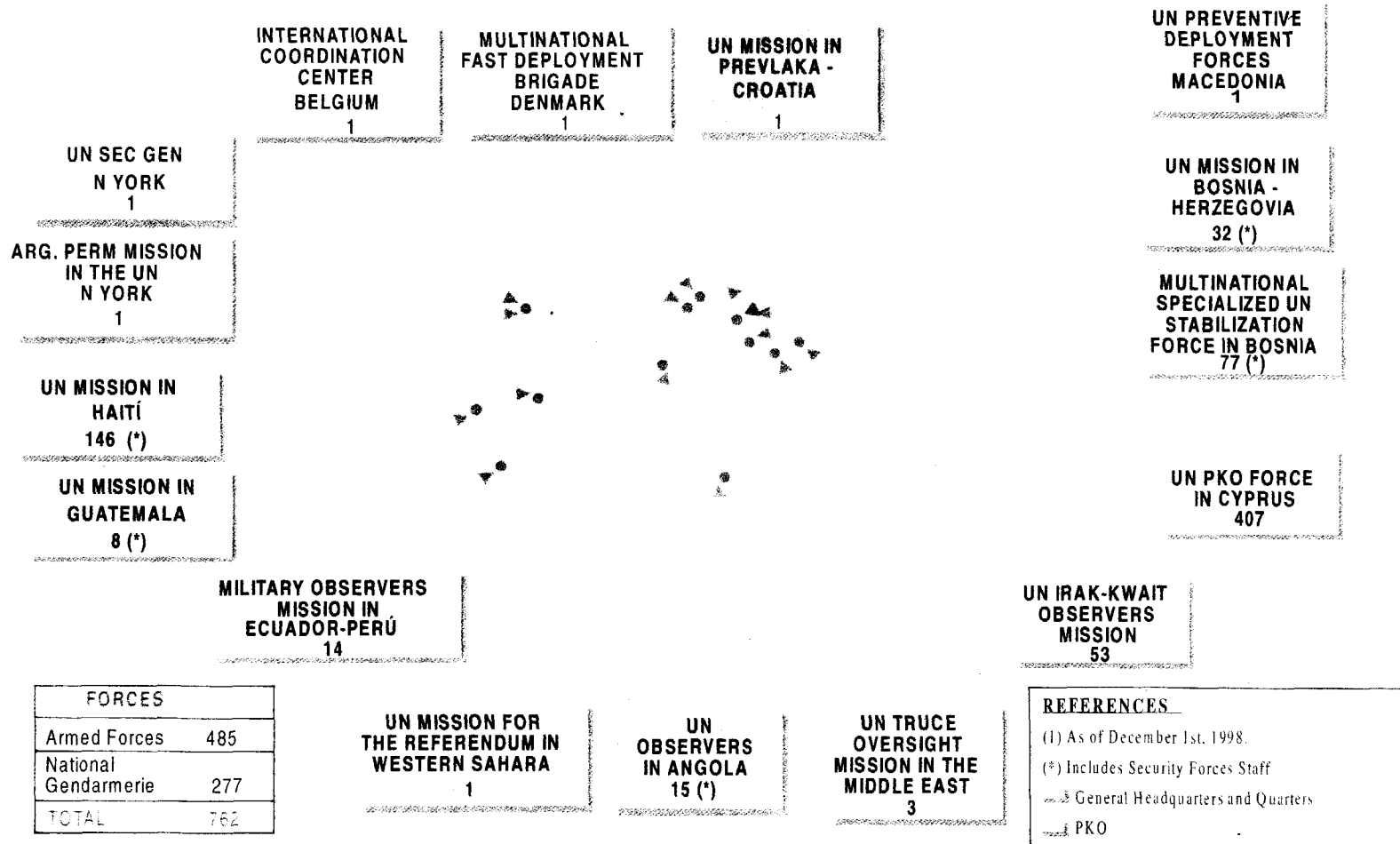


FIGURE 7-1

mandate" (such as truce observers and peacekeeping forces). Later, their sphere of action grew to include tasks such as humanitarian assistance, casualty assistance, refugees, mine sweeping, political elections supervision and human rights protection, among others.

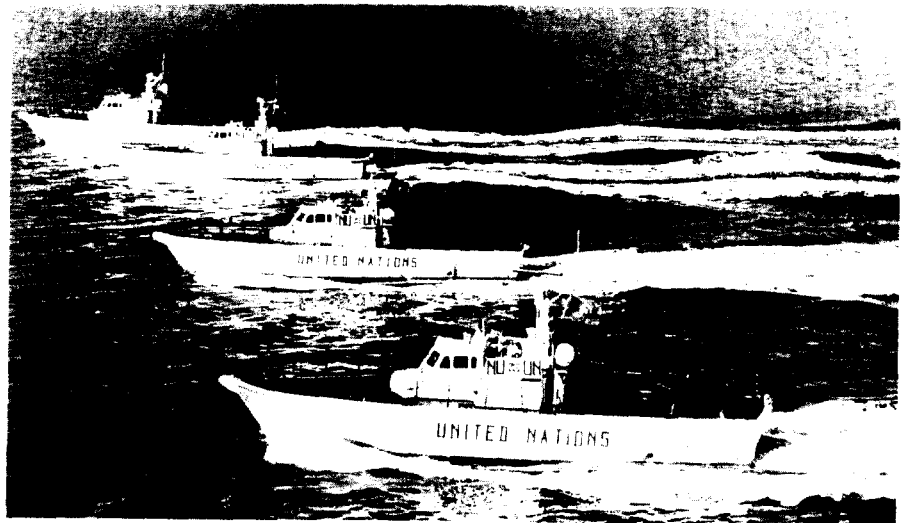
For Argentina, the diverse roles played by PKO's in the course of time – from classical operations to temporary coalitions and Stand-By Forces– are key to face the changing nature of conflict scenarios.

Our policy frames these Peacekeeping Operations in the field of cooperation and under a strict international legality criterion. This means that the political decision to commit forces in PKO's is based on the assessment of certain conditions that need to be met before sending our Armed Forces to peace missions. Such conditions include the following: a real threat to peace and international security, a clear mission scope and objectives established in an international legal instrument, and an agreement from the parties involved to the presence of PKO troops.

We believe that a new concept of cooperation is emerging between the two extremes: deterrence and declared war; and PKO's are particularly important in its implementation.

This policy also takes into account PKO transfer effects from the technical-military sphere to the political-diplomatic field, since their execution presents some difficulties inherent to the model (command, communications and logistics problems, among others) which must be resolved through political-diplomatic channels.

Thus, PKO's lead to a continuous synergy in terms of *cooperation*, which, in turn, requires *transparency*, and in time generates *confidence*. Thus by contributing to *stability*, the latter is of great significance for *security* and *peace*.



"Dabur" class Navy patrol boats sailing in Fonseca Gulf (Central America) in UN Peace Mission.

We believe that the national policy of involvement in PKO is an important contribution to a new International Security structure inserted in a world with universally shared values and with consensus on certain basic principles.

Humanitarian demining activities

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction signed in December 1997 marked not only the end of a process but also the beginning of a new one, characterized by the enforcement of provisions contained in the convention and the implementation of mine sweeping activities worldwide.

The contribution of our country to humanitarian mine sweeping tasks is significant. The involvement of Argentina in this field is strengthened through the participation of military experts in Mine-Sweeping Programs in different parts of the world, such as Nicaragua, Angola and Kuwait. In addition, training and advisory services are offered to foreign Armed Forces at the CAECOPAZ and the Ministry of Defense actively participates



Air Force personnel and equipment deployed in UN Peace Mission in Cyprus.

in relevant forums, including a recent agreement with the new Argentine "White Helmets" Organization.

One consequence: Major non-NATO ally of the US

On January 26th, 1998, the designation of Argentina as Major Non-NATO Ally of the US was confirmed by its publication in the US Federal Register.

This appointment does not imply the formal creation of an offensive-defensive alliance. The denomination "Major Non-NATO Ally" was the name chosen by American legislators to grant a number of benefits, usually reserved for NATO allies, to certain countries that maintain a close relation with the US.

So far, the list includes, besides Argentina, other countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, South Korea and Japan. Through this designation, the US acknowledges their excellent relations with Argentina, the strengthening of our democracy and our defense policy in favor of international peace and security, and recognize our support to international free trade. Such acknowledgment is more than a mere symbol: it is a sign of trust in the relationship between both countries.

Its designation as Major Non-NATO Ally differentiates Argentina from other countries in the world by incorporating it

into a category that includes only 7 other nations. Our country is also the first Latin American nation in such category.

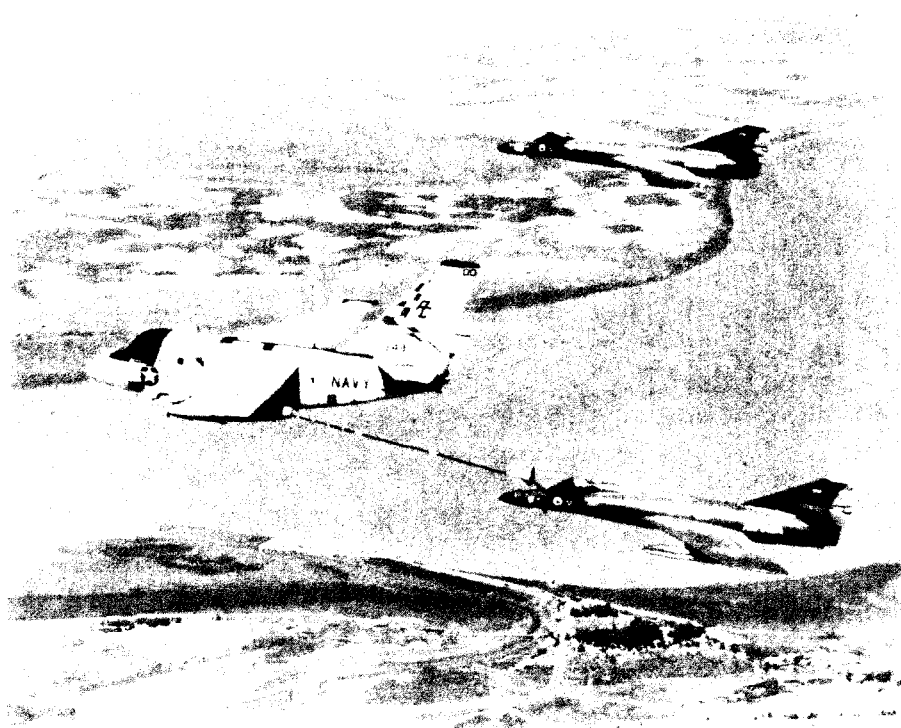
Such designation is not linked to the relation that the US or Argentina maintains with other countries of the region. In other words, Argentina does not become a military ally of USA to face common threats posed by neighboring countries. On the other hand, our country has already stated that it would not object to other countries of the region receiving this designation as well.

Also, its status does not impose any formal obligations to Argentina: by not constituting an alliance, it does not create a joint policy mechanism and it does not imply an automatic alignment of our country with US positions.

Other bilateral initiatives

Our Defense policy also extends to other spheres in the international arena.

Pursuing this policy, Argentina signed an *Agreement on Defense Cooperation*



US Navy aircraft refuels a Super Etendard SUE Argentine Navy aircraft, in a UNITAS combined exercise.

with Italy, in force since 1992, which is at present under a process of negotiation to implement it at military levels.

Similarly, we will continue implementing, by means of different exchanges, the *Agreement on Defense Organization with Spain*, which was signed in 1992.

On the other hand, as from the *Agreement on Information and Working Visits with Germany*, signed in 1994, we continue fostering annual meetings of the *Argentine-German Round of Military and Technical Contacts*.

Also, the *Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement on Defense Issues with Ukraine*, which dates from 1998, will be implemented.

Within this context of international initiatives, the *Agreement on Defense Cooperation with France*, signed in 1998, will be implemented through the *Joint Commission* created by such instrument, once it is ratified by both parties.

Aside from these formal relations, Argentina strengthened its relations with several countries at the defense ministry



Combined exercises between the Argentine and Italian Marine Corps.

level. We will also support all military exchanges that have historically been maintained both by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and our Armed Forces throughout the world.

5. The environment

We have already mentioned that the deterioration of the environment is one of the new problems of the international agenda.

Though the environmental issue involves every sector of society - and Non-Government Organizations provide valuable contributions in this regard - the government is the only political entity in the world community that can effectively

guarantee efficient actions, as expressed by the *UN Peace Program* in its *Letter to the Planet*.

Argentina designed its environmental policy at a national level and developed strategies aimed at achieving sustainable development. This implies that special attention is paid to the preservation of the environment.

In this regard, the reform of our National Constitution in 1994 included the right of its people to enjoy a healthy and balanced environment, suitable for human development, and also provides for the obligation to preserve it. Moreover, the obligation to remedy environmental damages was also included. These constitutional provisions are complemented by a set of laws and codes as well as by international treaties on environmental matters that our country has endorsed to.

The question of the environment concerns the jurisdiction of the Defense Ministry, as shown by the inclusion of a chapter on "Armed Forces support to environmental protection" in the agenda of the II Defense Ministerial of the Americas held in Bariloche.

In the specific area of Defense, this policy has been considered in the redesign of military missions.

However, this new mission does not mean that the military instrument should immediately be involved in matters of environmental damage to our territory resulting from actions performed in another country as this will be addressed by the political, institutional and diplomatic channels, as necessary.

Clear examples of the interface between the Military and the Environment include: bio-diversity preservation in relation to defense and military training activities, control of the marine environment due to potential pollution caused by warships, protection of the atmosphere from noise emissions and military aircraft gas releases, and preservation of the soil as a result of ground operations.

Argentina observes the *Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques*, adopted in 1977 within the UN framework.

In sum, the environmental policy carried out by the *Environmental Committee under the Ministry of Defense* with the involvement of the Armed Forces and the pertinent organizations is implemented on two levels: inside military institutions and outside their sphere.

Environment-sensitive military activities.

This criterion reflects the first level of focus mentioned above and involves the following four steps which, in a way, summarize an international doctrine on environment and were adopted by our country for its Armed Forces:

- **Strict compliance with regulations**, whether derived from national or international instruments entered into by our country, especially considering transnational consequences brought about by certain environmental damages.
- **Cautious Approach**, which involves a prior consideration of the possible environmental impact caused by military activities.
- **Pollution Prevention** in the execution of military operations, which, in addition to a certain "behavior" required, concerns environmental considerations in the acquisition and operation of equipment and weapons.
- **Restoration** to the condition prior to the military activity performed.

These aspects must be taken into account both inside military garrisons and quarters as well as in the case of forces operating outside their bases.

In order to meet these goals successfully, long-term efforts are required. And, in this regard, education



Air Force helicopters used in environmental protection tasks as part of the National Fire-Fighting Plan.

and training play an essential role. For that reason, the Armed Forces, as well as other sectors of our society, are incorporating into their **training and education** curricula the necessary academic and non-academic elements to transmit adequate values, awareness, attitudes, techniques and behavior towards the environment.

National and international cooperation

This is the focus of the second level of Defense environmental policy.

Equipment and logistics capabilities of the Armed Forces to comply with their

main mission coupled with their permanent readiness, make them capable of *cooperating with the pertinent civilian authorities* not only in case of natural disasters but also to protect and restore the environment.

On this basis, the Armed Forces have entered into several cooperation agreements with the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Development of the Nation, with provincial and municipal authorities, and with NGO's. These agreements include various environmental matters, such as water sanitation, National Parks protection, the promotion

of environmental awareness, landfills movement, support to fire-fighting activities, forestry, water and coast contamination prevention, as well as educational activities, among others.

Also, there is a permanent interrelation between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior as regards support required from the Armed Forces in case of natural disasters.

This cooperation extends into the international arena on issues such as ozone layer depletion, greenhouse gases and environment-sensitive marine areas, among others.

CHAPTER 8

Modernization and Reorganization

The reorganization of the Armed Forces in the framework of the National Defense policy requires suitable tools to become effective. In order to elaborate the appropriate projects required by Act No. 24948, several sectors of our National Defense system were involved.

To such effect, Defense Ministry Resolution No. 440/98 created the ***Military Reorganization System***, as shown in Figure 8-1.

Work Teams have been set up to perform their activities pursuant to the terms of the above mentioned Act.

1. Reform goals

The main objectives of this transformation process include:

- Having highly motivated personnel of all ranks, recognized by society and with high professional skills -both in theory and in practice- and trained in single-service, joint and combined operations.
- Reduced number of operational units with an efficient logistic support and capable of developing extended operations involving different specialties and geographic environments.
- Skilled and trained commands and general staffs in order to conduct operations, carry out studies and research, planning and support to the senior levels of the military strategy, operational strategy and high-level tactical planning.
- Prioritizing on jointness and on the operational integration of our Armed Forces in order to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Implementing political, strategic, logistical and mobilization plans which, in the event of crisis situations, may enable to increase the operational capabilities in a short period of time.
- Having budget allocations commensurate with the requirements described above, thus eliminating all expenditures that do not contribute directly to the tasks assigned.
- Improving the status of military personnel by providing them with salaries commensurate with their responsibilities, while increasing the requirement of full-time dedication and training.

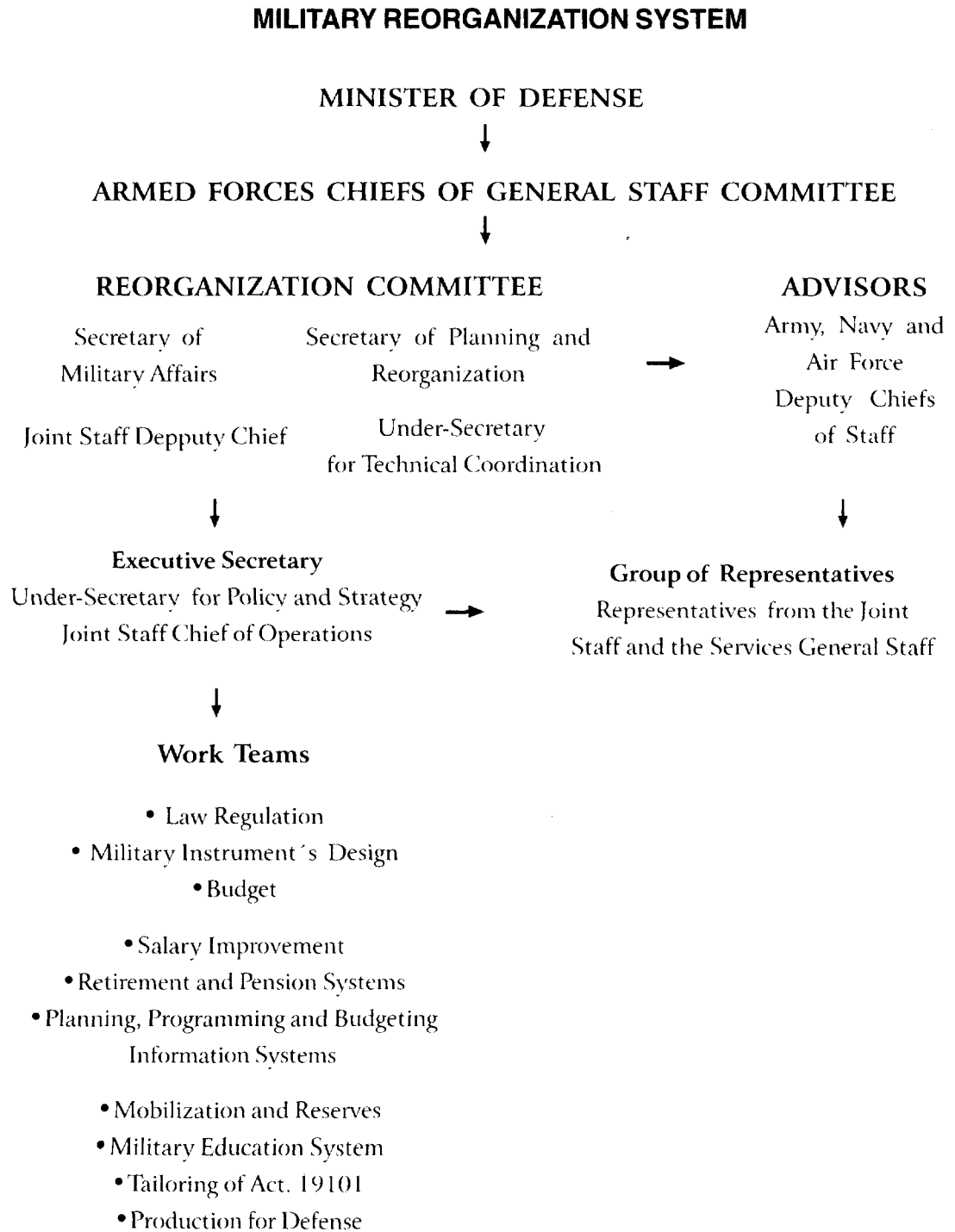


FIGURE 8-1



*Launching of the "ROLAND" Army Air Defense Missile. A 35 mm L 90
"OERLIKON CONTRAVES" cannon can be seen in the back.*

Characteristics required from the Military Instrument

In order to comply with the reorganization objectives, the Military Instrument will have to meet the following conditions:

- To be multi-purpose, versatile, technologically developed and capable of permanent evolution.
- To be provided with command, control, communications, intelligence and information technology systems as well as logistic support systems and to have a doctrine for their use, all of which should guarantee the performance specific actions and should provide the necessary interoperability capacities for joint and combined operations.
- To be provided with a flexible organization and size according to the national interests to be protected, the missions to be accomplished, the spaces to carry out operations, readiness times and the economic and technological capabilities required for maintaining the military instrument.
- To be provided with a suitable strategic projection capability and a high mobility.

2. Specific Areas

Organization

The organization will be designed on the basis of strategic areas, each managed by a Joint Command. Joint commands will develop operational strategic reviews and forecasts and will elaborate doctrines for the use of the military instrument for their strategic areas.

Intermediate commands will be eliminated as they lack a practical purpose, and administrative and bureaucratic structures will be reduced to the minimum.

Furthermore, priority will be given to the organization of combined weapon groups or task forces groups over units in the pure sense.

These criteria do not exclude the creation of other single-service, joint or combined Operational Strategic Commands or territorial commands, pursuant to the National Defense Act.

Deployment and Infrastructure

Wherever possible, units will be grouped in different geographical areas. The Armed Forces will share the use of facilities, enhance the utilization of installed capabilities and cut down on infrastructure and utility costs.

Deployment decisions will take into consideration the geographical size of the country at the continental and coastal levels, its maritime and fluvial spaces, the low density of population in distant areas as well as the characteristics of certain insular areas.

Moreover, the consolidation of units into fewer quarters/bases will be considered. Such facilities will be complemented by others to be established in case of necessity, but priority will be given to fast deployment capabilities.

Units from the three services that will become part of a certain Operational Strategic Command will be located in contiguous areas to the command post.

Personnel structure

The personnel structure will be broken down into hierarchies, ensuring a proper distribution of command and technical personnel (engineers, physicians, etc.), but aiming at reducing the latter to the minimum.

As regards recruitment of technical personnel, individuals who have graduated from the National Education System will be given priority, so as to avoid incurring into costs derived from training those officers in the Military Education System.

Our National Congress is empowered to approve the number of military personnel in the Armed Forces and the number of civilian personnel, with their respective organizational and budgeting structures.

The Armed Forces personnel are organized according to the following categories:

- **Full-time active-duty personnel:** As defined in Act 19101
- **Active-duty personnel incorporated for a specified term:** Those who serve within one of the Services for a specified period of time as part of the permanent staff, in order to complement or support it. Their military condition will automatically cease at the end of such period or for specific reasons. This category also includes volunteer soldiers, as defined in Act 24429.
- **Reserve personnel:** Pursuant to Act 19101.

The number of reserve personnel in each service will be determined by the Joint Military Planning, paying special attention to *quality over quantity*.

Personnel education

The main objective in education is to achieve *excellence*.

Education in the Armed Forces will follow the national education system's structure and will seek to take advantage of available capabilities, thus eliminating duplication and aiming at a better insertion of its members in the general educational and cultural environment.

Personnel promotion

The policy objective in this field consists in *contributing to the level of excellence* mentioned before, through the following actions, and those set forth in Act 19101:

- Promotions are based on *selection and vacancies*.
- In relation to the above mentioned item, *extending the years of active-duty*, in an attempt to make more intensive utilization of the experience acquired and endeavoring to obtain the best cost-effectiveness in military personnel training.
- Addition of *new requirements for prior education*:
 - For the promotion to Senior Officer (Colonel and equivalent ranks): College and university level of education for such personnel who graduated from the Armed Forces academies after 1992.
 - For the promotion to Senior Non-Commissioned Officer: High school degree or an equivalent level.

These requirements will become effective as of 2005.

Civilian personnel

The administrative structure of the Armed Forces will allow *replacing military personnel by civilian personnel*, so as to optimize military personnel training costs in the operational field, and concentrating on the exercise of the military profession itself.

Such substitutions will be performed following Ministry of Defense's approval.

This exchange should not exceed the total number of military and civilian personnel and the positions established by our National Congress for each Service, nor should it entail an increase in personnel spending.

Salaries

The criteria followed to determine military personnel salaries will be based on hierarchical equivalence to the other sectors of the Civil Service.

For this purpose, in addition to resources assigned to salaries (subject to funding allocations), the total savings made in each financial year as a result of personnel reduction will be assigned to progressive salary improvements.

Military retirement and pensions

The present system will be modified to follow both the capitalization

scheme and the government pension system, making it compatible with the national system and allowing the transfer of beneficiaries.

Defense Equipment

Fund allocation *priorities* will be the following:

- Firstly, to *recover* out-of-service equipment (including their logistic cycle) whenever feasible and acceptable, provided that they are suitable to maintain operational capabilities.
- Secondly, to *upgrade* available equipment when deemed appropriate, feasible and acceptable, in order to meet the corresponding operational capabilities.
- As a last resort, to *acquire* new equipment. When procurement decisions are made, priorities shall be the following:
 - Promoting a *deterrent capability*.
 - Promoting *standardization* with existing equipment, at a joint level.
 - Providing *new technological developments*. In these cases, priority will be given to incorporating weapon systems that may include the transfer of technology and simulator training equipment.

Decisions on equipment suitability and acceptability should be made in accordance with the joint military planning.

To such effect, *a Technical Committee for the Follow-up of Military Acquisitions* was created under the Ministry of Defense.

Based on the above priorities, the equipment policy should not be interpreted as excessive arms increase causing an imbalance with respect to the regional and world situation or with other requirements of the country.

In brief, the criterion followed to equip the Armed Forces responds, within reasonable limits, to such operational capabilities as are required for the *joint attainment* of National Defense objectives.

Logistics and Production for Defense articles

The Senior Logistics Board (described in Chapter 17) will endeavor to rationalize, standardize and classify all Armed Forces and logistic equipment.

An involvement of the private industry in the production of Defense articles will be encouraged. Dual technology research in areas of interest both for Defense and for the civilian sector will also be promoted, and

partnerships with other countries will be sought to this end.

However, the Ministry of Defense is considering actions aimed at maintaining and acquiring essential and indispensable logistical capabilities, difficult to attain in times of crisis and whose permanent local availability should therefore be ensured.

Budgeting and management control

This area is essential for the proper conduct of Defense issues, according to the criteria and mechanisms described in Part V, and for a more rational allocation of funds. In order to improve efficiency in this field, policies have been set with the following objectives:

- To foster the use of *compatible and interoperable information systems* by the three Armed Forces, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense.
- The final implementation of the *Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (S3P)* consisting of an information system suitable to meet the requirements mentioned above.

3. Resource rationalization measures

In compliance with the Government Reform Act No. 23696, the

Executive Branch issued decree No. 558/96, establishing the need for the Defense Ministry to elaborate projects aimed at modernizing personnel administration, accounting, budgeting, health care, logistics and education systems for the Armed Forces.

Since then, based on a previous professional review performed by the Armed Forces, the Minister of Defense approved, through Resolution No. 324/96, a number of rationalization measures aimed at utilizing savings made in expenditures intended to improve the Armed Forces investments and training.

Through these measures and other expenditure optimization actions,

conceived and implemented by the Armed Forces on the basis of general guidelines provided for by the Ministry of Defense, the operational capability of the Armed Forces was improved as reflected in Table 8-2.

Actions were aimed at improving the following areas:

Logistics

Health care

- Organization of joint medical assistance centers in military units with personnel from more than one Service.
- Centralization of various high-complexity and chronic-pathology

Service		Operational activity increase
Army (1)		30%
Navy	Sea Fleet (2)	45%
	Submarine Force (2)	57%
	Naval Aviation (3)	10%
	Marine Corps (4)	42%
Air Force (3)		23%

Based on increases in:

- (1) Manoevers / Training days at troop level
- (2) Training days at sea
- (3) Flight hours
- (4) Manoevers / Training days at troop level

TABLE 8-2

services in only one Service Military Hospital, depending on the available expertise and infrastructure.

- Consolidation of complementary medical assistance services.
- Consolidation of Army medical organizations at operating units.
- Closure of the Río Santiago Naval Hospital.
- Reduction in the number of first-aid centers and combat health-care storerooms for the Argentine Navy.
- Introduction of computerized health-care cards.

Personnel

- Standardization of personnel information systems, integrated by the Ministry of Defense.

Supply

- Consolidation of common supplies management and creation of a joint commission to coordinate common requirements. These tasks have been undertaken by the Senior Logistics Board.

Maintenance

- Joint use of each Service's repair shops and arsenal facilities, according to geographical areas involved.

Research and Development

- Promotion of an increased utilization of each Service's technological capabilities and coordination of their research and development activities.

Infrastructure

- Moving the Ministry of Defense Staff and Joint Staff headquarters to the "Libertador" Building.
- Sale of the building formerly used by the Ministry of Defense.

Operations

Joint education and training

- Consolidation of specialized training as follows:
 - Divers: Common training phase in the Navy.
 - Diving instructors: from the Navy.
 - Commandos: Common phase in the Army.
 - Parachuting: in the Army.
 - Antarctica: Common "rock-ice" phase in the Army.
 - Commandos, Parachuting, Forest and Mountain Instructors: in the Army.
 - Military Attaché Training: Common phase at the Armed Forces Joint in Staff.

Specific actions for the Army

- Closure of the following units:
 - Seven Army garrisons (Las Lajas, Catamarca, Guadalupe, Santo Tomé Corrientes, San Nicolás, La Paz, and Tucumán).
 - Two intelligence sections.
 - Army Hospitals in Tucumán and Corrientes.

- Sixty-eight finance services, by centralizing and merging their tasks.
- Consolidation into one of the units in Santo Tomé, in the Province of Santa Fe.
- Phased closure or transfer of the Military High School "Dámaso Centeno".

Specific actions for the Navy

- Transfer of the Naval Operations, Naval Aviation and Marine Corps Commands from Buenos Aires to Puerto Belgrano Naval Base.

- Closure of "Dr. Francisco de Gurruchaga" Naval School.

Specific actions for the Air Force

- Organizational changes in the X Air Brigade, by transforming it into an Air Base.
- Closure of the X Air Brigade Air Squadron, transferring air equipment to the VI Air Brigade and the remaining equipment to the "Río Cuarto" Material Area.
- Reorganization of the Chemical Air Force Detachment into an Operational Support Squadron.



PART IV

Redefining Military Missions

CHAPTER 9

Missions of the Military Instrument

So far, we have described the Defense policy objectives through an evaluation of the strategic scenario as perceived by our country, including new challenges, problems and opportunities. Also, we have assessed the national interests and conditions imposed by the new “rules of the game” as contained in the legal framework.

Our Armed Forces are adapting to these new realities and demands through the *redefinition of the Military Instrument's missions*, based on national strategies established by the constitutional branches of the government, in particular the Executive and the Legislative.

The re-definition of missions leads to a better use of our country's economic resources and improves the effectiveness of the military component, it offers better conditions and provides this component with the necessary, adequate and modern tools in terms of personnel, equipment, training and doctrine.

Therefore, the defense program is balanced against the needs and

possibilities of our country, and is commensurate with the national development achieved.

1. Use of the Military Instrument

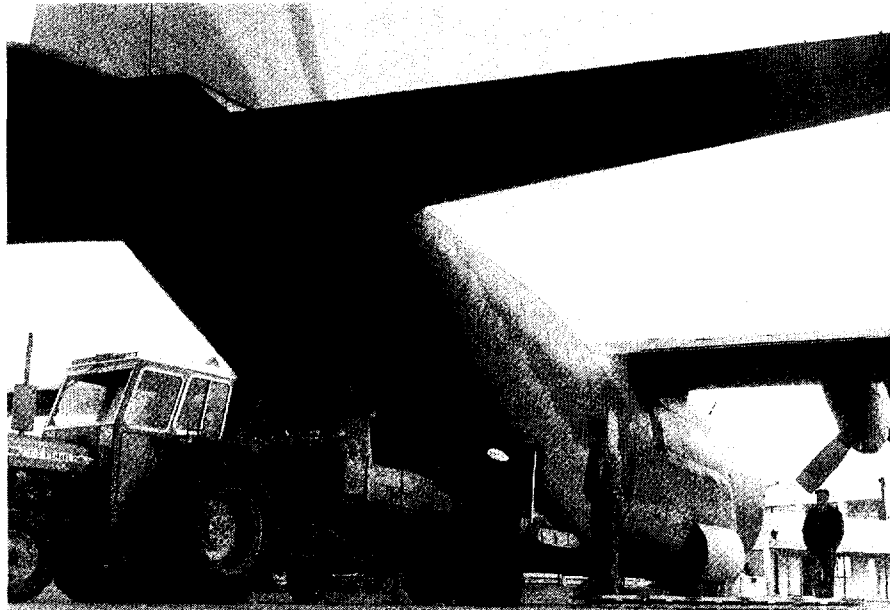
The issues discussed above allow us to define the following circumstances or scenarios where the Armed Forces are expected to be used:

- In defense of the Nation's vital interests
- In the framework of the UN and other international organizations
- In support to security
- In support to the national community or friendly countries

2. Missions

The *main or primary mission* of the Military Instrument is to deter aggression or to employ its means effectively in order to guarantee our Nation's vital interests and to permanently protect them from foreign aggressions.

Part IV - Redefining Military Missions



Food loading into an Air Force C-130 aircraft for people affected by the floods in the Argentine littoral.



Army SA 315-B "LAMA" helicopter in rescue activities during field exercic

In addition to this traditional role, there are other missions derived from the new demands posed by the strategic scenario.

The use of our Armed Forces to accomplish these missions will be based on the available capabilities and will contribute to the actions of government in respect of our strategic interests in support of world peace, as well as to national and international efforts towards a better standard of living.

These missions complement, but do not substitute, the main mission. The *other missions* of the military instrument are as follows:

- Involvement in peacekeeping operations and/or multinational coalitions under the mandate of International Organizations;
- Involvement in domestic security operations under the terms of Act 24059;
- Involvement in the development of military cooperation, confidence-building and other measures aimed at preventing conflict situations at regional and international level;
- Search and rescue;
- Antarctic activities support;
- Humanitarian aid;
- Community support;
- Contribution to environmental protection;
- Accomplishment of any other missions assigned by government.

CHAPTER 10

Armed Forces Tasks

Basic, common and specific tasks of the Armed Forces can be defined in consideration of their missions as described in the previous chapter.

1. Basic functions

From the conceptual viewpoint, these tasks can be summarized as follows:

- ***Scope of Action***, including the national land, sea, river and air spaces. Control of national interest areas pursuant to legal regulations and commitments undertaken.
- ***Projection*** of joint or specific ground, naval and air forces.
- ***Integrate C3 I2 systems*** (command, control, communications, intelligence and information technology) at national, military and operational strategic levels, in order to manage ground, naval and air operations.
- ***Participate in satellite systems*** applicable to the Defense area for research, development, installation, maintenance and operation activities; manage systems enabling or facilitating the development of military operations.
- ***Integrate electronic warfare systems*** at national, military and operational strategic levels, and carry out ground, naval and air electronic warfare operations.
- ***Conduct CBN defense operations*** against chemical, biological and nuclear weapons or means.

2. Tasks common to the three Services

These tasks are discharged by each specific Service, and are identical for the three:

- ***Operate in any environment (land, maritime and fluvial, air)*** with minimum advance notice and high readiness levels.

3. Specific Army tasks

- Execute the following operations with ground resources and manned or unmanned aircraft and helicopters:
 - Air exploration and reconnaissance
 - Observation

- Target acquisition
- Specific high priority air transport in areas close to combat zones.
- Fire support (only helicopters)
- Security and protection (only helicopters)
- Air mobility operations (only helicopters)
- Search and rescue with aircraft under its control during operations.
- ***Provide ground and air-to-ground mobility*** with helicopters (systematic air mobility)
- ***Provide fire support*** with surface-to-surface weapon systems necessary to execute the maneuver involved and coordinate support to be provided by other Services.
- ***Integrate the air defense system (at a national level)*** with its own resources for the execution of air defense per se and anti-aircraft defense in ground operations, participating in the planning and coordination phase.
- ***Execute operations in large rivers*** with the necessary fluvial and lake capabilities.
- Amphibious
- Mining
- Anti-submarine
- Specific air defense (counter-air and anti-aircraft)
- Demining
- Tactical and strategic interdiction
- Maritime and fluvial control of shipping and protection
- Defense of coasts, ports, bases, naval facilities and support points
- Maritime and fluvial transport
- Specific fixed and mobile logistic support
- Hospitalization and evacuation
- Tactical divers (seals) and amphibious commandos
- With auxiliary cruisers
- In restricted waters
- Operational environment research
- Search and rescue
- Search, assistance and rescue
- Exploration, reconnaissance and intelligence
- Fluvial and riverside activities
- ***Integrate the air defense system (at a national level)*** with its own resources for naval operations, participating in the planning and coordination phase.
- ***Provide navigation safety services for the public*** by gathering, centralizing and disseminating information, including beacon services, hydrography, oceanography and navigation in general in the relevant spaces or as determined by our national interests.

4. Specific Navy tasks

- Execute naval operations in the following fields:
 - Surface
 - Submarine
 - Air naval operations

5. Specific Air Force tasks

- *Permanent control and surveillance of our airspace*
- *Immediate execution of the following operations:*
 - *Airspace defense operations:* Detection, identification, interception and destruction of targets
 - *Strategic air operations:* Strategic air offensive, strategic air interdiction, strategic air exploration and reconnaissance.
 - *Transport operations* necessary to meet the requirements of the national-level joint military actions

and specific Air Force operational requirements.

- *Tactical air operations* necessary to provide air support to ground forces by means of aircraft.
- *Special operations* to achieve Air Force objectives other than those mentioned above.
- *Execute and coordinate air defense at a national level*
- *Execute and coordinate its specific air defense*
- *Provide security and defense to Air Force means*
- *Forecast and evaluate weather scenarios* in specific geographical areas.

PART V

Management of Defense

CHAPTER 11

Fundamental Concepts and Structures of Defense

The following structures and concepts reflect the basic criteria for the organization and general management of our National Defense.

1. Defense System structure

The Defense System involves several national authorities, institutions and organizations that coordinate inter-jurisdictional activities, and is based on the society as a whole.

Defense System's aims

The organization of the National Defense System is aimed at managing, governing and administering its sub-systems, so as to accomplish a high level National Defense in accordance with the requirements of the country.

The main goals of the system can be summarized as follows:

- Inception and design of a national defense strategy which should basically include the following elements:
 - Threats and risks to national interests, comprising them into scenarios and determining their seriousness and likelihood of occurrence
 - The strategic conception to prevent them, avoid them and, if necessary, to cope with them.
- Develop plans to prepare the entire nation for eventual armed conflicts.
- Develop planning activities both at a military and operational strategic level.
- Conduct war in all levels, including the national strategic level.
- Conduct the Armed Forces and sectors in the country affected by the conflict involved at a military and operational strategic level.
- Prepare and execute national mobilization actions.
- Ensure the execution of joint and, eventually, combined military operations.
- Establish points of convergence in order to establish possible alliances.

System components

Members of the Defense System include:

- The President of the Nation and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- The National Defense Council (CODENA).
- The National Congress, which plays two major roles:
 - Exercising its constitutional powers already mentioned in Chapter 4.
 - On a daily basis, through the House and Senate Defense Committees and other specialized committees, which hold meetings with the Ministers that assist the Executive Branch, and through annual and periodic reports.
- The Ministry of Defense.
- The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces (JSAF).
- The Army, the Navy and Air Force.
- The Security Forces (National Gendarmerie and Coast Guard), as established by law.
- The Argentine people, through their active involvement in compliance with the laws that require mobilization; civil service and civil defense.

CODENA (National Defense Council)

CODENA is the legal body that provides assistance and advice to the President of the Nation: being the Ministry of Defense its working body.

Permanent members

- The *President*, who chairs the Council and *will adopts decisions in all cases*.
- The Vice-President.
- The Ministers
- The chief of the highest-level intelligence agency.

Optional members

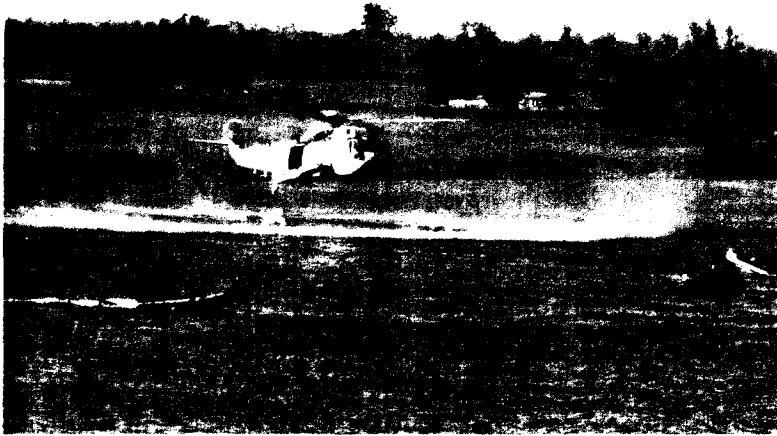
- The chairman of the Defense Committees from both Houses of Congress
- Two members from such Committees, one for the majority party and one for the minority

Possible members

- The Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, accompanying the Minister of Defense at the latter's convenience.
- The Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force General Staffs, accompanying the Minister of Defense at the latter's convenience.

Occasional participants

- Other authorities or members of other government branches or specialists, as determined by the President.



Navy tactical divers (seals) operating with SH3 Navy helicopter.

- *National Strategy Working Team (GRUTEN)*
- *National Strategy Team (GAEN)*
- *National Mobilization Working Team (GRUMOV)*

These teams are formed by personnel from the Ministry, the Armed Forces and the concerned government organizations .

Whenever the President may deem necessary, a reduced CODENA team is summoned to act as a ***Defense cabinet*** to advise and assist him in the exercise of his political and strategic management of Defense matters, crisis management and supervision.

National Defense Council's Secretariat (SECODENA)

This body is headed by the Secretary of Military Affairs under the Ministry of Defense, who uses his own organization. Its mission is to promote and implement the necessary actions to assist the CODENA or the Defense cabinet.

The following are the SECODENA's working teams created to accomplish its mission:

Crisis Committee

This organization assists and advises the President of the Nation in the military conduct of war and the management of Operational Strategic Commands.

Its ***members*** are the following:

- The Minister of Defense, who is in charge of coordinating its actions.
- The Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces
- The Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force General Staffs.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces will be its working body, and its Deputy Chief will act as the Committee's Secretary.

Service Chiefs of Staff Committee (COMIJEM)

As we have seen, the idea of *jointness* plays an essential role in the Defense policy and it is considered one of the cornerstones of the system.

This joint body was created in order to help achieve the above mentioned objective. The Chief of the Joint Staff chairs the COMIJEM and the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force General Staffs are the members to this committee, which ensures and provides for the continuity of such activities aimed at enhancing jointness. As a result of its similarity to the Crisis Committee, the COMIJEM can perform both roles.

The COMIJEM reports to the Ministry of Defense and its main missions are the following:

- To be responsible for:
 - Setting priorities regarding resources necessary to meet operational requirements.
 - Integrating and/or complementing communications and electronic warfare.
- To be involved in:
 - Military organizational changes aimed at implementing jointness.
 - Military mobilization requirements.
 - Military strategic intelligence.
- To participate in:

- The production of the annual budget for the Armed Forces and the pertinent general plan for equipping them.
- Assist the Minister of Defense in:
 - Issues concerning human resources required for the Armed Forces Reserve.
 - Producing the Armed Forces Joint Mobilization Plan.
 - The coordination of Armed Forces' common aspects, especially as regards administration, legal matters and logistics.

The Armed Forces

The Armed Forces of Argentina comprise the Army, Navy and Air Force.

They constitute the Military Instrument of our National Defense and include personnel and equipment organized under a chain of command responsible for the conduct of all its subordinates.

The Armed Forces have to comply with an internal discipline regime and are governed in their actions by national and international laws applicable to armed conflict. This is one of the pillars of our country's defense policy.

The Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force General Staffs report to the Minister of Defense by delegation from the President and maintain a functional

relation with the Joint Staff as regards joint military actions.

Responsibility of the Security Forces

The Security Forces include the National Gendarmerie and the Argentine Coast Guard. In 1996, as part of the comprehensive Government Reform process, a political decision was made to transfer both organizations from the area of the Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of the Interior. This decision was embodied in Executive Branch Decree No. 660.

One of the Security Forces' basic missions as regards national defense is the control and surveillance of our borders, surrounding waters, and the custody of strategic facilities. Under current legislation that integrates these forces into the System of National Defense, their human resources and equipment, or a part of them, will be assigned to the Operational Strategic Commands and territorial commands, in accordance with the evolution of the conflict involved and the pertinent planning.

2. Basis for territorial and operational organization

The President is empowered by law to establish *Theaters of Operations*, determining the corresponding geographic

areas. Commanders-in-Chief (CINC's) are appointed by the President and report to him directly: they are responsible for the military conduct of operations in the assigned territory.

In such cases, the powers of constitutional authorities remain in full force, and the Commander of the Theater of Operations must coordinate with the civilian authority the actions required to accomplish his mission.

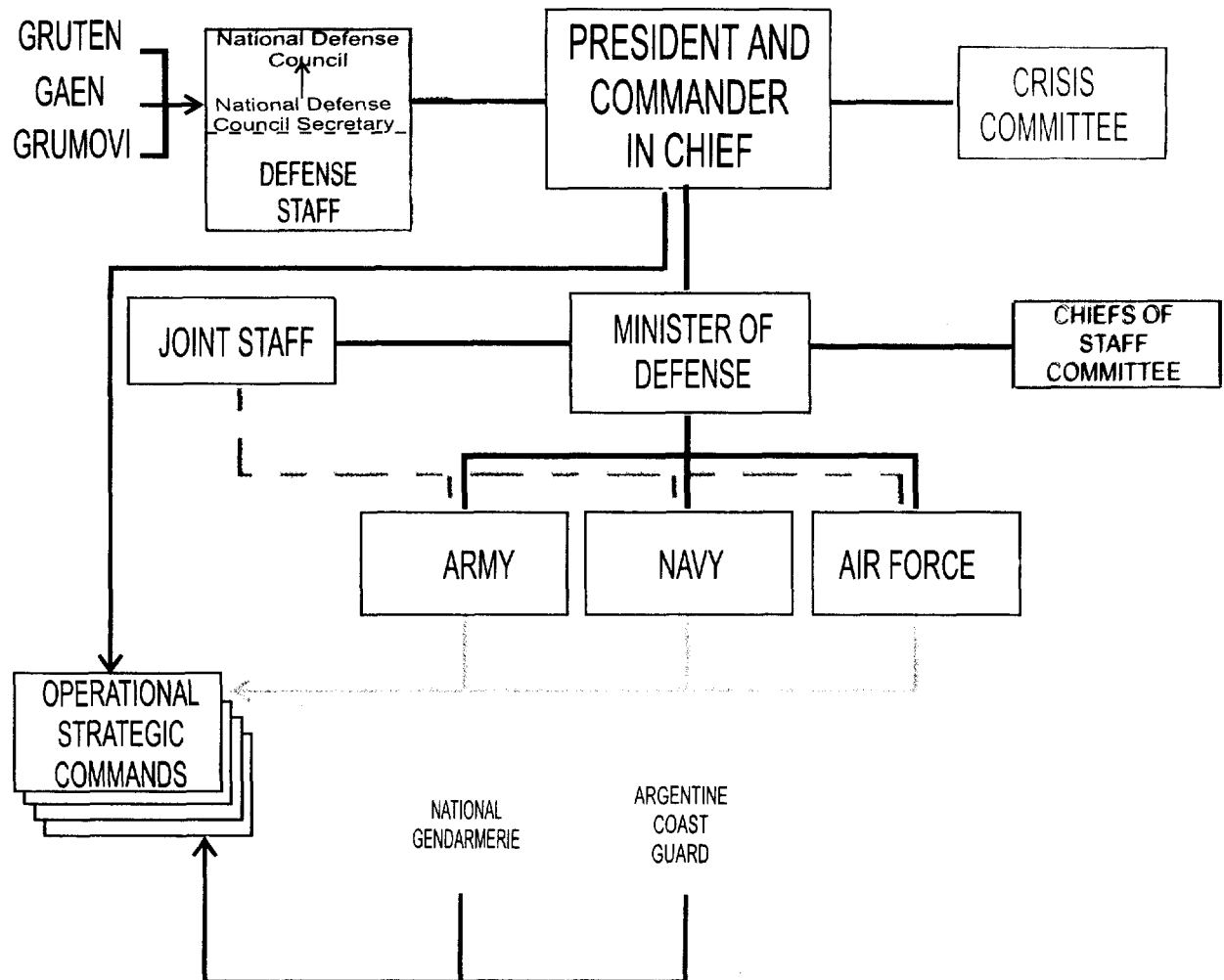
In the case of a federal intervention pursuant to Article 6 of our National Constitution, an exception to this principle will be made only if circumstances make it absolutely unavoidable. Even in this case, the Judiciary will retain its full powers.

With the previous approval of Congress, the President can define



Army parachuters in an airborne exercise.

DEFENSE SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



RELATIONSHIPS

Organizational —————

Planning and Training

Advise and Assistance —————

Support

Functional - - - - -

In the event of an armed conflict —————

FIGURE 11-1

military areas subject to military custody and protection on account of National Defense reasons.

On the other hand, the military strategic planning process might require the establishment of Strategic Areas, Operational Strategic Commands and Territorial Commands. The President of the Nation commits forces with the advice of the Crisis Committee. Their Commanders report directly to the President in case of an armed conflict, and to the Ministry of Defense - through the Joint Staff - for planning and training purposes.

3. Defense System – Its operation

Decision and Rules of Engagement

The President manages National Defense in his capacity of Head of State and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, under the terms established by our National Constitution.

With the advice of the CODENA, the President determines the contents and guidelines required to elaborate the National Defense planning.

The President is also in charge of both the general and military conduct of war, with the advice and assistance of the CODENA and the Crisis Committee respectively.

The participation of National Congress members in the System as per our National Constitution enables access of parliamentary representatives into the system.

The Minister of Defense manages, organizes and coordinates all defense activities and tasks other than those reserved or performed directly by the President.

CODENA participates in the process of identifying potential conflicts, adopting strategies and in the coordination of plans and actions required for conflict resolution. Therefore, a warning mechanism that considers predictable conflict situations and the appropriate response to each situation must be implemented and followed up.

As already mentioned, there will be occasions in which the president will resort to the Defense Cabinet.

The support to CODENA is provided by its Secretary, essentially through the organization of working teams specialized in strategy and mobilization.

The Joint Staff assists and advises the Minister of Defense on military strategy and participates in the Joint Military Planning according to the guidelines provided by the President through the Minister of Defense.

The Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force General Staffs are in charge of managing their respective organizations. They conduct the preparation for war of their respective operational elements and the logistic support therefor. They also provide advice to the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces in joint military planning activities as regards the components, dimension and deployment of their Forces.

The Operational Strategic Commanders do not report to the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force General Staffs but to political authorities, namely the President in case of an armed conflict or the Minister of Defense in normal situations. In other words, the decision on the use of military forces is in the hands of representatives democratically elected by society, whereas the Chiefs of the Armed Forces general Staffs only provide for military force organization, training, readiness and logistic support.

Figure 11-1 illustrates the structure and operation of the Defense System described above.

4. Rules of Engagement

We have already mentioned the legal provisions for the conduct of military operations according to the rules of national and international law.

This legal premise implies that, military commanders must receive, in addition to the classical orders for their mission, tasks and the way to execute them, special instructions with clear and accurate guidelines on the effective use of force.

These provisions are especially necessary in the current strategic environment as well as in a situation of conflict, given the large diversity of situations that may arise apart from those typical of a classical war.

Rules of engagement are especially important during crises, so as to avoid unwanted escalation of conflict, in situations of tension and even when necessary to prevent such situation -which sometimes arise from wrong perceptions of actions and attitudes adopted by military forces even unintentionally.

These instructions are known in the world as Rules of Engagement. They are issued by the competent authority and define the circumstances and limits to which the forces will start or continue an armed engagement with other forces.

Rules of Engagement Objectives

These rules represent a key element in the use of military force based on national objectives and their *overall aims* are:



Air force C-130 aircraft discharging cargo from the air.

- To provide standard guidelines in times of peace.
- To enable control of the transition to a crisis, and from a crisis to a war.
- To control combat operations once forces become involved in an armed conflict.

Their *specific objectives* are the following:

- Political objectives: To ensure that our national policy is followed in the military sphere.
- Military objectives: To provide security to the forces and to prevent the possibility of an unwanted reaction from the opponent.
- Legal objectives: To ensure that operations are executed according to the law.

Thus, the Rules of Engagement represent an inter-relationship between

our national policy, the law and the military operation requirements.

Among other aspects, the Rules of Engagement also provides for the definition of a “hostile act”, restrictions and conditions to open fire, the size and duration of the attack to be deployed, target limitations, tactical, technical and geographical space restrictions, etc.

These Rules are especially useful in unclear conflict situations and can be issued by the highest political-diplomatic level of the Nation. They are subsequently incorporated into the operating instructions of military authorities using the appropriate operational terminology.

In brief, the Rules of Engagement represent a practical tool that provides rationality, proportion and humanity to the use of military force.

Some actual examples of the application of this instrument by our country are the following:

- Permanent orders given to our Armed Forces between 1982 and 1990 (when diplomatic relations were restored with Great Britain) regarding British military forces stationed in, or in transit to, the Malvinas Islands. It is important to note that certain Rules of

Engagement common to both countries' military were added to the II Madrid agreements -which formalized that restoration- to prevent undesired misunderstandings in the military field which might affect the political and diplomatic process aimed at restoring relations between both countries.

- Rules incorporated -upon instructions of the Foreign Ministry- to operating orders for the Argentine Naval Task Force providing logistic support to the international coalition involved in the Gulf war in 1991, under a UN mandate.
- These concepts were incorporated into the curricula of regular courses of the Command and Staff College and at the *Argentine PKO Joint Training Center (CAECOPAZ)*, because Peacekeeping Operations are a field where these guidelines are especially necessary.

Our country's regular use of this mechanism again reflects the effective application of political guidelines at the decision-making level.

5. Joint Military Intelligence System - Parliamentary oversight

The National Intelligence System comprises all the intelligence agencies of the country, regardless of whether they

report to the National Government or to the provinces.

It is a functional, non-hierarchical organization, which implies that agencies forming the system are not linked by command relationships but by coordination lines.

The head of the system who carries out management and coordination activities is the State Intelligence Secretary in his capacity as Chairman of the National Intelligence Office (*Central Nacional de Inteligencia*), which reports directly to the President of the Nation.

Figures 11-2 and 11-3 illustrate the system and its levels of activity.

The top organization in the system is the National Intelligence central.

The Joint Military Intelligence System

Military Intelligence organizations constitute a particular subsystem within the National Intelligence System called the Joint Military Intelligence System. Its organization is shown in Figure 11-4.

This system reports to the President of the Nation through the Minister of Defense, whose main advisory organization is the Joint Military Intelligence Committee.

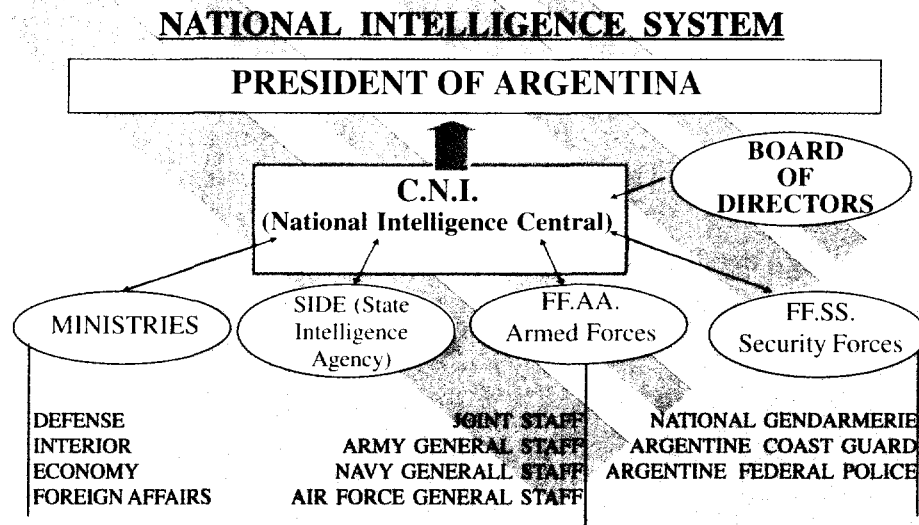


FIGURE 11-2

Thus Committee, chaired by the Minister of Defense, is formed by Ministry and by Armed Forces representatives.

The structure of the Joint Military Intelligence System is based on functional relationships between its members and not on a command chain. The Chief of

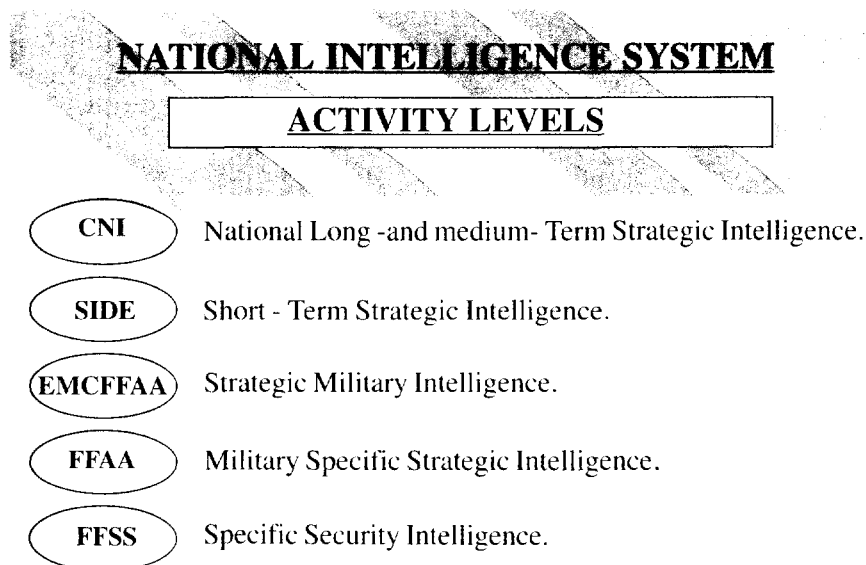


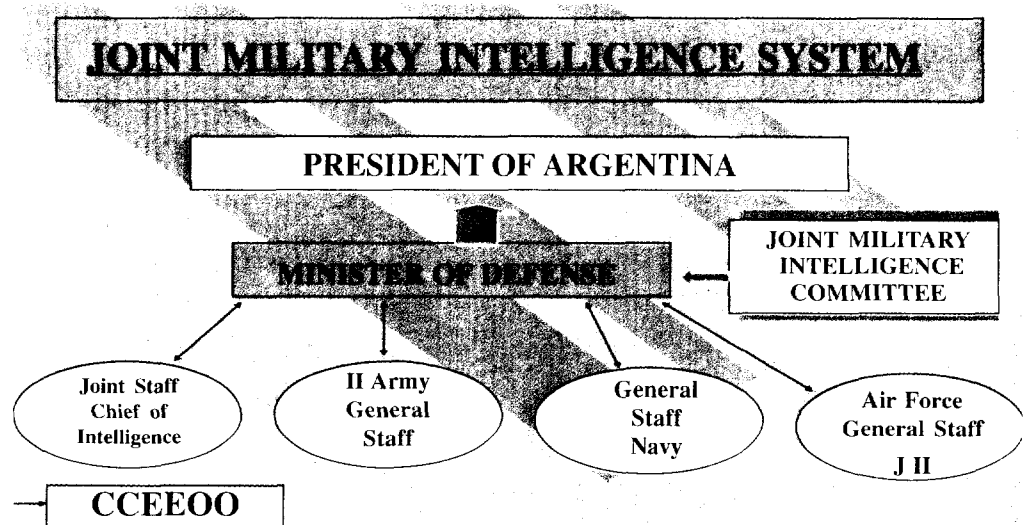
FIGURE 11-3

Intelligence of the Joint Staff coordinates the whole system and provides the guidelines required to obtain and *produce military strategic intelligence only*, i.e. information on specifically military and Defense matters.

From the organizational point of view, every Service intelligence organization reports to its respective Chief of Staff and its personnel and budget come from its own Service.

All military intelligence activities address only foreign issues since, according to the National Defense Act, such matters related to domestic policies of the country cannot be considered –in whatsoever manner- as conflict hypothesis or scenarios for any military intelligence agency.

Finally, it is important to note that all intelligence activities, including those in the military, are under the permanent oversight and supervision of the National Congress Committee set up to that end.



(CCEEOO: Operational Strategic Commands)

FIGURE 11-4

CHAPTER 12

The Ministry of Defense

The previous chapter included several references to the Ministry of Defense. To clarify its functions, we will now proceed to a detailed description of this Ministry's role as the political head of the National Defense area, entrusted to it by the President of the Nation, whom it assists in all matters related to this area of government and in the relationship with the Armed Forces.

1. Main Functions

The Ministry is responsible for, or participates in, the following areas:

- Setting its objectives and policies and executing plans, programs and projects developed in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Executive Branch.
- Determining National Defense requirements.
- Developing the draft budget of the Armed Forces and coordinating and allocating the relevant budgets.
- Coordinating logistic activities of the Armed Forces.
- Planning, managing and executing research and development activities of interest for Defense.
- Developing the policy and plans for national mobilization, including the reserves.
- Coordinating aspects common to all Armed Forces.
- Managing the joint organizations that report to it.
- Proposing the number of personnel from the Services as well as their distribution and, on a yearly basis, their promotions.
- Administering military justice and discipline through its relevant courts.
- Coordinating the execution of Antarctic activities.
- Determining joint military planning requirements.
- Developing and applying principles and regulations for Armed Forces operation and employment.

2. Ministry's organization

The Ministry of Defense was restructured by decree No. 1277 issued by the National Executive on November 7, 1996.

Its structure was reorganized by:

- An adaptation of its functions
- A consolidation of activities
- The elimination of duplications
- The upgrade of the command structure
- The elimination of one Secretariat, one Under-Secretariat and six General Directorates, and personnel reduction by 30%.

The reduction in expenses resulting from these changes, the transfer of the Ministry's headquarters and the Joint Staff to the Libertador Building (headquarters of the Army General Staff) in 1997, and the funds derived from the disposition of real estate, generated resources which were allocated to the modernization of the military.

The following Secretaries and Undersecretaries report to the Ministry. These units carry out the functions described below and their organizational features are shown in Figure 12-1.

Secretary for Military Affairs

This Secretary is the *Vice-Minister* and his main functions are to conduct the Joint Military Planning, propose national Defense and Armed Forces' general management policies, develop logistics, National Defense education, military education and training policies, and provide advice on the Services' international activities.

In another sphere, the Secretary develops and controls the implementation of research and development objectives, policies and plans for the area, in coordination with national plans in this sector.

One of his objectives is to promote jointness in his area of competence, and to coordinate this activity with other units under his responsibility.

He also participates in inter-ministerial actions related to the license for arms exports and the resolution of discrepancies regarding sensitive material.

In addition, he coordinates organizations that administer military justice and discipline and sports activities for the Armed Forces personnel.

The following units report to this Secretary:

- ***The Under-Secretary for Policy and Strategy:*** This is the branch supporting the Secretary for Military Affairs. The Policy and Logistics General Directorates, the Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Institute (CITEFA) and the National Antarctic Directorate (D.N.A.) report to it.
- ***Organizations*** related to military justice, national defense education and military sports.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

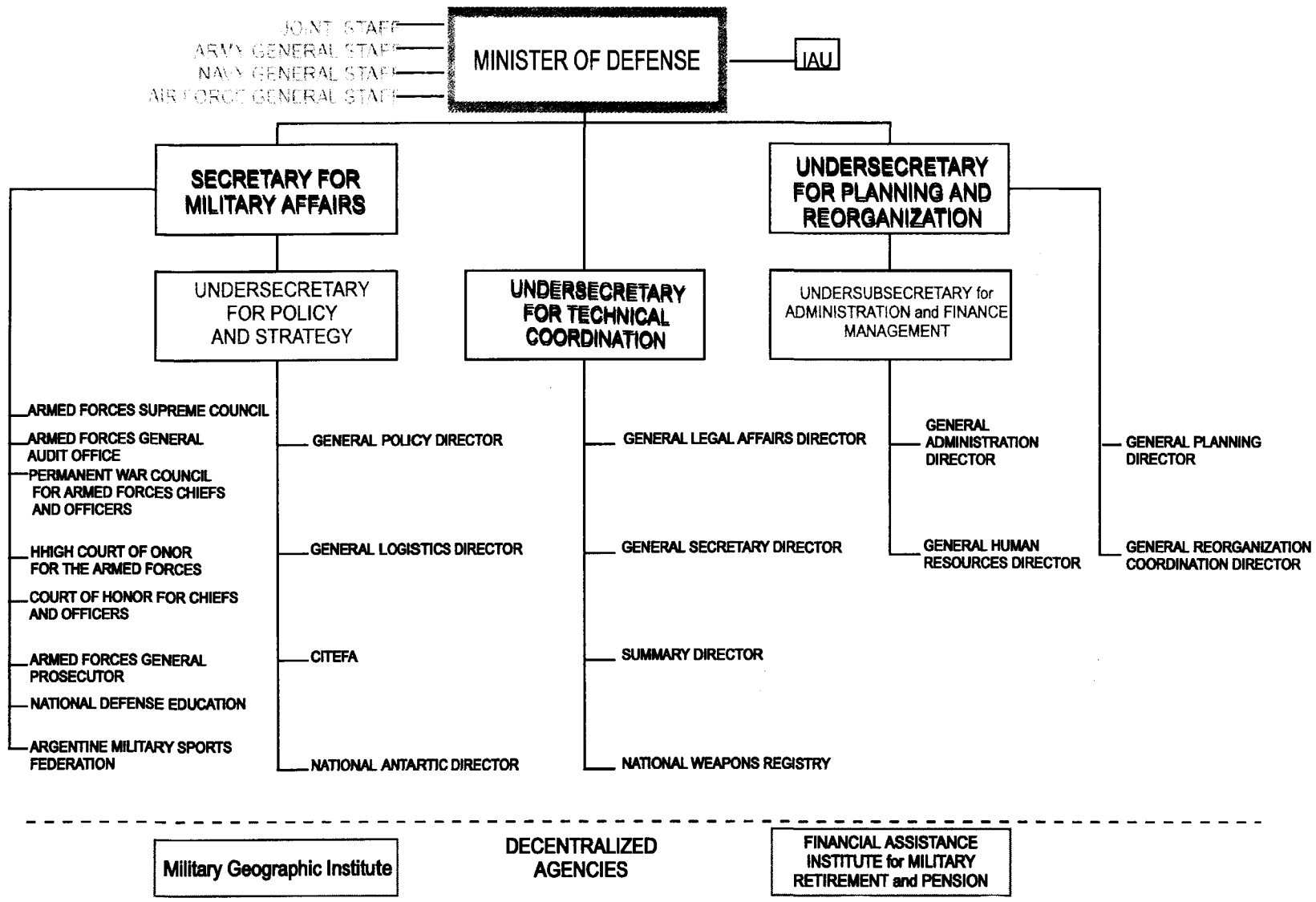


FIGURE 12-1

Secretary for Planning and Reorganization

This Secretary centralizes, coordinates and controls National Defense budgetary requirements.

It is involved in the reorganization of the Armed Forces and promotes jointness in terms of personnel, accounting, budget, health care and other areas.

It also coordinates the economic, financial, human, organizational, IT and administrative resources, with the aim of strengthening the institutional and operating capabilities of the Ministry and the Armed Forces.

It is involved in restructuring and deregulation policies, and promotes the transfer of this sector's companies, organizations and assets.

Finally, it ensures financing for research and development plans in the Defense area and promotes their management control.

The following units report to this Secretary:

- The *Under-Secretary for Administrative and Financial Management*. The Administration and Human Resources General Directorates report to this Under-Secretary.
- The *General Planning Directorate*
- The *General Reorganization Coordination Directorate*.

Under-Secretary for Technical Coordination

Because of the nature of his activities, this under-secretary reports directly to the Minister, and carries out administrative documentation dispatching, follow up and filing activities.

He also coordinates the legal office and participates in all law and regulation's drafting activities related to the sector.

On the other hand, he provides advice on the legality of administrative acts, carries out their institutional defense and files disciplinary administrative proceedings.

Lastly, he supervises the national weapons register (RENAR) as provided for in the National Weapons and Explosives Act No. 20429.

The General Legal Affairs Directorate, General Secretary and Summary Directorates act within the sphere of this Under-Secretary.

Other organizations

The following are some of the decentralized organizations under the Ministry of Defense:

- The *Military Geographic Institute (I.G.M.)*: Act No. 22963 and its amending act No. 24943 establish the

mission of the I.G.M., which is to develop basic official maps and to keep them permanently updated. It is also in charge of supervising and approving all publications circulating within the country where all or part of the territory of the Argentine Republic is described or represented.

- The *Financial Assistance Institute for Military Retirement and Pensions (I.A.F.)* is in charge of paying all military retirement and pension benefits (see Chapter 20).

Finally, the *Internal Audit Unit (UAI)* examines and evaluates all the matters related to the Ministry's activities, exercising comprehensive and integrated controls based on economy, efficiency and effectiveness criteria.

3. Ministry Personnel

Unlike other countries where the defense ministry's staff combines civilian and military personnel in active duty who fill different hierarchical positions, the organization chart of the Ministry of Defense does not contemplate any positions for military personnel in such category.

The personnel base is mostly civilian, while professional military advice is permanently provided by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, which in turn assists the various areas of the Ministry both horizontally and directly.

Though some positions are filled by retired military personnel, their presence is considered as individuals and is based only on political reasons or on their personal skills.

CHAPTER 13

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

1. Role

The political vision of the need for integrated actions on the part of the Armed Forces was conceived some decades ago.

In 1949, presidential decree No. 1775 created the Coordination Staff, which at the time reported to the President of the Nation.

The Ministry Act enacted in 1958 transferred the Coordination Staff to the Ministry of Defense. Later, in 1966, it was reorganized into the Joint Staff (Act No. 16970) and in 1969, through Decree No. 739, its name was changed to the current denomination of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

Main Functions

According to the National Defense Act, the basic role of the Joint Staff is to *assist and advise the Minister of Defense as regards military strategy*, and participate in the following issues:

- Developing joint military planning activities
- Controlling the operational strategic planning
- Developing a joint military doctrine
- Ensuring the efficiency of joint military actions
- Conducting joint military training activities

After the new frame law on reorganization, the role of this organization as regards logistical issues has been enhanced through the assignment of the following new responsibilities:

- Assist and advise the Minister of Defense on the suitability and acceptability of equipment envisaged in the joint military planning.
- Advise on matters involving urgent equipment requirements proposed by the Armed Forces according to their suitability and consistency with joint planning requirements.
- Coordinate the tasks undertaken as a result of the Military Instrument's reorganization whenever it is required to develop or integrate joint actions.

The guidelines for the Joint Staff functions are established by the President directly or through the Ministry of Defense.

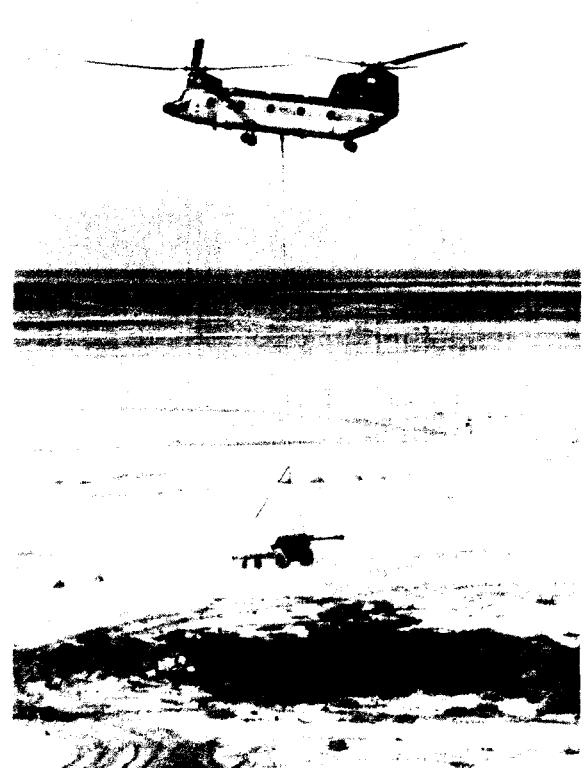
2. Organizational structure

In August 1997, the Minister of Defense, with the approval of the President and exercising his legal powers, adopted the political decision to modify the organization of the Joint Staff. This was done under Resolution No. 1087/97, in order to enhance the reorganization of the Armed Forces following the Government Reform and Modernization process established by Executive Decree No. 558/96.

As a result of the structural modernization, the Joint Staff's operation was optimized according to its



An Argentine Air Force aircraft fires over the position of a "TADIRAN" Army multi-channel communications equipment as part of the joint training carried out in the field.

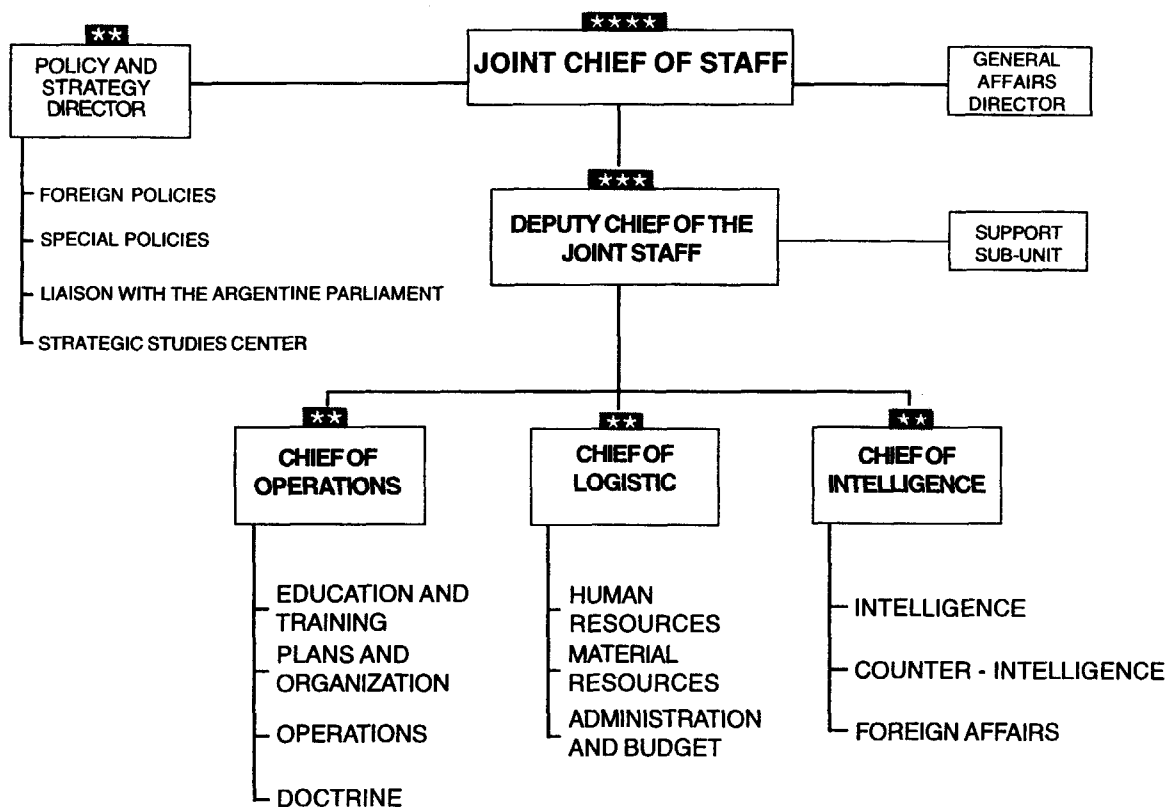


Air Force Chinook Helicopter moving a 155mm Army cannon during joint exercises.

mission and main functions. Administrative tasks became more efficient and were redefined, and a personnel reduction of 37% was achieved.

A schematic description of the Joint Staff organization is shown in Figure 13-1, including the number of personnel assigned to it. Such personnel comes from the three Armed Forces in an even proportion, so as to promote jointness in all functions and tasks.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF



PERSONNEL	
Generals	2
Admirals	2
Brigadiers	2
Staff Officers	25
Chiefs and Officers	54
NCO's	136
Volunteer Force	16
Civilian Personnel	36
TOTAL	273

REFERENCES: 1 - Stars refer to General's rank or equivalent positions.
 2 - Reporting to Chiefs or Directors are the Departments leaded by Colonels or equivalent officials.

FIGURE 13-1

3. Jointness

Although the word “joint” was known to the Armed Forces a long time ago, the concept of “jointness” had not been applied thoroughly for long.

It was only after the bitter experience of the Malvinas Islands conflict of 1982 that the need to coordinate, harmonize and integrate ground, naval and air forces was recognized. Since then, the criterion of jointness began to prevail and joint exercises were increased as well as the responsibilities of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

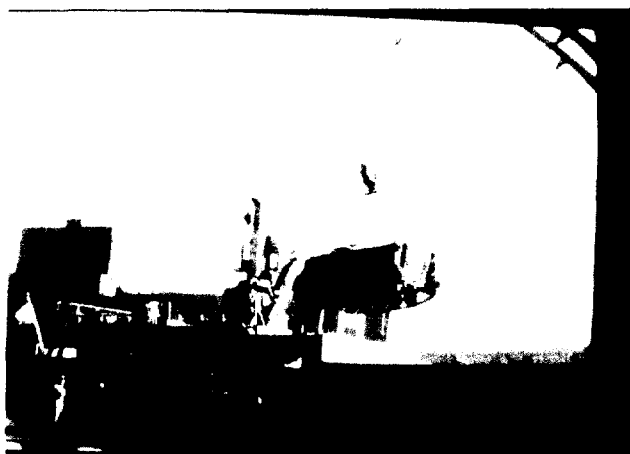
The new duties conferred by the Reorganization Act to the Joint Staff tend to emphasize this trend. The Act emphasizes the concept of “jointness” in different areas.

Based on the Argentine defensive and deterrent strategy, jointness is developed between the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Although each has its own resources to comply with its specific functions, jointness reinforces their capabilities and strengthens their power, flexibility, mobility and speed, thus enhancing their operational level as a whole.

Experience – especially in Peacekeeping Operations such as in Cyprus – indicates that objectives have best been met when acting jointly. Moreover, the control of these operations, once the forces have left the country, is the responsibility of the Joint Staff. A similar concept is applied in the case of Strategic Areas, which arise from Joint Military Planning and report the Joint Staff in terms of planning and training.

It is important to mention that the concept of the Argentine Joint Staff is that of a “coordinator” and that the General Staffs of the Armed Forces do not report to it but to the President through the Minister of Defense.

This approach leaves the Armed Forces sufficient freedom to carry out their specific training, while ensuring political leadership control over military operations.



An Army M-113 is loaded into the hold of a Navy transport vessel.



Construction of a tactical bridge by Army Engineers while an Air Force aircraft simulates an air attack.

Jointness guiding principles

Jointness is based on an *attitude* involving organizations and persons and, in practice, based on the following concepts:

- *Unified command*
- *Maximum integration of available forces*
- *Synergetic use of all capabilities*
- *Mutual support*
- *Shared doctrine*

PART VI

The Military Instrument

CHAPTER 14

The Argentine Army

The wide geographical spaces characterizing the Argentine territory have historically exercised a special influence on the development of the ground forces, a factor especially emphasized by the topographical and climatic diversity of the country.

In addition, a new demand has arisen for the international presence of the force, based on the country's involvement in different types of peacekeeping operations.

1. Organization and deployment

The Army's main operational structure is based on *Army Corps* (Large Battle Units) formed by *Brigades* (Large Combat Units).

This core organization is complemented by a *School Brigade* reporting to a *Military Schools Command*.

The Army structure also comprises the *Buenos Aires Military Garrison* and the *Army Air Command*.

Brigades are based on the *weapon system* involved. The member units complement each other's functions and thus provide operational autonomy.

This means that a Brigade is the smallest unit ready for independent combat, based on the interaction of its components. This feature demands particular efforts in ground training.

There are different types of Brigades:

- *Armored Brigades*, formed on the basis of three Armored Cavalry Regiments and one Mechanized Infantry Regiment, in addition to the pertinent fire, combat and logistic supporting resources. Its vehicles are designed for combat against armored units.
- *Mechanized Brigades*, formed by two Mechanized Infantry Regiments and one Tank Cavalry Regiment, in addition to the pertinent fire, combat and logistic supporting resources. These Brigades are provided with different types of armored track vehicles, suitable for infantry combat, land exploration and combat against tanks.

- **Mountain and Forest Brigades** formed by two or more Infantry and Mountain or Forest Cavalry Regiments, in addition to the pertinent fire, combat and logistic supporting resources. The units forming these Brigades are equipped with light equipment easy to transport by horse and mule, in the case of Mountain Brigades.
- **Airborne Brigade**, whose structure is based on two Parachute Regiments, in addition to the pertinent, fire, combat and logistic supporting resources. Their material and equipment is designed to be transported, landed and eventually launched from aircraft during flight. All its members are capable of parachuting directly into the area where military operations are to be carried out.

Recently, the Army created an **Air Assault Battalion** capable of displacing part of its resources with its own helicopters.

The Army has reorganized its logistics structure, previously based on Logistical Battalions that had to accompany the movements of the Brigades with all their

resources, even the heaviest ones, which made them less speedy and mobile. Instead, the present **Logistics Support Bases** only send out a small portion of their resources (all of them being light in nature) and remain in place to support the Brigades operating in the area, acting on the basis of geographical criteria.

To support Argentine commitments towards world peace, the Army and its counterparts in other nations have joined the Multinational Fast Deployment Brigade (SHIRBRIG) that will operate under the UN. A light reconnaissance sub-unit was organized for this purpose.

With the aim of providing the desired excellence in Service members' education and training, the School



Groups of "PALMARIA" Army vehicles, executing fire support for the maneuver.



Army armored vehicle training at the Army's training field.

CURRENT ORGANIZATION OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY

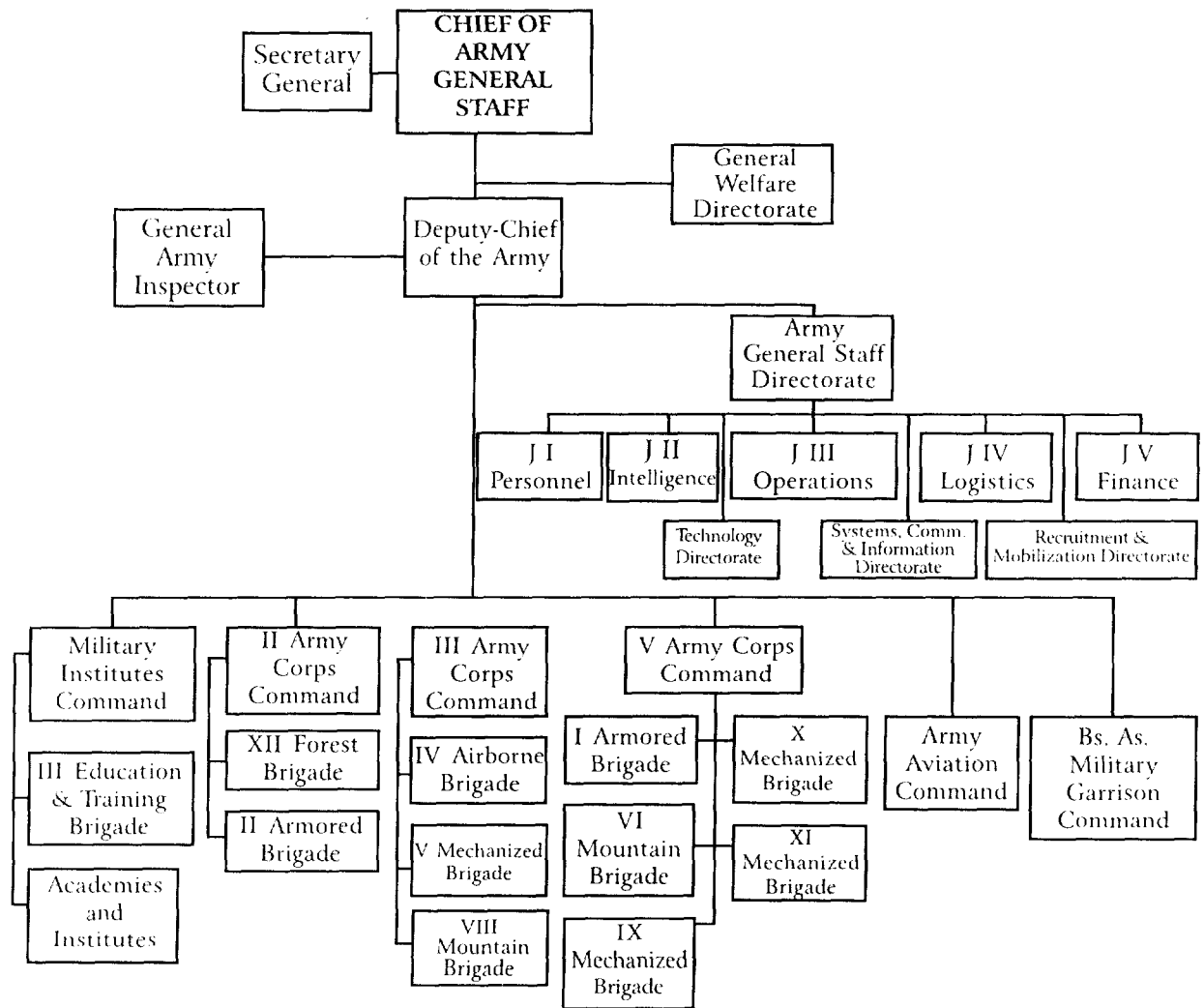


FIGURE 14-1

Brigade was organized in 1991. This School is formed by all schools of the various Services.

The above changes were accompanied by a series of measures aimed at reorganizing the Regiments, Combat Support Battalions and other organizations, in order to adjust them to the Volunteer Service requirements, to group training needs and to the rationalization of the administrative structures.

This has resulted in smaller, more flexible and mobile units, with improved operational capabilities.

Unit concentration has allowed optimizing both the operations and the administration of the Service. An example is the reduction of the number of organizations and units from 287 to 144 during the period 1983-1998.

The Combined Weapons Elements (EAC) organization started in late 1997



Effective launching by an Army "PAMPERO" Multiple Launcher.

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY Army Corps Level

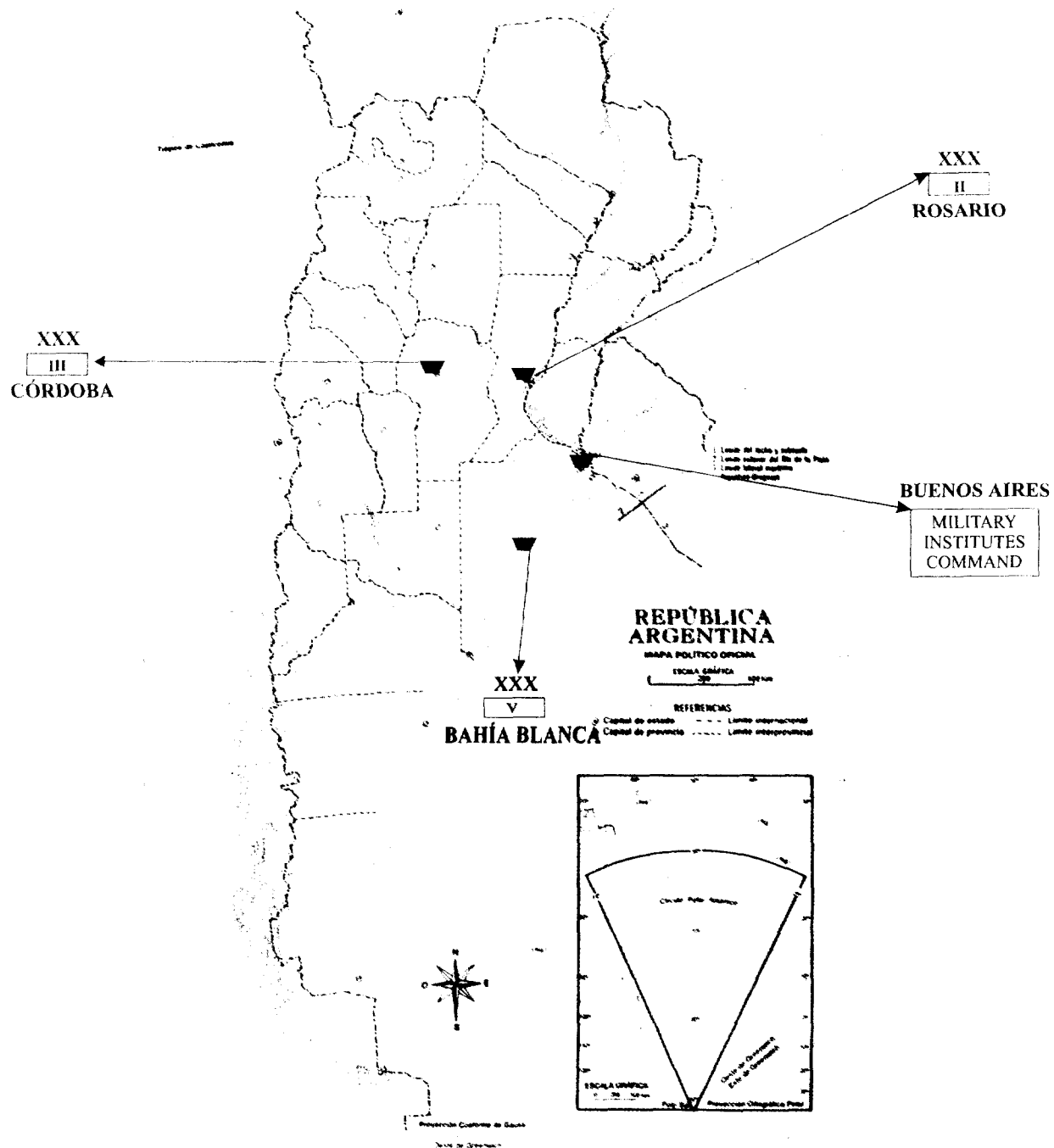


FIGURE 14-2

with the creation of Detachments on the basis of an Infantry Regiment, an Artillery Group and an Exploration Section.

The Executive recently approved the creation of the Combined Weapons Detachment "San Julián", in the province of Santa Cruz. Studies to organize new EAC on the basis of existing organizations continue.

Figure 14-1 shows the organization chart of the Army's senior level and structure, while figures 14-2 and 14-3 show its territorial deployment.

2. Equipment and assets

Tactical units are provided with various types of military equipment, which allow them to perform their functions in modern combat fields. Some examples are:

- Close combat, an activity performed by Infantry and Cavalry organizations.
- Fire support, performed by the various types of Artillery units.



Fire position of an "OTO MELARA" 105 mm caliber artillery piece during exercises in the Argentine forest.

- Combat support, a responsibility of the Engineers and Communications Branches together with Intelligence and Army Aviation organizations.
- Logistical support, a function basically performed by Combat Support Services.

In this sense, many direct action organizations are basically equipped with different types of mechanized and armored vehicles, personnel transport vehicles and various helicopters and aircraft which operate in close contact with ground units. Combat organizations designed to operate in the mountains and forests are equipped with light materials, the same as airborne units.

With regard to Fire Support resources, they are incorporated into the

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY Brigade Level

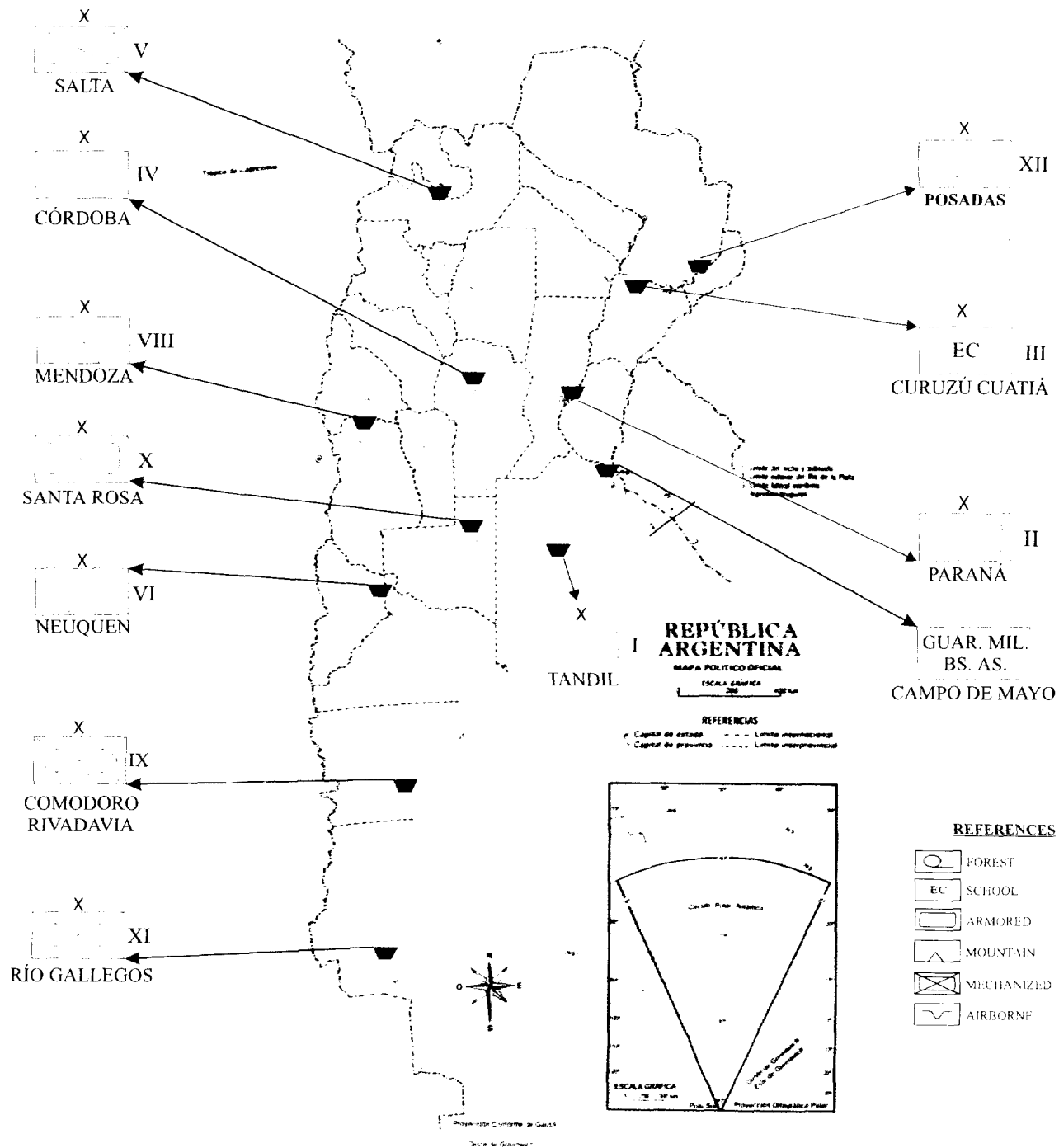


FIGURE 14-3

Campaign Artillery or Air Defense organizations.

As regards the materials provided to the combat support organizations, they are designed to facilitate the movements of the Service's own resources in the battlefield and restrict the movements of the adversary, and allow operational control and command through the use of last-generation technologies.

With respect to Combat Support Service Units, they have the materials required to perform material supply and maintenance functions, as well as medical functions.

In order to provide or recover for service a large part of the materials detailed above, the Army has undertaken a plan aimed at recovering and incorporating material meeting current requirements and suited to the new organization. Some measures adopted were the mechanization process and the increase of Infantry firepower as well as the increase of Cavalry combat power.

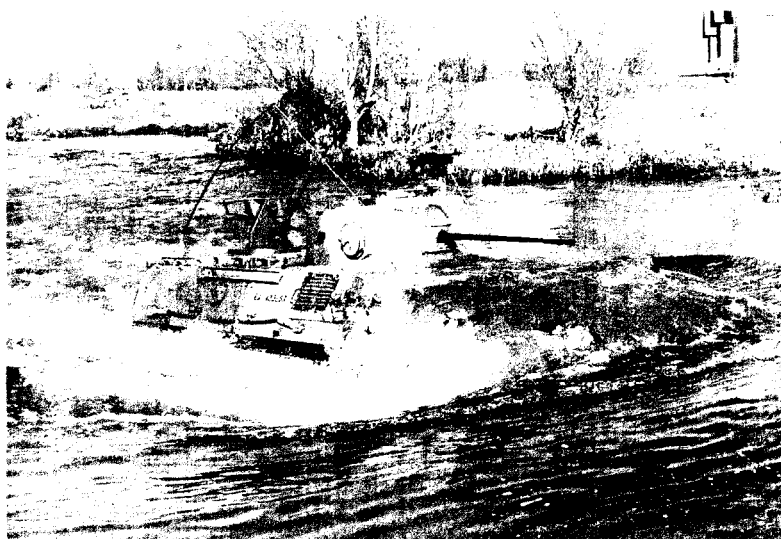
As a function of the above, mechanized combat vehicles, tanks, armored Artillery vehicles, mortar carriers, and other units have been incorporated, all of which

belong to the so-called TAM (Argentine Medium-sized Tank) category.

Reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters have also been incorporated.

Following the same plan, the units have been equipped with modern portable ordnance and individual equipment, different types of surveillance radars, and optical and communications material.

As regards education and training, different simulators were incorporated and modern equipment being developed in the country will also be added. A Training Center as also created to train and test combat resources in the field with material and equipment similar to those normally used.



Personnel Transport Combat Vehicle (TAM) crossing a river.

EQUIPMENT OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY

Basic Combat

TYPE	MODEL	QUANTITY
Tanks	TAM	230
	AMX 13	56
	SK 105	118
	SHERMAN	70
Combat Vehicles	Semitrack	126
	TAM (VCTP - VCTM - VCPC)	160
	VCTP M 113	323
	AMX (VCTP - VCDT - VCPC)	30
Exploration Vehicles	PANHARD	48
	MOWAG	47
	GLOVER	9 (1)

Fire Support

Armored artillery	155 mm AMX cannon	24
	155 mm VCA - TAM cannon	17
Medium artillery	155 mm cannon	109
Light artillery	105 mm Howitzer	70
Heavy Mortars	120 mm	360
Anti-aircraft Artillery	40 mm cannon	76
	30 mm cannon	21
	Self-propelled projectile	2 groups

Air

Exploration and Reconnaissance	OVIDMOHAWK	23
Attack Helicopters	A 109 AUGUSTA	5
General Purpose Aircraft	FIAT G 222/TWIN	18
	OTTER/MERLIN/CASA 212	
General Purpose Helicopters	AUGUSTA/UH1H/UH 205	27

(1) = Purchased from Great Britain in 1997; currently serving in the Cyprus peace mission - UNFICYP

TABLE 14 – 4

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

3. Personnel

Table 14-5 shows the approximate personnel currently serving in the Army.

The main Academies and Institutes where the different personnel groups are trained are the following: the Army Higher Education Institute, the National Military Academy, the Army Command and Staff College; Technical Higher School; NCO Academy "Sargento Cabral" and the "General Lemos" NCO Academy for Combat Support Services. All these organizations report to the Military Schools Command.

Officers	5,300
Non/commissioned officers	20,600
Volunteer troops	15,500
TOTAL	41,400

TABLE 14 - 5

4. Development concept

In parallel, the Army has modernized its organization through an

in-depth conceptual transformation of the model that prevailed during the last few decades.

This new scheme, called *Plan 2000*, completed its experimental phase in 1997 and at present is in its general implementation phase. It is scheduled for completion in 2003.

Thus, the Army has reorganized its resources on the basis of two large groups engaged in different activities:



Woman Army Non-Commissioned Officer wearing desert clothing and armed with a 7.62 mm FAL gun.



UH 1H "BELL" helicopter lifting a light vehicle during exercises carried out by the Army's Air Assault Detachment.

The first one is a set of military units geographically distributed throughout the country, and operates in the areas of the national territory where they are located. They are called ***Regional Use Forces***.

These Forces are organized, equipped and trained to act in the various geographical regions of the country (mountains, desert, high plateau, forest, etc.) in the cases mentioned above, and they assist neighboring communities struck by natural disasters.

The second group is called ***Variable Use Forces*** and is organized and equipped so as to allow the Army to carry out its functions within and outside the national territory.

Because of their versatility, autonomy and location these Forces allow the country to be ready to give the necessary, adequate and sustained response in the various scenarios where the interests of the Argentine Republic are at stake.

Variable Use Forces are located in central regions of the national territory, are provided with significant combat power and are able to move quickly to places where contingencies requiring their presence arise.

Some of their main functions include the capability to move outside the country to comply with Argentina's international commitments.

CHAPTER 15

The Argentine Navy

The protection of Argentina's interests over the sea zones located next to its coasts or beyond them, whether acting jointly with other countries or independently, requires a wide range of military capabilities.

The dimension of the areas involved and the requirement of naval forces to perform those functions are significant and the resources are always proportionally scarce.

The geography and the maritime and fluvial interests that Argentina needs to defend form the basis to design a desirable Navy; resources and smartness will determine the actual Navy.

1. Organization and deployment

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

The operational organization of the Service is based on two concepts: the *Readiness Commands* and the *Naval Areas*, both reporting to the *Naval Operations Command*.

Readiness Commands manage and prepare the forces and units assigned, which are formed by ships, submarines, aircraft and Marine Corps units, according to the Navy's plans and policies. Their objective is to provide and sustain adequate and timely resources required for Naval Operations Training and the execution of the Naval Operations performed by the Navy.

These Commands are:

- The *Surface Fleet Command*, located at Puerto Belgrano. In turn, this Command comprises:
 - A *Destroyer Division* for anti-surface and anti-submarine operations and anti-missile defense.
 - Two *Corvette Divisions* for anti-submarine defense, sea control, ecology and electronic warfare.
 - An *Amphibious Naval Command* responsible for planning and executing amphibious operations and air defense tasks.
- The *Submarine Force Command*, based in Mar del Plata, comprises the following:

CURRENT ORGANIZATION OF THE ARGENTINE NAVY

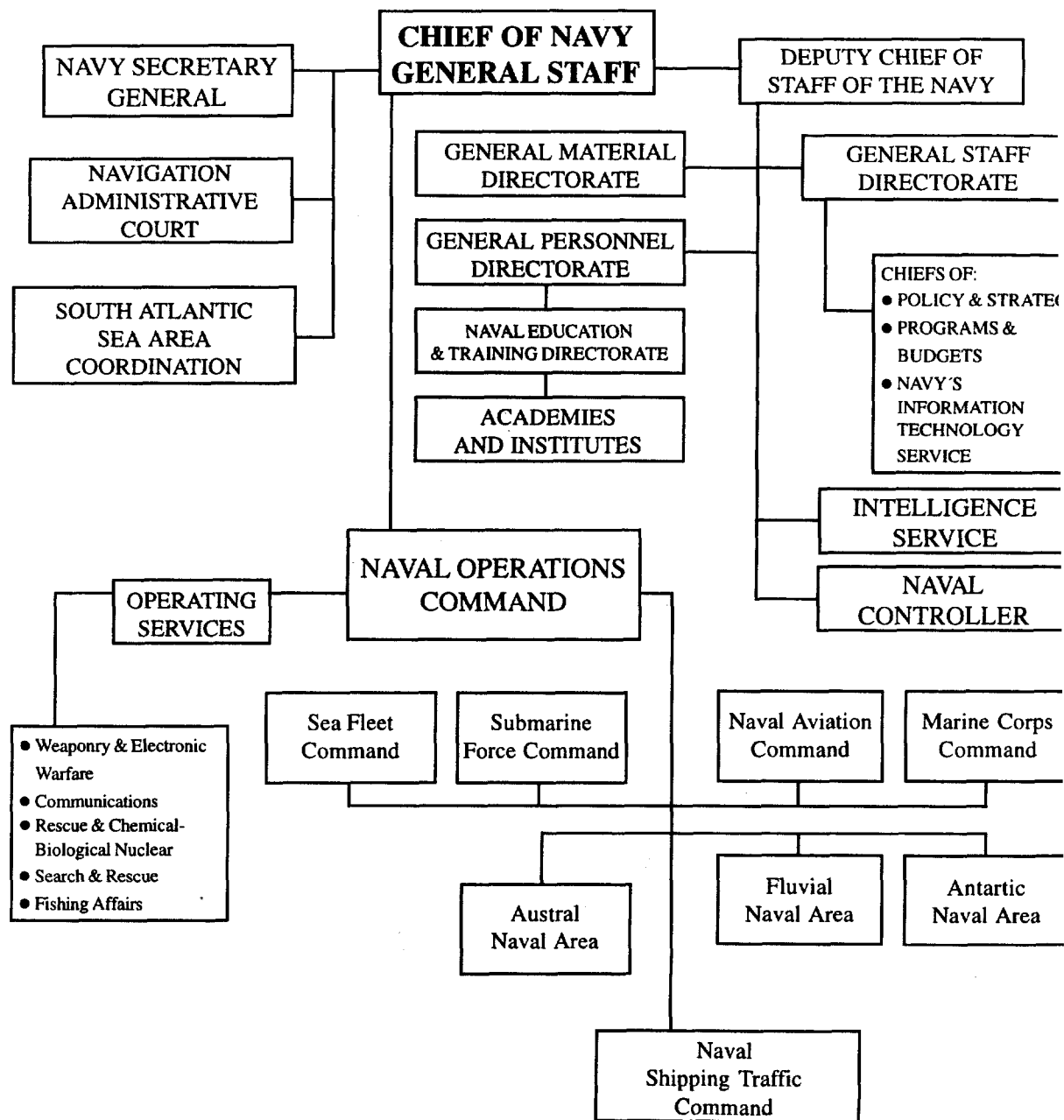
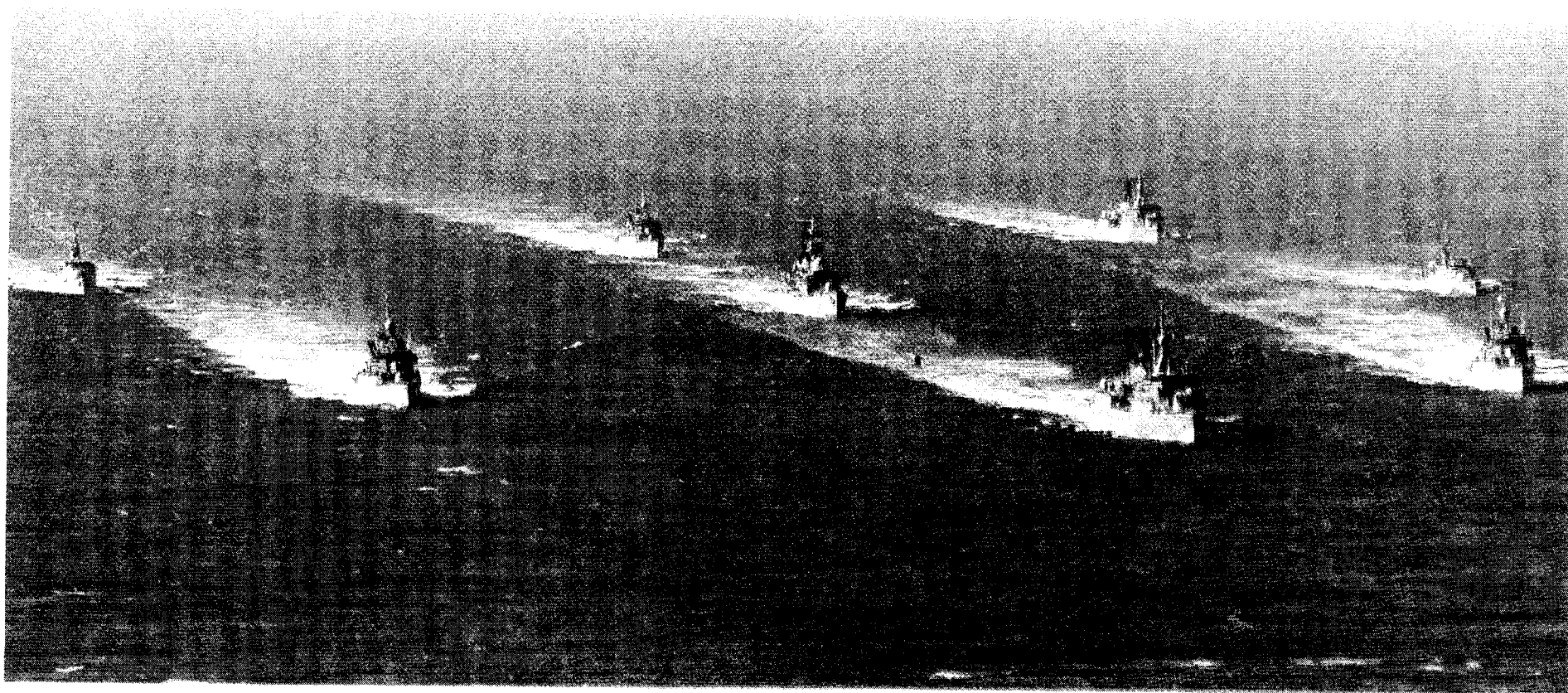


FIGURE 15 - 1



Fleet main units operating in the Southwestern Atlantic.

- *Submarine Units* with anti-surface and anti-submarine capability, capable of carrying Tactical Divers (Seals) and Amphibious Commands
- *Tactical Divers Group (Seals)*
- *Submarine Search and Rescue Groups*
- The *Mar del Plata Naval Base*, providing logistical support to the Submarine Force.
- The *Air Naval Command*, based at Puerto Belgrano. The following organizations report to this command:
 - *Air Naval Force No. 2*, based at the Comandante Espora Air Naval

Base. It concentrates combat and anti-submarine aircraft forming the Fleet's Air Naval Group.

- *Air Naval Force No. 3*, based at the Almirante Zar Air Naval Base, provided with Exploration and Surveillance Squadrons, Electronic Surveillance and Mobile Logistics Support.
- The *Naval Air Training Command* and the *Naval Aviation School* based at the Punta Indio Naval Air Base; the Advanced Training and Attack Squadron and the Aerophotographical Group report to this organization.



Super Etendard SUE Navy fighter launching an "Exocet" missile.

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARGENTINE NAVY MAIN OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

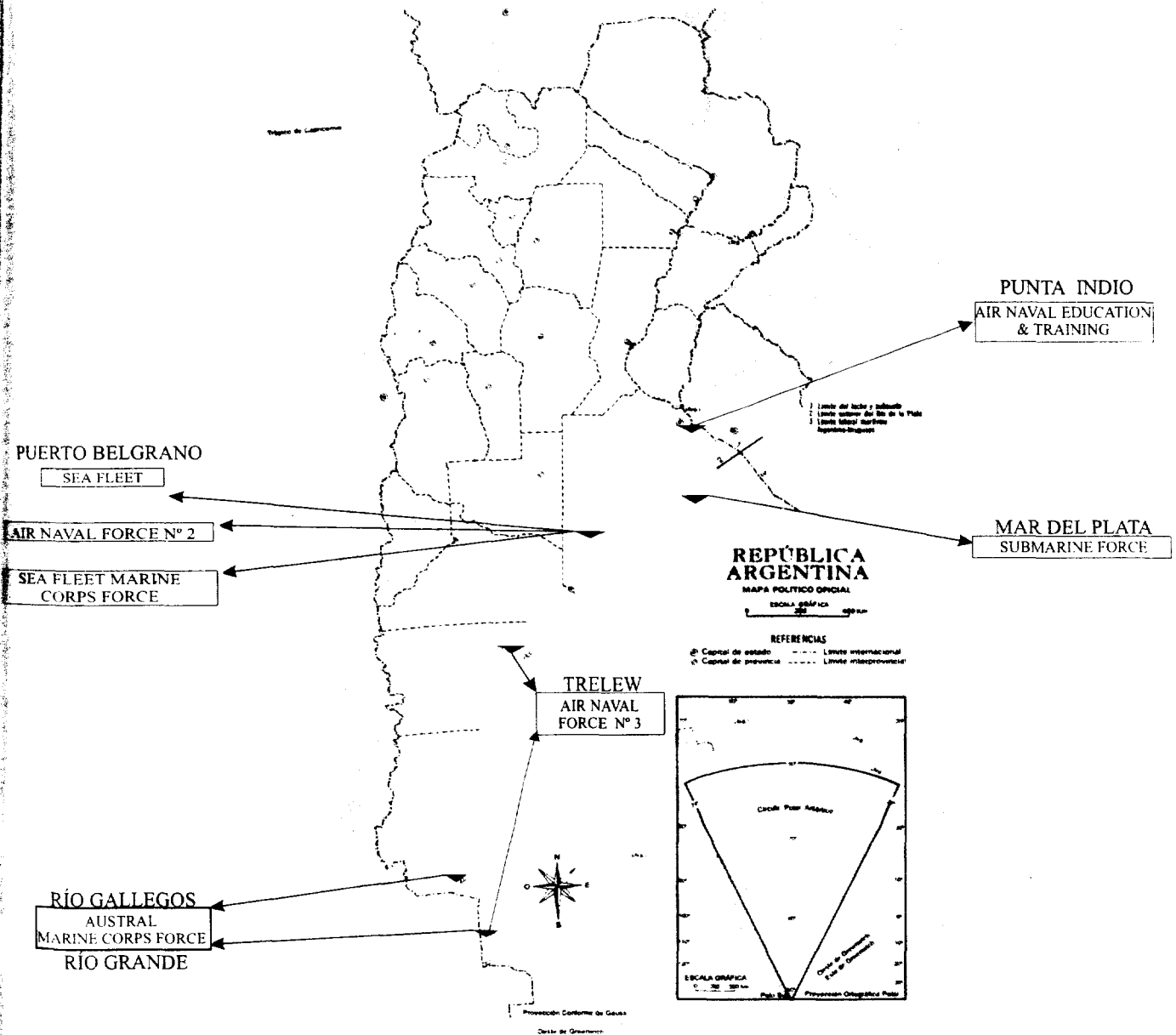


FIGURE 15 - 2

- The **Marine Corps Command**, based at Puerto Belgrano, has subordinate multipurpose forces that were recently reorganized and that are in process of modernization. It is formed by:

- The **Surface Fleet Marine Corps Force**, based at Baterías Headquarters. It carries out amphibious tasks and is integrated by:

- The Marine Corps Battalion No. 2.
- The Command and Logistical Support Battalion
- The Amphibious Vehicle Battalion
- The Campaign Artillery Battalion No. 1
- The Air Defense Battalion
- The Group of Amphibious Commandos

- The **Southern Marine Corps Force**, based at the cities of Río Gallegos and Río Grande, which operates in cold areas and on the particular terrain of that region. Its function is to contribute to sea control. It is formed by:

- The Marine Corps Battalion No. 4
- The Marine Corps Battalion No. 5
- The Río Gallegos Naval Detachment
- The Río Grande Naval Detachment

- **Marine Corps Battalion No. 3** will be based at Zárate, to perform fluvial and coast operations.
- The **Baterías Marine Corps Base**, which provides logistical support to the Fleet Marine Corps Force and to the Marine Corps Battalion No. 3.

On the other hand, **Naval Areas** are responsible for providing logistical support, through their bases, to operational units based in their jurisdiction or to units of any task organization carrying out operations in their area of responsibility.

Some of them have permanently assigned resources that are appropriate for the area, such as fast boats, patrol boats, mine hunters and patrol ships, but when specific situations come up within a given Area, other operational units are assigned accordingly.

In addition, each Naval Area has different responsibilities in accordance with the specific areas where they exercise their jurisdiction.

On the other hand, the Operational Analysis, Weapons and Electronic Warfare, Communications, Rescue and QBN Defense, Fishery Issues and Search and Rescue **Services** provide specialized complementary activities in essential operations performing areas.

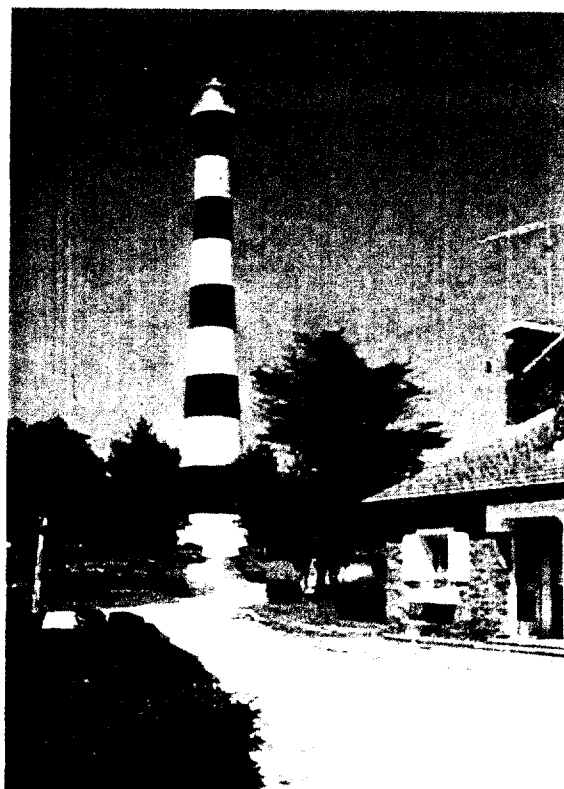
In particular, through the *National Sea SAR Agency* the Navy exercises its legal powers as provided for in Act 22445 as regards safeguarding human life at sea according to the international commitments undertaken by the country under the Hamburg Treaty in the frame of the *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*.

Other organizations

- South Atlantic Maritime Area Coordinator

The *South Atlantic Maritime Area (AMAS)* was created by a recommendation of the Inter American Committee for Sea Traffic Defense at a meeting held in Buenos Aires in 1965. This area comprises the seacoasts of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. The members of this organization are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

AMAS is represented by a coordinator that becomes the Area Commander in wartime. The first *South Atlantic Maritime Area Coordinator (CAMAS)* was formally designated in Buenos Aires in August 1967. In peacetime, the *Camas*'s functions are performed on a rotating basis by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.



Lighthouse – shipping safety support provided by the Naval Hydrography Service.

- Naval Hydrography Service

Act No. 19922 is the instrument establishing the mission and functions of this Service, whose mandate is to “*provide nautical security to the Nation*”. To this effect, the Service maintains its assistance systems updated in accordance with technological advances in the area and with the international agreements signed by the country.

Its main duties are the following: publish conventional and special

nautical charts, including river sketches; publications such as navigation charts, lists of lighthouses and signals; tide tables and nautical almanacs; warnings to mariners; radio warning service; tide forecasts; sea beacons and the official time.

2. Equipment and assets

The equipment of the Navy is detailed in Table 15-3.

Surface:

Four ship divisions form the Surface Fleet, which is organized by ship types to facilitate training and maintenance control.

- The *Amphibious Naval Command* has two T-42 destroyers, one transport ship, general support ships and a Naval Beach Detachment (Sea Bees).
- The *First Corvette Division Command* has three A-69 corvettes.
- The *Second Corvette Division* has four MEKO 140 corvettes.
- The *Second Destroyer Division* has four MEKO 360 destroyers.
- Support ships: Logistical, oceanographic, hydrography and patrol ships.

Submarines:

- The *Submarine Force* has two TR 1700 submarines, one IKL 209 submarine and a rescue ship.

Air Naval Force:

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



Marine Corps troops disembarking from an amphibious vehicle.

EQUIPMENT OF THE ARGENTINE NAVY

NAVY

PURPOSE TYPE	CLASS	QUANTITY	TO BE INCORPORATED
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Combat

Destroyers	T 42	2	
	Meko 360	4	
Corvettes	A 69	3	2
	Meko 140	4	
Submarines	TR 1700	2	
	209	1	

Patrol

Avisos	ATF Cherokee	3	
	ATA Sotoyomo	1	
	Marsea	1	
Patrol craft		2	
Fast craft	Lürsen 148	2	
Fast patrol craft	Dabur	4	

Logistics

Transport	Costa Sur	3	
Tank		3	

Training

Rigged Frigate		1	
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Research

Oceanographic ship		1	
Beacon ship	Red	1	1
Hydrographic ship		1	
Hydrographic craft		2	

Mine Warfare

Mine hunter	Ton	2	
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Polar

Icebreaker	Varsillia	1	
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TABLE 15 - 3

PURPOSE TYPE	CLASS	QUANTITY	TO BE INCORPORATED
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Others

Floating dock		1	
Harbor tugs		12	

NAVAL AIR OPERATIONS

PURPOSE	TYPE	QUANTITY	TO BE INCORPORATED
Basic training	T-34C	10	
Attack	SUE	11	
Advanced training and attack	MC-32	8	
Exploration and Surveillance	P-3 B	2	2
	L-188 W	1	
	BE-200 M/G	5	
Transports (log. Supp.)	F-28	3	
Anti-submarine	S-2T	5	
Helicopters	SH3	5	8
	PH3	2	
	AI-03	5	
	AS-555	4	
	UH-1H		
Photography	B-200 F	2	
	PL-6A	1	

MARINE CORPS

TYPE	MODEL	QUANTITY	TO BE INCORPORATED
Amphibious vehicles	LVTP-7-A1	21	
	LARC-5	13	
Exploration vehicles	PANHARD	36	
Multipurpose vehicles	HAMMER	3	137
Field artillery	155 mm-NA howitzer	4	MOR 120 12
	105 mm-NA howitzer	6	
	105 howitzer		CÑ 105 6
	Ottomelara	12	
Anti-aircraft defense	CÑ 40L HS	12	
	MS RBS-70	6	

TABLE 15 - 3



IKL 209 submarine cruising along the coasts of Tierra del Fuego.

Marine Corps:

The *Marine Corps* either has incorporated individual equipment and ordnance to operate in any type of environment, or is close to doing so. It is provided with short and medium range anti-tank material and the support material (guns) required for artillery fire support, particularly suited to amphibious and coast operations. In addition to its communications equipment it is incorporating resources that meet C3 I2 requirements. It also has the ground displacement resources required for amphibious operations.

3. Personnel

Table 15-4 shows the approximate personnel currently serving in the Navy.

The education and training of the various groups is carried out in the Schools and Institutes reporting to the Naval Education and Training Directorate. Some of them are the Naval University Institute, the Naval Academy, the Naval Command and Staff College, the Navy Officers Academy, the Navy Non-Commissioned Officers Academy and the Marine Corps Academy.

4. Development concept

It is difficult to design an intermediate Navy such as that of the Argentine Republic, especially because of the size of the geographical scenario. As it cannot be prepared for everything, it is necessary to assign priorities to the resources selected.

It would be wrong to define our naval forces by proportionally reducing the large models existing in the world.

Officers	2,300
Non-commissioned officers	13,400
Volunteer Troops	1,500
TOTAL	17,200

TABLE 15-4

The nearly certain consequence would be a Service inadequate for its strategic purposes, in addition to probable technical inconsistencies.

The size of the main mission assigned and the vast maritime spaces encompassing the Argentine jurisdiction and area of interest where the Navy must exercise ***Control over the Sea*** and ***Force Projection*** lead us to consider that this Navy should have the characteristics of an ***oceanic navy***.

With this oceanic profile, the Navy will be able to exercise the following functions:

- ***Defense in Depth***
- ***Presence in the sea***
- ***Projection capability***

This means that the core of the operational forces should be able to separate itself from land-based logistics facilities and carry out its operations with the resources on board.

Logistical autonomy optimizes deterrence, because it provides not only the capability to defend territorial integrity but also facilitates the use of the resources far from the country's territory. A navy lacking oceanic characteristics

would not provide the required deterrent capability.

The involvement in international naval blockade or maritime interdiction operations such as those of the Gulf War and Haiti implies the need for long-distance projection capability.

No naval resource, whether ground, submarine, air or marines, can by itself satisfy all the requirements which the Navy is called upon to meet. All these resources have their own characteristics which, when combined, optimize their strengths and mitigate their weaknesses.

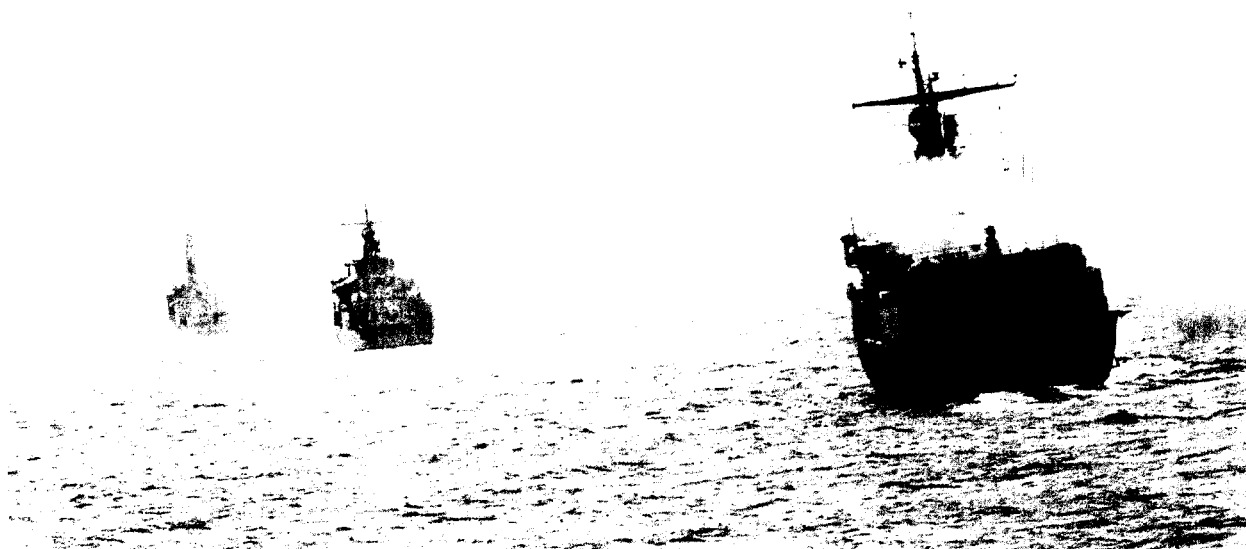
The adequate combination of systems with different but complementary capabilities creates a multiplier effect. The removal of a part of that force can affect overall capability. While individual platforms can be oriented towards the performance of specific tasks, the whole must form a balanced naval force, which should provide the following main capabilities:

- C3 I2
- Anti-surface, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine
- Air naval attack, exploration and air defense

- Amphibious, over limited objectives or in coasts with scarce defenses
- Submarine attack
- Coastal defense, based on mining and mine sweeping/hunting

- Air and floating mobile logistics
- Other specific and support tasks

The modernization undertaken by the Argentine Navy is based on these guidelines.



Launching an Exocet missile from a MEKO 360 destroyer.

CHAPTER 16

The Argentine Air Force

The intangibility of air space and the large dimensions of Argentine air spaces spreading over national jurisdiction land and sea areas are the main factors that determine the structure and deployment of the Air Force.

The essential importance of the Service for efficient jointness also affects those aspects, while its mobility and redeployment capability make it a natural asset, contributing to the country's international project requirements.

1. Organization and deployment

At present, the Air Force has an organic structure allowing it to comply with all its operational, administrative and logistical obligations and responsibilities, on the basis of Four Superior Commands:

- *Air Operations Command*
- *Personnel Command*
- *Air Regions Command*
- *Material Command (Logistics)*

Air Operations Command

The mission of the Air Operations Command is to plan and conduct training activities for the operational resources and operational support resources, and to execute in due time any airspace operations and special tasks entrusted to it.

To training effects, the Air Operations Command has Brigades and Air Bases forming Air Groups and/or Squadrons, as well as Technical Support and Logistical Support Squadrons which allow it to train the personnel to perform the various Airspace Operations and their respective Operational Tasks and Operational Support Tasks.

Personnel Command

The main role of the Personnel Command relates to personnel education, training and welfare, and participate in their training through the various Schools and Institutes

Air Regions Command

The basic function of the Air Regions Command is to exercise the powers provided for in act 17285 "Aeronautical Code" and its amendments

according to act 21521, “*National Aeronautical Police*” and act 12945 “*National Meteorology Service*”. It also manages air traffic, communications, aircraft and personnel registration and certification, the promotion of civil aviation activities, the prevention and investigation of civilian accidents in the national territory and jurisdictional waters and other associated responsibilities, consistent with the country’s international commitments within the frame of the *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*.

To accomplish its tasks, the Air Regions Command has adopted an adequate organization to carry out the specific functions of each of its areas. Thus, the following organizations report to this Command:

- *Central Air Region*
- *Northwest Air Region*
- *Northeast Air Region*
- *South Air Region*

In addition to the Air Regions which carry out such obligations in their respective geographical areas, a group of Services and Directorates in charge of specialized tasks also report to this Command:

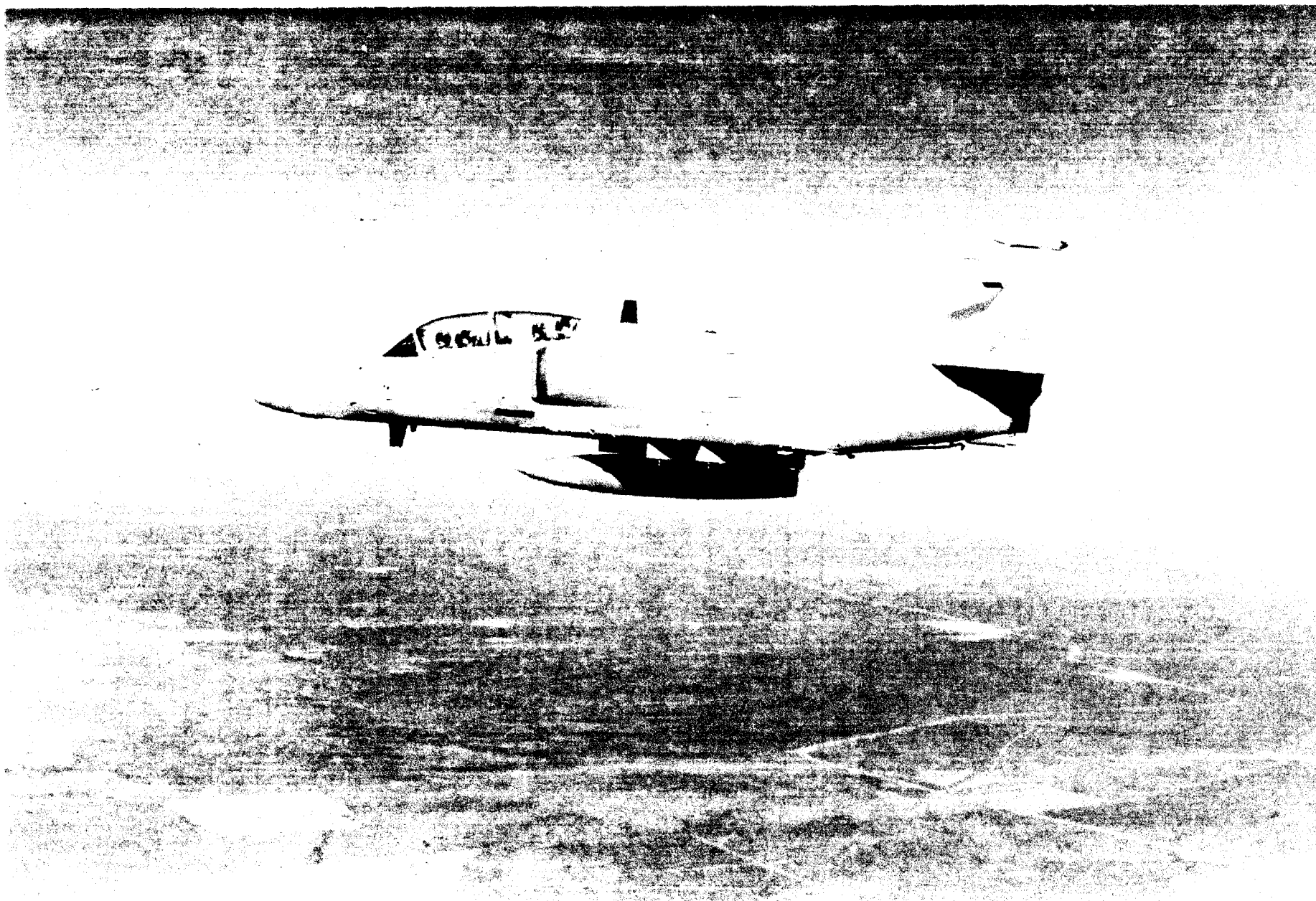
- *National Weather Service*
- *National Aeronautical Police Directorate*
- *Air Traffic Directorate*

Material Command (Logistics)

The Material Command provides technical and logistical support for the Argentine Air Force and its main role is to plan and manage the Service’s material logistics.

Its structure is mainly formed by the following units:

- *Río IV Material Area*: Its main role is to implement major maintenance work plans and aviation material research, development, repair and manufacturing activities.
- *Quilmes Material Area*: Its main responsibilities are to repair and maintain aircraft, helicopters, engines, propellers, instruments and fittings, electronic equipment, heavy vehicles and automotive vehicles.
- *Palomar Supply Group*: This organization is very important because it receives and delivers all the materials supplied to the Air Force, from airplane spares through engines, electronic and communication systems, to the individual equipment for each soldier.
- *Córdoba Material Administration Group*: This group was created after the privatization of the Córdoba Material Area. Its functions are



The new A4-AR's first flights in Argentina.

CURRENT ORGANIZATION OF THE ARGENTINE AIR FORCE

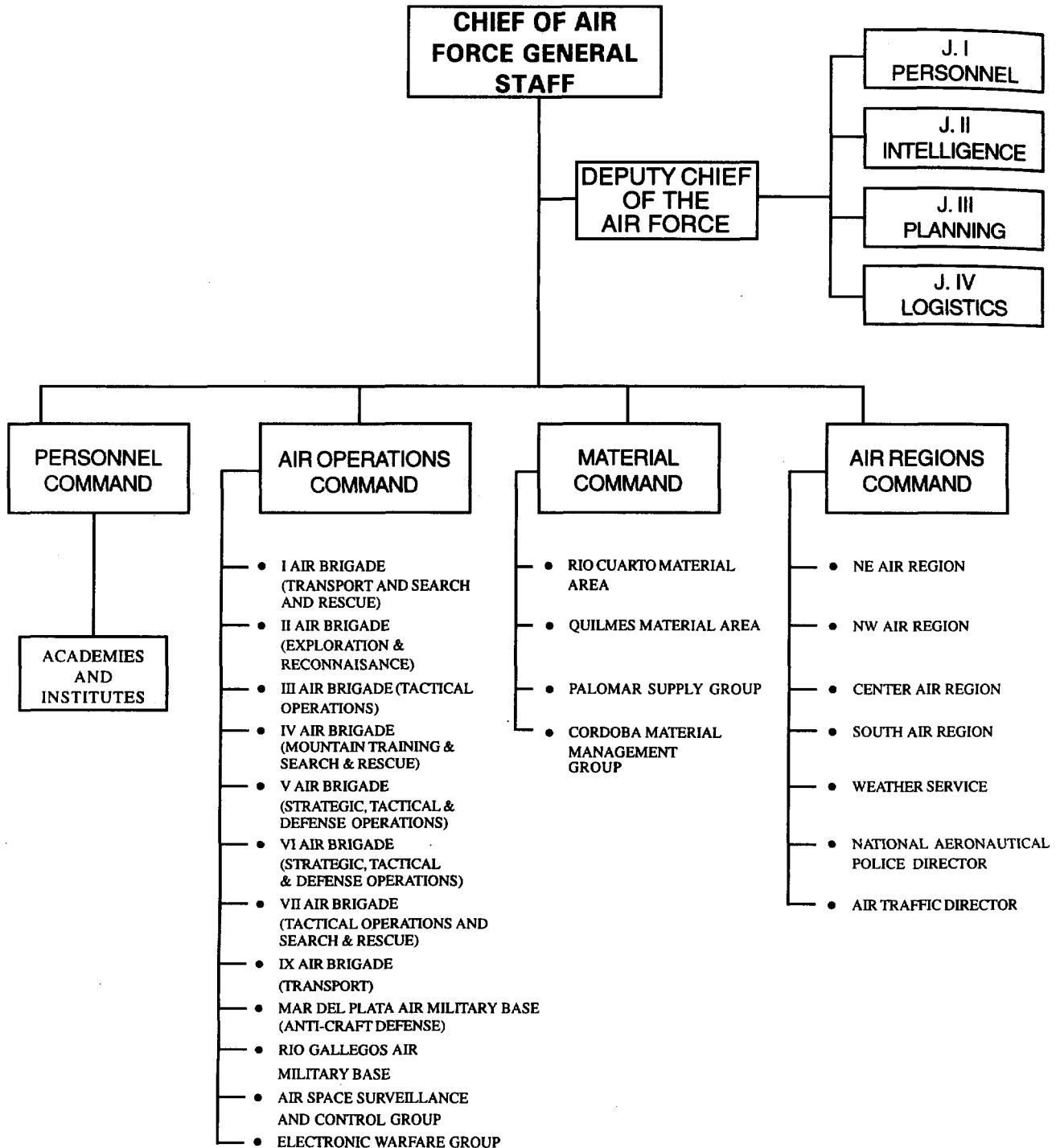
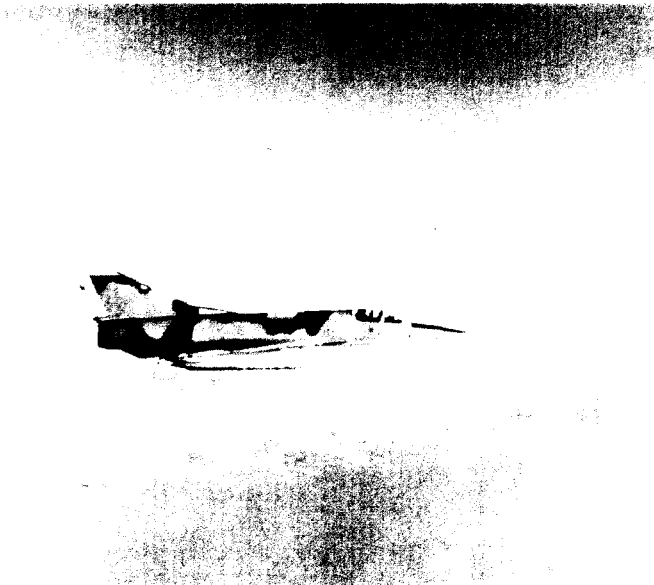


FIGURE 16-1



The Air Force's Mirage III/EA interceptor fighter aircraft.

to control and follow up the work to be performed for the Service by Lockheed Aircraft Argentina S.A.

2. Equipment and assets

To carry out its operational responsibilities through effects on material targets, the Air Force performs the so-called "*air operations*" which, according to the aims pursued, can be the following:

1. Strategic Air Operations
2. Airspace Defense Operations
3. Tactical Air Operations
4. Air Transport Operations
5. Special Operations

The combat and operational support resources employed by the Air Force to

achieve its objectives in each of the above operations are the following:

Strategic Air Operations

- Two "DAGGER" airplane squadrons
- Two A4-AR squadrons
- Electronic Warfare and Exploration and Reconnaissance Systems

Airspace Defense Operations

- One MIRAGE III/EA squadron
- Missile Weapon Systems
- Anti-aircraft Artillery Systems
- Air Space Surveillance and Control Group

Tactical Air Operations

- Three IA-58 "PUCARA" squadrons
- One MS-760 squadron
- Electronic Warfare Weapon System
- Exploration and Reconnaissance Weapon System
- Transport Weapon System
- Search and Rescue Weapon System

Air Transport Operations

- One BOEING B-707 squadron
- Two HERCULES C-130 squadron
- One FOKKER F-28 squadron
- One FOKKER F-27 squadron
- One TWIN OTTER DHC-6 squadron

Table 16-4 summarizes the main equipment currently available to the Air Force and indicates the unit to which they are assigned.

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARGENTINE AIR FORCE Main Operational Units

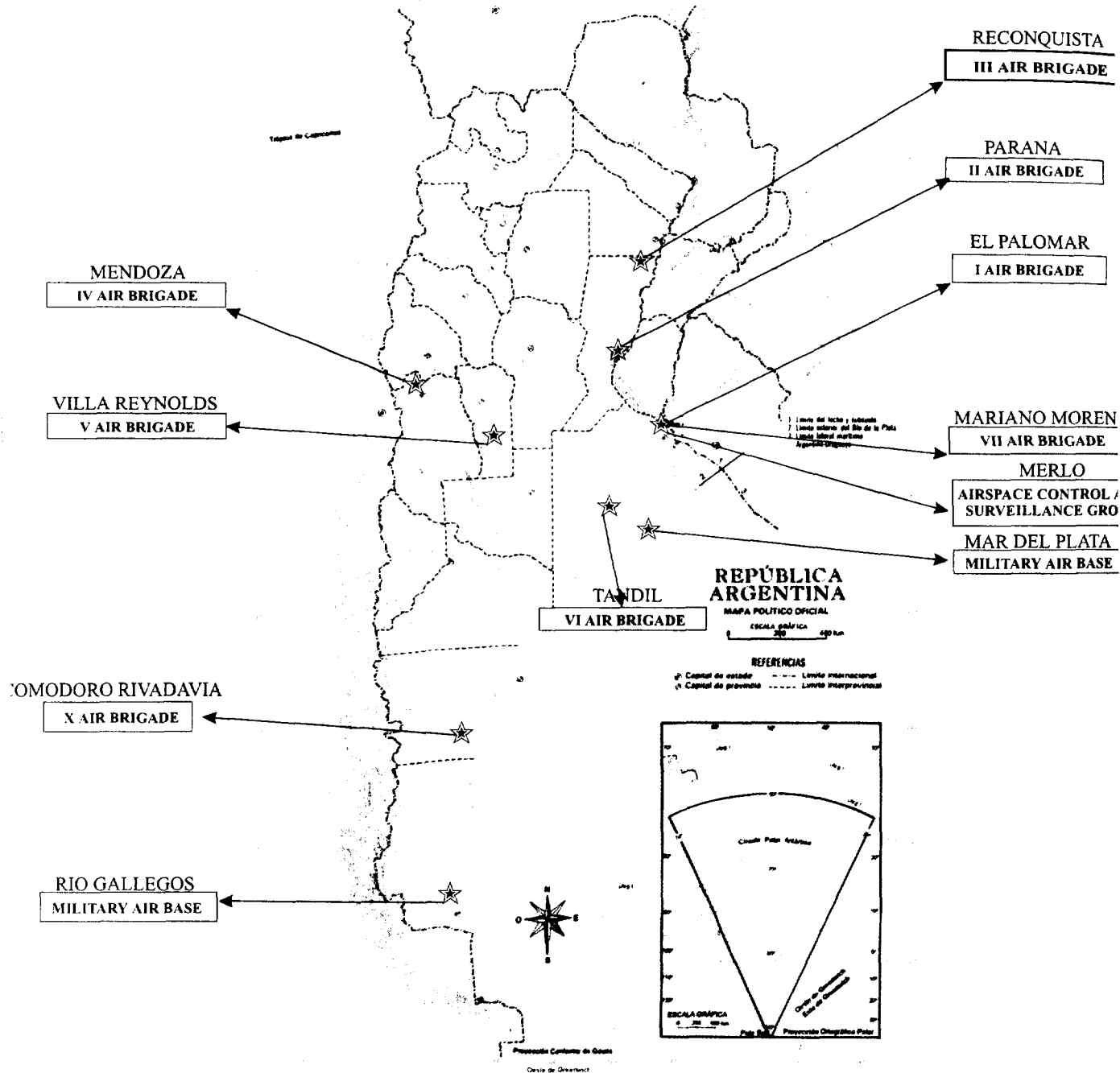
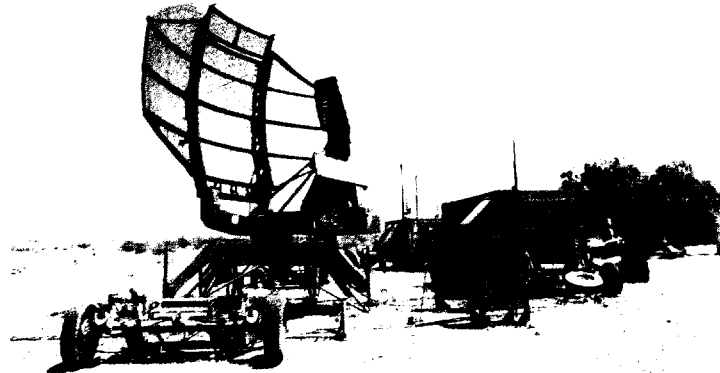
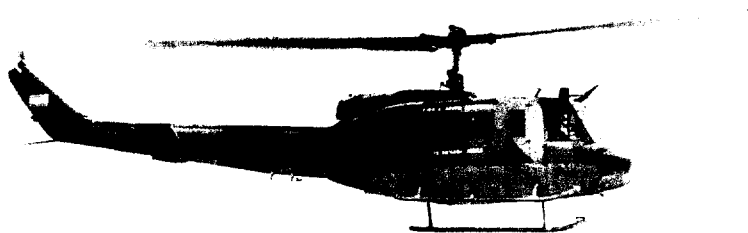


FIGURE 16-2



*Air control and air defense equipment –
Air Force 20 mm Oerlikon cannon
and TP5-43 radar.*



Air Force Bell B-212 helicopter for air SAR and Antarctic activities.

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARGENTINE AIR FORCE Air Regions and Material Areas

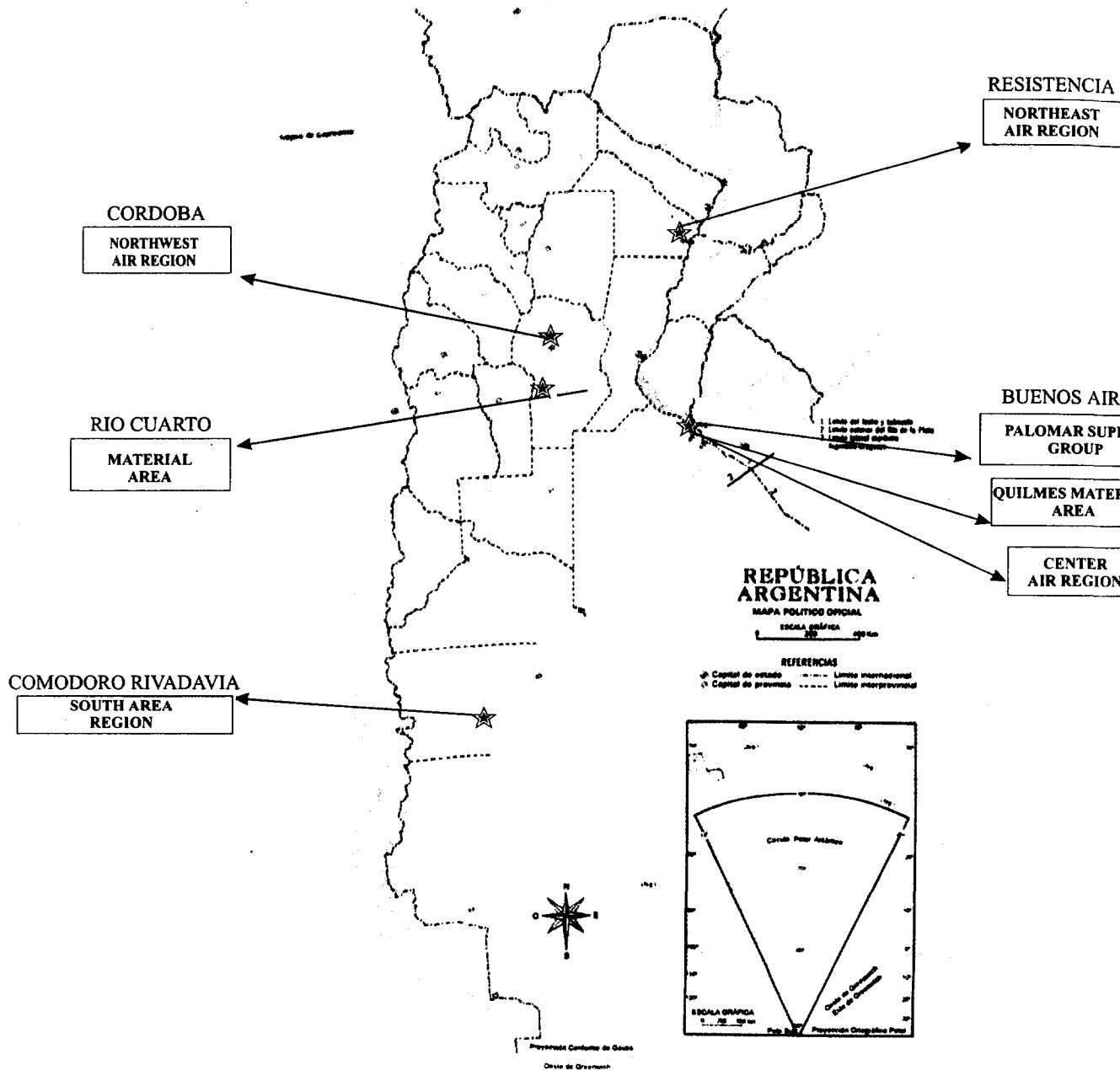


FIGURE 16 - 3

EQUIPMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

RESOURCES	MATERIAL	NUMBER	UNIT	TO BE INCORPORATED
<i>Defensive</i>	MIRAGE III EA	14	VI Air Br	
<i>Attack</i>	M-5 / F/M-5A	23	VI Air Br	
	A4-AR	8	V Air Br	28
<i>Fire Support</i>	PUCARA IA-58	39	III Air Br	
<i>Transport</i>	BOEING-707	3	I Air Br	
	C-130	14	I Air Br	
	FOKKER F-28	4	I Air Br	
		10	I & IX Air Br	
	FOKKER F-27	6	IX Air Br	
	TWIN OTTER	5	II Air Br	
	IA 50			
<i>Search and Rescue</i>	BELL-212	4	VII Air Br	
	UH-IH	10	VII Air Br	
	HUGHES	17	VII Air Br	
	369/500			
<i>Strategic and Tactical Reconnaissance</i>	BOEING 707	2	I Air Br	
	LEARJET 35 A	3	II Air Br	
	IA 50	2	II Air Br	
<i>Advanced Training</i>	PAMPA IA-63	14	IV Air Br	
	MS-760	10	IV Air Br	
<i>Primary Training</i>	TUCANO EMB-312	27	E.A.M. Air Force Academy	
<i>Basic Training</i>	MENTOR B-45	30	E.A.M. Air Force Academy	
<i>Air defense</i>	ROLAND	3	BAM-M.D.P.	
	35 MM	1	BAM-M.D.P.	
	20 MM	86	III-IV-V-VI-IX Air Br - BAM GAL-BAM MDP	
<i>Air Space Surveillance and Control</i>	TPS-43 RADARS	6	FIELD	

TABLE 16-4



Air Force Lear Jet 35^a reconnaissance aircraft flying in formation.

3. Personnel

Table 16-5 shows the approximate personnel currently serving in the Air Force.

TABLE 16-5

Officers	2,300
Non-Commissioned Officers	9,300
Volunteer Troops	1,500
TOTAL	13,200

The main Schools and Institutes reporting to the Personnel Command where the different personnel groups are educated and trained are the following: the Military Air Force Academy; the Air Command and Staff College; the Air Force University Institute; the Non-Commissioned Officers Academy and the Ezeiza Training School.

4. Development concept

The adjustment of the Air Force to current requirements is being carried out through a medium and long-term plan based on the concept of rationalization.

The objectives of the plan are to improve all the operational capabilities contributing to the deterrent strategy adopted by the Nation.

This criterion implies the selection of global modernization programs allowing the qualitative enhancement of the institution.

These programs contemplate an adequate balance between:

- The need for *system modernization*, taking into account the age of the present material, as the technological aspect is a crucial factor in the capability of any Air Force.

- The *training level and quality*, according to the technology being incorporated and based on the intensive use of simulators.
- The *quality of the personnel* and of the curriculum.

Equipment modernization will be based on *interoperability* and *multipurpose use* criteria.

The permanent strategic deployment will be redefined and the resources will be concentrated in relative positions allowing the maximum utilization of the infrastructure, the rationalization of operational and logistical tasks and the reduction of operational expenses. It also includes the concept of redeployment air bases.

PART VII

Equipment

CHAPTER 17

Logistics

At the highest level, logistics are a part of Defense Management and involve the activities required to provide support to the Services through adequate resources supplied in due time and place for the fulfillment of their respective missions and functions.

In Argentine doctrine, logistics derive from joint planning, which is in turn generated by strategic Defense guidelines issued by the political sphere. Logistical planning is centralized and its execution is decentralized.

The term "logistics" acquires a different level of complexity according to the command level, and also identifies organizations that deal with some resources in particular as well as logistical function groups.

Though all these activities relate to logistics in a wide sense, to facilitate their description in this document, questions related to production for Defense and the scientific-technological component are described in the two following chapters, while human and financial resources are dealt with in Parts VIII and IX.

In brief, at Defense policy level, Logistics integrate civil and military activities contributing to national strategy and establish a bridge between the Services, the national potential and the resources obtained from other countries.

This also includes national mobilization, understood as the group of provisions, measures and procedures required in order to adjust the Nation's resources to National Defense requirements.

In order to implement it, this bridge requires a legal framework, including issues such as material and human resources mobilization, reserves, production for defense and research and development.

1. Logistics policy and the Logistics Senior Board

The Logistics Senior Board (JSL) is a joint organization created in 1995 by Resolution No. 503 of the Ministry of Defense with the aim of coordinating efforts in the field of logistics and assisting the Minister of Defense in logistical policy issues.



Construction of a floating KRUPP bridge over a river.

The role of the JSL was recently strengthened through an updated set of regulations set forth in Resolution No. 460/98 of the Ministry of Defense and also because it was included, with special responsibilities, in the Armed Forces Restructuring Act.

Logistics policy criteria

The main concept is that any joint logistical activity must be the result of *close coordination*, whether through the joint execution of actions or through information exchanges.

The *special policies* encompassed by the recent Ministry resolution include:

- The consent of all the participants in the logistical area to carry out coordination activities as a means to limit deficiencies, optimize resource use and avoid effort duplication.
- Mutual support through permanent information exchange.
- Inter-service cooperation by means of their remaining logistical capabilities.
- Studies for joint undertakings.
- Standardization of logistical procedures.

- Standardization of resources which can be used by more than one Service.
- Developing a catalog of the resources based on the procedures and methods provided by the National Catalog Service

JSL activities

The Board is headed by the Ministry's Under-Secretary for Policy and Strategy. Other members are the Logistics General Director (coordinator), the JSAF Logistics Director and the officers responsible for logistics areas within each Armed Force.

The JSL is the main organization assisting the Minister in the following aspects: logistics policy development; the mechanisms to implement such policies; financial support for joint projects; national and international cooperation;

joint acquisitions; Research & Development, and the promotion of joint personnel training in specialized activities.

One of the JSL's important functions is matching the mobilization requirements derived from the respective plans.

Another coordination activity is the development and updating of joint maintenance capability catalogs. Material registers are prepared in the various areas so as to allow the inter-service use of the facilities based on regional criteria.

All these initiatives are in turn related with the resource rationalization policies described in Chapter 8, Point 3.

2. Material cataloguing and standardization

Denomination, description, classification and coding are activities included in material cataloguing and, together with standardization, form one of the bases for joint logistics.

Following this criterion, more than 2000 standards have been developed for a similar number of military supplies, including administrative methods and procedures aimed at promoting equipment interoperability and decreasing procurement and maintenance costs.

These specifications are called **DEF Standards**, which are mandatory references in the Armed Forces and Defense organizations.

Act 19900 created the **National Catalog System**, the national cataloguing authority, reporting to the Ministry of Defense as enforcement authority. This system establishes a common language for material administration and the ensuing relationships between users and suppliers.

National and international cooperation

As regards standardization, on the basis of an agreement between the Ministry of Defense and the National Standardization Institute (the former Argentine Material Standardization Institute), any DEF Standard capable of being applied to private use can be turned into an IRAM-DEF standard. Thus, several standards were generated, such as Color Tables, Textile Material Tables, Sanitation Use Tables, and National Material Classification Tables.

With regard to cataloguing, Argentina has been considered by NATO as a cataloguing country for 27 years and is thus capable of assigning its own codes, which are recognized by all the member countries.

After some years of interruption, our **National Catalog System (SENC)**

signed a sponsorship agreement with the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency in 1997, which confirmed this time-honored relationship and opened new fields for cooperation with such Organization.

After signing this agreement, SENC started to participate in AC/135 (NATO's national catalog directors group) meetings and attended those held in San Diego, Luxembourg and Brussels.

A cooperation agreement between SENC and its Brazilian counterpart was also signed in 1997, and a similar agreement was entered into with the Spanish catalog agency.

These recent instruments, together with the previous agreements signed with Germany, the Netherlands and France, constitute a significant source of exchange between the SENC and its counterparts in important countries, and, in its special field, represent an additional source of support for the regional and international projection Defense policy.

3. Equipment and infrastructure programs

Based on the transparency and confidence-building policy already mentioned, we will now describe some of the main projects under way in the area of

Defense equipment and infrastructure, applicable to the various missions and functions, from specifically military ones to community support schemes.

Projects in the internal planning phase and proposals under study over which no final decisions have been reached are not included.

A4 AR Fighter Bomber Aircraft

This project contemplates the incorporation of 36 aircraft of this type, with the aim of replacing material lost in the 1982 conflict. The program implies the acquisition, overhaul and modernization of nine aircraft, to be carried out at the Lockheed plant in the US. The remaining aircraft will be produced in our country through the company Lockheed Aircraft Argentina S.A., a concessionaire of the former Córdoba Material Area. The project includes pilot courses in the US and Argentina as well as maintenance and flight simulator courses.

P-3 Aircraft

The program includes the incorporation of 4 P-3 ORION long-range exploration aircraft, which will contribute to complement naval sea control capabilities, and includes 3 aircraft to be used as a source of spares. These aircraft will be acquired via a transfer made by the US Navy under section 516 of the US Foreign Assistance Act.



Past and present: Old A4-B/C fighter bombers and at the back, the new A4-AR.

UH-1H Helicopters

This program involves the transfer of 28 units from the US Army under the FMS program. 20 will be for the Army and 8 for the Navy.

S2 Aircraft upgrading

The engines and avionics of five of these units, adequate for anti-submarine operations, which belong to the Argentine Navy, are being modernized by the Israeli aviation industry. The first one has already been modified in Israel and the others are being overhauled in air naval repair shops in our country.

MEKO 140 Corvettes

This program implies the completion of the construction program in our country (by AFNE – State-owned Naval Shipyards and Plants) of this type of ships under a German license. Four units out of the initial six have already

been delivered. The two remaining units (ARA “Robinson” and ARA “Gómez Roca”) are scheduled to be put into service in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Ships of this type provide complementary services, mainly in national sea patrol and control tasks.

Armored vehicle modernization

These programs include wheeled armored vehicles with 90 mm cannons for exploration, the optimization of the 20 mm turret M-113 and the recovery of armored vehicle transports.

Modernization of the anti-aircraft defense artillery system

This program includes the completion of fire control directors, the modernization of 35 mm guns provided with firing directors, the Roland system and the completion of the electronic warfare system.

National Air Space Surveillance and Control (Radar Acquisition) Plan

This program implies the procurement of equipment meeting the requirements of modern air navigation, the ongoing increase of air traffic and the performance of the aircraft that operate in Argentine skies.



Sea Fleet Units. At the forefront, a MEKO 140 Corvette built in our country (AFNE).

The plan contemplates the integration, in successive stages, of long-range three-dimensional radars, primary radars for approach control and secondary single-pulse radars for route control. It also includes the modernization of the Area Control Center equipment and software.

Caleta Paula Naval Station

This project is located in the Province of Santa Cruz and is included in the development of a fishing port at this

geographical spot, close to Comodoro Rivadavia.

Through an agreement between the provincial government and the Argentine Navy, the project includes the assignment of a dock sector with its support facilities. This project represents a naval support point in our long sea coast, which will contribute to fishing resource control activities in the Exclusive Economic Zone and to sea control in general. The costs of the basic work are paid by the

government of Santa Cruz, including the living quarters for the personnel and their families.

Its creation was authorized by Decree No. 1360/98 of the National Executive Branch.

Ushuaia Naval Base Dock

This project includes the construction of the new military dock at Punta Observatorio.

San Julián Detachment

Decree No. 362/98 of the National Executive created the organic Detachment of Mechanized Brigade XI, based at this locality. The criterion as regards the contribution to the cost of the work by the Province of Santa Cruz is similar to that of the Caleta Paula Naval Station.

4. National mobilization

From the conceptual point of view, this activity consists in the utilization and

adjustment of the Nation's capabilities to Defense requirements.

The Ministry of Defense, in compliance with the guidelines set forth in the Restructuring Act, is finalizing the consolidation of a mobilization bill that is to be addressed by CODENA (National Defense Council).

The mobilization can take place in peacetime, during conflict escalation, crisis, war, postwar or international crises, as well as during community support operations or when support is provided to friendly countries.

The mobilization includes summoning persons for Civilian Defense Services, and the indemnified requisition of personal goods or services as an extreme measure. Such actions are based on a decree of the National Executive, which will determine the mobilization policy and the approval of the Joint Military Mobilization Plan, which forms part of the National Mobilization Plan.

CHAPTER 18

Production for Defense

The policy for this field is included within the higher frame of the national economic policy aimed at the reform of the Government, which implies going from a "Businessman State" model to another model where private activity prevails within a deregulated context.

The Armed Forces Restructuring Act is encompassed within such context, proven after continuing in force for 10 years. This Act includes similar principles for future action.

1. Sector deregulation

The Government Reform undertaken by the Government of the Argentine Republic essentially represents a vast structural transformation process inserted within a legal frame aimed at efficiency and modernity.

The Government Reform and Administrative Emergency Act No. 23696 was enacted on August 18, 1989, together with a set of complementary regulations that supported the above mentioned transformation.

Within the above frame and with the involvement of different government sectors, wide powers were given to the Legislative branch as regards privatization process control. The institutional organization of the privatization process is shown in table 18-1.

Such Act not only established the privatization process but also included a certain number of companies that were declared "subject to privatization". That number was enlarged by Acts 23389 and 24045 for the sphere of the Ministry of Defense.

The program was developed taking into account National Government policies, Service requirements as regards critical military production material, and the situation of the state-owned companies.

Taking into account the mechanisms established in the law, the Ministry of Defense proceeded to exclude from its area of influence most of the companies declared "subject to privatization" by such acts.



TAM tank built in the country by TAMSE, during training.

Subsequently, complying with Executive Decree No. 464/96, the Military Factories General Directorate was transferred to the Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services, with the following residual entities and establishments whose privatization had not yet taken place (the present situation of each is indicated):

- Río Tercero Military Factory (chemical plant in production, mechanical plant in limited production)
- San Francisco Military Factory (privatized)
- Azul Military Factory (limited production activity)
- Domingo Matheu Military Factory (dissolved and in process of being sold; its equipment were transferred to F. L. Beltrán)

- Villa María Military Factory (limited production)
- Fray Luis Beltrán Military Factory (limited production)

Companies Petroquímica General Mosconi, residual Tanque Argentino Mediano S.E. (TAMSE) and the ex Military Aircraft Factory still remain within the sector and are pending dissolution.

2. Future orientation

Section 21 of the Armed Forces Restructuring Law established the basic guidelines on production for Defense. Such guidelines shall orient future actions in this area, based on the principles that production for Defense should:

- Encourage private interest and intervention,
- Promote research of dual technologies serving Defense,
- Endeavor to achieve partnerships with other countries for such purpose,
- Study and implement actions allowing to maintain and acquire indispensable logistical capabilities which, being difficult to obtain during crises, should be permanently available within the country,

PRIVATIZATIONS REGULATORY SYSTEM

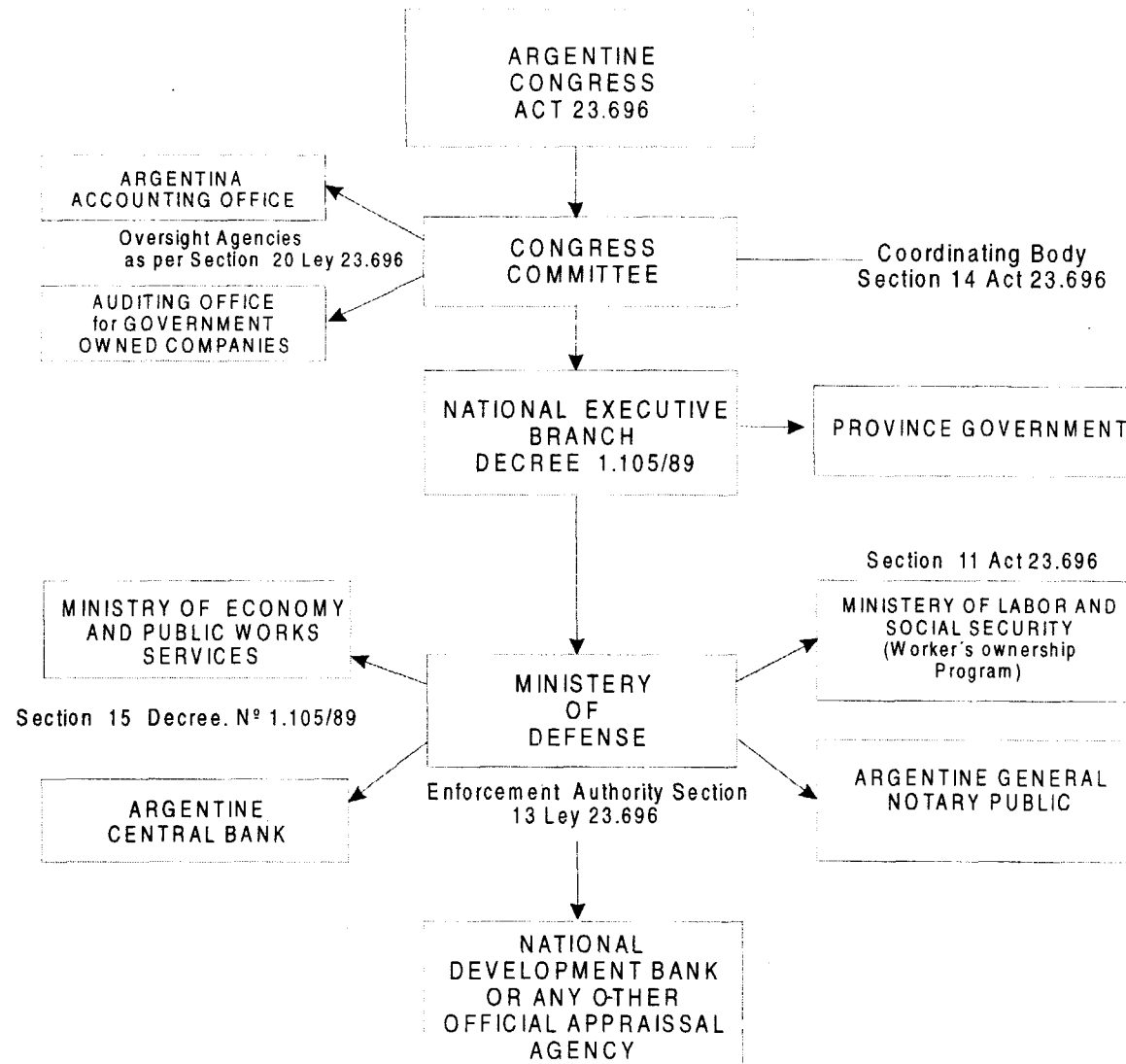
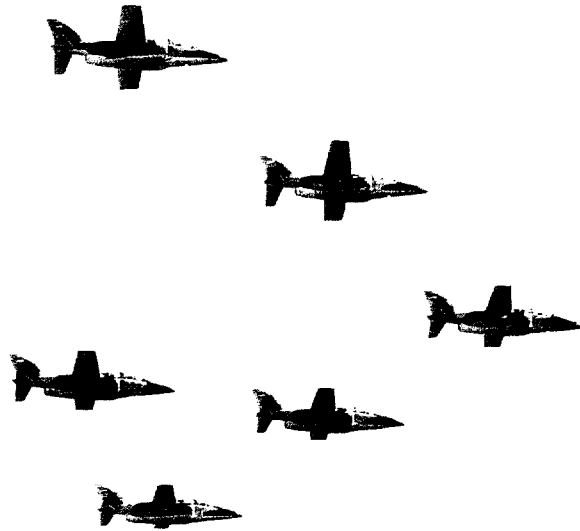


TABLE 18-1

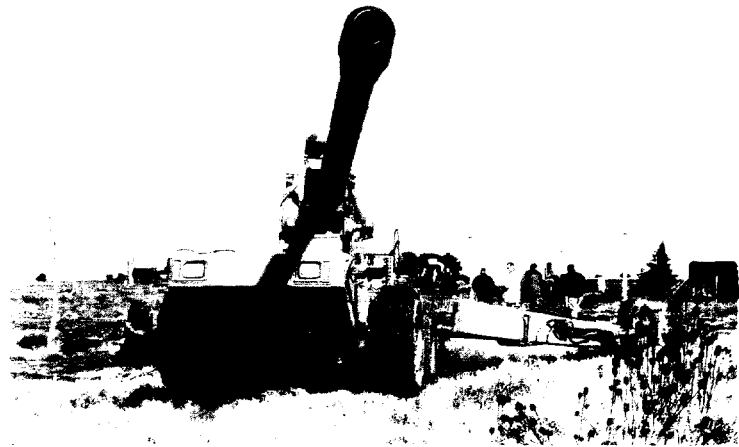


Air Force Pampa LA-63 aircraft built in the country, flying in formation.

- Provide a legal frame for the control functions exercised over the activity by the Government through the Ministry of Defense. These control functions should be strongly linked to resource procurement and to science, technology and innovation for Defense. Production for Defense should also include the standards and procedures governing product exports as well as the exports and imports of supplies that will become part of our defense systems, subsystems and/or

components. Standards and procedures should also be established for the procurement and/or transfer of the associated technologies.

In order to achieve the objectives underlying the above guidelines, the Ministry of Defense will develop the pertinent documents establishing the criteria and standards for the subsequent development of an Organic Act for Defense Production by the National Defense Council.



CALA 30 (Long-range Argentine cannon) during a firing test.

CHAPTER 19

Science and Technology

In the world scene, knowledge has become a new strategic factor. This has led to changes in the nature of military affairs and to the appearance of “soft power” as a decisive element in military operations.

A new value is thus placed on *technological strategy* as one of the cornerstones of Production for Defense, and on *Research and Development (R&D)*.

R&D provides technological solutions to recognized operational needs, regardless of whether the resources are ultimately obtained locally or abroad.

Particular restructuring and modernization policies lead to the permanent need to provide a technological development capability within the country, especially with regard to those systems and materials whose international availability is normally conditioned and which are difficult to obtain in crisis situations – especially now, when crises always come about suddenly.

1. The National scientific and technological reorganization

The perception of these new characteristics and demands of the modern world has resulted in a reorganization of the national spectrum in this area, within the frame of the structural transformation and modernization of the Argentine Government.

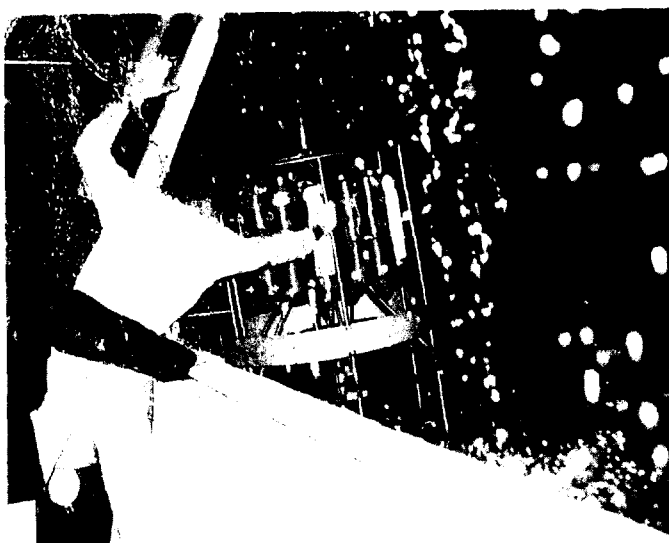
The Scientific and Technological Center (GACTEC)

The GACTEC was created by Decree No. 1723/96 of the Executive, within the area of the Presidential Chief of Staff, who chairs this center.

GACTEC's objective is to make decisions on the policies, priorities and on budget resource allocations for the national public sector science and technology areas in order to contribute to economic growth, public welfare, education and public health improvement, environmental protection and to guarantee the National Defense.

Its *permanent members* are listed below:

- The Minister of Education
- The Minister of Economy
- The Minister of Health and Social Welfare
- The Foreign Minister
- **The Minister of Defense**
- The Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
- The Secretary of Strategic Control of the Presidential Chief of Staff's Office (President of the Executive Committee)
- The Secretary of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Culture and Education (executive secretary)



Oceanographic research activities.

The decree establishes that GACTEC shall receive the advice of a *Consultative Committee* formed by

personalities of the business and scientific-technological sectors of the country, working on an ad honorem basis.

GACTEC's functions comprise the following:

- Approving the *National Multiannual Science and Technology Plan* and its yearly revision.
- Defining the *annual revenues and expenditures budget for science and technology* to be incorporated into the National Budget Bill.
- Defining the *Public Investment Program* for such areas, to be incorporated into the National Public Investment Plan.
- Proposing *policies to promote the private sector's involvement* in scientific and technological development.
- Proposing *guidelines for international cooperation policies* in this sphere, especially those linked to regional integration processes and to the development of strategic technologies.
- Determining *major priority areas for research* as to medium and long term strategic definition, with special reference to the ongoing improvement of:

- Education
- Health
- Environmental Protection
- **National Defense**
- The productive sector

An *Executive Committee* formed by representatives of the jurisdictions whose Ministers are permanent members has been set up to follow up the actions of this plan.

2. The structure of science and technology for Defense

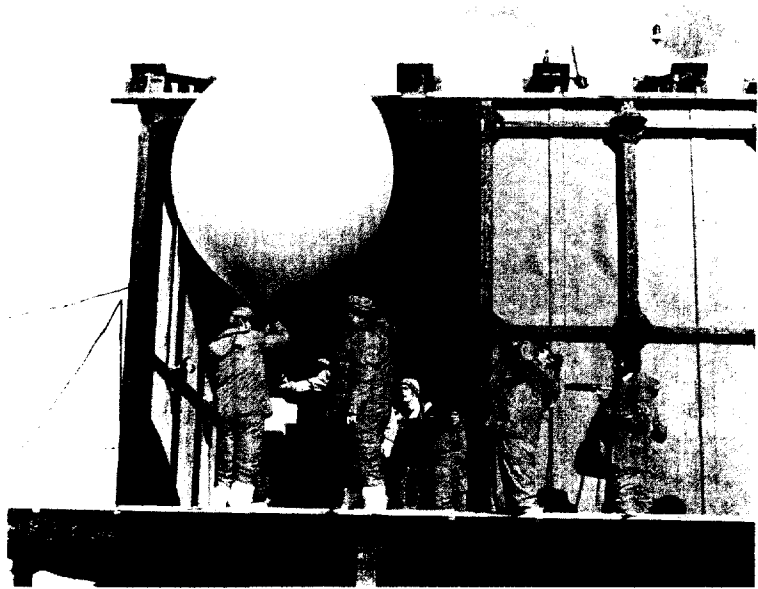
The Ministry of Defense is a member of the GACTEC, being represented by the Under-Secretary of Policy and Strategy as an alternate

member replacing the Minister and as a member of the Executive Committee.

The following organizations are available within the Defense sphere:



Member of an Argentine Antarctic Base carrying out scientific activities.



Tasks of the Air Force National Meteorology Service.

- *The structure of the Ministry*, according to the responsibility and task distribution established by the regulations in force.

- *Other organizations within the jurisdiction* whose tasks include R&D: The National Antarctic Directorate, the Military Geographic Institute, the National Meteorology Service, the



Female Navy officer carrying out scientific activities.

Technology for Defense and in other national spheres.

3. The Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute (CITEFA)

It is the only *joint organization* dedicated to scientific and technological activities and to research and

development to meet National Defense requirements. Its purpose is to maintain our military potential in permanent evolution.

At present, the Institute occupies 16 hectares with facilities covering 23,000 m². Its main job is to produce studies and developments required by the Armed Forces with the approval of the Ministry of Defense, and to maintain, update and enhance its own capabilities in the field of military technology in order to meet future requirements.

CITEFA not only promotes technology acquisition but also contributes to the exercise of efficient controls over undue technology proliferation by providing advisory services to the committee created by Decree No. 603/82, already described in Chapter 6.

Air Force University Institute, the Naval Hydrography Service and the Naval Research and Development Service.

- ***The Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute (CITEFA)***, the main organization executing R&D activities for Defense.
- ***Over 580 scientists and technicians*** managed by the Ministry of Defense under the Armed Forces R&D Personnel Regime (Decree No. 1324/68).
- ***Armed Forces' specialized military personnel*** with specific academic and technological training, able to contribute to all phases of Defense procurement processes.

Table 19-1 shows a comparison between investments in Science and

Research and Development fields

The main fields of knowledge in which CITEFA develops its R&D capabilities, within the frame of the international commitments undertaken by Argentina, are classified as follows:

- Conventional weapons
- Electronics, Optical Electronics and Communications
- Solid state physics, lasers and their applications
- Applied chemistry
- New materials technology
- Toxicology, pests and pesticides (only cooperation for the private sector).

Prototypes developed by CITEFA have gone into the production stage and many of them are being used by the Armed Forces.

Some of the main projects successfully completed include different types of surface to surface rockets with their multiple launchers, anti-tank missile systems, various types of guns, artillery and mortar ammunition, night vision systems, laser telemeters, air to surface rockets and missiles, upgrading of foreign weapon systems, simulators and extension of missile life.

4. National Defense in the National Science and Technology Multiannual Plan 1998-2000

This plan has two main objectives. The first one is to continue with the transformation of CITEFA's organization and operations with the aim of increasing applied research efforts in areas of military and dual nature. The second is to keep up the commitment to maintain and update human and technological capabilities in the areas, laboratories and disciplines defined by the Ministry of Defense as being of special interest for the Armed Forces.

The plan contemplates the promotion and enhancement of our integration with Mercosur countries in the area of Defense research and development through joint projects, particularly with Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

In-depth work will be carried out to define the actions required to increase knowledge and technology transfers to the private industry. New companies and small and medium-sized industries will be created to this end, coupled with training programs executed jointly with more developed countries in order to incorporate know-how and advanced technologies, in order to increase our capabilities and reduce project execution times within the sector.

EXPENDITURES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DURING 1997

ORGANIZATION	1997 BUDGET (Millions of \$)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES (%)	RESEARCHERS
National Universities	123.8	92.0	9896
SECYT Science and Technology Office	6.8	5.3	
Science and Technology Promotion Agency	53.4		
CONICET National Scientific and Technical Research Center	198.3	73.7	3150
CNEA National Atomic Energy Commission	113.3	51.4	536
INTA National Agribusiness Technology Institute	128.4	80.8	1019
INTI National Industrial Technology Institute	34.2	56.8	514
SEGEMAR Argentine Geology Mining Service	20.3	66.4	100
INA (former INCYTH) National Water and Environment Institute	15.1	56.7	107
CONAE National Command for Space Activities	22.5	28.5	65
Argentine Antarctic Plan	11.3	55.7	---
CITEFA Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Institute	15.2	77.4	112
ANLIS National Health Laboratories and Institutes	28.2	55.6	70
INIDEP National Fishing R&D Institute	11.6	73.9	106
TOTAL	782.4		15675

Source: National Multiannual Plan 1998-2000

TABLE 19 – 1

5. Cooperation in the national sphere

Science and Technology activities for Defense, mainly concentrated in CITEFA, are also related with other institutions, both governmental and private.

In line with the new policies applied in the area, the "Constituyentes Technological Complex" was recently created. The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), the National Industrial Technology Institute (INTI), the Argentine Geology Mining Service (SEGEMAR), the National University of San Martín and CITEFA form it. This Complex was based on a Scientific, Academic and Technical Cooperation Agreement signed within the frame of the GACTEC. The agreement coordinates the various common activities, and services such as technology transfer, training, search for financing, contracts and licensing are exchanged between the institutions involved and their social and productive environment.

Other exchanges include joint works with other organizations such as Applied Research (INVAP), the National Antarctic Directorate and the National Mining Technology Institute (INTEMIN).

Various activities are carried out in the joint centers CITEFA/National

Scientific and Technical Research Center (CONICET). Such activities are oriented towards dual issues related with National Defense in the military or civilian area and are applicable to industry, health and agriculture and livestock.

These activities are related to the Laser, Optical Electronics, Microelectronics, Sensors, Corrosion, Toxicology and Pests and Pesticides areas.

Similarly, many subjects addressed in several of CITEFA's scientific and technical areas to carry out Defense-related tasks are associated in varying degrees with environmental aspects or provide significant support to the study of this issue and its relationship with private activity.

In the toxicology field, the Pest and Pesticide Research Center (CEIPEIN) carries out chemical, biochemical and biological studies related with pesticides and with their action and toxicity on different insect pest species.

In addition to studying phenomena related to laser instability and developing power lasers, the Center for Laser Research and Uses (CEILAP) develops remote sensing and detection systems to determine parameters and atmospheric contaminants.

The Center for Corrosion Research (CEICOR) carries out atmospheric and

microbiological corrosion studies and investigates corrosion inhibitors.

The Solids Research Program (PRINSO) is engaged in studying solid electrolytes for cathodes and semi-conductor materials used for infrared radiation detection that can be applied to the development of sensors for environmental applications.

R&D contributions are also made to other national sectors, such as a hail control space project based on satellite information, the development of irradiating systems for satellite antennas and tests involving metal exposure to the Antarctic environment.

Together with the San Martín National University and with the involvement of its researchers as teachers, CITEFA gives Master courses on "Chemical Emergencies" and "Pests and Pesticides". It has also signed cooperation agreements with other university academic centers.

Cooperation activities are also developed with the National Airspace Commission within the frame of the National Space Plan and in areas related

with the Missile Technology Control Regime.

6. Possibilities for international cooperation

The National Science and Technology Multiannual Plan is oriented both towards developed countries and to countries located in our region.

Thus, a frame agreement on technology exchange in areas of mutual interest was signed between the Ministry of Defense of our country and the US Secretary of Defense.

On the other hand, CITEFA has entered into exchange agreements with the Brazilian Ordnance Industries and with the Uruguayan Army, while agreements with other countries, related with other subjects such as the environment, are being negotiated.

Furthermore, within the non-proliferation policy mentioned in Chapter 6, CITEFA's applied chemistry laboratory participates in the series of international inter-laboratory comparison tests (Round Robin Tests) of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.



PART VIII

Human Resources

CHAPTER 20

Military Personnel

The cornerstone of National Defense is formed by its human resources.

Taking due consideration of constitutional provisions and on a comprehensive basis, human resources are related in the first place to active military personnel. But the human component of Defense is not limited only to soldiers in active service. All citizens that acquired the status of reserve personnel, the civilian officers and employees of the Ministry of Defense and other organizations within this jurisdiction, and the technical, teaching, administrative and scientific personnel of the Armed Forces are also part of our human resources.

An emblematic group of veterans is formed by all the persons that participated as recruits in the South Atlantic War from April 2 to June 14, 1982.⁽¹⁾

This chapter will deal with general aspects related to military personnel,

while civilian personnel will be the subject matter of Chapter 22.

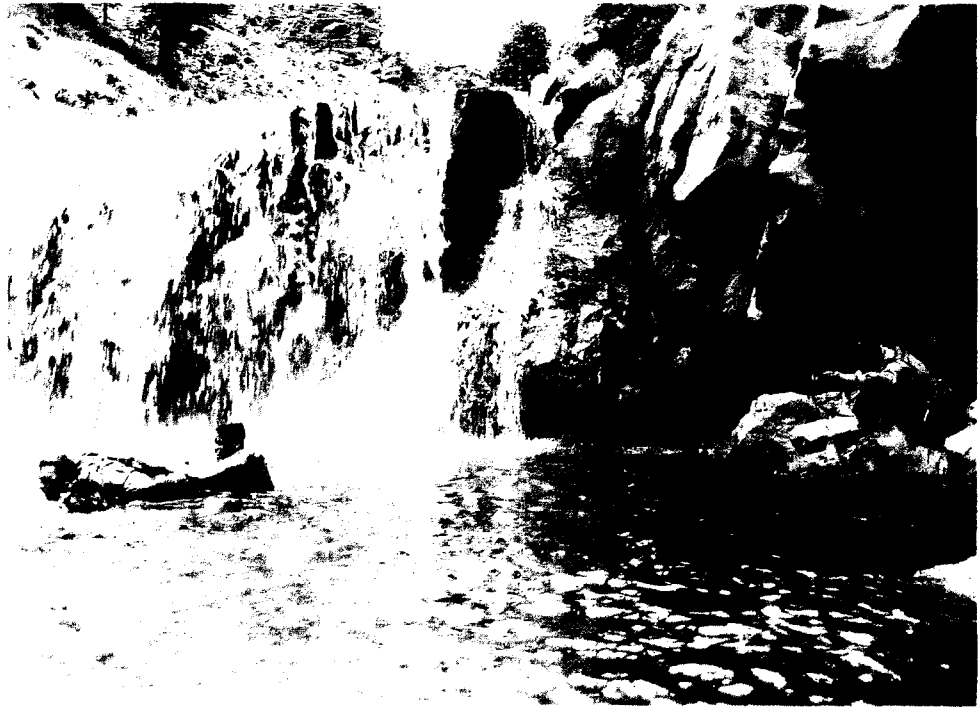
1. The characteristics of the military profession

In Argentina, the military career has a legal basis, presently provided by Act No. 19101 and by the regulations specific to each Service as a function of the different requirements derived from their respective spheres of action.

The military personnel organization established by the law comprises the *permanent rank*, which includes the personnel on effective active duty, and *reserves*, subjected to the different conditions established in the law: incorporated reserves and reserves out of duty.

The first significant characteristic of this profession is the *military condition* of its members, which constitutes a legal status based on the duties and rights established by the laws and regulations.

⁽¹⁾ These War Veterans are the beneficiaries of Act. N° 23.109 (1984). The Ministry of Defense and the Services have set up orientation offices for them.



Forest Specialized Infantry Patrol during field training.

The following are some of the main *essential obligations* characterizing the military condition of personnel in active service, which differentiates them from civilian professions:

- The subjection to military justice and discipline, an obligation also applicable to retired personnel.
- The performance of any tasks, functions and missions ordered.
- The prohibition of performing functions or working in areas other than in the military activity without previous authorization.

- The prohibition to perform elective public functions and to participate, even indirectly, in political party activities.

Retired personnel have the obligation of accepting military functions if and when summoned.

On the other hand, the military career takes place within a strict hierarchical system based on a rigid chain of command and authority derived from military hierarchies, and a very structured, pyramidal and quantitatively restricted promotion regime, based on excellence criteria.

One characteristic of the military profession is that no requirements are imposed as to religious beliefs (non-confessional).

This freedom of conscience and religion is a principle recognized by the National Constitution. The military therefore enjoy due freedom to practice their personal beliefs.

The Constitution also sustains the Roman Catholic religion, a provision derived from the historical and cultural background related to the predominance of this creed in Argentina.



Air Force Fire Fighting Team training.

Within the sphere of the Armed Forces, this fact is reflected in the spiritual care of catholic personnel by chaplains from the Military Bishopric.¹

2. Fully professional Armed Forces

Act No. 24429, enacted in early 1995, introduced a significant change to the Defense policy by implementing the current *Volunteer Service (SMV)*, which substituted the previous System of Conscript (SMO) in force for the last 100 years.

The SMO fulfilled a very important role that transcended the mere requirements of the Services, as it also acted as an instrument for the geographical, social and cultural cohesion of the Argentine society, which in the early 1900's included large numbers of immigrants.

The experiences of the 1982 South Atlantic conflict resulted in the initiation of studies within the Services and led to new experiences (such as that of the Argentine Navy as from 1988).

⁽¹⁾ Its predecessor, the Military Vicariate, goes back to the the Treaty signed in 1957 with the Holy See. In 1986, the Vatican raised it to its current rank. It enjoys the autonomy of a territorial diocese and was ratified as such by the 1993 Agreement.



Marine Corps troops during an attack exercise against beach under hostile control.

The acceleration of social and political changes in the country led to the elimination of the system of conscript, and a model based on professional volunteers was adopted.

The *main aspects of the SMV* are the following:

- It is a service provided by *Argentine men and women* of their own free will with the aim of contributing to National Defense.
- The personnel thus incorporated is classified as Volunteer Troops as determined by Military Personnel Act 19101.
- The number of soldiers and the quantity of personnel per Service

is established by the President of the Nation on an annual basis, based on proposals submitted by the Minister of Defense.

- Volunteers can carry out operations, logistical and administrative tasks.
- The incorporation age ranges from 18 to 24 years (minors require a legal authorization).
- Volunteers may remain in the Services as soldiers until the age of 28.

If the quotas are not covered, the Executive Branch, with the authorization of the National Congress, can exceptionally summon citizens under the terms of Act 17531 of the SMO, which is still in force. Persons thus summoned who state objections because of deep religious, philosophical or moral convictions must comply with the *Substitute Social Service*, carrying out the following tasks:

- Civil Protection and Defense
- Health, social or educational services
- Environmental preservation

In the three years elapsed since its implementation, the SMV has proven that it can satisfy the requirements of the modern Services that Argentina needs to meet the challenges of future scenarios.

3. The reserve system

The recent discontinuation of the System of Conscript, its substitution by the professional volunteer system and the new guidelines established by the Armed Forces Restructuring Act have led the Services to study the integral change of the reserve force model to be employed.

This process is affected by the reduction of the troops incorporated since the enforcement of the voluntary regime, and the progressive decrease, up to its extinction, of the reserve formed by the previous conscription system. An additional impact has come from the tactical and technological changes occurred in present military operations.

Another aspect that adds to the complexity of the problem is caused by the different requirements and modalities of each Service.

At present, the Ministry of Defense is carrying out studies and drawing on the experience of countries where this subject has been exhaustively developed (such as the US) or is being developed (such as Spain). A visit and information exchange program has been put in place for this purpose, though this does not imply that an identical system will be established.

Though we have only started to address this issue, it is possible to anticipate the main lines of work:

- The development of the new reserves system must be closely linked with the general restructuring of the Armed Forces, their dimensions and deployment, including the definition of the legal instruments governing the subject, as well as their summons in case of a national mobilization.
- Reserves would complement, not replace, regular forces.
- The incorporation and eventual deployment of the reserves would require a previous process to validate their training level. In this sense, reserves could receive part-time training on the basis of different degrees:
 - A first reserve formed by the personnel from the previous group of officers and NCO's that have retired, resigned or been dismissed.
 - Personnel from military high schools and other Armed Forces schools, and volunteers who have ceased to serve.
 - Personnel incorporated for fixed periods.
 - The legally available, untrained reserve.

- Different treatments would have to be applied to officer and NCO reserves and to soldiers.



A woman pilot officer entering the cabin of an Army OVID "MOHAWK" reconnaissance and exploration aircraft.

- The investment in a reserve system would have to be directly related to the investment made for the training and resources of permanent military organizations.

4. Women in the Armed Forces

The incorporation of women into the Services dates to a few decades back. Gradually, through the adaptation to the country's social and cultural changes, the Services enlarged the scope of work of female military personnel.

At present, women from the reserves (Military High School) or from civilian life are serving as officers, NCO's and volunteer soldiers and contribute their particular abilities in the professional, combat support and logistics fields. Thus, they are on an equal footing as regards the requirements, obligations and rights imposed on all military personnel by current regulations.



A woman NCO working in the Operations Center of a Navy unit.

Women are also involved in our peace missions abroad, and have participated in more than 50 such missions in the Cyprus and Croatia operations.

At present, it is usual to see female personnel in Staffs, different types of military units, ships, bases, operation centers and even in Army aircraft. Their involvement in military institutions significantly increased as from the implementation of the Volunteer Service in 1995.

Women's participation in the Armed Forces also increased significantly from the qualitative point of view as from

1997 with their admission into the Army Military Academy, the Command Corps, and to the artillery, engineers and communications branches.

The integration of women into the Military Instrument not only requires cultural adaptation as regards conduct but also represents a special challenge as to infrastructure, and has different features in each Service, because of its particular characteristics and sphere of activity.

The Argentine experience shows that female personnel are fully prepared to participate in military roles, have no difficulties in complying with the functions entrusted to them and show a great deal of enthusiasm, decision, working spirit, competitiveness and desire to excel.



Air Force Female NCO's receiving professional training.

5. Military retirement

This important institution that also characterizes the military profession is substantially different from civilian pensions. Retirement is not a system based on seniority; rather, it constitutes a basic element for conduct, forming the pyramidal organic structure of the Armed Forces and is one of the bases of the reserve system.

The main aspects of the military career and the requirements of the armed organizations that generate the need for the military retirement concept can be summarized as follows:

- The pyramidal nature of the Services automatically generates a progressive reduction in the available vacancies as people are promoted. This lack of vacancies leads to the need to set aside members who do not access such vacancies even before they reach the retirement age established at national level.
- The military career requires increasing upgrading and a progressive increase in requirements according to the successive ranks and roles. The law establishes that persons who fail to meet these requirements are obliged to retire, as there are no positions that they can fill.
- Persons leaving active service, whether voluntarily or as a consequence of the law, must continue to maintain –as described before – their military condition and meet many of its requirements. Retired personnel are members of the reserves as a consequence of National Defense requirements, and may be summoned again into active service. Such service cannot be avoided.
- The only circumstances that release a person from military condition are resignation or dismissal, which imply, together with the release from the military condition, the forfeiture of the right to retirement benefits and of any pension fund contributions paid.
- The specific nature of professional military training is a serious obstacle against the reinsertion of military personnel in other work areas when leaving active service.
- The military personnel's work activity is subjected to requirements different from those prevailing in the civilian sphere:
 - Exclusive, full-time dedication with no extra pay.
 - Impossibility to carry out any other remunerated activities.
 - Instability as to permanent residence.
 - Demanding physical activities and risks implicit in military operations.
 - Age restrictions according to operational missions.

Military retirement is associated with the assignment of a benefit based on a scale, as a function of the years of service accumulated at the time of service cessation.



Training in submarine fire control systems.

Financial Assistance Institute for Military Retirement and Pensions (IAF)

The benefits, compensations and pensions for retired military personnel are financed with the participation of this Institute on the basis of the personnel's individual contributions (which continue to be paid after retirement). The Government also pays contributions by way of public charge, pursuant to Act No. 162 enacted in 1865, National Defense being a Government function that cannot be delegated.

The IAF was created by Act N°12913 and started its activities in 1947.

At present, its operations are ruled by Act N°22919, which, among other aspects, regulates the investments that the Institute may make in order to help the Government with its contribution.

The present system is closed and does not contemplate the transfer of contributions to or

from civilian pension funds.

Future amendments to the retirement and pension regime

Act No. 24241, enacted in 1993, introduced a new *National Retirement and Pension System (SIJP)* which provides for a mixed regime based contemplating two options. One of them is individual capitalization, to which the new active members coming into the system must mandatorily adhere. The other is a Government pension system, which is optional for present active members not wishing to enter the capitalization system.

At present, the military are excluded from voluntary incorporation into

the SIJP due to the impossibility of transferring their contributions, as established by Act No. 19101.

The great political and social transformation imposed by the deregulation of the pension fund systems and the creation of pension fund management companies (AFJP) makes it necessary to adapt the described military retirement and pension scheme to this new context.

The Ministry of Defense is developing proposals to amend the current legislation taking into account the following criteria:

- Allow the military retirement and pension scheme to interoperate with the SIJP, through the capitalization of individual accounts that can be transferred to and from different AFJP's. The situation created by new employment and re-employment derived from "fixed term personnel employment" already mentioned in the particular restructuring policies is also contemplated.
- Improve the IAF's financing capability in order to gradually decrease government costs.
- Provide legal protection for the financial capital of the Institute and the funds collected.

6. Military Justice

It is necessary first to distinguish two spheres in the military jurisdiction: on one hand, the *military disciplinary jurisdiction* and on the other the *military criminal jurisdiction*.

The former, referred to in the Military Code of Justice as the "executive competence" is a function inherent to command and is therefore exercised by the whole hierarchical structure starting from its maximum authority, the President of the Nation in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The exercise of this function implies the penalizing of any disciplinary faults committed by military personnel, consisting in any violations of military duties that the law of the regulations penalizes with the disciplinary measures provided for in such Code.

Contrary to the above, the military criminal jurisdiction applies to offenses and penalties that, according to the relevant sections of the Military Code of Justice, can only be applied by the intervention of a Court Martial.

This jurisdiction is not derived from the power exercised by the President of the Nation over the Services but from the legislative power to issue regulations governing the organization and management of such Services, which derives from the National Constitution.

Ultimately, the military jurisdiction provides legal support to the discipline concept which, as we have seen, is one of the main characteristics of any military organization.

The Code consists in a triple conceptual unit: its provisions are common to all three Services, it contains the regulations for peacetime and wartime, and contains, in a single body, the regulations concerning the organization of military courts, their procedures and the penalties.

Amendments to the Military Code of Justice

Up to the amendment introduced into the MCJ by Act No. 23039, the military jurisdiction exercised by military courts was separated from the Judiciary. Its judgments were final and there was no possibility of appealing, save through an extraordinary appeal before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

Basically, such jurisdiction comprised primarily military offenses and faults and all those offenses committed by the military in acts of military service or in places exclusively subjected to military authority that affected the rights and interests of the Government or of persons in general.

After such amendment to the MCJ, which took place in 1984 and which includes a new criterion adopted by the Supreme Court¹, a judicial review is required for military court judgments. Such review is implemented through a motion filed before the National Appellate Court for Law Interpretation in Criminal Matters with the mandatory participation of the Government prosecutor in all cases, which is an indispensable requirement for the judgment to remain firm.

On the other hand, such amendments to the MCJ limited the military penal jurisdiction in peacetime only to essentially military offenses and faults, that is, to offenses affecting the existence of the military institution, which are provided for and penalized in such code. All other offenses fall within the competence of civilian justice.

The mandatory review and the restriction imposed on military jurisdiction are not applicable in wartime.

Further to the described conceptual policy, and with a view to strengthen the adaptation of Military justice to the new circumstances of the country and current times, the Minister of Defense and the General Auditing Office of the Armed Forces started to

⁽¹⁾ *F. 313-II-961 and others.*

develop in 1997 a review of the regulations contained in the MCJ.

The major changes included in such proposal are the following:

- Incorporation of the regime contemplating penalties for violations against Armed Conflict International Law.
- The scope of mandatory obedience is clarified. In brief, this issue may not be invoked when the order issued by a senior officer manifestly implies the commission of a felony.
- In the case of offenses against protected persons and property in armed conflict situations, the responsibility of the offenses committed by the subordinates, in certain circumstances, extends to the senior officer.
- Military jurisdiction is limited to acts committed by military personnel which are included in the MCJ, regardless of whether they are included in other penal legislation. On the other hand, it extends to all the offenses that

military personnel may commit during peacekeeping operations in other countries.

- Assistant Attorneys are incorporated into Court Martial.
- Prosecutors are to be selected from military judicial entities.
- The proposal provides for the possibility to voluntarily select a defender (who should be a lawyer) from the time a person becomes a defendant, as well as the mandatory selection of such a defender when the person must testify at the inquiry.
- Freedom on parole is incorporated.

The enactment of these amendments as a national law will bring about a significant *modernization of the military justice regime*. This policy adequately reflects the changes that social and legal evolution has caused in the national and international context and incorporates the experiences gathered since 1984. The aim is contributing to strengthen the republican principles as well as the principles established by Human Rights.

CHAPTER 21

Defense Education

The modernization of the Defense Education System derives from the lessons learned and from combat experiences (such as the South Atlantic conflict), which have influenced the updating of doctrine and of operational and training aspects, among other factors.

On the other hand, the transformation of conflict characteristics after the Cold War and the appearance of new challenges brought about the redefinition of the missions entrusted to the military instrument as well as a significant impact on education for Defense.

In particular, the Argentine involvement in the Gulf War allowed employing new political-strategic and operational-technological concepts. This contributed to significant improvements in educational organizations by imposing innovations in all areas—from mental attitudes through technical aspects—and made clear the need to educate the personnel in the understanding of the nature of change, its requirements and its future consequences, in line with the specific functions of each Service.

These factors form the context surrounding the change in the educational systems within the sphere of Defense.

1. The Defense Education System

The Education System within the sphere of Defense is immersed in a process of change commensurate with its specific needs and with the necessary correlation with the National Education System. In this sense, the Ministries of Defense and Culture and Education are in close and permanent contact.

The educational organization of Defense, as regards its functional aspects, is based on harmonizing the various levels responsible for the different areas, such as management, planning and execution. It comprises the following:

- **National Defense level:** It is concentrated in the Ministry of Defense, with authority and responsibility vested from the Minister down to General Directors. At this level, particularly in the area of the



Fleet tactical simulator, developed in the country.

Military Affairs Office, there is a general relationship with the national authorities in the matter. The National Defense College, the highest institution in Defense subjects in Argentina, is also placed at this level.

- **Joint level:** This level corresponds to all aspects related to the joint use of the military instrument. The JSAF

is the responsible entity in this area.

- **Armed Forces specific level:** The particular education of each Service is developed at this level according to different areas of activity. The specific relationship of the Services with the Ministry of Education is present at this level too, for the particular purposes derived from the functions and competencies assigned to each.

- **Higher level:** The Chiefs of the General Staff are the maximum authority of the respective education systems, with the involvement of different organizations according to the structure of each Service.
- **Institutional Education Directorate:** Each Service has its own organization. Such organizations are basically similar. In the Army, education is the responsibility of the Military Schools Command. The Army Higher Education Institute reports to this Command. In the Navy, responsibility for education lies with the Naval Education and Training Directorate, whose Director is, in turn, the dean of the Naval University Institute, and in the Air Force, the organization in charge is the Personnel Command, with the Aviation University Institute reporting to it. These higher education institutions have been certified by resolutions of the Education Ministry.
- **Operational Training:** This area corresponds to

the Operational Commands of each Service, which are also provide valuable evaluation services as regards the courses given in the various schools.

- **Institutional Execution:** This area comprises the Directors of the Schools and Institutes and to Unit Commands in a wide sense, who are directly responsible for training their personnel in accordance with their respective missions.

2. The National Defense College

This institution was created in 1950 under the name of National War College, an appropriate name given the concepts in force at the time. Its objective



Mentor-B45 aircraft used for basic training during the Air Force's military pilot course.



*An Army portable rifle fire control simulator (ENTIR)
developed by CITEFA.*

was to train civilians and Service members. Its present name was established by Decree No. 866 issued in December 1973, and its object was extended to encompass the wider scope implicit in National Defense, i.e. its link with the higher administration levels of the Government.

Primary responsibility

The National Defense College (EDN) provides basic and

interdisciplinary teaching and develops political-strategic, economic, social-cultural, military and scientific-technological studies and research on the national and international situation, within a frame of integration between civilian leaders from the public and private sectors and Service members.

In both cases, professionals and military personnel of our country and persons from friendly countries with scholarships attend EDN courses.

Fields of activity

The EDN fulfills the above described functions through the following actions:

- Master's Degree in National Defense, a post-grade degree endorsed by the Ministry of Education.
- The annual development of its regular academic activities, among which special mention should be made of the National Defense Senior Course, as well as many special courses.
- Conference cycles on Defense-related subjects, held in different regions of the country.
- The establishment of relationships with national, foreign and multinational organizations.

- The implementation of promotion and publicity programs, publications and institutional and teaching exchanges.
- Advisory services to regional organizations of the country and to National Defense Circles created in the provinces.
- Research in subjects within its scope of activities.

- Disciplines and factors related to National Defense
- Decision-making in interdisciplinary contexts

The National Defense Senior Course

The two modalities of its curricular structure are shown in Figure 21-1.

Senior Course
Master in National Defense

Modality 1
Modality 2

1 quarter – 1 year
1 quarter – 1 year

Academic policy

It is aimed at training specialized professionals in National Defense with specific knowledge of:

I Theoretical Term

*National & International Affairs Analysis

*National Potencial Components

*Research Theory & Decision-Making

II Practical Term

*Applied Research

*Strategic Decision

*Conflict Scenarios

III Research Term

*Tesis Elaboration

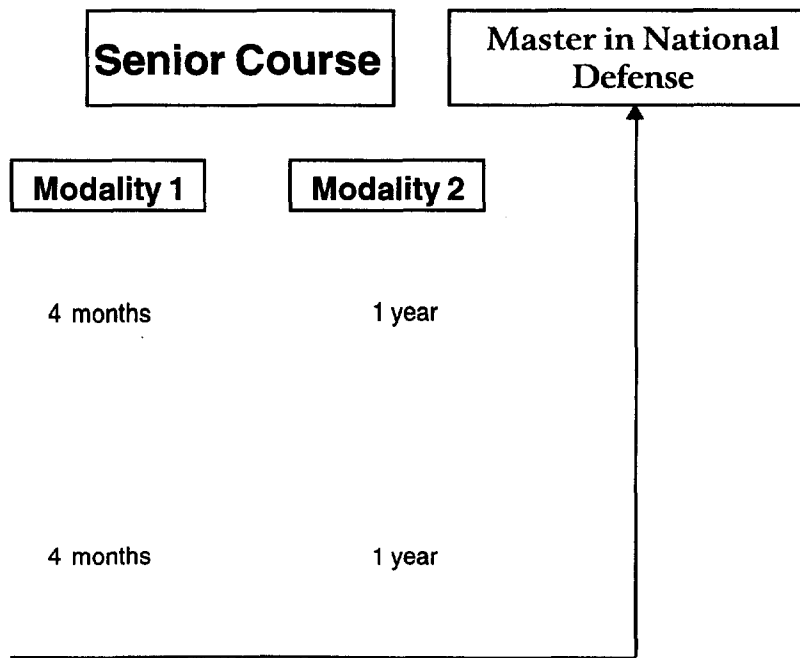


FIGURE 21-1 NATIONAL DEFENSE SENIOR COURSE ORGANIZATION

I. Theoretical Cycle

- Analysis of the national and international scenarios
- Behavior of the factors forming the national potential
- Research and decision-making theory

II. Practical Cycle

- Applied research
- Strategic decisions
- Conflict situations

III. Research Cycle

- Development of a thesis

Extra-curricular academic activities

Academic activities of this kind comprise Regional and Special Cycles developed in the national sphere.

- **Regional Cycles** inform about the fundamental concepts of National Defense in the public and private sectors of the interior, with special reference to local interests related therewith.
- **Special Cycles** inform about National Defense concepts in the spheres related with the main national interests.

Research

Research is carried out according to the guiding principles imposed by the framework in force at national level and involves teachers and students.

The Strategic Research Council evaluates the works and publishes them in

the EDN Magazine, Booklets and Academic Bulletins.

National cooperation

As the entity concentrating Defense-related academic activities, EDN develops an institutional relations program aimed at achieving the large-scale dissemination of National Defense concepts. At local level, the program contemplates a strong support for higher level educational institutions as regards activities related with the dissemination of Defense concepts. At present, there is a frame agreement covering the academic integration with the Aconcagua University, and additional agreements are being negotiated with the National Universities of La Pampa and Cuyo, with the Argentine Catholic University, with the "Blas Pascal" University, the Catholic University of Salta and the "San Juan Bosco" University of Patagonia.

As another form of cooperation, EDC carries out extra-curricular academic activities (conferences, seminars and meetings) in coordination with similar entities, especially with its own Graduate Center.

International cooperation

Within the international cooperation program, contacts have been made to establish cooperation and exchange agreements with the National

Political and Strategic Academy of Chile, the Defense University of the US and with the King's College Strategic Studies Center of Great Britain.

On the other hand, the Defense College is visited by similar institutions. Lately, it received delegations from Brazil, Chile, the Republic of China, Spain, the US, Italy, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations

As a reference entity in defense-related strategic studies, the EDN promoted in 1998 the **First National Meeting on Strategic Studies**, with invitations issued to all Non-Governmental Organizations, official institutions and renowned researchers to address common interest subjects. This meeting was held with great success. A Second Meeting, open to international involvement, will be held in 1999.

EDN transformation policy

The following objectives are being promoted or improved upon:

- The excellence of the Senior Course
- The design of a bachelor's degree in the subject of National Defense
- The creation of Intermediate Courses for citizens who cannot

meet the requirements to access the Senior Course

- The contribution to the training of SINAPA (National Civil Service Career System) personnel, particularly in the area of Defense, both as regards general knowledge upgrading and specific training

3. Military education and training

The extraordinary technological advances of the last few years and the transformations in world affairs require, for military organizations, the service of men and women with increasing levels of general and specific knowledge and technical capabilities.

Military education in the three services is based on a common principle: the personnel's basic education and specific training are carried out by periods along the career; they are given by specialized schools, divided into stages and permanently adapted to the changing requirements of the military institution and to scientific and technological advances.

This principle is implemented through a *permanent training* criterion and many *upgrading courses*.

In particular, the educational processes of the three Services contemplate a first stage involving training, and a second one involving upgrading.

In the first stage, the students acquire general knowledge, capabilities and abilities according to the characteristics of each Service. In the second stage, the institutional requirements corresponding to each specialized professional profile are developed.

This progression and diversity in teaching comprises all officer and non-commissioned officer ranks and implies the necessary existence of several schools, higher training and specific training organizations, each having the special features corresponding to the missions and functions of each Service and their different scopes of activity.

This harmonious, dynamic, and flexibly integrated grouping of human, pedagogical, doctrinal, functional, infrastructure and financial resources operates as a component in the development of the National Education System.

Structural reforms

The transformations that took place in the military educational sphere during the 1990s, based on experience

and on the new requirements imposed on the Military Instrument, enriched by the incorporation of modern disciplines and university level subjects into the curriculum.

Thus, the *university extension* of the military education system was implemented for the officers through the creation of the University Institutes mentioned above, recognized as such by the Ministry of Education.

This significant step, particularly as regards the upgrading of officers who will later become the senior leaders of the Services, allows obtaining university level degrees and post-grade degrees. This process is emphasized by the present active attendance of military personnel to civilian universities, an activity leading to the anticipated compliance with the new requirements established by the Armed Forces Restructuring Act as regards promotions. A bachelor's degree is required for the promotion to Senior Officer and a high school degree for Senior NCO).

All these studies are carried out preserving the professional requirements of the military career according to the specific needs of each Service.

Education and jointness

This field of military educational activity, concentrated in the JSAF,

received a strong political drive as from 1984, going beyond exclusively military matters and reaching out to other government sectors of interest.

The *Senior Course of the Armed Forces*, instituted in 1985, consists in annual meetings of a small group of Army colonels, Navy captains and Air Force colonels, where they are trained to perform the highest responsibilities at senior levels of their Services and in the military strategy sphere. It is also aimed at improving skills to act as advisors for the political and military organizations of the country. The curriculum focuses on three essential academic areas: Strategy, Administration and Foreign Affairs, and also includes a complementary course on Senior Management.

The *Joint Military Planning Course*, given since 1985, includes officers of the Ministry of Defense and military personnel of the JSAF, the General Staffs of each Service and the Operational Strategic Commands, and covers subjects related to National Defense, strategic planning and the operation of Defense-related institutions.

The joint interoperability of the Services is based, among other things, on the *Joint Operational Strategic Planning Course*, which brings together the students taking the last year of the specific staff courses given at the Command and Staff

Colleges of each Service. In its final phase, it includes war games, with the involvement of the students from the National Foreign Service Institute (which trains professional Foreign Ministry diplomats), the National Defense College and the National Intelligence School.

4. Military education and Human Rights

The understanding of this subject requires some previous conceptual clarifications.

Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

While the Human Rights International Law is formed by a set of principles and rules aimed at respecting and guaranteeing human rights, the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) comprises the rules contained in treaties and also customary laws that rule the behavior of participants in armed conflicts and the protection of persons affected by the conflict.

In other words, in the first case, the law applies because of the individual's quality alone, as the holder of the rights and as the subject of that sphere of international law. In the second case, the law applies because of his involvement in a war in which the subjects are the States

and the International Red Cross Committee, while individuals are protected persons.

Both sets of rules are compatible through their convergence.

In the human rights sphere, there is a set of basic rules that cannot be abolished and that must continue in force whatever the situation of the State, even in international or internal conflict situations, disturbances or social tensions.

IHL, as a law for exceptional cases, applicable in emergencies, includes the basic Human Rights in regulations that reflect their similarity with the former, showing their common characteristic.

Therefore, whenever the Armed Forces are involved in conflict situations – as will obviously be the case because of their nature – they will be required to strictly adhere to the standards contained in International Humanitarian Law, which will in turn imply their compliance with the unrepeatable principles of Human Rights.

The fact of submitting to the law and acting according to its rules will make the acts of the Armed Forces legitimate, ennoble their involvement, ensure international recognition and will be a source of renewed confidence on the part of society.

Teaching and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law

According to the concept of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law as complementary principles, we have promoted and will persevere in promoting the teaching and dissemination of these rules within the Armed Forces and in other national spheres.

At the level of the Ministry of Defense, Ministerial delegates to the *Inter-Ministry Commission for the Enforcement of International Humanitarian Law* (created by Decree No. 933/94) contributed to produce curricular design proposals aimed at teaching IHL at high school and university levels. They were subsequently delivered to the Ministry of Education and to public and private universities throughout the country.

At the military academy level, the three Services are considering the inclusion of similar subjects in their Higher Institutes, Command and Staff Colleges, basic education academies and in the military education classes given to all the personnel.

At the operational training level, it is worth mentioning that IHL requirements were incorporated into the exercises, to be considered in command decisions.

In addition, subjects related to armed conflict law have been included in CAECOPAZ (Argentine PKO Joint Training Center) curricula, as the peacekeeping operations sphere is a field where these rules are widely applied.

Many conferences and seminars are being held throughout the country, with the joint support of the Ministry of Defense, through the Armed Forces and local Universities. This academic activity is projected onto the international plane through many events and the involvement in different organizations.

5. Future educational policy

In the light of the evolution of national and world events, both in our country and in more developed ones, military education and training will tend towards a higher degree of *exchange, integration and rationalization*. This is done focusing on the specific features of the different missions and functions of each Service but with special reference to jointness.

Meanwhile, at the Ministry of Defense level, an inter-ministerial channel with the Ministry of Education and Culture has been created (Policy and Strategy Under-Secretary and Education Planning Under-Secretary, respectively)

with the aim to facilitate the full integration into the National System and to finalize, at the technical level, the implementation of such system in the Armed Forces schools by 2001.

Guidelines for military education upgrading

The studies aimed at developing education in the sphere of Defense, particularly within the Armed Forces, as established by the Armed Forces Restructuring Act, are being developed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Military education will be developed through the Education Systems of the Ministry of Defense, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, forming a System to be coordinated and supervised by the mentioned Ministry.
- Its purpose will be to provide professional education according to the operational needs and the specific requirements of the position, role and function to be performed within the sphere of each Service, in the joint sphere and in the area of National Defense, strengthening and/or reorganizing the organizations required.

- The funds allocated to education will be assigned to specific military training and to defense-related areas of knowledge, avoiding the overlapping of efforts and human resources.
 - The Defense Education System will be in consonance with the Federal Education System, avoiding the cost of training professionals that can be recruited from among graduates of the National Education System or issuing degrees in specialties that can be studied in the national education sphere.
 - The National Defense University will be created. This institution shall provide the best level of higher education in National Defense both for military and civil personnel, and shall manage and coordinate research activities in this field.
- The possibility of creating this university on the basis of the present EDN is being considered, including the Armed Forces Senior Course and the University Institutes of each Service, but without causing the latter to lose their present leadership and specific features.



CHAPTER 22

Civilian Personnel

The human component of Defense is not restricted to soldiers only, whether in active service or in reserve. It is also formed by the civilian officers and employees of the Ministry of Defense and other organizations of this area, and the civilian scientific, technical, administrative and teaching personnel of the Services. All of them contribute, from their respective working areas, to implement the integral concept of Defense which was explained above.

1. The National Civil Service Career System (SINAPA) in the Defense Area

This scheme was placed into effect by Decree No. 993/91, a regulation forming part of the Government Reform, and replaced the previous personnel scale, in force since 1973, modifying the previous procedure applied to fill positions. At present, personnel selection takes place through general or open competition.

In general terms, SINAPA comprises three groups: General, Scientific-Technical and Specialized, and six levels, each of them containing its respective categories.

The new personnel organization was placed into effect by a joint Resolution of the Ministry of Defense and the Civil Service Secretary of the Presidency.

After a subsequent enhancement of the Government Reformation, Decree No. 660/96 implemented various transformations and mergers within the sphere of the Ministry of Defense, including the transfer of the National Gendarmerie, the Argentine Coast Guards and the National Civil Defense Directorate to the Ministry of the Interior.

After reorganizing the objectives of the various areas, the present organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense provides for the following number of posts:

SINAPA

- **General Area**
 - *Central Administration:* 550
 - *DNA:* 58
 - *CITEFA:* 112
- **Scientific-Technical Area**
 - *DNA:* 43

ORGANIZATION PER DECREE No. 4381/73

- **Armed Forces Scientific and
Technical Area**
 - *CITEFA* 376

The administration of the civilian personnel is performed by the Human Resources General Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, which coordinates personnel policies and applies the organizational and personnel administration regulations in the Ministry and its various offices.

2. Civilian Personnel Job Training

The modernization of education, in its widest sense, contemplated in the previous Chapter, now extends also to the civilian personnel working in the Defense area.

The *National Civil Service Institution (INAP)*, created in 1994, is in

charge of the *National Education and Training System*, aimed at educating, training and upgrading civil employees. This System encompasses all formal and informal training activities undertaken to upgrade professional capabilities.

The personnel included in SINAPA must accumulate a certain quantity of training credits for each performance evaluation required for promotion, according to the category of their function.



Civilian personnel at an Armed Force's shop.

Training Programs and Types

SINAPA manages the following *programs*, according to the level or function of each individual:

- Senior Civil Service Management
- Higher Education
- Job Training

Each program comprises cycles, subprograms, courses and/or activities carried out by INAP.



Civilian personnel and military gunsmith repairing guns.

Training takes place through the following resources:

- **Upgrading System**, aimed at the general upgrading of all Civil Servants; it is implemented by INAP.
- **Specific Training**: It is similar to the above but adapted to the requirements of each organization. In particular, the **Ministry of Defense** organizes and implements a series of

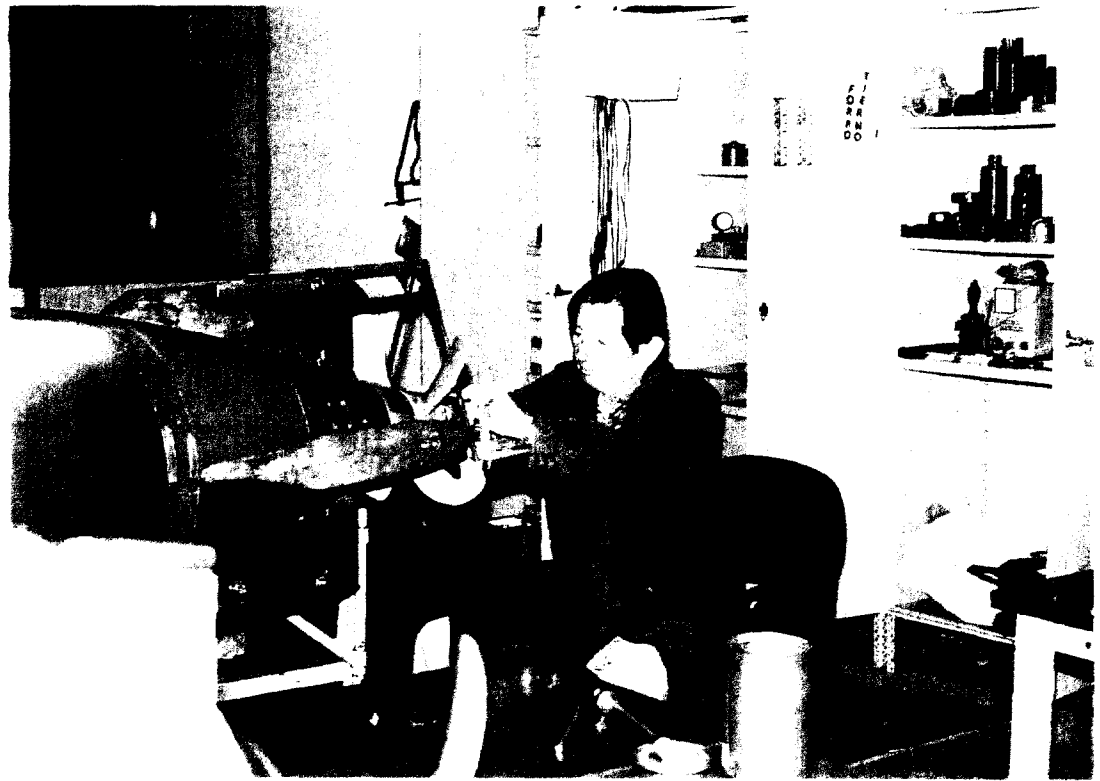
annual courses to meet these requirements, such as National Defense, Civilian-Military Relations, Antarctic Training, Resource Management, Internal Auditors, English Language and other courses.

- **Formal Education**: Completion of secondary, higher or university studies
- **Equivalence System**: This comprises the recognition of credits for function-related training activities carried out by the personnel on their own initiative. These activities may be carried out at Argentine or foreign public or private institutions and at governmental or non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, scholarships are provided for courses, seminars or conferences related with the individual's position or the function performed by the organization.

3. The Armed Forces' civilian personnel

This personnel is hired according to the provisions of the *Civilian Personnel* and the *Civilian Teaching Personnel of the Armed Forces Regulations*. Incorporation takes place through background evaluation and competition, according to the different groups, levels



Torpedo specialist at the workbench.

and categories provided for in such regulations.

Scientific personnel is governed by the *Armed Forces Research and Development Personnel Regulations* (Decree No. 4381/73), which locates such personnel in their specialized environment, in scientific research projects and technology development activities.

Training and upgrading take place through their daily activities. This allows the personnel to participate in internal competitions (within their own Service) to achieve a change of post or a promotion.

These activities are complemented by courses given either by each institution or externally.

The profile of the civilian personnel incorporated into each Service initially meets the specific operational requirements to perform logistical, technical, educational and administrative functions.

Civilian personnel represent an extremely important contribution to the missions of the Services, particularly as regards continuity in the activities of each organization, as such personnel is not subject to relocations like the military

personnel and because of their traditional identification with the needs of military institutions.

The approximate numbers of civilian personnel presently working in the Armed Forces are shown in Table 22-1.

<i>Force</i>	<i>Civilian Personnel (*)</i>
<i>Army</i>	8,500
<i>Navy</i>	8,800
<i>Air Force</i>	8,600

(*) Including teachers

**TABLE 22-1 – CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SERVING
IN THE ARMED FORCES**

The modernization of the Armed Forces civilian personnel regime

Resolution No. 129/98 of the Ministry of Defense created a Committee formed by representatives of the Human Resources General Directorates, the Ministry of Defense Reorganization Coordination Directorate, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the General Staffs of the Armed Forces and representatives of the Armed Forces Civilian Personnel Union (PECIFA). The aim is considering the change of the Rules and Regulations presently governing the activities of the Civilian Personnel and Civilian Teaching Personnel of the Armed Forces.

PART IX

Financial Resources

CHAPTER 23

The Statutory Bases of Financing

The budget is one of the cornerstones of the Defense Policy.

The *Defense budget* represents, to a large extent, the *quantification of the missions* assigned; it gives an objective *measure of the country's intentions* as to the dimensions of its Defense. It derives from an act of Congress and is executed under the control of the political branch; it affects the *foreseeability* of Argentina with respect to the development of its Military Instrument.

I. Budget methodology

Conceptual aspects

Defense expenditures comprise the total actual and financial expenses involved and the budgetary basis for such expenditures.

The latter aspect contemplates all of its sources, whose categories are detailed below.

Decisions on the Defense budget are not made independently by this area, much less by the Armed Forces. Instead,

they are a part of the decisions related to the national budget. It is therefore convenient to first provide some clarifications regarding the latter.

Budget preparation

The budget is a process that develops, expresses, approves, executes and evaluates the production of goods and services by public institutions as well as the actual and financial supplies required thereby. It is developed on the basis of the policies and objectives contemplated in government program, in consonance with the denomination of "law of laws" usually attributed to it.

The development of the Budget Bill is established in Act No. 24156, **Financial Administration and Control Systems of the National Public Sector**. Such regulations establish the various phases of the development process: previous budgetary policy, preparation of the preliminary budgets for each jurisdiction or entity, and development of the Budget Bill.

Since 1991, it is customary for the Executive Branch to submit such

Bill to the Congress prior to the legal deadline of September 15th, and the bill is then enacted by the Congress prior to the start of the pertinent financial year, which in our country runs from January 1st to December 31st each year.

- **Prior budgetary policy.**

This policy consists in defining the orientations for the entities and jurisdictions forming the national public sector in order to develop their respective preliminary budgets for the pertinent financial year. In this stage of the process, the jurisdictions receive references on the budgetary ceiling amounts, which determine the financial limitations applicable to their programs.

- **Preliminary budget production.**

This stage is subdivided into two parts: Revenues, which has a centralization level compatible with the budget's financing structure, and Expenditures, which is carried out on a decentralized basis.

- **Budget Bill production.**

The process ends by incorporating each area's information into the "Bill for the National Public Administration General Budget" and is submitted, as mentioned, to the National Congress prior to September 15th each year.



Pucar IA-58 aircraft on the apron of their Air Brigade.

When the Budget Bill is prepared, the System's main entity keeps all the information used, which is broken down to its minimum levels, whereby, after the bill is enacted, the National Budget Office can proceed to the direct administrative distribution of the legal credits.

After the reformation of the National Constitution in 1994, such distribution is approved by the Presidential Chief of Staff through an administrative decision.

This annual budget act cannot contain permanent regulations or abolish current laws. Neither can it create, modify or suppress taxes or other sources of revenues.

Budget execution

The national budget represents a preview of the production for a certain

period and of the elements required by such production, all of which is finally expressed in an approved document. The next step after approval, which is closely connected with budget contents, is the implementation of the actions required to achieve the execution. This means that the budget must be executed in an actual and concrete time and space to achieve, in terms of results, the targets expressed in the preparation stage.

To this effect, the Budget Act contains the financial authorizations given by the Legislative to the Executive, so that the latter can achieve the objectives that its government program stated in the Act.

The detailed contents of the document, combining institutional and program classifications, financing sources, geographical elements and objects of expense, makes the Budget an instrument for jurisdictions, entities and authorities to have available the information required to manage the execution of the budget.

Such execution is in charge of internal and external control agencies: the National Comptroller's Office and the National Auditing Office respectively.

Evaluation of budget execution

This is the last stage of the process and is based on the concepts of efficiency and effectiveness. The following steps are performed:

- Measuring the results obtained and the effects produced.
- Comparing the projected and actual results.
- Analyzing the deviations and determining their causes.
- Defining and identifying any corrective actions required.

2. The Future Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (S3P)

This tool is intended to establish a work scheme and a process that facilitate decision-making, allowing to examine and analyze decisions from the point of view of the current national and international situation.

SP3 will be the statutory administrative model for the Defense organizations to develop non-operational planning and execute, supervise and evaluate their activities. Its processes will be designed to guide and coordinate decisions and actions at all hierarchical levels.

It implies a *dynamic, repetitive and joint process* managed by the Ministry of Defense. It comprises three inter-related phases, *planning, programming and budgeting*, and emphasizes the following:



SK 105 tanks during combat exercises.

- *Centralized political management*
- *Decentralized execution*
- *Shared administration*

It is aimed at identifying the needs required by mission performance, compare such needs with the available resources and transfer them into the proposed budget.

In this system, *Planning* implies the relationship with the National Defense proposed for the country, with the strategy selected to achieve such relationship. In brief, it means establishing targets, in a wide sense. In this phase, the use of the Military Instrument is examined considering national interests and objectives, the objectives of National Defense, the current situation and the requirements for efficient resource management; the

Defense policy and the missions and functions of the Armed Forces are analyzed.

Programming addresses the relationship between the strategy determined in the planning stage, especially in the medium term, and the military forces required for its execution. Such forces are related with the resources available to the country and their distribution between the various jurisdictional sectors. In this phase, the Ministry of Defense, the JSAF and the Services develop, analyze and match the programs proposed in order to achieve the targets established in the Planning phase.

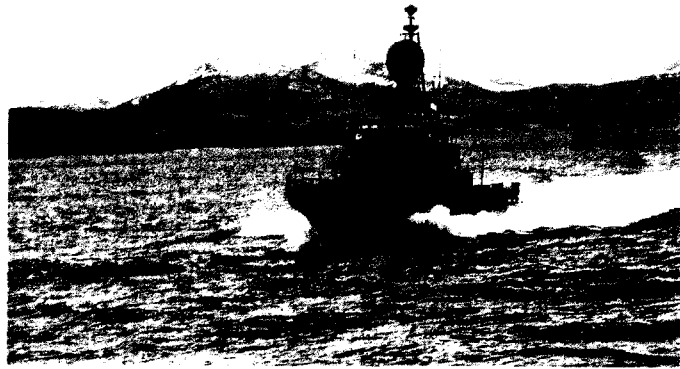
These programs reflect a systematic analysis of the missions and the operational capabilities to be attained in order to fulfill the missions, alternative methods, and an effective resource allocation (personnel, equipment, technologies and support activities) for a medium-term horizon.

Lastly, the third phase of the system, *Budgeting* or cost determination is executed in the short term. In this stage, the Ministry of Defense, the JSAF and the Services develop a detailed budget for the programs approved during the programming stage. After Congress

approval, as explained above, an allocation of annual resources is made to the Defense jurisdiction.

The system allows adjusting the size of the military instrument and its territorial deployment in time, on the basis of the missions assigned.

As a consequence of the application of this system, a Long Term Military Planning and a Medium Term Programming are materialized, allowing to establish an estimated budget for the program. Once approved by the pertinent



Lütjens 148 patrol craft patrolling Tierra del Fuego channels

authorities, such budget will constitute the portion of the National Budget allocated to Defense.

CHAPTER 24

The Defense Budget

Information on the national budget is known to the public, but, because of its volume, technical complexity and different jurisdictions, the present document presents a simplified scheme of the specific data for the Defense jurisdiction, broken down by sub-jurisdictions and entities.

Independently of the merely temporary validity of the budgetary information for a given financial year, we understand that its presentation has a special value, as it provides a clear idea of the country's defense expenditure level.

1. The 1998 budget

The General Budget of the National Administration for financial year 1998 was enacted by Congress through Act No. 24938 and published on December 30, 1997 through Executive Decree No. 1463.

The total current and capital expenditures approved for the Ministry of Defense amounted to \$ 3,622,071,699, representing approximately 7.44% of the

General Budget (\$ 48,680,549,311), and 1.07 of the GDP (\$ 338,589 million) estimated for 1998.

Chart 24-1 and table 24-2 show each sector's involvement of the Ministry of Defense's budget and that of the remaining jurisdictions within the Grand Total for the National Administration and comparisons with international expenditures in this area.

Credit distribution at the close of the 1998 financial year

During the financial year, in order to adapt the mentioned credit level to the actual needs derived from the budget execution process, changes were introduced. As a result, at the close of the 1998 financial year, the total current and capital expenditures amounted to \$ 3,656,734,763.

This total represents the amount of resources ultimately assigned to the Defense Sector productive process in 1998, to which we should add the resources allocated to financial investments, which amounted to \$ 90,004,960 in 1998.

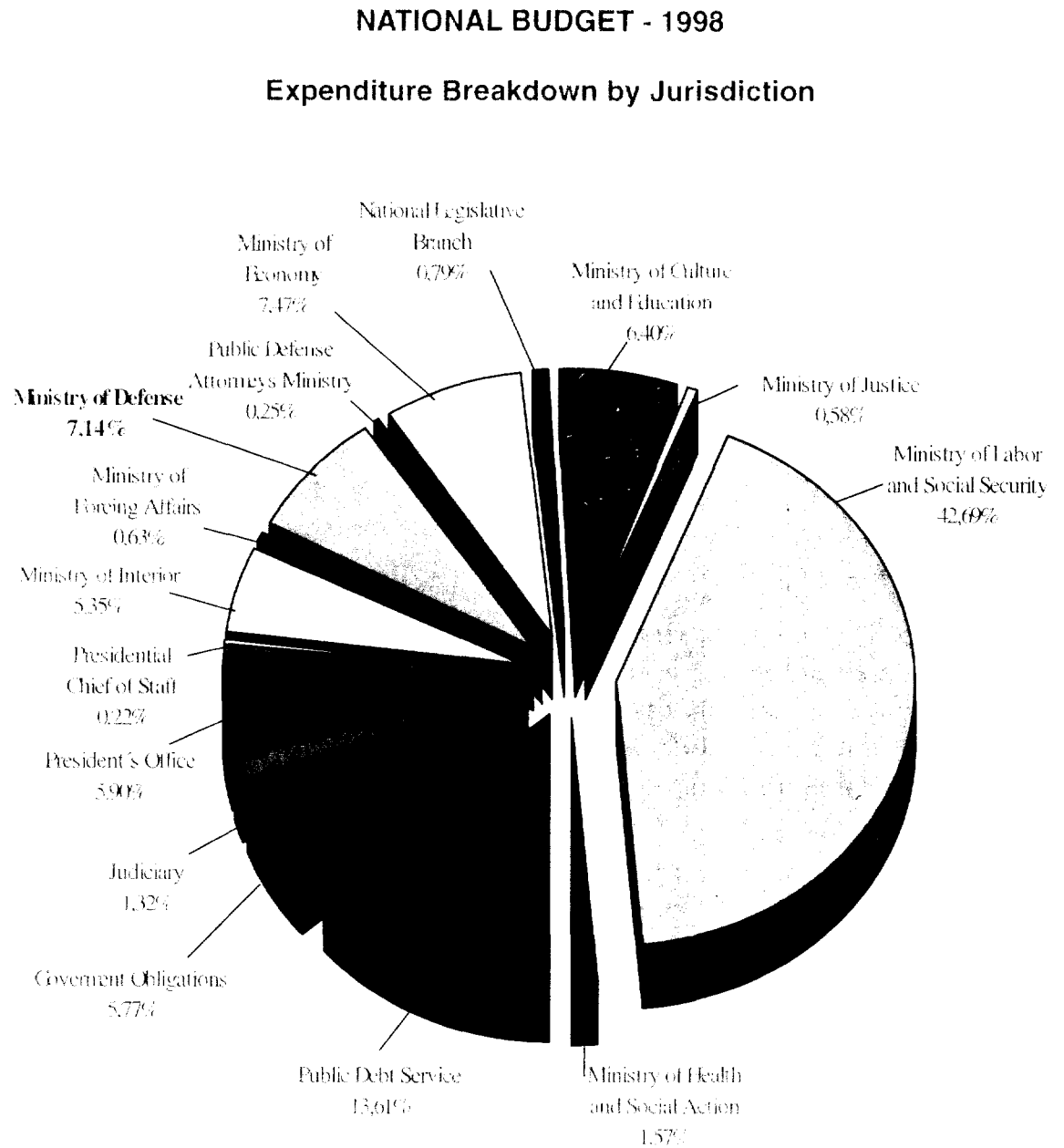


FIGURE 24 -1

In summary, at the close of financial year 1998, the grand total of the authorized budget for the Ministry of Defense was \$ 3,746,739,723.

Such total is *financed* as follows:

- With National Treasury Funds: 83.20%
- With the Ministry's own resources and Specific Allocation Resources: 12.72%
- With credits: 4.08%

The *allocation of expenditures*, according to their object and institutional nature, is distributed as follows:

	Central Administration	Decentralized Agencies	Social Security Organizations	TOTAL
Personnel:	49.72%	0.12%	0.13%	49.97%
Operation:	14.38%	0.19%	0.04%	14.61%
Investments:	3.41%	0.05%	0.00%	3.46%
Debt Service Retirement:	0.27%	0.03%	.-	0.30%
Pension Benefits:	.-	.-	31.66%	31.66%
TOTAL	67.78%	0.39%	31.83%	100.00%

Detailed information is given in chart 24-3, which shows references to its historical evolution, as well as in charts 24-4 to 24-16.

The transparency achieved by publishing the budget is enhanced if, at the same time, the clarifications required for a technical interpretation of the amounts are also provided.

With this purpose, some explanations about the various concepts and terms appearing in the *attached tables* are included for easy analysis.

Precisely because of the well-known difficulties usually encountered when making international comparisons of Defense expenditures, our country has recently agreed with Chile, within the frame of the Permanent Argentine-Chilean Security Committee, to request CEPAL (Economic Commission for Latin America) to study a common standardized methodology to measure the

defense expenditures of both countries, with the aim of later advancing towards a regional methodology. It is worth mentioning that the 1998 Declaration of El Salvador on Measures to Promote Confidence encourages the performance of studies aimed at advancing towards a common methodology aimed at

REFERENCES TO INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES (IN GDP%)

1. World averages by regions (in decreasing order)

COUNTRY/REGION	1985	1995	1996
Middle East and North Africa	12.3	7.0	6.8
Central and Southeast Asia	4.3	5.2	5.3
Far East and Australia and Pacific countries	6.5	4.7	4.6
Non-NATO Europe	4.8	4.7	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	3.1	3.0
NATO (including US and Canada)	3.3	2.3	2.3
NATO Europe	3.1	2.3	2.2
<i>Caribbean, Central America and South America</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>

Source: "The Military Balance 1997/98" – The International Institute for Strategic Studies

2. South America, by country (alphabetical order)

Argentina	n/d	1.7	1.2 (1998: 1.1)
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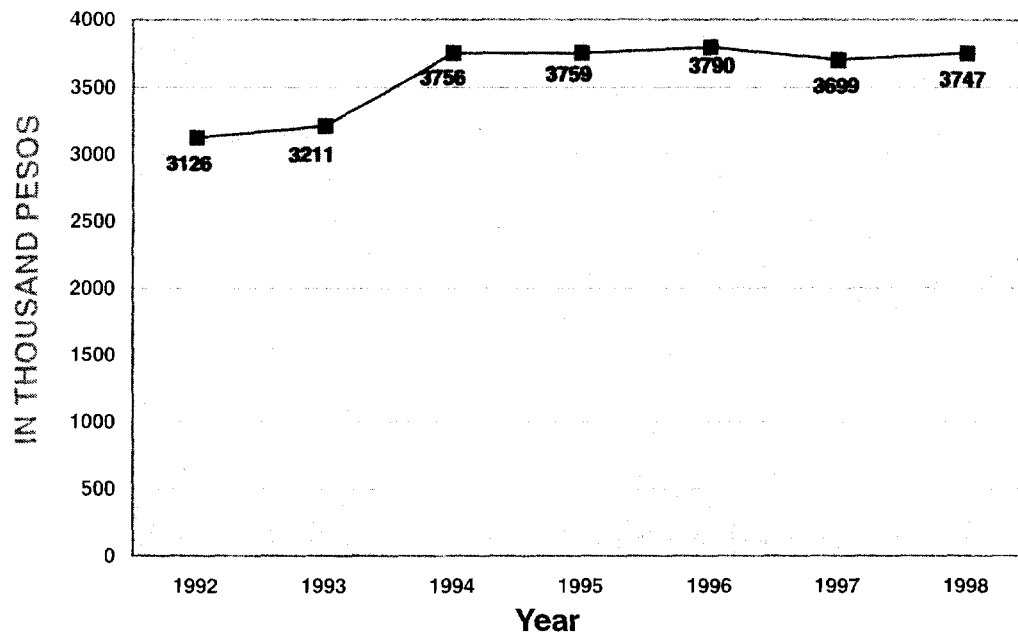
Source: National

Bolivia	2.0	2.1	2.1
Brazil	0.8	2.0	2.1
Chile	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
Paraguay	1.3	1.4	1.3
Perú	4.5	1.6	1.9
Surinam	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

TABLE 24-2

NATIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURE EVOLUTION (1)



(1) Historical values in convertible currency according to the 1 Peso = 1USD Convertibility
Act. N° 23.928

FIGURE 24 – 3

facilitating military expenditure comparisons within the region.

It should be mentioned that Argentina reports its Defense expenditures every year to the United Nations in the terms and forms required by the Resolutions of such Organization.

Financing sources

They are the channels through which resources are obtained. Resources are classified according to generic types. This identifies expenses and their

orientation according to the nature of the revenues, and facilitates their control.

The source is associated to the legal nature of the resource. In the special case of expenditures financed through indebtedness, donations or transfers, however, it refers to the type of transaction that originated it, in order to control that the resource is channeled to the purpose that originated the debt or donation.

In this respect, it is emphasized that legislation restricts the financing of operational expenses with public credit operations, except in certain cases.

After the implementation and application of Act No. 24156, all resources are included both in budgetary provisions and in the legal credits allocated. Because of this universality principle, the information included in the Budget Act must be interpreted as encompassing the total and consolidated amount of the financial resources available to the entities of the jurisdiction, including the Services, to all effects.

In other words, this information, representing an authorization to spend, is the maximum amount that can be used for National Defense during the current financial year.

For a better interpretation of this subject, the particular technical aspects of each *financing source* are described below.

- **National Treasury resources.** They are originated in taxes unilaterally established by the Government and in non-tax resources, in order to finance its expenses without a predetermined allocation.
- **Specific Allocation Resources (RAE).** The revenues received by Central Administration organizations from the sales of goods and services, revenues on property, asset sales, rate, duty, royalty collections, and funds derived from variations in the different types of financial assets.

- **Own assets.** They are similar to RAE, when they are received by a decentralized organization and public companies or corporations.
- **Internal transfers.** Those coming from persons and institutions developing activities in the national territory. They are aimed at obtaining investments or financing operational programs, and include contributions and gifts from persons and institutions not included in the National Administration Budget.
- **Internal credit.** The source derived from using credit, such as debt bonds, liabilities with suppliers, and amounts borrowed in the internal market.
- **External transfers.** Resources originated in foreign governments and international organizations for capital formation or to finance operational or consumption expenses. They include contributions and gifts from persons and institutions not included in the National Administration Budget.
- **External credit.** Credits granted by foreign governments and international organizations and financial entities.

The objects of expenditure

This classification provides a systematic and homogeneous view of the goods and services, transfers, and asset

and liability variations that the public administration applies in the development of its economic process.

In this way, it is possible to identify beyond doubt the goods and services acquired, the transfers made and the applications provided for in the budget.

- **Personnel expenditures.** Remuneration of permanent personnel. This item also includes family subsidies, extraordinary services and social benefits received by civil servants.
- **Operations expenditures.** These expenditures comprise the following items:
 - **Consumables.** Consumable materials and supplies for the operation of government agencies including those used for the preservation and repair of capital goods.
 - **Non-personal services.** Services provided by third-party companies.
 - **Plant and Property.** Expenses generated through the acquisition or construction of capital goods that increase the assets of the Public Administration entities, which are not exhausted after their first use and which last more than one year.
- **Transfers.** Expenses derived from transactions which do not imply a consideration in goods or services, and whose amounts are not reimbursed by the beneficiaries.
- **Financial Assets.** Expenses derived from the purchase of public or private securities, shares and bonds. Lending, increase of ready cash, accounts, notes, deferred assets and advance payments to suppliers and contractors.
- **Investments.** Expenses related to projects that will improve capabilities.
- **Debt Service.** Expenses used to cover public debt services and to reduce other liabilities undertaken by the public administration.
- **Retirement and Pension Benefits.** Payment of retirement and pension benefits.

2. The Five-Year Budget

National Defense is one of the Government's strategic fields of action and requires the basic tools for long and medium term planning.

The development of military equipment plans and the incorporation, education and training of Service personnel, among other aspects, are issues that cannot be adequately faced on the spur of the moment and are very sensitive to short-term circumstances.

The recognition of these particular aspects has led Congressmen and Senators to include in the Armed Forces Restructuring Act a *multiannual budgetary framework*.

Title V – Financing of this Act defines the universe of programs to which it allocates the resources therein identified, establishing a budgetary base which is increased by a growth projection

covering the five-year period involved. However, it is important to consider that the specific allocations for each year are the subject of study and decision by the Legislative when the General Budget Bill is considered for a given financial year.

Furthermore, the National Congress has considered it convenient to separate the budgetary support for equipment and material modernization. Instead, it uses the proceeds derived from the sale of dispensable assets and implements public credit operations authorized to such effect as a funding source.

CREDITS BY INSTITUTION AND BY FINANCING SOURCE

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE	PROVIDED CREDIT	%
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE		
Source 11 – National Treasury	134,314,929.00	3.58
Source 13 – Specific Allocation Resources	1 169,000.00	0.03
Source 22 – External Credit	74,500,000.00	1.99
TOTAL – MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	209,983,929.00	5.60
JOINT STAFF		
Source 11 – National Treasury	11,679,633.00	0.31
TOTAL – JOINT STAFF	11,679,633.00	0.31
ARMY GENERAL STAFF		
Source 11 – National Treasury	959,020,687.00	25.60
Source 13 – Specific Allocation Resources	30,419,204.00	0.81
TOTAL – ARMY GENERAL STAFF	989,439,891.00	26.41
NAVY GENERAL STAFF		
Source 11 - National Treasury	583,681,729.00	15.58
Source 13 - Specific Allocation Resources	9,961,471.00	0.27
Source 15 - Internal Credit (2)	6,400,000.00	0.17
Source 22 - External Credit (2)	3,850,000.00	0.10
TOTAL – NAVY GENERAL STAFF	603,893,200.00	16.12
AIR FORCE GENERAL STAFF		
Source 11 - National Treasury	523,074,357.00	13.96
Source 13 - Specific Allocation Resources	119,761,655.00	3.20
Source 22 - External Credit (3)	66,000,000.00	1.76
TOTAL – GENERAL STAFF OF THE AIR FORCE	708,846,012.00	18.92
Ci.Te.F.A.		
Source 11 - National Treasury	14,348,921.00	0.38
Source 13 - Specific Allocation Resources	917,557.00	0.02
TOTAL – Ci.Te.F.A.	15,266,478.00	0.41
MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE		
Source 11 - National Treasury	6,328,393.00	0.17
Source 12 – Own Resources	6,573,500.00	0.18
Source 22 - External Credit	1,881,719.00	0.05
TOTAL – MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE	14,783,612.00	0.39
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTE FOR MILITARY RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS		
Source 12 – Own Resources	307,746,968.00	8.21
Source 14 – Internal Transfers	885,100,000.00	23.62
TOTAL – FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTE FOR MILITARY RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS	1,192,846,968.00	31.84
GRAND TOTAL	3,746,739,723.00	100

TABLE 24-4

CREDITS BY FINANCING SOURCE AND BY INSTITUTION

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE	PROVIDED CREDIT	%
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY		
Ministry of Defense	134.314.929,00	3,58
Joint Staff	11.679.633,00	0,31
Army General Staff	959.020.687,00	25,60
Navy General Staff	583.074.357,00	15,58
Air Force General Staff	523.074.357,00	19,96
Ci.Te.F.A.	14.348.921,00	0,38
Military Geographic Institute	6.328.393,00	0,17
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	2.232.448.649,00	59,58
SOURCE 12 – OWN RESOURCES		
Military Geographic Institute	6.573.500,00	0,18
Financial Assistance Institute for Military Retirement and Pensions	307.746.968,00	8,21
TOTAL SOURCE 12 - OWN RESOURCES	314.320.468,00	8,39
SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES.		
Ministry of Defense	1.169.000,00	0,03
Army General Staff	30.419.204,00	0,81
Navy General Staff	9.961.471,00	0,27
Air Force General Staff	119.771.655,00	3,20
Ci.Te.F.A.	917.557,00	0,02
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	162.238.887,00	4,33
SOURCE 14 – INTERNAL TRANSFERS		
Financial Assistance Institute for Military Retirement and Pensions	885.100.000,00	23,62
TOTAL SOURCE 14 – INTERNAL TRANSFERS	885.100.000,00	23,62
SOURCE 15 – INTERNAL CREDIT		
Navy General Staff	6.400.000,00	0,17
TOTAL SOURCE 15 – INTERNAL CREDIT	6.400.000,00	0,17
SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT		
Ministry of Defense	74.500.000,00	1,99
Navy General Staff	3.850.000,00	0,10
Air Force General Staff	66.000.000,00	1,76
Military Geographic Institute	1.881.719,00	0,05
TOTAL SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT	146.231.719,00	3,90
GRAND TOTAL	3.746.739.723,00	100

TABLE 24-5

CREDITS BY FINANCING SOURCE AND ITEM

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE	PROVIDED CREDIT	%
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY		
Item 1 – Personnel Expenses	1.822.497.636,00	48,79
Item 2 – Consumables	163.215.735,00	4,37
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	204.982.103,00	5,49
Item 4 - Plant and Property	16.067.446,00	0,43
Item 5 – Transfers	2.719.096,00	0,07
Item 6 – Debt Service and Reduction of Other Liabilities	11.287.000,00	0,30
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	2.220.769.016,00	59,46
SOURCE 12 – OWN RESOURCES		
Item 1 – Personnel Expenses	4.853.530,00	0,13
Item 2 – Consumables	5.635.588,00	0,15
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	2.503.308,00	0,07
Item 4 - Plant and Property	213.042,00	0,01
Item 5 – Transfers	301.115.000,00	8,06
TOTAL SOURCE 12 - OWN RESOURCES	314.320.000,00	8,42
SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES		
Item 1 – Personnel Expenses	42.257.137,00	1,16
Item 2 – Consumables	24.275.409,00	0,65
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	52.891.861,00	1,42
Item 4 - Plant and Property	35.009.590,00	0,94
Item 5 – Transfers	2.586.930,00	0,07
Item 6 – Financial Assets	4.217.960,00	0,11
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	162.238.887,00	4,34
SOURCE 14 – INTERNAL TRANSFERS		
Item 5 – Transfers	885.100.000,00	23,70
TOTAL SOURCE,14 – INTERNAL TRANSFERS	885.100.000,00	23,70
SOURCE 15 - INTERNAL CREDIT		
Item 4 - Plant and Property	6.400.000,00	0,17
TOTAL SOURCE 15 - INTERNAL CREDIT	6.400.000,00	0,17
SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT		
Item 4 - Plant and Property	71.731.719,00	1,92
Item 6 - Financial Assets	74.500.000,00	1,99
TOTAL SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT	146.231.719,00	3,92
GRAND TOTAL	3.735.060.090,00	100

TABLE 24-6

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE CREDITS BY EXPENDITURE ITEMS

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE	PROVIDED CREDIT	%
Item 1 - Personnel Expenses	1.870.608.303,00	50,08
Item 2 - Consumables	193.126.732,00	5,17
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	260.377.272,00	6,97
Item 4 - Plant and Property	129.421.797,00	3,47
Item 5 - Transfers	1.191.521.026,00	31,90
Item 6 - Financial Assets	78.717.960,00	2,11
Item 7 - Debt Service and Reduction of Other Liabilities	11.287.000,00	0,30
GRAND TOTAL	3.735.060.090,00	100

TABLE 24-7

CREDITS BY FINANCING SOURCE

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED TABLE	PROVIDED CREDIT	%
SOURCE 11 - National Treasury	2.232.448.649,00	59,58
SOURCE 12 - Own Resources	314.320.468,00	8,39
SOURCE 13 - Specific Allocation Resources	162.238.887,00	4,33
SOURCE 14 - Internal Transfers	885.100.000,00	23,62
SOURCE 15 - Internal Credit	6.400.000,00	0,17
SOURCE 22 - External Credit	146.231.719,00	3,90
GRAND TOTAL	3.746.739.723,00	100

TABLE 24-8

SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION**MINISTRY OF DEFENSE**

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 – NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	64.486.630,00
Item 2 – Consumables	4.024.386,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	51.933.369,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	2.294.044,00
Item 5 – Transfers	1.309.500,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 – NATIONAL TREASURY	134.314.929,00
SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 4 - Plant and Property	1.169.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	1.169.000,00
SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 6 - Financial Assets	74.500.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT	74.500.000,00
GRAND TOTAL	209.983.929,00

TABLE 24-9/1**SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION****MINISTRY OF DEFENSE**

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 – Personnel Costs	57.681.364,00
Item 2 – Consumables	3.075.838,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	49.076.644,00
Item 4 – Plant and Property	1.706.044,00
Item 5 – Transfers	1.290.500,00
Item 7 – Debt Services and Reduction of Other Liabilities	10.267.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 – NATIONAL TREASURY	123.097.390,00
SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 4 - Plant and Property	1.169.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	1.169.000,00
SOURCE 22 – EXTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 6 - Financial Assets	74.500.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	74.500.000,00
GRAND TOTAL	198.766.390,00

TABLE 24-9/2

SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL ANTARCTIC DIRECTORATE	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	6.805.266,00
Item 2 - Consumables	948.548,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	2.856.000,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	588.000,00
Item 5 - Transfers	19.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	11.217.539,00
GRAND TOTAL	11.217.539,00

TABLE 24-9/3

SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION – JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	1.533.872,00
Item 2 - Consumables	2.816.541,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	7.229.164,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	100.056,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	11.679.633,00
GRAND TOTAL	11.679.633,00

TABLE 24-10

SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION - ARMY GENERAL STAFF

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	819.386.555,00
Item 2 - Consumables	73.379.848,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	61.909.790,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	3.208.908,00
Item 5 - Transfers	1.135.586,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	959.020.687,00
SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	2.618.072,00
Item 2 - Consumables	14.033.132,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	10.594.309,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	3.173.691,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	30.419.204,00
GRAND TOTAL	989.439.891,00

TABLE 24-11**SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION -
NAVY GENERAL STAFF**

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	502.548.481,00
Item 2 - Consumables	37.461.399,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	36.074.539,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	7.388.840,00
Item 5 - Transfers	208.470,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	583.681.729,00
SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 2 - Consumables	1.423.936,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	6.887.535,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	1.650.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	9.961.471,00
SOURCE 15 - INTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 4 - Plant and Property	6.400.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 15 - INTERNAL CREDIT	6.400.000,00
SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 4 - Plant and Property	3.850.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	3.850.000,00
GRAND TOTAL	603.893.200,00

TABLE 24-12

**SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION –
AIR FORCE GENERAL STAFF**

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 – Personnel Costs	419.877.879,00
Item 2 – Consumables	47.432.392,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	53.112.243,00
Item 4 – Plant and Property	2.651.843,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	523.074.357,00
SOURCE 13 – SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 1 - Personnel Costs	40.639.065,00
Item 2 - Consumables	8.366.566,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	35.101.436,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	28.859.698,00
Item 5 – Transfers	2.586.930,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	119.771.655,00
SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 4 - Plant and Property	66.000.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	66.000.000,00
GRAND TOTAL	708.846.012,00

TABLE 24-13

SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION - Ci.Te.F.A.

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 – Personnel Costs	11.657.981,00
Item 2 – Consumables	844.645,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	1.303.944,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	523.811,00
Item 5 – Transfers	18.540,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	14.348.901,00
SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	
Item 2 – Consumables	451.775,00
Item 3 - Non-Personal Services	308.581,00
Item 4 - Plant and Property	157.201,00
TOTAL SOURCE 13 - SPECIFIC ALLOCATION RESOURCES	917.557,00
GRAND TOTAL	15.266.478,00

TABLE 24-14

**SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION –
MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE**

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 11 – NATIONAL TREASURY	
Item 1 – Personnel Costs	4.540.110,00
Item 2 – Consumables	73.065,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	648.218,00
Item 5 – Transfers	47.000,00
Item 7 – Debt Services and Reduction of Other Liabilities	1.020.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 11 - NATIONAL TREASURY	6.328.393,00
SOURCE 12 – OWN RESOURCES	
Item 2 – Consumables	5.392.000,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	1.068.458,00
Item 4 – Plant and Property	113.042,00
TOTAL SOURCE 12 - OWN RESOURCES	6.573.500,00
SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	
Item 4 – Plant and Property	1.881.719,00
TOTAL SOURCE 22 - EXTERNAL CREDIT	1.881.719,00
GRAND TOTAL	14.783.612,00

TABLE 24-15

**SPECIFIC CREDITS BY INSTITUTION - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTE FOR
MILITARY RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS**

	PROVIDED CREDIT
SOURCE 12 – OWN RESOURCES	
Item 1 – Personnel Costs	4.853.530,00
Item 2 – Consumables	243.588,00
Item 3 – Non-Personal Services	1.434.850,00
Item 4 – Plant and Property	100.000,00
Item 5 – Transfers	301.115.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 12 - OWN RESOURCES	307.746.968,00
SOURCE 14 – INTERNAL TRANSFERS	
Item 5 – Transfers	885.100.000,00
TOTAL SOURCE 14 - INTERNAL TRANSFERS	885.100.000,00
GRAND TOTAL	1.192.846.968,00

TABLE 24-16

**THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THIS
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