

LIBRO BLANCO DE LA DEFENSA 2023





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INTRODUCTION



National Defense, mainly composed of the Military Instrument, has had important strategic advances between 2020 and 2023 that have allowed us to have a modern National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), which, in accordance with these times, establishes the guidelines of a cooperative, autonomous defense policy with the capacity for deterrence. It has also been possible to complete a National Defense Planning cycle, through the approval of the Military Capabilities Plan, which updates that of 2011.

Argentina is a bicontinental country, with a territorial area that represents the eighth largest area in the world and with a continental shelf of more than 6,500,000 km2, almost double its surface area. In addition, it has strategic natural and human resources that are considered of great value in this 21st century. These are characteristics that require Armed Forces in conditions and with capabilities to defend their sovereignty and the well-being of their people. Consequently, we create by law the

National Defense Fund (FONDEF) that allocates specific resources for military reequipment, providing greater deterrence capabilities, modernizing material and incorporating cutting-edge technology into the Armed Forces.

To continue strengthening these capabilities, we also focus on the territorial deployment of the Forces, with a strategic vision that contemplates the projection towards Antarctica and the South Atlantic. For this reason, towards the south of the map, we installed the first Joint Military Garrison in Tolhuin, which allows the Army to have a presence in Tierra del Fuego for the first time. In this sense, we are also building the new Integrated Naval Base in Ushuaia, which will serve as a logistical bridge to Antarctica, where, in turn, we managed to recover the Petrel Joint Base as a permanent station after almost 50 years.

Likewise, we expanded our presence in the North of the country, installing an Army Military Garrison in Catamarca with more than 100 service homes, which marks

the return of the Force to that Province after 25 years of absence.

To complete the equipment in each unit of the country, we promoted a large call for recruitment of Volunteer Soldiers, which allowed us to substantially expand the number of troops throughout the country, strengthening the elements to reach their Operative Level.

During this period, we also set out to improve the well-being of active and retired military personnel. That is why we launched, through a joint resolution of the Ministries of Defense and Economy, the salary hierarchy of the Armed Forces, a salary reorganization that will reach a 60% increase above the inflation and for which the amounts have already been paid. first three sections, reaching 40% this year. With this initiative, we address a historic demand in the sector, ensuring that military men and women can have adequate remuneration for their responsibilities.

Likewise, we sent to the National Congress the project for a new Military Personnel Law, which will repeal the law that has been in force since 1971 and will guarantee that all military personnel can have the same rights as citizens. according to the sociocultural changes of the Nation and current regulations.

We are sure that a multipolar world that faces changes and new configurations, where we observe armed conflicts, internal and interstate tensions, power disputes over resources of various kinds, and energy and economic-financial crises, requires Armed Forces trained and equipped with resources, that advance in joint coordination, fulfilling a key role in the defense of national sovereignty, it being essential that they are not reduced to internal security tasks.

A key point of these years has been the strengthening of control and surveillance tasks in the air, land and sea. In this context, we have enhanced the surveillance capacity of airspace and maritime space, fundamentally.

te in those areas that are decisive for the defense of our sovereignty and the vital interests of the Nation.

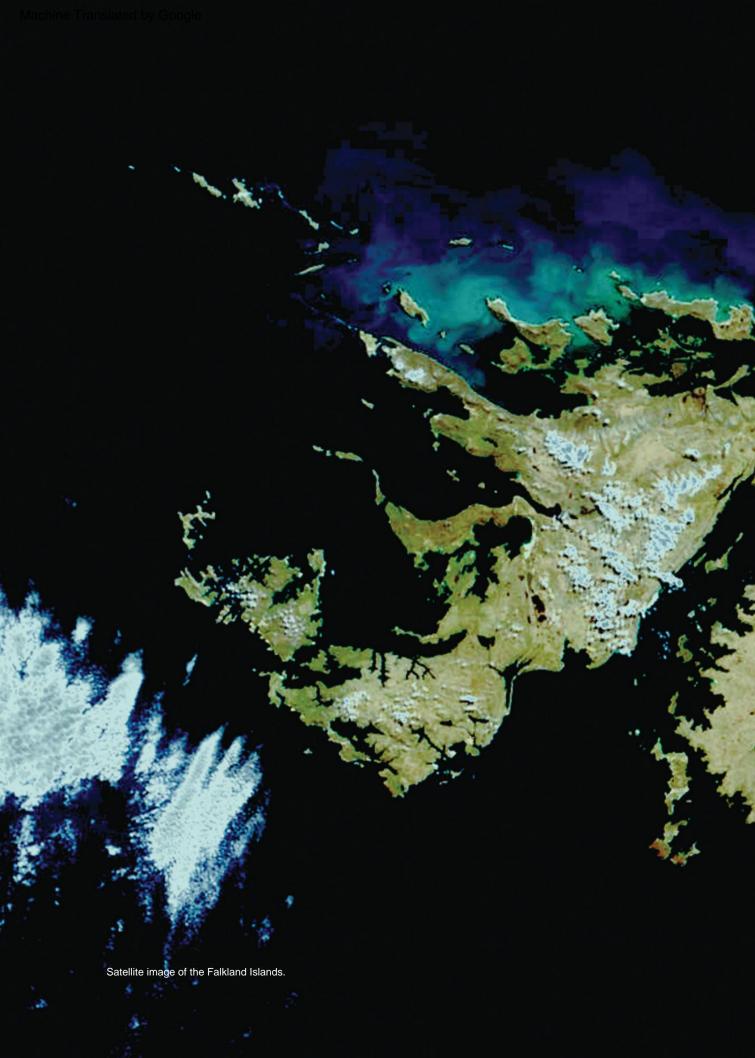
We strengthened the National Aerospace Surveillance and Control System (SINVICA) and the Radarization Plan, through which, thanks to the strategic link between the Ministry of Defense, the Argentine Air Force and INVAP, we were able to advance in the manufacture of primary radars.

Also, we promote the creation and implementation of the Joint Maritime Command, which allows us to have a permanent body to conduct surveillance and control operations of maritime and water spaces under national jurisdiction.

The South Atlantic – Antarctica axis has been the strategic point of Defense management during these years, it is in that sector where the greatest wealth of the future generations of our country lies and where the Malvinas Islands are located, usurped by a colonialist foreign power that refuses to negotiate through diplomatic channels as indicated in the resolutions of the United Nations Organization. It is there where we must reaffirm our sovereignty as a nation and take care of what by legitimate right belongs to all Argentines.

To conclude, we have begun a very important transformation in terms of Defense, providing a strategic, planned, professional and global view of the world in which we live today. The political decision to provide the Armed Forces with greater resources to update equipment as well as improve their conditions and guide their actions through the DPDN, within the framework of the completion of the Defense Planning Cycle National, thanks to the approval of the Military Capabilities Plan -PLANCAMIL 2023-, after twelve years, marks a milestone in the history of the Defense of our country, in a year where 40 years of democracy are celebrated.

Jorge Taiana Minister of Defense





CHAPTER 1 STRATEGIC POSITIONING ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

I.1. APPRECIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

National Defense policy is developed in an articulated and complementary manner with foreign policy. This articulation seeks to contribute to the protection of the vital and strategic interests of the Nation, to the consolidation of regional peace and to the primacy of international law.

In this sense, the observation of global and regional dynamics constitutes a necessary input for the projection of the strategic assessment presented below.

The world is immersed in a change of era. A global look at recent years reveals the unleashing of a succession of interconnected crises that put an end to the cycle called the Post-Cold War.

The identification of strategic boards that are intertwined, but analytically distinguishable, is conducive to understanding current international dynamics and projecting future ones. Along these lines, due to its impact on the behavior

international development of a country of medium strategic weight like the Argentine Republic, three boards are described below: the transnational, the economic-commercial and the strategic-military.

I.1.1. Transnational board: from unipolarism to multipolarism

In relation to the transnational board, characterized by US unilateralism and the emergence of a more complex multipolar system, in which a greater degree of dispersion of power and a multiplicity of actors involved is observed, and in the which highlights, for example, the role of the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, the BRICS, among other countries that make up what is known as the Global South. Understanding that the ongoing expansion of this group could strengthen and improve the negotiating capacity of the countries that comprise it and favor rebalancing within the international system.

The current scenario is changing, unstable and with numerous interstate conflicts and



President Alberto Fernández and Minister of Defense Jorge Taiana at the opening of the Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Peace Operations of the United Nations Organization.

intrastate. Inequality between States and within them generates tensions, social unrest, civil conflicts and mass migrations. These inequalities were aggravated by the pandemic caused by COVID-19, while highlighting the need to revitalize the multilateral system and global governance to reduce inequality in its various aspects and increase care for the atmosphere.

The transition regarding the balance of world power strains the relationship between the States that emerged from the Peace of Westphalia and based on the principle of territorial sovereignty. In this context, the principle of Active Non-Alignment and the consolidation of regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean are a key orientation to guarantee the well-being and democracy of countries like ours.

Currently, there are inherent vulnerabilities related to the proliferation of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) focused on the transmission of data and the connection of devices, a framework in which the career becomes relevant.

for the development and deployment of the new generation of technologies.

In this strategic dimension, there are multiple actors participating in the discussion to impose technological standards in communications. The dispute over technological control of the means of transmission and storage of data attracts the attention of States, private companies and sectors of civil society that recognize its strategic—social, economic and cultural—relevance. It is therefore essential to evaluate, from the field of cyberdefense, maintaining a sovereignty perspective, the impact of new technologies, with the purpose of establishing possible scenarios related to Internet governance and its topology, both from the point of technological and political view.

More specifically, the aspects of Defense related to cyberspace have generated reconsiderations on the traditional categories with which war conflicts are addressed, which requires rapid adaptation by Defense systems. This is how in recent decades, many countries



RPA-170M Air Surveillance and Control Radar in the city of Río Grande, Tierra del Fuego.

They have redirected efforts and resources to safeguard their cyberspace environment.

One of the main characteristics of cyberspace is that, although it has its own means and rules, it is transversal to all traditional spaces (land, sea and air), so cyberwar actions, which originate and They develop the virtual realm of computer systems and communication networks, they can also impact the physical world.

This is evident in the prevention actions carried out around air and land traffic, the control of critical infrastructures, energy supply and strategic resources such as drinking water, military communications and command capacity. and control, among other areas.

The international dimension is also crossed by other dynamics that require special attention. The advance of climate change and the difficulties in containing the increase in the planet's average temperature are a clear example of this, since it is a central problem in the medium and long term, due to the impact that This entails in the ecosystem.

In this sense, the development of so-called green technologies and their implementation at a global level are central policies to mitigate the processes of drought, desertification of fertile soils, rise in sea level, floods and meteorological phenomena. serious. In turn, these consequences of climate change open the possibility of the proliferation of domestic, inter-state and transnational conflicts.

In a context marked by the struggle between great powers, the weakening of multilateral mechanisms and growing inequality, the promotion of collaborative mechanisms at a global level are imperative to confront the negative consequences of this problem. An example of this was the degree of atomization shown in the responses of each country to the CO-VID-19 pandemic, which demonstrated that the tools of coordination and cooperation in the face of global catastrophes must preexist the crises.

In 2015, all member states of the United Nations (UN) signed the document titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda."

for sustainable development", where one hundred and ninety-three countries in the world committed to seventeen global objectives, each of them with specific goals to be achieved in the next fifteen years, to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure the prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda.

This scenario implies important challenges for the Defense strategy of a country like the Argentine Republic. Its main challenge is to find a balance between cooperation with global actors and the ability to autonomously define and protect national interests. It is in this context in which National Defense policy together with regional integration acquire a predominant role.

I.1.2. International economic-trade board

The economic-financial crisis, originating in the United States of America (USA) in 2008, demonstrated the instability of the international financial system, as well as the inability of its main institutions to prevent and avoid the systemic crisis that led to an economic recession and showed the importance of having financial regulation mechanisms and multilateral coordination tools.

In this context, the need to carry out a global reform of the international financial architecture that would lead to a democratization of multilateral credit organizations to increase the participation of emerging countries, eliminate those conditionalities, became evident once again. that impede its development and achieve adequate regulation of the financial sector. In addition, the reform had to establish mechanisms to promote the transparency of the financial system, mobilize the capital market to achieve sustainable growth and avoid mechanisms of resource transfers from developing countries to central countries.

However, the changes that were adopted were not enough and since the beginning of the crisis, the world economy continues with

a growing financialization and a weakening of multilateral coordination.

The insufficiency of regulatory mechanisms on financial capital increased the negative impacts on domestic economies, particularly those of developing countries, which on average allocate around 14% of their income to pay for health services. external debt.

In this way, the current financial architecture tends to perpetuate a system that affects the future of many low-and middle-income countries in the world, which generates negative consequences on the standard of living of important sectors of the population, limiting access to quality education and health systems, the development of science and innovation processes and the right to a healthy environment.

In turn, the pandemic caused by CO-VID-19 caused negative consequences throughout the world economy, resulting in a significant increase in social inequality within countries, as well as between States.

On the other hand, there is currently a shift in the international financial system from the center of world power on the Atlantic axis—the United States and the European Union—towards the Pacific Rim. This change is verified by different indicators: four of the ten main financial centers worldwide, in the year 2023, will be located in the Pacific Rim: Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Seoul, which, in turn, is home to ten of the twenty fastest growing economies on the planet.

Along these lines, the report on Trade and Development 2023 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) predicted a slowdown in the economy in 2023, with a growth of 2.4%, in comparison to the 3% achieved in 2022. Despite the fact that these figures are among the lowest growth rates of the last four decades, outside the crisis years, and meet the conventional criteria that indicate a recession -global vision, the report highlights the regions of East and Central Asia as the exception to this process.

In addition, the report "Global Economic Outlook - Asia and Pacific", published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in May 2023,

estimates that the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India will contribute about half of global growth, while predicting that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in that region will reach 4.6% in 2023, up from 3 .8% from the year 2022.

In terms of maritime trade flows, the Asian continent concentrates fifteen of the twenty ports with the largest container traffic in the world. UNCTAD forecast that, in the second quarter of 2023, the most connected economies, as measured by the Maritime Connectivity Index or LSCI, would be in Asia, starting with the People's Republic of China, followed by the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Singapore and the Federation of Malaysia. This indicator highlights the growing influence of South Asia on global industrial production and, therefore, on the development of value chains.

This economic projection is supported by state initiatives that seek to accelerate the growing transformation of the economies of South and East Asia. For some years now, the People's Republic of China has promoted a series of projects in different parts of the world for the construction of logistics-commercial infrastructure with Beijing as the epicenter, which has been called the "New Silk Road."

On the other hand, the emergence of new technologies such as 5G, the Internet of Things (IoT), big data and cloud computing, and the development and use of so-called artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine learning (ML) can have relevant implications on sovereign aspects of countries.

The translation of this process to the strategic-military level is not linear, although it has begun to materialize in the last decade.

For example, although there are no inter-state wars in Asia-Pacific, the presence of the region on the international security agenda has expanded, due to greater geopolitical weight and the growing availability of resources for invest in the defense area. At the same time, this process shows the increasingly pugnacious way in which national interests are defined and defended, as well as the growing interest on the part of extraterrestrial powers.

regional bodies for maintaining arbitration positions in regional affairs.

The emergence of new powers at a global and regional level and the current global economic and financial situation has given these countries a growing centrality in discussions about possible reforms to institutional engineering and governance processes in the country. emerging order.

In this context, it is crucial for the Argentine Republic to develop a clear perspective on its strategic resources, in particular, on the modes of exploitation, technological-productive development and incorporation of added value. In this sense, the broad continental shelf, the reserves of minerals such as copper, lithium, rare earths, as well as the hydrocarbon reserves, among which the Vaca Muerta deposit stands out, the second most important in the world. in unconventional gas resources and fourth in unconventional oil resources, are of fundamental importance.

I.1.3. Strategic-military board

Regarding the strategic-military context, shifts of global power are also observed from the Atlantic Axis to the Pacific Basin. This is a redistribution of power that coexists with a configuration of clearly differentiated areas and regions in terms of defense and international security.

The new reality has generated a set of alliances that differ from those of the past in terms of Defense. In the case of the United States, the crystallization of the concept of "integrated deterrence" is observed in the New National Security Strategy. In this sense, the formation of alliances such as QUAD, AUKUS, IPEF, Chip4, I2U2, Abraham Accords, as well as the negotiations to seal an association with Saudi Arabia and Israel, contemplate both elements linked to Defense, as well as others with the containment of the expansion of the People's Republic of China globally.

According to data presented by SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), military spending has increased globally, observing an increase of 3.7% worldwide, broken down into an increase



The Oceanic patrol vessels of the Argentine Navy carry out surveillance and control tasks in maritime spaces in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

ment of 13% in Europe, 3.2% in the Middle East, 2.7% in Asia and Oceania and 0.3% in America, while the African continent decreased military spending by 5.3% %. Likewise, in 2022, the largest military budget was concentrated in the United States of America, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, representing 39%, 13% and 3.9% of military spending. world respectively.

For its part, the war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine generated the mobilization of resources linked to Defense, particularly in Europe, since NATO's support for Ukraine meant an increase in the budget dedicated to the defense of the countries. European members of the alliance. The revitalization of NATO is seen in its expansion; with the entry of Finland in 2023, the organization became made up of a total of thirty-one countries. Added to this is the potential incorporation of Sweden, which currently has the status of guest country until its application for membership is ratified.

Regarding the collective mechanisms of the Defense, there is a worrying re-

reduction of the capacity for action and decision-making of the United Nations Security Council, where the obstacles to reaching peaceful solutions to tensions and conflicts between States and full respect for international law have increased. In this sense, the limitations of the five permanent members to reach a consensus on substantive agreements regarding various issues on the international security agenda have generated a virtual paralysis of the organization.

I.1.4. Strategic appreciation of the regional scenario

South America is characterized by the low probability of interstate conflicts with military implications, since historically territorial disputes have been settled through means of peaceful solution and appeal to international law. These particularities have consolidated South America as a Zone of Peace, strengthening the extended commitment of its States to



Argentina hosted the event on September 11 and 12, in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

regional and global collective security schemes, and with the increase in measures of mutual trust and military cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral.

However, the Southern Cone is inserted in a complex dynamic of redefining its regional cooperation and integration mechanisms. Predicting the impact that these transformations may have in the medium and long term for the Argentine Republic is difficult, since it will depend on the new coordination models that are defined for the country's most immediate regional environment.

The paralysis of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the South American Defense Council (CDS) left spaces for indispensable cooperation, dialogue and coordination vacant. Consequently, it is necessary to promote the reconstruction of mechanisms of this nature, in particular, with the purpose of reestablishing exchanges and combined professional training instances for the Armed Forces of the region; promote the formation of areas that stimulate doctrinal and operational consensus

you and increase military interoperability. In this way, the South American Peace Zone would be strengthened, while it would imply an opportunity to define in a coordinated and autonomous manner the problems on which the Defense apparatuses of the region must operate. At the same time, it would be valuable to relaunch development and production projects in the field of regional defense industries. By distributing the costs of technological development and the financial burden of production, in addition to benefiting from the accumulated knowledge and expanding markets, the States of the region could resume a strategic line of work with a view to the future.

For the regional strategy of the Argentine Republic, it must be a priority to promote the creation of regional and multilateral areas of cooperation for the Defense sector, both in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and in other spaces. In this sense, and as a tangible part of these efforts, the Argentine Republic has been the host country and protempore president of the Second Latin American and Caribbean Conference on

Peace Operations of the United Nations Organization (II ALCONU), - held on September 11 and 12, 2023 in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires - where a space for political dialogue was established for the exchange of experiences and good practices regarding United Nations Peacekeeping Operations among the countries of the region.

As a result of the agreements reached at the II ALCONU, the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Cooperation in Peacekeeping Operations (RELACOPAZ) was put into operation, through the approval by consensus and subsequent signing of its Constitutive Statute by part of the Defense ministries of a total of sixteen countries in the region (the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Guatemala, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the Republic of Haiti, the United Mexican States, the Republic of Paraguay, the Republic of Peru and the Republic Eastern Uruguay), being the first regional initiative of its nature.

In addition to the spirit of regional cooperation, South America exhibits an endowment of strategic, energetic and natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, comparatively superior to that existing in other parts of the world. Among other significant data, it holds approximately 6% of the world's population, 13% of the planet's cultivated area and 21% of the world's natural forests, while it stands as an area of relevance for water distribution. world, since it concentrates more than a quarter of the planet's fresh water.

For their part, hydrocarbon reserves have recently increased due to discoveries that have taken place on the Brazilian maritime coast and thanks to the possibility of exploiting unconventional hydrocarbon deposits in the Argentine Republic. It is important to highlight that Latin America has established itself as the second region with the largest endowment of hydrocarbon resources, only behind the Middle East; At the same time, it is the region with the largest amount

of species, ecoregions and maritime biodiversity of the world

In this context, it is necessary that the structure of the Defense System of the Argentine Republic and its dependent Military Instrument, always within the framework of its main mission and the positioning and defensive strategic attitude, contemplate this trend. of the international scene within its strategic forecasts.

In recent decades, the region has maintained relatively low military spending and has not registered arms races, in part, thanks to the strengthening of mechanisms of mutual trust. This is evidenced by the fact that South American defense budgets have been dedicated mostly to the maintenance or modernization of war resources, and not to their expansion. It is expected that this trend will continue, as a consequence of the consensus that endures in the regional dialogue and the bilateral relations in defense matters, which maintain a cooperative tone, even in situations of political divergence.

In an institutional and budgetary advance for the Defense sector, in our country the decision to commit a significant portion of the budget to the incorporation, modernization and recovery of equipment and technology through the National Defense Fund (FONDEF) stands out. -established in Law 27,565. The relevance that FONDEF has had since its creation lies not only in the effective defense of sovereign territory, but also has positive consequences for national development, as well as for cooperation and interoperability standards with neighboring countries.

In this way, FONDEF's budgetary contribution seeks to reverse, gradually but sustainably, decades of deterioration in material capabilities, with the aim of achieving a greater deterrent effect and sovereign control of the territory; strengthen industrial production for defense; promote regional and international technological cooperation; improve security conditions; strengthen existing strategic links; and encourage the creation of similar ones.

On the other hand, within the framework of South America's widespread commitment to collective and regional security schemes, the Republic Argentina reaffirms its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and the promotion of mechanisms, such as peacekeeping operations (PKOs), aimed at mitigating conflicts and favoring the conditions for peaceful and policies. The fact stands out that, between the years 2019-2023, our country doubled its presence in OMP, committing personnel to eight missions throughout the entire planet. In this aspect, there is a sustained commitment to the future, especially at the regional and continental levels, with its most significant antecedents being the participation in the UN Mission for Stabilization in Haiti (MINUSTAH), in the former Yugoslavia, in the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFI-CYP) and in the UN Verifcation Mission in Colombia (UNVMC).

Latin America has a wealth of relationships and traditions, as well as structural characteristics that have made it one of the regions in the world with the lowest incidence of interstate wars. With regard to the Argentine Republic, Active Non-Alignment, which is framed within a tradition of autonomy that defends international law over force, characterized by the Drago Doctrine, the Third Position and Non-Alignment, is directly linked to the need to promote regional integration mechanisms and overcome fragmentation.

In this framework, emphasis is placed on the Question of Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and the corresponding maritime and insular spaces that, being part of Argentine territory, are illegally and illegitimately occupied by one of the main powers. military agencies worldwide, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

To the limitations that this colonial enclave—with its significant military deployment—imposes on the Argentine Republic for the effective exercise of sovereignty, is added the strategic geopolitical position that the South Atlantic has as a consequence of its renewable strategic natural resources. and non-renewable (fish, hydrocarbon, mining and biodiversity) and its function as a center of circulation and projection towards the Antarctic continent.

In relation to the militarization of public security, since the restitution of the democratic regime in 1983, the social consensus has rejected it. This is reflected in a clear boundary between the Defense apparatus and the Security apparatus, which was explicitly reflected in the inter-party coincidences that led to Law 23,554 on National Defense.

Regarding the growing development of technical capabilities and means related to the area of Defense. both in the case of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Chile, it is worth highlighting the installed capacity that these countries have., as well as the initiatives that have been carried out. Given the compatibility of many of these developments with the existing capacities in the Republic of Argentina, it is important to deepen cooperation in this area and promote the emergence of projects that allow: i) contribute to the socio-economic development of our societies; ii) support the growth of knowledge-intensive industrial sectors whose production has high added value; iii) make the acquisition of strategic knowledge and technologies more efficient; iv) reduce vulnerabilities; v) increase interoperability and vi) strengthen mutual trust.

Over the last four decades, the strategic link with the Federative Republic of Brazil has been one of the cornerstones of regional integration in South America.

In the current situation, it is essential for the Argentine Republic to promote new agendas and cooperative links for the area of Defense. This demands a consistent and sustained effort to recover military capabilities that have seen a reduction in recent decades, a process that is beginning to be reversed thanks to the implementation of FONDEF.

One of the strategic areas in which there is ample room to strengthen bilateral ties is that of the South Atlantic, since only three countries: the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay control the entire coastline. maritime zone of the western South Atlantic.

Taking advantage of this strategic geopolitical position to strengthen the role of the



Members of the Argentine Army and the Brazilian Army carried out an exercise at the General Ávalos training camp in Corrientes

region in peacekeeping involves carrying out a process of re-equipping and modernizing the sea fleet, in which the recovery of submarine force capabilities plays a central role.

Since the 1980s, there have been strong bilateral ties between the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil in terms of Defense that constitute an undoubted contribution to strengthening the relationship between the two countries and to the stability of the region. These links translate into channels of interaction between the governments and the military-technical bodies of both nations, as well as instruments that promote technical cooperation, foster mutual trust and strengthen peaceful relations, and that allow maintain communication channels, mechanisms for building mutual understandings and coordination schemes, even in times of political divergence and redefinition of strategic priorities.

It is worth highlighting the intense links between the Ministries of Defense – which have formed the "Bilateral Emergency Committee for COVID-19" – and the joint chiefs of staff.

from both countries; the annual combined military exercises (among which we can mention "Arandu", "Fraterno", "Guaraní" and "Cruzex"); instances of exchange of experiences such as the Regional Military Exchange Meeting (RRIM); the extensive program of exchanges of officers from the different forces; joint work in Peacekeeping Missions of the United Nations Organization; the participation of the Argentine Aircraft Factory "Brigadier San Martín" (FAdeA) as a supplier of parts for the Embraer KC-390 military aircraft and the provision of engines and chassis by the IVECO plant in the province of Córdoba for the manufacture of the VBTP Guarani 6x6 wheeled armored vehicle, in the complex that the same company has in Minas Gerais. At the same time, outside of what is strictly referred to Defense, but linked to the area, the work of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) and cooperation in satellite projects stands out. (especially the SABIA-Mar).

The bilateral relationship with the Republic of Chile is also strategic for our country.



Members of the Argentine Army and the Brazilian Army.

This bilateral link shows one of the most outstanding trajectories in the region in terms of reducing tensions, which is reflected in the construction of measures of mutual trust and the development of cooperative efforts in multiple areas.

This is a process that began, first, with the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile of 1984, approved by Law 23,172, and strengthened through the Treaty of Maipú of 2009, which See a specific section on cooperation and integration in defense matters, thus giving rise to a strong and institutionalized bilateral relationship in the area. In this sense, the following milestones stand out: the peaceful resolution of border disputes; the demining of the Big Island of Tierra del Fuego (completed in 2015); Antarctic cooperation, which includes the exercise "Argentine-Chilean Combined Antarctic Relief and Rescue Patrol" (PARACAH) and the Combined Naval Antarctic Patrol (PANC); joint inspections of the Antarctic Treaty, alternating logistical support; the annual combined military exercises (among which are:

"Viekaren", "Inalaf" and "Integration"); the coordination efforts for crisis management, disasters and humanitarian assistance and the creation of the joint-combined Binational Peace Force "Cruz Del Sur", unique in its reach at the South American regional level and with very few precedents at a global level.

Likewise, the work to generate conditions of growing mutual trust and cooperative agendas that has been carried out by the Permanent Security Committee (COMPERSEG) is highlighted, whose creation and continuous operation marked twenty-five years in 2020. Throughout its history, this mechanism and the so-called "2+2" (involves the Ministers of Defense and Foreign Affairs of both countries) have produced significant results, becoming one of the main ones. sectoral areas on which the Argentine-Chilean bond is built and strengthened.

During his tenure as pro tempore president of UNASUR in 2008, the Republic of Chile positioned itself at the center of the negotiations for the creation of the South American Defense Council (CDS).

This experience exhibited broad points of consensus with our country on the ways to deepen multilateral regional interaction in the field of Defense, as well as on the need to articulate doctrines and roles assigned to the respective Armed Forces. The history shared between both countries on Defense coordination stands as one of the pillars to define the regional consensus agenda, which is why it must remain at the center of the efforts of the Argentine Republic with a view to promoting broader cooperation agendas.

There are also strong ties of cooperation that unite our country with the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Republic of Paraguay, nations with which channels of political, diplomatic and military dialogue have proliferated.

The link with the Eastern Republic of Uruguay is essential to continue strengthening cooperation in the South Atlantic. At the same time, the shared administration of navigation and environmental control in the Río de la Plata stands out through the Administrative Commission of the Río de la Plata (CARP), based on Martín García Island.

Historically, with the Plurinational State of Bolivia there has been a positive and cooperative relationship that has been resumed since the recent recovery of democracy in that country and the consequent normalization of the bilateral relationship, promoting a dialogue that allows strengthening a diversified agenda in multiple areas. , in particular, in Defense matters, with a view to deepening it in fields such as space cooperation, nuclear cooperation and the production of the Defense industry, with mutual benefits for both countries.

As an example, in recent history, the sale of three nuclear medicine centers built for that country by the Argentine firm INVAP Sociedad del Estado stands out.

Likewise, the Naval Mission in Bolivia stands out, created in 1965, whose functions are based on: technical and professional advice on maritime interests and matters of a naval nature; advice on the organization of their armies; instructional guidance; training advice; and exchanges between armies and forces

air services of both countries for officers and noncommissioned officers in military training, training and instruction

Regarding the relationship with the Republic of Paraguay, there are common interests such as the Yacyretá hydroelectric plant. In terms of Defense, it is worth highlighting, among other issues, the "Ñomopetei" Horizontal Defense Cooperation Agreement, which means "union" in Guaraní, created in 2008 through a permanent dependency in the city of Asunción del Argentinian army.

Its specific functions serve as a liaison between the Ministries of Defense, joint staffs and army staffs for requirements for the delivery of courses, training, exchanges at the strategic, operational and tactical levels, in which representatives of the Armed Forces Both countries are working with the objective of deepening the bilateral relationship in this matter. An operational surveillance and air control liaison officer belonging to the Argentine Air Force is assigned to the unit, who in turn works simultaneously as an instructor and professor at the Radar School of Paraguay. Also notable is the Naval Mission in Paraguay, created in 1953, whose functions are similar to those mentioned in the Naval Mission of Bolivia.

With the Republic of Peru we are united by a long history of cooperation, with which we have an imprescriptible debt of gratitude for the assistance and support provided during the South Atlantic conflict, a debt that increases even more due to the support provided by the Peruvian Navy in the face of the tragedy of the ARA San Juan (S-42) in 2017. In the absence of its own submarines in seaworthy conditions, members of the Argentine Navy have received training at the School of Submarines of the Republic of Peru, which has made possible an essential continuity for their training. At the same time, the importance that the antecedent of the Binational Engineering Company "Li-bertador Don José de San Martín" has had for bilateral cooperation is highlighted.

On the other hand, the Argentine Republic reiterates and materializes its support for the consolidation of South America as a zone of peace and the promotion of multilateralism, among other initiatives, through its participation in the Mission

United Nations Verification Center in Colombia (UNVMC), in which military personnel and security forces of our country participate in different monitoring and verification tasks of the peace processes that Colombia has signed with various armed groups. Currently, the Argentine Republic is the main country contributing peacekeepers to the aforementioned mission.

It is also worth highlighting the strong and long-standing bilateral relationship that exists with the United Mexican States - a country with which cooperation programs govern in a variety of areas, including nuclear and space.

In this last point, it is worth highlighting the recent bilateral adoption of the "Declaration on the Constitution of a Regional Cooperation Mechanism in the Space Field", which – at the initiative of both countries – constitutes the first step towards the creation of an Agency. Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency within the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). Likewise, this advance is linked to the long tradition of cooperation between the Argentine Republic and the United Mexican States in the development of norms and practices in support of the principles of self-determination, non-interference, non-intervention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

In relation to the multilateral spaces in force at the continental level with interference in the area of Defense, the presence of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) and the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas (CMDA), although in the case of the OAS, a reduction in its functions of multilateral coordination and invitation to dialogue is observed. In relation to the IADB, the Argentine Republic has maintained a critical position regarding its role and functions as an area of continental cooperation for the defense sector because it exhibits an anachronistic structure that does not reflect the prevailing democratic institutionality and encourages only contact between military bodies, leaving aside the dialogue between political and civil representatives, in charge of leading the respective Defense apparatuses.

A special chapter deserves the strategic importance of the South Atlantic Ocean and the EsArgentine Antarctic Territory. This vast area represents a significant part of the national territory, whose exploration, regulation, effective control, research, exploitation and defense thereof are inalienable tasks of the National State, currently subject to the commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic. within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol. In turn, the Atlantic island sector and the Antarctic territory are the only ones in which the Argentine Republic maintains current territorial claims overlapping with those of other countries.

Based on the work carried out over more than twenty years by the National Commission on the Outer Limit of the Continental Shelf (COPLA), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, on December 21 April 2009, the Argentine Government made its presentation before the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC). This presentation consisted of 13 volumes that contained the scientific information that supported the Argentine positioning.

During a stage of analysis and presentations that included nine work sessions, on March 11, 2016, the CPLC adopted by consensus the recommendations on the Argentine presentation.

Likewise, in 2020, Law 27,557 was approved in the Honorable Congress of the Nation, which demarcates the outer limit of the continental shelf. Part of the demarcated limit is based on the recommendations made by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC), created by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), recognizing the validity of Argentina's sovereignty claim. The new limit, and the potential it implies in terms of opportunities for the development of various industries, is of strategic importance for our country, while demanding the strengthening of the legal, economic, material and political means necessary for the exercise effective of the rights of sovereignty over the resources of this space.

On the other hand, the Argentine Republic ratifies its legitimate and imprescriptible sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and island spaces as these are



Commemorative monument of the Malvinas Islands in the City of Buenos Aires located 190 years after the illegitimate occupation of the Islands by the United Kingdom.

integral part of the national territory. The recovery of these territories through political and diplomatic means, and the full exercise of sovereignty, respecting the way of life of its inhabitants and in accordance with the principles of international law, constitutes a permanent and inalienable objective of the Argentine people, in accordance with the First Transitory Clause of the National Constitution. The British military presence in the South Atlantic generates unnecessary and unjustified tension throughout the region, repeatedly denounced by our country before the international community. In this context, the deployment of British submarines with the capacity to carry nuclear weapons is particularly alarming.

In turn, the British military presence contradicts
Resolution 41/11 of the United Nations General
Assembly (Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South
Atlantic) of 1986, which, among other provisions, calls
on the States of all other regions, especially militarily
important States, to scrupulously respect the South
Atlantic region as a zone of peace

and cooperation, in particular, through the reduction and eventual elimination of the military presence.

Concern about British activities in the South Atlantic is shared by the countries of the region, which have expressed their concern through multiple statements made by regional and bi-regional organizations. The legitimate coastal States of the South Atlantic have declared the area a zone of peace and cooperation, prohibiting the introduction of weapons of mass destruction.

As a member of the forum of countries bordering the South Atlantic that make up the so-called "Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic" (ZPCAS), our country must encourage cooperation with the other South American and African members to keep the zone denuclearized and free of threats.

In particular, because - contrary to the wishes of the sovereign States of the region - the projection of an extra-regional power that has nuclear capabilities is evident, so the denunciation of this behavior in all areas multilateral and bilateral is an essential interest



The patrol is conducted by the Joint Maritime Command, dependent on the Forces Operational Command Armed.

strategic both for our country and for the other members of the ZPCAS, at the same time, it is essential to reinforce the deterrent capabilities of the Argentine Republic over this strategic maritime space.

To this must be added the possibility that, as a result of the lack of adequate measures to prevent environmental incidents by British companies that carry out illegitimate activities of exploration and eventual exploitation of hydrocarbons on the Argentine continental shelf, produce serious ecological and environmental damage.

Likewise, the illegal granting of fishing licenses by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland puts the sustainability of the exploitation of fish resources at risk. In this framework, the Argentine Republic rejects the unilateral British acts in occupied Argentine territory, which are contrary to Resolution 31/49 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which urges the parties to refrain from adopting decisions to introduce unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands go through the process of recognized negotiation.

amended by the General Assembly in its Resolutions on the Question of the Malvinas Islands.

The solidarity of the countries of the region with the Argentine Republic is manifested in the adoption of the Malvinas Question as an authentic regional cause. This has materialized in the multiple demonstrations in support of the sovereignty rights that our country has over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and island spaces. Likewise, the MERCOSUR countries and associated States have assumed specific commitments to not facilitate ship activities that have as their objective the direct support of hydrocarbon activities that affect Argentine rights linked to its continental shelf, and to prevent entry to its ports of vessels that fly the illegal flag of the Islands.

In this sense, in 2021, the Joint Maritime Command was created, under the organic dependence of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, through the Operational Command of the Armed Forces,

in response to the need to have an organization that would permanently conduct surveillance and control operations in maritime and water spaces, and play a key role in the exercise of sovereign rights, by guaranteeing the protection of resources natural resources in the sea and monitoring compliance with the current legal framework in Marine Protected Areas.

The Argentine Republic is a bicontinental country with a permanent presence on the Antarctic continent since 1904. The National Antarctic Directorate, dependent on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, carries out the planning, direction and control of national Antarctic activities, while the organization and provision of human and material resources for the development of activities carried out in the Argentine Antarctic territory is the power of the Joint Antarctic Command (COCOANTAR), dependent on the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Our country manages thirteen bases in Antarctica, of which seven are permanent (operational all year round) and the rest are temporary (operational only in summer), so maintaining and strengthening the presence, activities scientific research, as well as cooperation with international partners in Antarctica requires adequate preparation and equipment. In this sense, the recovery and expansion, carried out at the TAN-DANOR Shipyard, of the logistical and scientific capabilities provided by the ARA ship "Almirante Irízar", the largest icebreaker in activity, has been fundamental for the correct fulfillment of this mission. in the southern hemisphere. Likewise, it is worth highlighting the strategic relevance of the project to construct a polar ship in national shipyards.

Finally, it is essential to reaffirm that the general consolidation of cooperation practices as a privileged method to reinforce the defense of the Argentine Republic does not in any way imply the renunciation of structuring, having and organizing a Military Instrument that allows ensuring a autonomous defense capability. The risk of violence associated with the dynamics of interstate relations continues to shape

a weighty element in the global strategic environment, which explains why practically no State voluntarily and unilaterally renounces its sovereign defense capabilities.

The above provides a substantial basis for the permanent and non-delegable nature of the primary mission entrusted to the Armed Forces and demonstrates the inalienable duty that implies maintaining and sustainably promoting a National Defense system based on identification, promotion -tion and progressive consolidation of an integrated set of capabilities.

CHAPTER 2 CONCEPTION AND STRATEGIC ATTITUDE OF THE DEFENSE

The Defense policy of the Argentine Republic pursues the inalienable objective of protecting the integrity of the population, territories and strategic resources of the country, safeguarding their well-being against external military threats of state origin. It is founded on unequivocal respect for the National Constitution, democracy, the rule of law and human rights. It is based on adherence to international law and the multilateral system as primary instruments to regulate relations between States and resolve controversies that may arise between them, displaying an unwavering vocation for peace and justice. It guides a firm conviction in the importance of interstate cooperation, the only means that can lead to the construction and consolidation of a positive, stable and lasting peace, both at the regional and international levels

In accordance with these guidelines, our country has signed all treaties that prohibit the production, development and storage of any type of weapon of mass destruction, actively participating in the international non-proliferation regime.

and consolidating its character as a responsible actor in the international community. At the same time, it emphatically rejects unilateral procedures, interventionist practices and any international conduct that does not conform to the criteria established by the Charter of the United Nations in matters of international peace and security.

Based on this, the Defense policy of the Nation identifies in the concept of legitimate defense, materialized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the essential and ordering criterion on which the entire system is structured. Defense System of the Argentine State. Rejects strategic policies of aggression, as they threaten the international legal framework and the principle of peaceful resolution of conflicts as the main mechanism to settle differences between States. It understands as illegitimate any unilateral use of military force beyond legitimate defense. It is also based on absolute respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, denouncing as unacceptable any exercise of force aimed at causing changes in



3D tactical radar modernized by the INVAP company and financed with contributions from FONDEF in the city of Trelew, Chubut.

governments or modify the legal-political situation in any region of the world, in particular, in South America.

The Argentine Republic adopts a defensive strategic identity, renouncing offensive policies, attitudes and capabilities to project power over the territories and populations of other States. Defense policy, military policy and the planning cycles that are deployed for this are ordered according to the principle of legitimate defense, which includes the conception and strategic disposition, the design of forces, the forecasts of employment and the probable evolution of the Military Instrument.

Consequently, the National Defense System is oriented in a structural and organizational manner towards the deterrence of potential external aggression by the Armed Forces of other States, following the provisions of Resolution 3314/1974 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the inter-party political consensus embodied in the normative plexus built for the Defense sector in democracy (composed, among other norms, by Law 23,554 of

National Defense, Law 24,059 on Internal Security, Law 25,520 on National Intelligence, their respective amendments and Regulatory Decree 727/06). Therefore, any issue related to internal security falls outside the orbit of the National Defense System, whether in its doctrinal aspects, planning and training, as well as intelligence production.

Starting from these premises, the fundamental and permanent objectives of Argentine Defense policy are: protect the life and freedom of its inhabitants; safeguard the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of the Nation; preserve its territorial integrity and protect its resources and objects of strategic value.

Due to the above, and as established by the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), in accordance with Decree 457/21, the Argentine Republic understands its Defense as autonomous. At the same time, the Argentine conception of Defense incorporates the recognition of the importance of interstate cooperation and the multilateral dimension, which is why it also considers it as cooperation.



The Argentine Blue Helmets have a presence in eight United Nations peace missions around the world.

perative. This implies that the multilateral commitments assumed for the Defense sector at the subregional, regional and global levels must be compatible with the strategic conception and positioning of a defensive nature.

In this way, our country assumes its responsibilities as a member of the international community regarding the construction of an environment conducive to promoting peaceful relations between States and societies.

This is evident in the sustained efforts made to actively participate in the debates of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization, of which our country has been a part on nine occasions, within the framework of a contribution to the system. international issue of collective security that even pre-exists the UN itself. Likewise, the Argentine Republic recovers as a foundational part of its strategic posture the contributions to international law embodied in the Calvo and Drago doctrines, historical contributions that constitute a legal basis to reject and delegitimize the various forms of unilateral military action. ; and expand and consolidate the principle of non-intervention.

The development and consolidation of cooperative norms and practices in South America is

a commitment assumed by our country.

In this sense, consensus must be promoted for the construction of a cooperative international security regime in the region, which allows access to qualitatively superior stages in matters of interstate peace. Priorities are the objectives of deepening dialogue and mutual trust, encouraging the coordination of Defense policies and actions, and promoting cooperation in the military sector. The strengthening of associativity through MERCOSUR, regional cooperation revitalizing the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and coordination in Defense matters constitute substantive steps for the consolidation of South America as a Zone of Peace.

In this context, in the Joint Declaration of presidents made in the month of January 2023, the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil announced their intention to relaunch UNASUR and reactivate said instance as a strategic space determining the international presence of South America.

Likewise, as previously expressed, our country ratifies its sovereignty through political and diplomatic means over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, Sandwich of the South and the corresponding maritime and island spaces, as these are part of the national territory. The recovery of these territories and the full exercise of sovereignty, in accordance with the principles of international law, constitute a permanent and inalienable objective of the Argentine people, as established by the First Transitory Clause of the National Constitution.

In accordance with the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations Organization, in this sense, the Argentine Government materializes the mandate of the Magna Carta, promoting the resumption of sovereignty negotiations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland. This call to peacefully resolve the conflict through bilateral negotiations has received the strong and sustained support of a multiplicity of subregional, regional, continental and global multilateral forums, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Ibero-American Summits, the South America-Arab Countries (ASPA) and the South America-Africa Summits (ASA), the Rio Group and the Group of 77 (G-77) plus China and the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZPCAS).

In order to guarantee the vital interests of the country, the necessary mechanisms for control, surveillance, recognition and the production of strategic military intelligence in aerospace, maritime, terrestrial and cyberspace spaces must be provided for and maintained. This situational framework must be addressed based on reasonable deterrence levels, in compliance with the primary and essential mission of the Military Instrument.

In this direction, work is being done on a national system that guarantees the surveillance and control of jurisdictional maritime spaces, following in its guidelines the model of the National Aerospace Surveillance and Control System (SINVICA), approved by Decree 1407. / 04 with the objective of guaranteeing the control of all movements in the airspace of national jurisdiction, and thanks to which, currently the Republic

Argentina is one of the 15 countries in the world that has its own technology for the development and production of different types of radars: secondary radars for civil use, meteorological, synthetic aperture and three-dimensional primary medium and long-range military radars.

Likewise, surveillance, control and reconnaissance tasks related to the main mission of the Military Instrument in border areas must be intensified, in line with the operational tasks established in Resolution MD 241/20.

Strengthening Argentine rights of sovereignty over the Argentine Antarctic Sector, as part of the national territory, within the framework of the full validity of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol, is a State policy. The Ministry of Defense contributes to this objective through logistical and operational assistance in the execution of Antarctic activity, provided by the operational capabilities of the Military Instrument. In this regard, the Ministry of Defense is in the process of deepening and optimizing the Antarctic logistical and operational capabilities of its Armed Forces, in order to strengthen the national presence and continue expanding the development of the activity. Argentine scientist on the white continent.

As noted in the previous section, the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC) created by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) has accepted as valid the scientific demonstration presented by the Argentine Republic in support of the outer limit of its continental shelf. Since the recent demarcation approved by the Honorable Congress of the Nation, the continental shelf extends, in some areas, beyond three hundred and fifty nautical miles from the baselines. The new outer limit of the continental shelf confirms the sovereign control of the country in an extensive area in which the Argentine Republic exercises sovereign rights over the living and non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil, which adds to the most of four million seven hundred thousand km2 included within the two hundred nautical miles. In this way, the technical and scientific work carried out with professionalism and dedication has

generated certainties regarding the geographical extension of our sovereign rights.

Given the panorama of interests, potentialities and scenarios proposed, the planning and construction of capacities for the Argentine Defense and the logistical support of its Antarctic activity must consider Patagonia as integral parts of the same geostrategic system.

Argentina, to the National Antarctic Sector, to the South Atlantic and to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and insular areas.

The protection of natural resources, contained in the most comprehensive definition of strategic resources, constitutes a core aspect in the defensive strategic formulation of our country. According to the provisions of article 2 of Law 23,554 of National Defense and article 1 of Decree 727/06, ensuring the availability of renewable and non-renewable natural resources located in the national territory is a tangible form of materialize the vital interests of the Nation. Consequently, appropriate capabilities and doctrines must be planned to protect strategic spaces and resources in the face of the potential of an external state military attack.

From the positioning and strategic attitude of the Argentine Republic, ICT must be understood as a factor that contributes to the progress and development of a sovereign nation, which is why safeguarding the digital environment is imperative. Cyberspace is a dimension that, with its own rules, crosses traditional physical domains transversally, so its sovereign protection must be guaranteed on the ICT infrastructure located in the national territory. Under this conceptualization, cyber defense must minimize the risk of exposure and counteract events that affect the free availability of cyberspace in military operations carried out by the Military Instrument, in compliance with current regulations on National Defense.

In this framework, it is necessary to explore the possibility of new military effects from the combination of traditional knowledge with innovative forms based on technology, knowledge and dual use.

artificial intelligence, machine learning,

Autonomy, cybernetics, access to space and biotechnology are concepts that challenge the world's military systems, while offering possibilities to shorten the technological gap in the process of reversing disinvestment. Innovation as a comprehensive view, and not only as technological incorporation, must be encouraged and systematized to achieve operational and strategic advantages in line with our national possibilities.

Having presented the general guidelines that guide the National Defense Policy Directive of the Argentine Republic, it is worth delving into the following set of basic principles that structure the operation of the Military Instrument:

Its main mission is to deter, ward off and repel external military aggression of state origin. This constitutes the ordering principle of its design, planning, organization, deployment and operation.

Following the political, institutional and regulatory consensus established since the approval of Law 23,554 on National Defense, in this document the phrase "aggression of external origin" should be understood as the use of armed force by a State in against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of our country, or in any way that is incompatible with what is established by the Charter of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Defense has the power to order the establishment of a military defense device to protect one or several objects of strategic value that have vital relevance for the general functioning of the country, so if they were the object of an attack military against it, its eventual destruction or limitation would generate wideranging damage to the social community as a whole. This involves the deployment of an eminently military capacity to prevent and avert a possible attack, which must be understood within the framework of a nonpermanent operation, essentially military in nature and not consisting of classic security tasks such as custody. carried out by the Security Forces, in accordance with Article 31 of Law 23,554. To achieve this, the Military Instrument must strengthen doctrine, planning, training, organizations and means.

to fulfill this dimension of the main mission.

For their part, the following are complementary missions of the Armed Forces:

Participate in multilateral operations approved by the United Nations, following the guidelines defined by the foreign policy of the national government.

Participate in the construction of coordination and cooperation systems specific to the Defense sector at the regional, South American and subregional levels, following the guidelines that guide the foreign policy of the national government. This contemplates participation in possible multilateral operations that said organizations could undertake in accordance with the principles established by the United Nations.

Provide support to the national community and other countries in cases of natural and man-made disasters and humanitarian assistance. An example of this is the work of the Armed Forces in the development of "Operation General Manuel Belgrano I and II" in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the humanitarian evacuation of Argentine citizens through a air bridge between the Cities of Rome and Tel Aviv within the framework of the conflict between the State of Israel and the Palestinian National Authority in the year 2023.

Participate in internal security operations, in accordance with the limitations and provisions provided for in Law 24,059 on Internal Security and Law 25,520 on National Intelligence and their respective amendments.

Participate in the planning, direction and execution of Antarctic logistics activity, in accordance with the National Antarctic Policy defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, thus contributing to strengthening Argentine sovereignty rights in said continent.

These complementary missions of the Military Instrument must be understood according to the following considerations:

The complementary mission assigned to the National Defense System by Law 24,059 should not involve organizational or functional modifications that could alter and restrict resources to permanently guarantee National Defense. Nor should it affect under any circumstances the doctrine, organization, equipment and training.

tion of the Armed Forces, nor in their military intelligence tasks, as established by Law 25,520 and its amendments and Article 3 of Decree 727/06.

The participation of the Military Instrument in multilateral operations promoted by the United Nations, as well as its potential participation and contribution to the construction of a regional and sub-regional Defense System are fundamental for the purposes of achieving necessary levels of confidence, interoperability and military complementarity. -tar effective. These activities must continue to be considered important factors to be considered with a view to the design and final determination of the capabilities of the Military Instrument.

Active participation in South American regional bodies in which the integration of multilateral missions is necessary to ensure peace and mitigate the impact of disasters is considered a priority. Likewise, exercises and activities of a combined nature that could arise within the framework of South-South relations in which the Argentine Republic participates are privileged, such as the "ATLA-SUR" exercise with the Republic of South Africa and the "IBSAMAR" exercise with the Republic of India.

CHAPTER 3

FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH GEORGIA AND SANDWICH OF THE SOUTH AND THE ARGENTINE ANTARCTIC SECTOR

I.3.1. Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and other maritime and island areas

Argentina ratifies its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and insular areas, as these are an integral part of the national territory.

The recovery of said territories and the full exercise of sovereignty in accordance with the principles of international law constitute a permanent and inalienable objective of the Argentine people, as established in the first transitional clause of the National Constitution reformed in 1994.

In accordance with the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations (UN), the Argentine Government materializes the mandate of the Magna Carta by promoting the resumption of sovereignty negotiations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Britain and Northern Ireland (RUGB).

This call to peacefully resolve the conflict through bilateral negotiations received strong and sustained support

of a multiplicity of subregional, regional, continental and global multilateral forums, such as: the Organization of American States (OAS), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Ibero-American Summits, the Summits of South America-Arab Countries (ASPA) and the Summits of South America-Africa (ASA), the Rio Group and the Group of 77 (G-77) plus China and the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZPCAS).

In this sense, the British military presence in the South Atlantic generates unnecessary and unjustified tension throughout the region, repeatedly denounced by the Argentine Republic before the international community. Of particular concern is the deployment of British nuclear-powered submarines capable of carrying weapons.

This presence contradicts Resolution 41/11 of the UN General Assembly (Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South Atlantic) of the year



Joint Base Esperanza, inaugurated in 1951 on Esperanza Island in Argentine Antarctica.

1986, which, among other provisions, calls upon States throughout the world, especially militarily important States, to scrupulously respect the South Atlantic region as a zone of peace and cooperation, in particular by reducing and even -tual elimination of its military presence in said region.

Likewise, concern about British activities in the South Atlantic is shared by the countries of the region, which have expressed their concern through multiple statements by regional and bi-regional organizations.

The legitimate coastal states of the South Atlantic have declared this area a zone of peace and cooperation, prohibiting the introduction of weapons of mass destruction.

As a member of the forum of countries bordering the South Atlantic that make up the so-called "Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic" (ZPCAS), our country must encourage cooperation with the other South American and African members to keep the area denuclearized and free. of threats. In particular, because the project is evident

tion of an extra-regional power possessing unconventional capabilities.

To this must be added the possibility that, as a result of the lack of adequate measures to prevent environmental incidents by British companies that carry out exploration activities and eventual exploitation of hydrocarbons on the Argentine continental shelf, serious damage occurs to the ecosystem. Likewise, the illegal granting of fishing licenses by the RUGB puts the sustainability of the exploitation of fish resources at risk.

Along these lines, the Argentine Republic rejects the British unilateral acts in the occupied Argentine territory, which are contrary to Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, which urges the parties to refrain from adopting decisions that introduce unilateral modifications in the situation while the Islands go through the negotiation process recommended by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the "Question of the Malvinas Islands".

The solidarity of the countries of the region with Argentina is manifested in the adoption of



Forces of the Antarctic Joint Command between the wind and snow of the Petrel Base

mined "Malvinas Question" as an authentic regional cause. This materialized in the multiple demonstrations in support of Argentine sovereignty rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and island spaces. In addition, the MERCOSUR countries and associated States assumed specific commitments to not facilitate the activities of vessels that are intended to directly support hydrocarbon activities that affect the rights of Argentina on its continental shelf, as well as to prevent the entry into its ports of vessels that fly the illegal flag of the Islands.

I.3.2. The Antarctic Continent

It is also a State policy to strengthen Argentine rights of sovereignty over the Argentine Antarctic Sector, an integral part of the national territory, within the framework of the full validity of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol. The Ministry of Defense contributes to this objective through logistical and operational assistance in the execution of Antarctic activity, provided by the operational capabilities of the Military Instrument. In this regard, the Defense portfolio is in the process of deepening and optimizing the Antarctic logistical-operational capabilities of its Armed Forces, in order to strengthen the national presence and continue expanding the development of the activity. Argentine scientist on said continent.

A special chapter deserves the strategic importance of the South Atlantic Ocean and the Argentine Antarctic Space. This vast area represents a significant part of the national territory, whose exploration, regulation, effective control, research, exploitation and defense are inalienable tasks of the National State, currently subject to the commitments assumed by Argentina in the framework of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol, previously mentioned

At the same time, the Atlantic island sector and the Antarctic territory are the only ones in which our country maintains current territorial claims overlapping with those of other countries.

The National Antarctic Directorate, dependent on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, carries out the planning, direction and control of national Antarctic activities, falling under the Joint Antarctic Command (COCOANTAR), dependent on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. of the Armed Forces through the Operational Command (COPERAL), the organization and provision of the human and material resources necessary to ensure the deployment and logistical support necessary for the development of the activities carried out in the Antarctic territory Argentinian. Maintaining and strengthening the presence, scientific research activities and cooperation with international partners in this territory require adequate preparation and equipment. In this sense, the recovery and expansion carried out at the TANDANOR Shipyard and the logistical and scientific capabilities provided by the ARA "Almirante Irízar", the largest icebreaker in activity, are fundamental for the correct fulfillment of this mission. in the southern hemisphere. Of the same

Likewise, it is worth highlighting the strategic relevance of the construction project of a polar ship in national shipyards.

I.3.3. Outer limit of the continental shelf

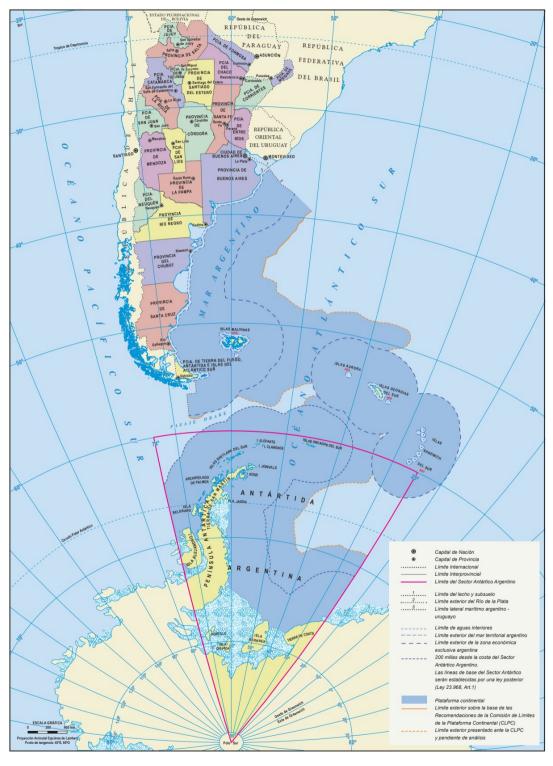
The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC) created by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) accepted as valid the scientific demonstration presented by our country in support of the outer limit of its shelf. continental ma.

Based on the recent demarcation approved by the National Congress, the continental shelf now extends, in some areas, beyond 350 nautical miles from the baselines. The new outer limit of the continental shelf confirms the country's sovereign control in an extensive area in which Argentina exercises sovereign rights over the living and non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil, joining the more than

Argentine claim on Antarctic territory

Argentina claims its sovereignty over the so-called "Argentine Antarctic Sector", defined by the 60° South parallel and the South Pole, and the 25° and 74° West longitude meridians. These last two correspond to the extreme longitudinal limits of Argentina: 74° West marks the westernmost point of the border with Chile (Cerro Bertrand, province of Santa Cruz) and the 25th West meridian corresponds to the South Sandwich Islands (province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands). The surface of the Argentine Antarctic Sector is approximately 1,461,597 km², of which 965,314 km² correspond to dry land. Our country bases its claim on this sector by virtue of multiple elements, among which the geographical contiguity and geological continuity with the Argentine territory stand out; the installation and permanent occupation of Antarctic bases; the development of scientific activity for more than a century; and the historical heritage of Spain, among others. The Argentine Antarctic Sector is part of the territory of the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands (Law 23,775), although it is subject to the regime of the Antarctic Treaty, signed in 1959. At that time, seven of the twelve original signatories of the Treaty, including the Argentine Republic, maintained sovereignty claims in different sectors of Antarctica. Article IV of the aforementioned Treaty contains a safeguard of sovereignty claims regarding Antarctica, as well as its foundations. Argentina has been a consultative party to the Antarctic Treaty since its entry into force in 1961. Within the Argentine Antarctic Sector, our country manages 13 bases or stations, of which six are permanent (operational all year round) and the rest are temporary (operational only in summer).

Mapa de la República Argentina Bicontinental y sus espacios marítimos.



^{*} Fuente: IGN

4,700,000 km2 included within 200 nautical miles.

In this way, the technical scientific work carried out with professionalism and dedication has generated certainties regarding the geographical extension of our sovereignty rights. Given the panorama of interests, potentialities and scenarios proposed, the planning and construction of capabilities for the Argentine Defense and the logistical support of its Antarctic activity, must consider Argentine Patagonia as integral parts of the same geostrategic system; to the national Antarctic Sector; to the South Atlantic; and to the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands; and the corresponding maritime and island spaces.

In 2009, the National Commission on the Outer Limit of the Continental Shelf (COPLA), chaired by the then Chancellor, Jorge Taiana, made, before the CLPC, the complete presentation of the outer limit of the continental shelf, which included the natural extension of the territory belonging to the continental, insular and Argentine Antarctic Sector, and in which Argentina ratified its legitimate and imprescriptible sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands and the spaces surrounding maritime areas, as they are an integral part of the national territory, and warned that the recovery of these territories and the full exercise of sovereignty, in accordance with the principles of International Law, constitutes a permanent and inalienable objective of the Argentine people., in accordance with the provisions of the First Transitory Provision of the National Constitution.

Based on this rigorous work carried out by COPLA, Law 27,557 was approved in the National Congress, which demarcates the outer limit of the continental shelf.

Part of the demarcated limit is based on the recommendations made by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC), created by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The new limit and the potential that this implies in terms of opportunity

nities for the development of various industries is of strategic importance for the country, which demands the strengthening of the legal, economic, material and political means necessary for the effective exercise of the rights of sovereignty over the resources of this space.

Although the Continental Shelf Limits Commission (CLPC) did not consider or classify the area in dispute between Argentina and the RUGB, such a position recognizes the validity of the Argentine sovereignty claim. On the other hand, the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLPC) does not issue its recommendations on the Antarctic maritime area presented by Argentina, by virtue of the special territorial status of said continent based on the validity of the Treaty. Antarctic.





CHAPTER 4

REGULATORY BASES OF THE DEFENSE

The current legal and administrative compendium of National Defense is framed in the principles of the Argentine Constitution and in a set of laws and International Treaties incorporated into it, in its 1994 reform, the centerpiece of which is the Law of National Defense of the year 1988 that replaced the previous one of the year 1967.

This new National Defense Law was progressively complemented by the laws of Internal Security (1992), Voluntary Military Service (1994), Restructuring of the Armed Forces (1998), National Intelligence (2001) and of the Comprehensive Reform of the Military Justice System (2008), among others.

Furthermore, this extensive legal base has been enriched with a comprehensive set of regulatory standards aimed at establishing conceptual guidelines for making management decisions, precisely determining the powers and responsibilities of the different actors that make up the Defense System.

II.4.1. NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

The set of provisions and norms finds its primary foundation in the National Constitution, whose preamble already determines "common defense" as one of the purposes of the State.

"We, the representatives of the people of the Argentine Nation, gathered in the General Constituent Congress by the will and election of the provinces that compose it, in compliance with pre-existing pacts, with the aim of constituting the national union, promoting justice, consolidate internal peace, provide for the common defense, promote general well-being and ensure the benefits of freedom for ourselves, for our posterity and for all men in the world who want to live on Argentine soil, invoking the protection of God, source of all reason and justice: we order, decree and establish this Constitution for the Argentine Nation." (Preamble of the Argentine Constitution)

Likewise, the Constitution also determines the obligation of every citizen to "arm themselves in defense of the homeland and the



Argentine Army personnel in the training field.

Constitution", and establishes balanced attributions and powers to the Legislative and Executive powers, thus providing in article 99 that the president of the Nation: Is the commander in chief of all the Armed Forces of the Nation, Provides the military jobs of the Nation with the agreement of the Senate, in the granting of jobs or ranks of senior officers of the armed forces; and alone on the battlefield,

It has the Armed Forces, and carries out its organization and distribution according to the needs of the Nation. It declares war and orders

reprisals with the authorization and approval of Congress.

It declares one or several points of the Nation in a state of siege, in the event of an external attack and for a limited period, with the agreement of the Senate. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 75 of the Constitution, in matters of Defense it is up to Congress to:

Authorize the Executive Branch to declare war or make peace, empower it to order reprisals, and establish regulations for these actions,

Establish the Armed Forces in times of peace and war; and dictate the rules for its organization and government, Allow the introduction of foreign troops into the territory of the Nation as well as the departure of national forces outside of it.

II.4.2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE DEFENSE

II.4.2.1. National Defense Law

National Defense Law 23,554, sanctioned and promulgated in 1988, establishes the general aspects, bases and scope that must govern the National Defense System, establishing responsibilities and attributions to its components. Its partial regulation was achieved 18 years later, in 2006, through Decree 727/06 (Box. 1).

The aforementioned law establishes that National Defense is the integration and coordinated action of all the Forces of the Nation for the solution of those conflicts that require the use of the Armed Forces. Whether in a deterrent or effective way, to confront



The ARA Almirante Irízar Icebreaker in the waters of the Wedell Sea.

aggressions of external origin, as well as, permanently guarantee the sovereignty and independence of the Argentine Nation, its territorial integrity and its capacity for self-determination; protecting the life and freedom of its inhabitants.

Likewise, it establishes that National Defense covers the continental spaces, Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and other insular, maritime and air spaces of the Argentine Republic, as well as the Argentine Antarctic Sector, with the scope assigned by international standards and treaties signed or to be signed by the Nation. All this is expressed without prejudice to the provisions of article 28 of the aforementioned law regarding the powers available to the President of the Nation to establish theaters of operations in cases of war or armed conflict. National Defense also includes citizens and national assets in third countries, in international waters and international airspace.

To carry out the responsibilities assigned by said law and within the framework of its constitutional powers in its character As commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the president of the Nation, through the Ministry of Defense, can convene the advisory and assistance body, the National Defense Council (CODENA)—which is responsible for the determination of the situations of conflict, risk and threats that should receive the attention of the Defense System, as well as the measures that should be taken in this regard.

If its convocation is required, the CO-DENA will be chaired by the President of the Nation, who will make the decisions in all cases. In addition, it will be made up of the vice president of the Nation, the ministers of the national Cabinet and the head of the highest level intelligence agency. The Minister of Defense may be accompanied by the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the heads of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. In addition, the presidents of the Defense Commissions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation and two members of said Commissions, one for the majority block and another for the first minority, are empowered to integrate the Con- National Defense Department.

A fundamental aspect of this law is the strengthening and hierarchization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EMCO), following, in this and other aspects, the lessons learned in the Malvinas War.

The EMCO advises the Minister of Defense on military strategy, in accordance with the directives and supervision of the Presidency of the Nation and the Minister. It establishes the fundamental functions in terms of joint action, among which we can mention: the formulation of the joint military doctrine; planning; the direction of military training; control of operational strategic planning; and the effectiveness of joint military action.

The other important aspect established in the Defense Law is related to the distinction in the Armed Forces between administrative functions and operational functions

In this sense, the Armed Forces: the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, are the bodies in charge, on the one hand, of the administration of the elements that make them up, and on the other, of the preparation for war of those same elements—as well as their logistical support—all of which can be assigned as components to operational commands

joint or combined, whose holders, in case of war, conduct military operations (operational level) planning such commands in peacetime, the operations that will be undertaken in the indicated case. They are also in charge of the joint training of the components that depend on them.

As has already been said, all the laws that make up the sectoral legal framework were enriched with a number of regulatory administrative provisions that specified their scope and provided operational definitions. In the case of the National Defense Law, two presidential decrees stand out, namely: a) the partial regulation of Law 23,554 (Box1) and b) the directive on the organization and functioning of the Armed Forces (Box 2).

II.4.2.2. Internal Security Law

Law 24,059, approved and put into effect in 1992, establishes in its first article "the legal, organic and functional bases of the system of planning, coordination, control and support of the national police effort aimed at guaranteeing internal security", to

Box 1. Decree No. 727/06 - Regulation of the National Defense Law

Decree 727/06 provided for the partial regulation of the National Defense Law of 1988 and defined the concept of National Defense as that which protected the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the country against attacks carried out by external state actors.

The regulations also detailed the powers of the Ministry of Defense, including the elaboration of the fundamental principles, norms and guidelines to which the exercise of the functions conferred on the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EMCO) must comply, the approval of military strategic planning, the readjustment of the organic-functional structures of the Armed Forces and the creation of operational units.

It also strengthened the role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and joint actions, recognizing its chief in superiority by position with respect to the heads of the General Staff in each of the Armed Forces.

To this end, it assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff the responsibility for the use of military means and functional control over the Armed Forces with the power to issue orders, an aspect complemented by the assignment to the Operational Command in carrying out all military operations in specific times. of peace.

Box 2. Decree No. 1691/06 - Directive on the Organization and Functioning of the Armed Forces

This decree passed in 2006 complements Decree 727/06 and expands the considerations and aspects that will govern both the joint military actions and the specific actions of each of the Forces.

Said decree establishes the capacity planning system and regulates joint action. In this regard, some of these aspects that had a great impact on the organizational culture of the Military Instrument are mentioned:

- The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces will be the body responsible for the use of military means in times of peace. For this purpose, it will exercise functional control over the General Staff of the Armed Forces and operational control over the elements of the Armed Forces that, by virtue of the missions assigned to it, are pertinent to use.
- The Armed Forces, for their part, will be dedicated exclusively to preparing, training and sustaining the means and resources made available to them in order to guarantee their effective use within the framework of military planning and, consequently, the effective fulfillment of the missions. assigned to the Military Instrument of National Defense.
- While joint military action constitutes a central axis of the modernization process of the Armed Forces, the Nation's Defense system must advance towards the comprehensive and functional management of the military system, modifying and readjusting, based on this instrumental objective, the relevant military organic-functional structures. The military system must be understood as the set and totality of military means and resources that make up the National Defense System, namely, the Armed Forces, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Military Instrument of National Defense, whatever configuration it adopts (operational units; task forces; joint components or strategic commands).
- The Operational Command will be the entity responsible for the execution of joint military training; for the control of joint exercises; of the preparation of the operational strategic planning and its corresponding execution; and of the military operations, exercising the means that may eventually be at its disposal, since it will lack organic operational forces, which will be provided upon request by those responsible for their enlistment, training and support, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Nation: the Argentine Army, the Argentine Navy and the Argentine Air Force.

In line with the needs of Defense, the Decree establishes the prioritization, on the one hand, and from the perspective of Defense, of the effective control of the land, maritime and aerospace spaces of the Nation, with special emphasis on infrastructure and objects of strategic value and in border areas—in which it is intended to move towards higher levels of cooperation with neighboring nations. This aspect has allowed progress in the formation of joint commands for the surveillance and control of spaces, such as the Joint Aerospace Command, the Joint Maritime Command, the Joint Antarctic Command, the Joint Cyber Defense Command and Operation María Remedios del Valle (MARVAL), led by the Operational Command to exercise surveillance and deterrence by presence in the northern border areas.



Health Personnel of the Argentine Army.

which it defines in its second article as "the de facto situation based on law in which the freedom, life and property of the inhabitants, their rights and guarantees and the full validity of the institutions of the representative system are protected, republican and federal established by the National Constitution.

For the emergence of an essential complementation and interaction with the National Defense System, the Internal Security law establishes in its titles the "Complementation with other State agencies" and "The subsidiary employment of combat elements of the Forces". Armed Forces in Internal Security Operations", the principles that typify and delimit the participation of the Armed Forces in internal security.

In coherence with the institutional architecture provided in the National Defense Law, the norm provides for this "subsidiary employment" exclusively for the following cases:

1. An ordinary case that consists of supporting internal security operations - by order of the Ministry -

Ministry of Defense having prior request from the Crisis Committee (articles 9 to 13)—using arsenals, quartermaster, health, veterinary, construction, transportation, and engineering and communications elements of the Armed Forces (article 27).

- An exceptional case that consists of carrying out operations aimed at the preservation of the Armed Forces and the restoration of order within military jurisdiction, in the event of attacks on said jurisdiction in times of peace (articles 28, 29 and 30).
- 3. Another assumption, but of a particularly exceptional nature, which consists of carrying out operations that include the use of combat elements of the Armed Forces by order of the President of the Nation and after declaring a state of siege, to the reestablishment of the normal internal security situation in those cases in which the internal security system proves insufficient. This is an exceptional form of use of the Military Instrument applicable only



More than 20,000 volunteer soldiers make up the ranks of the Armed Forces.

exclusively in situations of extreme seriousness, and without impact on the doctrine, organization, equipment and training of the Armed Forces (articles 31 and 32).

II.4.2.3. Voluntary Military Service Law

Law 24,429 on Voluntary Military Service, of 1995, established voluntary recruitment as an ordinary source of troop incorporation in Argentina, replacing mandatory conscription. However, the latter remained subsisting for those exceptional cases in which the incorporated volunteer personnel were insufficient to cover the needs of the National Defense, requiring in this case the incorporation for a maximum period of one year of citizens who in in the year of the benefit they turn eighteen years of age, requiring the sanction of a law of Congress.

Among other details, this law determined that the citizen incorporated into the Voluntary Military Service was grouped under the classification

voluntary troop formation; that the number of soldiers and the quota per force would be set annually by the Presidency of the Nation at the proposal of the Ministry of Defense; that these volunteers can carry out operational, logistical and administrative tasks; that the entry age ranges from eighteen to twenty-four years; and that permanence in the Armed Forces as a soldier only lasts up to twenty-eight years of age.

Likewise, it defined the general conditions, benefits and everything related to the military instruction and training of troop personnel incorporated into the tactical, technical, logistical and administrative activities that those who enter the service must receive.

Also, for the indicated exceptional cases in which it was essential to resort to mandatory conscription, conscientious objection was incorporated and the performance, in such case, of a Substitute Social Service, establishing the characteristics of this in the performance of activities of public utility, which can be carried out in the performance of civil protection and defense tasks, health, social or educational services, conservation

tion of the environment, improvement of the rural environment and protection of nature.

Likewise, the institutions and organizations that will coordinate the implementation of the Substitute Social Service are determined, establishing impediments, obligations and rights of the people who perform it.

As guiding guidelines for the restructuring, this law considers the division of the national territory into strategic areas, each equipped with a joint operational command with the mission of carrying out studies, forecasts and developing the doctrines of its specialty and responsibility. for the area, contemplating in this sense the concentration of the units of the three Armed Forces that are members of each command in contiguous areas, thus facilitating joint training.

II.4.2.4. Armed Forces Restructuring Law

Law No. 24948, passed in March 1998, had the goal of legislating on the aspects of organization and operation of the Armed Forces, establishing the following objectives:

- The promotion of military personnel with vocational motivation, with high theoretical and practical professional training.
- The reduction of administrative structures
 trative and bureaucratic of the forces to enhance the
 use of the means and, simultaneously, the increase
 of efficient and effective logistical support of the
 same, putting these units in the capacity to develop
 prolonged operations that allow actions in different
 specialties and geographical areas.
- The consolidation of commands and staff trained to permanently conduct operations, carry out studies, planning and support for leadership at the levels of military strategy, operational strategy and higher tactics.
- The development of political, strategic, logistical and mobilization forecasts that allow, in conflict situations, to increase the operational capabilities of the armed forces in short periods of time.
- The determination of budget allocations that allow the described objectives to be satisfied. Another of the salient aspects of the restructuring law is the provision that the management and strategic planning levels analyze the possible development of a common defense system within the framework of MER-COSUR, considering the requirements that those agreements could emerge.

The 1998 norm also provides for giving priority to the constitution of joint arms groups over specific units, also considering, for restructuring - eventual deployment needs - the geographic extension of the country, the low population density in some areas, and the possibility of concentration of units in a smaller number of bases that could be complemented with others to be installed if necessary, thus prioritizing the capacity for rapid deployment.

The law privileges the quality of personnel over their quantity, seeking excellence through the application of the concept of promotion by selection and vacancy, seeking the most intense use of experience and in this way, prolonging the period in activity of military women and men. To this end, it provides that specific educational systems are adapted in line with the national educational structure, promoting a better insertion of its members into the general educational cultural environment, and also establishing the requirement for obtaining degrees. or academic degrees for promotion to certain grades.

It should be noted that the law establishes criteria for making decisions regarding the acquisition of material resources for Defense.

In this sense, it provides that it will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense to evaluate and decide on the requirements for the equipment of the Armed Forces in the way that best contributes to satisfying the operational capabilities necessary for the joint achievement of the objectives of the National defense.

Furthermore, regarding the alternatives planned to analyze the equipment, it proposes: a) whether it is feasible and acceptable to recover the material out of service; b) modernize the material available; and c) incorporate new material, in which case those that enhance the deterrent capacity, favor the standardization of those already existing at a joint level, and contribute new technological developments should be prioritized.

In this way, the Armed Forces Restructuring Law constitutes progress on the path towards the constitution of a solid political leadership of the Defense -initiated with the Defense law-, the strengthening of joint military action , and the search for economy, efficiency and effectiveness in military matters.

These guidelines are complemented by the National Defense Policy Directive established in Decree MD 457/21, which establishes specific guidelines for action for the Ministry of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (EMCO) and the General Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Directive defines the Argentine strategy as defensive, cooperative and autonomous. To achieve this, it is essential that the Armed Forces have the power of deterrence and this requires strengthening capabilities. For this reason, it is essential to have a specific resource such as the National Defense Fund (FONDEF), which It was created by Law No. 27565 in 2020. It is a specific impact fund that aims to finance the re-equipment process of the Armed Forces, through the recovery, modernization and incorporation of material.

II.4.2.5. National Intelligence Law

Law No. 25520 on National Intelligence, approved and promulgated in 2001, provided for the first time the structuring of the National Intelligence System, establishing its main organizations and their functional relationships. This law also established limits on intelligence activity, expressly safeguarding the individual rights of the country's inhabitants, and provided for the creation of an *ad hoc bicameral commission*, in the National Congress, that would exercise specific control.

Likewise, Law No. 27126, of 2015, reforms the previous one, dissolves the Secretariat of Intelligence (SI) and creates in its replacement the Federal Intelligence Agency (AFI) with the nature of the organic and functional structure of the National Intelligence System.

The Intelligence Law, in accordance with the provisions of article 15 of the National Defense Law, created the National Directorate of Military Strategic Intelligence (DNIEM), directly and immediately dependent on whoever exercises ownership of the Ministry of Defense. The aforementioned direction of the Defense portfolio makes it possible to specify the powers of military intelligence organizations in the fulfillment of their missions.

Levels of military intelligence:

- Strategic Intelligence for Defense: it is linked to the information process related to threats in the Nation's external framework; directly advises those who exercise ownership of the Ministry of Defense.
- Military strategic intelligence: deals with the processing
 of information on the capabilities and weaknesses
 of the military potential of those countries that are of
 interest from the point of view of national defense.
 Likewise, it collects information on the geographic
 environment of the strategic operational areas.
- Operational intelligence: it specializes in the knowledge
 of the capabilities and weaknesses of enemies or
 opponents, real or potential, explicitly and opportunely
 specified by superior leadership, which is considered
 to be able to influence the use of one's own. means
 and in the geographical environments of interest for
 the planning and conduct of military operations.
- Tactical intelligence: refers to the knowledge of the capabilities and weaknesses of enemies or opponents, real or potential, and the geographical environment of interest, necessary for the planning and conduct of military operations at a tactical level, both upper and lower.

II.4.2.6. Law of the Disciplinary Codes and Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces.

Law 26,394 (2008) repealed the Code of Military Justice in force since 1951 (Law 14,029 and its regulations), modified



With financing from FONDEF, the Argentine Army incorporated vehicles that allow it to modernize and increase the photo of the Force.

the Penal and Criminal Procedure codes, both national, and created the new disciplinary codes of the Armed Forces and the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces.

In coincidence with the Principles on the Administration of Justice by Military Courts adopted by the United Nations, it abolished military jurisdiction in peacetime, assigning the trial of military crimes to federal civilian courts.

This implies that, in matters of judging crimes, the military is subject to the same guarantees as the rest of the citizens by impartial and independent judicial bodies, consequently having the full right to defense in court. Military crimes were incorporated into the Penal Code, eliminating the death penalty that the repealed code still provided for.

Likewise, rules were incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code aimed at facilitating its application to the trial of military crimes, as well as a military criminal procedure intended for times of war. The law included a Discipline Code based on the search for the effectiveness of the performance of the military professional, ensuring the validity of adequate discipline without prejudice to it, of procedures that ensure the right of defense and other individual rights. protected by the Constitution of the Argentine Nation and the human rights treaties to which constitutional hierarchy has been assigned (Article 75, paragraph 22).

II.4.2.7. Decree creating the Institute of Social Work of the Armed Forces (IOSFA)

The Institute of Social Work of the Armed Forces (IOSFA) is a social work created by the Decree of Necessity and Urgency (DNU 637) of May 2013, as a product of the unification of the institutes that each force had until that moment: a) the Institute of Social Work of the Army (IOSE); b) the Navy Welfare Directorate (DIBA); and c) the Directorate of Air Force Personnel Welfare (DIBPFA).

It provides medical and assistance coverage services to approximately 650,000 beneficiaries of the Armed Forces, the Argentine National Gendarmerie and the Argentine Naval Prefecture. It operates under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Defense.

II.4.2.8. National Defense Fund Law (FONDEF)

Law 27,565, approved by a wide margin and consensus of various fronts and parties, in October 2020, creates the National Defense Fund (FONDEF) with the purpose of financing the process of reequipment, modernization and recovery of the Armed forces. According to this rule, the fund's resources must be specifically allocated to the recovery, modernization and incorporation of material in accordance with the following criteria:

- Promote import substitution, supplier development and the international insertion of local production of defense-oriented goods and services.
- Promote productive, inclusive and sustainable innovation, through greater technological advancement.

- Increase research and development actions, both in the public and private sectors.
- Improve the conditions of creation, dissemination and assimilation of innovations by the national productive structure.

FONDEF is integrated as follows:

- With a contribution from the independent National Treasury to the resources assigned to the Defense Jurisdiction in the national budget.
- With contributions from human or legal persons, public or private, as well as with other sources of financing of national or international origin.
- With donations, legacies and/or inheritances made in their favor.

The fund must be used annually in its entirety, and exceptionally up to 10% may be available as a remainder attributable to the following year.

The National Defense commissions of both Chambers of Congress are competent to intervene in the monitoring of the reequipment process of the Armed Forces carried out through the National Defense Fund (FONDEF).

Compensatory measures for the victims of the Factory explosion Military "Río Tercero"

After almost three decades, and at the initiative of the Ministry of Defense, in 2023 Decree No. 596 was signed, which establishes measures for the victims of the explosion that occurred in November 1995 at the "Río Tercero" Military Factory, with the objective to provide financial compensation to affected people.

In this sense, through this decree, a compensation mechanism is promoted based on modules according to the nature of the damages. It is a system that covers various areas such as death, very serious injuries, serious injuries, moral damage and material damage, whose purpose is to offer a solution from the Executive Branch to the judicial conflicts derived from the tragic event.

II.4.2.9. Military Personnel Bill

In July 2023, the National Executive Branch sent to the National Congress a project for the promulgation of a new military personnel law, the result of prolonged work in commission by several specialists from various sectors, politicians and academics, among others.

The project incorporates modifications to the current regulations on the matter (Law 19,101 "For Military Personnel" (1971), among which a series of fundamental principles stand out, such as the political government of the National Defense, joint military action and commitment to human rights.

The project sent to the Legislative Branch establishes the Ministry of Defense as the authority for applying the norm and provides for the adaptation of the military personnel regime to the current sectoral plexus and the military justice system. It contemplates respect for the principles of equality and non-discrimination of people regardless of their social condition, gender, sexual, economic or social orientation.

The legislative project guarantees that all military personnel can have the same rights as citizens in accordance with the sociocultural changes of the Nation and current regulations.

This is a bill that is based on the National Constitution, international human rights instruments ratified by the Argentine State and International Humanitarian Law. In this sense, it prescribes equal treatment and opportunities in access, permanence and development of the military career and with the firm objective of preventing gender-based violence.

It also enables mechanisms that facilitate and encourage the transition from soldier to non-commissioned officer and from non-commissioned officer to officer as an incentive to continuous training, equal opportunities and progress in the military career, emphasizing the professional and educational path. promoting a continuous and progressive process of development of the competencies required to have Armed Forces of excellence.



Helicopterist of the Argentine Army.

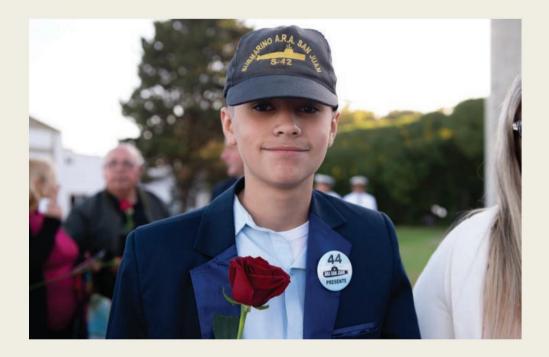
Historical reparation for veterans of the Falklands War

Decree No. 595/2023 established that the beneficiaries of war veterans of the South Atlantic beneficiaries of the pensions instituted by Law No. 23,848, its amendment No. 24,652 and its supplement No. 24,892 -, stated in section e) of the Article 53 of Law No. 24,241, its amendments and supplements, will not be governed by the age limitation contemplated in said section, and their marital status will also be indifferent for the purposes of establishing their condition.

To this end, and only in the absence of a widow, widower or cohabitant with the right to them and other minor or disabled sons or daughters, from the age of eighteen, the sons and daughters of the deceased will participate in the receipt of the benefit. of the aforementioned Honorary Pension for Veterans of the South Atlantic War, in accordance with article 7 of Decree No. 1357 of October 5, 2004.



Veterans of the Falklands War at the vigil in Río Grande, Tierra del Fuego 41 years after the start of the conflict in the South Atlantic.



Compensatory measures for family members of the submarine crew ARA "San Juan"

With the aim of honoring our heroes who lost their lives for the country, the Ministry of Defense promoted the following actions to carry out a policy of accompaniment to the families of the crew members of the ARA "San Juan":

Cancellation of balances of mortgage loans and personal loans taken out by the submarine crew.

Launch of the Heroes Plan, a line of mortgage credits for the crew's relatives, with very advantageous conditions.

In compliance with Resolution MD 1430/2022, a Study Scholarship Plan was implemented for the sons and daughters of the deceased crew members. Thanks to this plan, in 2023, 43 children and young students will benefit.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE NATIONAL DEFENSE

According to Article 2 of National Defense Law 23,554, it is described as "the integration and coordinated action of all the forces of the Nation for the solution of those conflicts that require the use of the Armed Forces in a deterrent manner." or effective, to confront aggressions of external origin", and its purpose is to "permanently guarantee the sovereignty and independence of the Nation, its territorial integrity and capacity for self-determination, protect the life and freedom of its inhabitants".

In the civil defense government, the national strategic level effectively assumes its responsibilities and powers for the planning, evaluation and control of all its activities, covering all its facets: human resources, training, training., operations, equipment, logistics and finance.

II.5.1. CIVIL AND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF DEFENSE

The full exercise by the legitimately constituted civil authorities of the Defense government and its Military Instrument constitutes the main pillar of the National Defense system. Based on this, the national strategic level explicitly guides the defense policy and its corresponding military policy for the organization and operation of the Military Instrument.

II.5.2 CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

The Argentine State conceives National Defense and Internal Security as two non-delegable responsibilities that, due to their different natures, deserve a particularized approach, strictly regulated and with specialized bodies and instruments.

National Defense differs from Internal Security due to the nature of the functions and the diversity of the areas in which it is exercised.

In the national territory, its jurisdictional waters and airspace govern Argentine law.



Minister Taiana together with the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces.

and its unique coercive order. Thus, the State, in its function of guaranteeing Internal Security, prevents and seeks to avoid the commission of crimes, and when these occur, it identifies, persecutes and subdues the author or authors, accuses them, judges them within the framework of constitutional guarantees. -nationals and if appropriate condemns it. All this with investigative capacity, knowledge of the criminal procedural law and the underlying criminal law, application of the minimum essential force, rationality, gradualness, strict adaptation of the means to the ends and, in a special way, the protection of life and physical integrity.

At the international level, it is imperative that the State itself develop a Defense policy in view of the need to protect the national heritage and the life and rights of the country's inhabitants from attacks by other states. This may involve the application of significant violence and the use of high-firepower weapons. Facing external military aggression constitutes the greatest risk that a State can face, and its anticipation requires the development of an adequate Defense system.

The public goods to be protected are also diverse. Firstly, there are the rights and freedoms of the country's inhabitants, which must be guaranteed by the political system. And in the second, the very existence of the Nation, its integrity and survival. The rights and freedoms of all inhabitants are the object of internal security, and the integrity and survival of the Nation are the object of defense. This difference in objectives entails the need for specific policies and instruments for each one. From this principle is derived the functional and operational specialization of State agencies in matters of Defense, on the one hand, and internal security, on the other.

Since the recovery of the rule of law in 1983, the need to differentiate the spheres of Defense and Internal Security was progressively consolidated in a new regulatory body resulting from a widespread political and social consensus.

The National Constitution in its preamble already establishes as two independent objects or reasons those related to internal peace and common defense. Laws 23,554 of Defense

SA National and 24,059 of Internal Security interpret these constitutional principles and unequivocally establish the objects to which each of the respective systems are focused. The objective of Defense is to prevent aggressions of external origin perpetrated by armed forces belonging to another or other states, the objective of Internal Security is to preserve or restore, with the help of police and security institutions, "the factual situation based on "the right in which the freedom, life and property of the inhabitants, their rights and guarantees and the full validity of the institutions of the representative, republican and federal system established by the National Constitution are protected."

The differentiation that the Argentine State makes of both responsibilities does not ignore the complex dynamics of transnational criminal phenomena and foresees in the legal and institutional system the possibility of orderly complementation between both systems.

This separation implies, as a general rule, the exclusion of the armed forces in matters of internal security, except for the collaboration they may provide in specific and exceptional cases established in the respective laws and their regulations.

In this way, the legislation professionally focuses each of the State agencies towards their corresponding missions and functions. The Argentine Republic, thus, has specialized institutions to address these issues in a differentiated manner: the armed forces for National Defense and the security forces and police forces for internal security (National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, Police of Airport Security, Argentine Federal Police and provincial police). While the Defense System's mission is to repel military aggression from other States, the Internal Security System's primary purpose is the prevention and prosecution of crimes classified in the Penal Code and other special laws. These differences in the problems to be solved imply specific training, equipment and employment doctrines. Phenomena such as drug trafficking, organized crime, economic crimes, financial asset laundering or terrorism

transnational do not correspond in the Argentine legal and institutional system to the responsibilities, powers and instruments of the defense system. Addressing these criminal actions is the responsibility of the internal security system through its police, security and specific intelligence agencies and bodies, in accordance with current legislation.

II.5.3. PURPOSE OF THE DEFENSE SYSTEM

Article 8 of the National Defense Law establishes that the National Defense System will have the purpose of:

Determining the hypotheses

of conflict and those that must be retained as hypotheses of war.

Prepare war hypotheses, establishing for each of them the means to be used.

Formulate plans that enable adequate preparation of the entire Nation for the eventual war conflict.

Prepare plans for the conduct of the levels of National Defense, corresponding to the military strategy and the operational strategy. Direct the war in all its aspects, from the level of the

national strategy; lead the Armed Forces and the efforts of the sectors of the country affected by the war conflict, at the military strategic and operational strategic levels.

Prepare and execute national mobilization measures.

Ensure the execution of joint military operations and eventually the combined operations that could be carried

Establish the hypothesis of confuence that allows the preparation of the necessary and sufficient alliances, to conveniently resolve the possible realization of the war hypothesis and control post-war actions.

II.5.4. POWERS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

President of the Nation (Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces):

The president of the Nation exercises the highest authority of the National Defense System and is commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The citizen holding the National Executive Branch is responsible for the direction of the Defense and the leadership of the Armed Forces, powers that are conferred upon her by the National Constitution.

It provides, with the advice of the National Defense Council (CODENA), the content and guidelines for carrying out planning for National Defense, controlling its design and execution. Thus, the head of the Executive Branch is responsible for the comprehensive conduct of the war with the advice and assistance of the aforementioned CODENA; and the military conduct of the war with the assistance and advice of the Minister of Defense, the head of the EMCO and the heads of the General Staff of each of the Forces constituted in a "Crisis Committee".

Congress of the Nation: The

Argentine Constitution establishes the prerogatives of the Congress of the Nation, which in matters of Defense are: authorizing the Executive Branch to declare war or make peace and empowering it to order reprisals; Establish the Armed Forces in times of peace and war, and dictate the rules for their organization and Government; allow the introduction of foreign troops into the territory of the Nation and the departure of national forces outside of it. In the event of an external attack, it is the exclusive prerogative of the Senate of the Nation to authorize the declaration of a state of siege in the Republic.

Also, through its Agreements Commission, it approves promotions to the category of senior officers of the Armed Forces.

For its part, the Chamber of Deputies is exclusively responsible for the initiative of laws on contributions and recruitment of troops. Parliamentary participation in the Defense System is also exercised through the requirement of reports to the national Executive Branch.

CODENA, as a member body of the Defense System, is chaired by the person who exercises the legitimate ownership of the Executive Branch of the Nation, and is made up of the head of the Chamber of Senators – vice president of the nation – the ministers

of the national cabinet, the head of the national intelligence agency at the highest organic-institutional level, the legislators who chair the Defense commissions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation, and two members of said commissions – one by the majority bloc and another by the first minority bloc – and, when the Minister of Defense considers it necessary, the head of the EMCO and the heads of the General Staff may also be summoned.

Ministry of Defense (MINDEF):

This ministry is responsible for the direction, organization and coordination of the activities of the National Defense that are not reserved or carried out directly by the citizen who is the legitimate holder of the Executive Branch, or that are not attributed by law to another body, organization, nism or official.

MINDEF, through its participation in CODENA, assists and advises the President of the Nation in the comprehensive conduct of the war, and only by itself in the military conduct of war. It is responsible for the preparation of Defense Policy and Military Policy, particularly those related to the organization, operation, deployment, human resources, infrastructure, logistics, material, information, training and doctrine of the Instrument. Military.

Its powers are also the elaboration of the fundamental principles, standards or guidelines to which the exercise of the functions conferred on the EMCO must comply, the approval of the Military Strategic Planning, as well as the readjustment of the structures. -organic-functional formations of the forces and the creation of new operational units.

Likewise, MINDEF establishes the conditions required to perform the leadership of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces and the leadership of the General Staff of each of the Forces.

In addition, it has the function of formulating and submitting to the head of the Executive Branch and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, proposals for promotion, permanence in rank, retirement or discharge of senior military personnel – officers – of the three Armed Forces, prior evaluation carried out of your background, qualifications and professional performance.

Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces:

The EMCO is in charge of advising the Minister of Defense on military strategy. Performs functions in military strategic planning; joint military planning; the formulation of the joint military doctrine; the direction of joint military training; control of operational strategic planning; and the effectiveness of joint military action. It is also responsible for the use of the means of the Armed Forces in times of peace.

The Armed Forces:

The Armed Forces are composed of the Argentine Army (EA), the Argentine Navy (ARA) and the Argentine Air Force (FAA), whose mission is to enlist, train and sustain the means that will be made available to the operational level for use as part of the Military Instrument.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces will exercise the government and administration of the means placed at their disposal for the purposes of preparing them for the integration and formation of the Military Instrument of National Defense; based on this, what was opportunely determined by the joint military planning formulated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

The material means and human resources of the Armed Forces are determined by the design of the Military Instrument defined in the military strategic planning (Decree 727/06).

The Security Forces: These
Forces are composed of the Argentine National
Gendarmerie (GNA), the Argentine Naval Prefecture
(PNA), the Federal Police (PF), the Airport Security
Police (PSA, in addition to two agencies: the Federal
Penitentiary Service and the Federal Firefighters
System. Their actions are regulated by the Internal
Security Law and their connection with National Defense
occurs in the terms prescribed by Law 23,554, which in
Article 31 establishes:

"As members of the National Defense System, the Argentine Naval Prefecture and the National Gendarmerie, will develop in their respective organic structures, the human and material resources necessary for the due and permanent control and surveillance of the borders, jurisdictional waters of the Nation and custody of strategic objectives, as well as, for the fulfillment of the other functions emerging from this Law and other legal provisions that apply to it."

Currently these Forces depend on the Ministry of Security, however, the National Defense Law describes that in times of war their human and material resources, or part of them, may be assigned to the respective strategic operational commands and territorial commands., as derived from the corresponding planning.

The people of the Nation:

The National Defense Law establishes that the people of the Nation are part of the National Defense System through their participation in the essential issues of Defense, both in peace and in war, in accordance with the rules governing mobilization, Military Service, Civil Service and Civil Defense.

II.5.5. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE MILITARY

At the request of the Executive Branch, in 2008, the National Congress sanctioned Law 26,394, which repealed the Code of Military Justice (Law 14,029), in force since 1951, modified the Penal and Criminal Procedure codes, and created the Code of Discipline of the Armed Forces and the Joint Justice Service of the Armed Forces.

It was one of the main transformations in the legal framework of the Armed Forces, since it involved the comprehensive reform of a penal-disciplinary system that did not correspond to national and international legislation, nor was it coherent with the concepts and guidelines policies for National Defense in a democratic State of law, nor with international standards for the protection of Human Rights.

Law 26,394 assigns the responsibility for prosecuting military crimes to federal civil courts, thereby eliminating military jurisdiction in peacetime, while incorporating this type of crime into the



Formation of the Argentine Army in the Plaza de Armas of the Military College of the Nation.

Penal Code, eliminating the death penalty that governed the repealed Code of Military Justice. In peacetime, the military justice system does not have military courts.

The prosecutors belong to the body of federal prosecutors of the Public Ministry of the Nation and the defenders are all civilians, and may be public, provided by the State, or registered lawyers.

The military justice system is not autonomous from the ordinary justice, its administration is in charge of the ordinary federal courts with criminal jurisdiction, while disciplinary matters were reserved to the civil and military authorities of the National Executive Branch. with the possibility of judicial control.

In case of armed conflict, and only in cases of extreme exception, in which the judicial authorities cannot exercise their jurisdiction, the military justice system can integrate military courts with military personnel who have a university degree in law. In these cases, both prosecutors and defenders must be soldiers with legal training.

Whoever exercises the function of official judicial instructor has autonomy in his functions as an investigator, without being subject to respecting the chain of command, he has full independence

of criteria and has the duty to ensure normal disciplinary functioning.

In disciplinary matters, this justice system only has jurisdiction over military personnel and, in military criminal matters, over military personnel or those civilians who perform military functions, within the orbit of the Ministry of Defense. There is no jurisdiction to judge criminal responsibilities of civil persons. The rules of competition are the same for times of peace or times of armed conflict.

This military justice system is only competent to judge possible violations of rights exclusively of military and civil origin in the sphere of Defense, in exceptional situations by other military and civilians in the performance of their functions.

Within the framework of the Ministry of Defense, the National Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law assists in the implementation, implementation and monitoring of the new military justice system. This area receives, processes, supervises, urges and controls disciplinary actions, emphasizing those actions that arise from the possible violation or threat to the human rights of military or civilian personnel of the Armed Forces.

CHAPTER 6

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

II.6.1. HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Ministry of Defense was created in 1958 as a restructuring based on a modern criterion of civil-military relations that mediated the military insertion into the structure of the State with a civilian figure who, for the first time, stood between the head of the State and the commanders of the Armed Forces.

Although the aforementioned Ministry had as its predecessor a homonymous one that operated between 1949 and 1954, it must be clarified that that Secretariat of State for Defense had been established as a planning body, continuity of the Postwar National Council, and that It had no precedence with respect to the Armed Forces.

II.6.2. MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS

It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense to assist the President of the Nation, and the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers, in everything inherent to National Defense and relations with the Forces. Armed within the current institutional framework, and in particular:

- Understand in the determination of the objectives and policies of the area of their competence.
- Execute the plans, programs and projects prepared in accordance with the directives issued by the National Executive Branch.
- Understand the determination of the requirements of National Defense.
- Understand the preparation of the budget of the Armed Forces and the coordination and distribution of the corresponding credits.
- Understand the coordination of activities
 logisticalities of the Armed Forces in everything related to supply, standardization, cataloging and classification of effects and those emerging from joint military planning.
- Intervene in the planning, direction and execution of research and development activities of interest to National Defense.
- Understand the formulation of the mobilization policy and National Mobilization Plan.



Libertador Building - MINDEF.

tional, in the case of war and its execution.

- Understand the registration, classification and distribution of human potential destined for the reserve of the Armed Forces and the promotion of activities and skills of interest to defense.
- Understand the activities related to Military Strategic Intelligence, in accordance with the provisions of Law 25,520.
- Understand the coordination of aspects common to the Armed Forces, especially in the administrative, legal and logistical areas.
- Coordinate together with the Ministry of Security the common aspects of the Armed and Security Forces.
- Understand the determination of the integration of contingents sent abroad to compose Peacekeeping Forces.
- Understand the direction of the joint organizations of the Armed Forces placed under their dependence.
- Intervene in the proposal of appointments for senior positions of the

- General Staff of the Armed Forces and the joint organizations that are subordinate to it.
- Understand the administration of justice and military discipline, through the courts that depend on it.
- Understand the proposal for Armed Forces personnel and their distribution.
- Participate in the planning, direction and execution of productive activities in which the participation of the State is convenient because it is of interest to National Defense.
- Understand technical studies and work and the formulation and execution of national policies specifically regarding National Defense.
- Intervene in the definition of policies related to the productive activities that make up the defense production system.
- Understand the preparation and proposal of plans aimed at fulfilling the purposes of National Defense in border areas, as well as their direction and execution.



Army engineers work in different parts of the country in community support tasks.

- Understand jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship in the planning, direction and execution of Antarctic activity.
- Understand joint military planning, the determination of the requirements arising from it and the supervision of their compliance.
- Understand the formulation and application of the principles and standards for the operation and use of the Armed Forces.
- Understand the registration, authorization, supervision and technical direction of acts and activities linked to navigation by water and air as long as they fall within their jurisdiction.
- Understand the coordination and deployment of the Armed Forces in situations of emergencies or disasters that occur in the national territory.
- Understand the preparation, proposal and execution of plans and logistical coordination aimed at fulfilling the purposes of National Defense to permanently guarantee the territorial integrity of the Nation.

II.6.3 PERSONNEL AND STRUCTURE

In order to strengthen the political leadership body of the Defense System, the

organic structure of the Ministry of Defense was modified on several occasions.

In this sense, the one approved in February 2000 by Decree 134, included, at the political level, two secretariats (Military Affairs and Planning) and a subsecretariat (Coordination), while the technical advisory body included a total of eight general directorates, six of them for technical advice and two for administrative support.

In 2002, a national directorate (Intelligence) was incorporated, a general directorate of administrative support was added and two technical advisory directorates were reduced through Administrative Decision 21/02.

The following year, two undersecretaries (Institutional Strengthening and Technical-Military Affairs) were created by Decree 1,336 and in 2006, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1,648, a new national directorate (Human Rights) was formed.

The following year, in 2007, by Decree 788, a new secretariat (International Affairs) was established and two existing undersecretariats were modified to create two new ones (Training and Research and Development). At the level of technical instances, the general support directorates were maintained and five new technical advisory units were created, covering management areas such as peace operations,

training, research and development, logistics and industrial planning. Later, in 2008, a general advisory directorate (Planning and Strategy) and the general directorate of the Defense Logistics Service (Decree 1,451) were added.

In mid-2013, the National Executive Branch made the decision to prioritize the coordination of the various State agencies in emergency situations, creating for this purpose the Secretariat of Military Assistance Coordination in Emergency, with its corresponding undersecretaries of Executive Coordination in Emergencies and Planning for Emergency Assistance, through Decree 636. On the other hand, the same regulatory instrument consolidated the politicalbureaucratic direction of the national effort in matters of research, production and development for defense with the creation of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Production for Defense. As a consequence of this last change, the General Directorate of Military Manufacturing was transferred from the Ministry of Planning to the Defense portfolio.

In 2014, the lower openings of the most recently created secretariats and undersecretaries were approved, while the rank of the management of the Defense Logistics Service changed, which became an undersecretary in accordance with Decree 1,956. This new decree intensified the trend towards specialization by thematic area, establishing six technical assistance units for emergency coordination (all general directorates); eight for scientific and technological research and development (two national directorates and six simple directorates); four for media management (all national directorates) and seven for the logistics service (one national directorate, one general directorate and five simple directorates).

In 2015, the creation of the General Directorate of Cyberdefense was established, dependent on the Minister Unit (DA 15/2015).

By Decree 174/18, the structure of the Central Administration was modified, although it was later repealed by Decree 50/2019, consequently leaving the

Organization Chart of Application of the centralized National Administration up to the level of

Undersecretariat, with regard to the first operational level organization of the MINIS.

DEFENSE TERIUM as follows:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

- UNDERSECRETARY OF ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT
 TREATMENT
- UNDERSECRETARY OF PLANNING OPERATION AND LOGISTICS SERVICE THE DEFENSE

ADVISORY CABINET UNIT

SECRETARIAT OF STRATEGY AND AFFAIRS MILITARY

- UNDERSECRETARY OF PLANNING STRATEGIC AND MILITARY POLITICS
- UNDERSECRETARY OF CYBERDEFENSE

SECRETARIAT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FINALS FOR DEFENSE

- UNDERSECRETARY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS NATIONAL

SECRETARIAT OF RESEARCH, POLITICS INDUSTRIAL CA AND PRODUCTION FOR THE DEFENDING

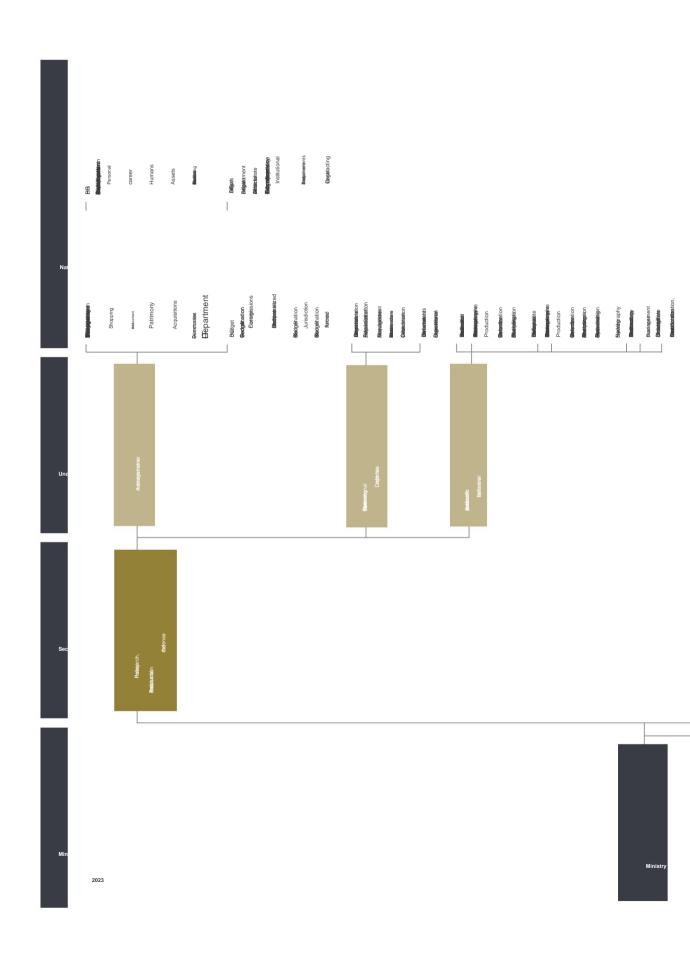
- UNDERSECRETARY OF RESEARCH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR DEFENSE

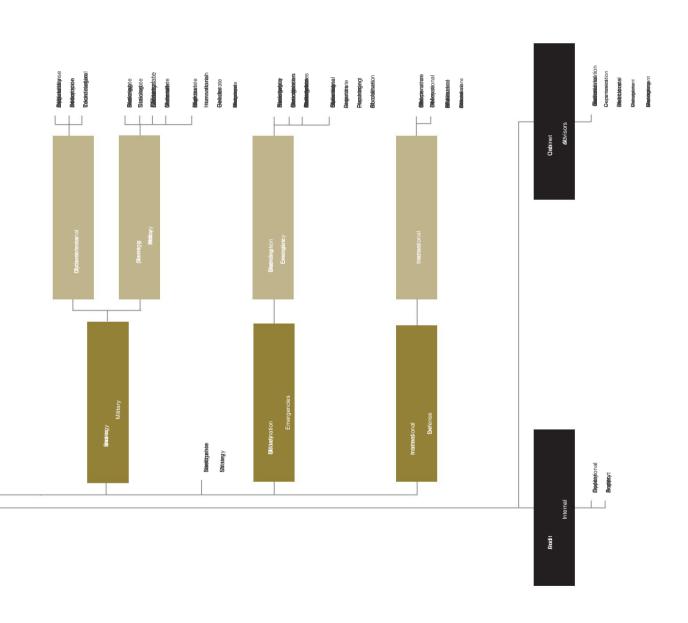
SECRETARIAT OF MILITARY COORDINATION IN EMERGENCIES

- UNDERSECRETARY OF PLANNING AND EXECUTIVE COORDINATION IN EMER-GENCES

Likewise, as a consequence of the provisions of Decree No. 50/19, it was necessary to make modifications to the organizational structure of the first and second operational level of the MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, first by Administrative Decision 310/18, and subsequently -subsequently repealed by Administrative Decision 286/20, the first operational level organizational structure of the

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, in accordance with the Organization Chart and the Primary Responsibilities and Corresponding Actions, the structure being defined as follows:





CHAPTER 7 THE JOINT STAFF

II.7.1. HISTORICAL REVIEW

The origin of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (EMCO) as it is known today dates back to Law 13,234, sanctioned by the National Congress on September 9, 1948, in which They established the general guidelines referring to National Defense based on new concepts in force in the world after the experience of the Second World War.

From the administrative point of view, the constitution of the EMCO was established by Decree 1775 of January 24, 1949. Its organization, mission, dependencies and other functional aspects were established by the regulations of the General Staff of Coordination (Decree 1776 of the same date).

Resolution 23/51, signed by the ministers and secretaries of State of National Defense, Army, Navy and Aeronautics, established the dependence of EMCO on the Ministry of Defense, while modifying aspects related to its mission, relationships, functions and tasks.

On February 3, 1967, Law 16,970 of National Defense was promulgated, which established

It established in its article 55 the regulation by decree of the National Executive Branch of: "the basic organic composition and the work regime of the organizations that will be created within the National System of Planning and Action for Security."

Likewise, Decrees 738/67 and 739/67 of the same date, established the organizations of the National System of Planning and Action for Security, either by creating new dependencies or by the organic modification of the already existing ones. existing.

Among the latter was the Coordination Staff, which was then renamed the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

Decree 727/06, regulating the National Defense Law, strengthened the role of the EMCO and joint actions, recognizing its chief (JEMCO) superiority by position with respect to the heads of the General Staff (JEMGFFAA) of each one of the Armed Forces. To this end, it assigned EMCO responsibility for the use of military means in peacetime, granting it functional control over



In accordance with the directives and supervision of the Presidency of the Nation and the Minister, EMCO provides advice on military strategy.

the Armed Forces with the power to issue orders, an aspect complemented by the assignment to the Operational Command to carry out all military operations in peacetime.

In order to meet the defensive needs of the Nation demanded by the 21st century, in 2019, EMCO was reorganized through Ministerial Resolution 100/2019, which adapted its organic structure advice and assistance, and its operational structure.

II.7.2. MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The EMCO's mission is to advise and assist the Ministry of Defense in matters of military strategy, organization and use of military means; direct Military Strategic Planning and joint military action and conduct military operations in peacetime, for the fulfillment of the Main Mission of the Military Instrument, in order to contribute to National Defense. Likewise, it understands:

- The formulation of the Military Doctrine Conboard:
- The development of Military Strategic Planning;
- The achievement of the effectiveness of Military Action Set;
- Control of Operational Planning; The direction of Military Training

Set:

• The conduct of military operations in peacetime (with the exception of

Search and Rescue Operations -SAR-);

To fulfill this mission, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces seeks maximum integration and standardization of the set of rules, processes, procedures, functions, services and activities in relation to the efficient use or employment of military means, as well as, with the strengthening and consolidation of operational capabilities.

With respect to the use of the Military Instrument, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for conducting military operations in peacetime, having to This, the functional control over the Armed Forces, with authority to issue orders and have the means to fulfill the missions entrusted within the framework of the Military Strategic Planning, all these actions are carried out in agreement and under the supervision of the Ministry of Defense and the National Executive Branch. For the purposes of Joint Military Action, it maintains a functional relationship with the heads of the General Staff of each of the Armed Forces, who advise it on Joint Military Planning.

II.7.4. JOINT OPERATIONAL COMMAND

The mission of the Operational Command of the Armed Forces (COFFAA) is to direct, coordinate and supervise the operational activities carried out by the dependent operational level commands and the Armed Forces in peacetime. It is also responsible for conducting military operations in situations of crisis and conflict until a particular "Theater of Operations" commander is designated, in order to advise the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces on matters. regarding the use of the Military Instrument.

The functions of the operational commander son:

- Direct operational planning, conduct, coordinate, supervise and/or intervene in the operational activities carried out by the Armed Forces in peacetime, whether of a specific or specific combined, joint or combined nature.
- Advise and assist the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in matters of operational planning and in the preparation of Military Strategic Planning.
- Understand the planning, execution and control of joint and combined military training.
- Intervene in the formulation and/or updating of joint and combined joint military doctrine.
- Direct and supervise the activities carried out by the dependent commands,

created in order to increase the coordination and unity of the Armed Forces in the path of a defensive, cooperative and autonomous strategy, with the capacity and force of deterrence; and especially taking into account the National Development and Deployment Strategy towards Antarctica and the South Atlantic.

Dependent commands:

Planning.

- Joint Cyber Defense Command:
 It was created by Resolution 343/14 with the mission of conducting cyber defense operations on a permanent basis, in order to guarantee the operations of the Military Instrument, in compliance with its main mission and in accordance with the guidelines established in the Military Strategic
- Joint Aerospace Command:
 It was created by Resolution 230/13 with the mission of conducting national Aerospace Defense operations permanently and of interest, in accordance with the guidelines established by the National Defense Planning Cycle and its planning. subordinate military strategic.
- Joint Maritime Command:
 - It was created by Resolution 244/21, with the mission of conducting surveillance and control operations of maritime and water spaces on a permanent basis, in order to contribute to the preservation of the vital interests of the Argentine Nation.
- Joint Command of Special Operations Forces:
 - It was created by Resolution 1266/17 with the mission of conducting special operations in situations of crisis or armed conflict in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives imposed by the Military Strategic Level.
- Joint Antarctic Command:
 It was restructured in 2018 through Decree 368
 with the mission of conducting Antarctic operations,
 permanently and continuously, in the



Army Engineer Gun Truck.

Antarctic continent and area of interest in order to ensure the deployment, logistical support and development of scientific activity, contribute to the fulfillment of the Annual Antarctic, Scientific, Technical and Services Plan established by the National Directorate of Antarctica and according to the directives issued by the Minister of Defense, prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

• Joint Transport Command:

It was created by Decree 651/1989 with the mission of planning, coordinating and conducting the Joint Military Transport with the assigned means, in order to satisfy the requirements imposed by the Military Strategic Level, the particular missions established by the Strategic Directives. Military, and developing

their functions in accordance with the joint military doctrine.

• Joint Territorial Command of the Interior Zone:

It was created by Decree 1531 of

year 1992 with the mission of planning and executing Internal Protection and Civil Affairs in times of war, contributing to supporting the theaters of operations and the Civil Internment System (Civinter) in the Interior Zone, in order to provide the indispensable protection of national potential; as well as directing the Prisoners of War (PPGG) system.

CHAPTER 8 ARMED FORCES

II.8.1. MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

The Armed Forces constitute the land, naval and air component of the Military Instrument and have specific characteristics according to the environment for which they prepare, train and sustain their operational means.

II.8.1.1. Argentinian army

The breadth and diversity of the land spaces of the Argentine territory have exerted a decisive historical influence on the development of the Argentine Army (EA), both in terms of deployment and magnitude and operational qualities. It is for this reason that the land component of the military instrument is conceived according to three types of military force:

 The Regional Response Forces, composed of those organizations prepositioned and adapted to the geostrategic space where they will normally be used: the mountains, the mountains and the Patagonian plateau.

- The Main Defense Forces, composed of elements of the Force prepared to carry out decisive military operations for the defense or recovery of areas of jurisdiction.
- 3) The Rapid Intervention Forces, made up of organizations with great strategic, operational and tactical speed, with flexible characteristics, a high degree of preparation and available to be engaged in areas of jurisdiction and interest.

II.8.1.2. Armada Argentina

Our country is characterized by having one of the largest areas on Earth, ranking eighth in the world, in addition to having an area of more than one million square kilometers of sea, rich in biodiversity, oil and minerals, which constitute strategic resources of enormous value. To this must be added an extensive river network that constitutes an important communication route to and from the interior of the continent.



Officers of the Argentine Army, created on May 29, 1810.

Consequently, operating in the maritime, fuvial and insular areas with an adequate deployment of support bases, both for the technical support of the naval units and in relation to the surveillance of the coastline in terms of National Defense, constitutes an historical necessity for the Argentine Republic.

The size of the areas involved and the importance that sea and water routes have for international trade, regional productive development and communications in general highlight the need to have naval forces with sufficient operational capabilities to comply appropriately the role of the Military Instrument.

Likewise, with respect to the safeguarding of human life at sea, the Argentine Navy fulfills its responsibilities established in the 1979 SAR Convention - Hamburg of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), through the work of the National Agency for Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR, for the international acronym for Search and Rescue).

II.8.1.3. Argentina air force

The dimensions of airspace in its correspondence with the earth's surface and from this to outer space, as well as the dynamics that are developed and projected on that space, generate an undeniable impact on matters of National Defense that raises the need of its permanent surveillance and strategic control through an effective aerospace defense system, as determined by joint military planning.

In this sense, with the purpose of carrying out adequate operational, logistical and technological performance, the design of the aerospace component of the Military Instrument considers the capacity for network and real-time planning, the integration of surveillance and control of the different operational areas in the areas of interest, the standards of joint and combined interoperability, the flexibility to modify the defensive axis and the precision in the effort. In turn, this design incorporates the concept of multilayer defense (anticipate,

deter, conjure and repel) that allows operations to be carried out in the multidomain (aerospace, naval, land, electromagnetic spectrum and cyberspace).

II.8.2. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT

The organization of each of the Argentine Armed Forces with respect to superior leadership is similar, since they are headed by the respective chief of the General Staff, and include a support structure dependent on the deputy chief of that General Staff and of a Readiness and Training Command on which the operational units depend and the conduct of the readiness and training of the operational and support means, within the framework of what is determined by the joint military planning.

The support structures that are common to the three forces include the areas of organization and doctrine, research and development, material, intelligence, education, health, personnel and well-being, and communications and information technology.

II.8.2.1. Argentinian army

The territorial extension of the Argentine Republic, its bicontinental character and the large amount of strategic resources dispersed throughout the country makes it necessary to deploy land forces to preserve the highest interests of the nation.

With the purpose of having prepositioned land forces that contribute to the control of resources, increase the capacity of land surveillance and materialize the presence of the Force throughout the national territory, based on the forecasts derived from the Military Strategic Planning, the The Argentine Army has initiated organic evolution actions through the deployment of the Tolhuin Military Garrison, located on the Big Island of Tierra del Fuego and the redeployment of an element in the province of Catamarca.

The Army Operational Force is under the organic dependence of the Army Enlistment and Training Command

(CAAE), composed of three large battle units or Army divisions, a Rapid Deployment Force (FDR) and six groups: Field Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Communications, Engineers, Special Operations Forces. them and Army Aviation; in turn made up of brigades (large combat units), which are made up of independent units, subunits and sections.

The brigades respond to the concept of combined arms systems, since the combat, fire support, combat and logistical support elements, as well as, eventually, special operations elements that compose them execute their specific functions. cas synergistically to fulfill its mission. The FDR is distinguished from Army divisions by its speed and flexibility, as well as its ability to project itself in the face of a crisis situation.

The brigades that make up the Operational Force are the following:

IV Airborne Brigade: is made up of airborne tactical units with the capacity to be used mainly by parachute drop or air assault with rotary wing aircraft. It has the ability to project forces over long distances, with a high degree of readiness, combat power, strategic and tactical speed, and relative autonomy.

V, VI and VIII Mountain Brigades: they are organized with tactical units to operate in the mountain environment against troops of similar specialty, being highly versatile to reconfigure their means and organization to execute various missions.

Likewise, they can be used as light troops in other particular environments.

III and XII Forest Brigades: are made up of tactical units highly adapted to the forest to carry out operations to open or close spaces within it. Likewise, they can be used as light troops in other particular environments.

IX, X and XI Mechanized Brigades: integrated on the basis of mechanized tactical units equipped with vehicles with armored protection.



Midshipmen of the Argentine Navy.

gives and bearing to track and/or wheel. They have the capacity to carry out operations in the plain, desert areas and eventually at the mouth of the low mountains. They are especially suitable for combating mechanized forces and for conquering land objectives.

I and II Armored Brigades: they are basically made up of wheeled or tracked armored tactical units. They have the capacity to carry out operations in the plain, desert areas and eventually at the mouth of the low mountains. They are especially suitable for carrying out fast, mobile and deep operations with great firepower.

Likewise, the Operational Force has groups that bring together elements with similar characteristics and high specificity of both weapons and special operations troops, as well as technical troops. Among them are: Special Operations Forces, Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Engineers, Communications and Army Aviation.

II.8.2.2. Armada Argentina

The ARA Readiness and Training Command is made up of two types of groups: the force commands for the different operational environments (sea fleet, naval aviation, marine infantry, and submarine) and the naval areas.

The aforementioned commands administer the forces and units under their charge. Its purpose is to provide and sustain the means required for operational naval training, the composition of the required joint or joint-combined forces, and the execution of naval operations ordered by the EMCO Operational Command.

Naval areas provide logistical support to operational means based in their jurisdictions or that carry out operations in their areas of responsibility. Some naval areas have permanently assigned resources appropriate to the area.

to. Force Commands The Sea

Fleet Command is responsible for integrated naval training.

It also has attached marine and naval infantry units. It is made up of:

- A Destroyer Division for anti-surface, anti-submarine, anti-missile defense and electronic warfare actions.
- A Corvette Division for sea control tasks and anti-surface, anti-submarine, anti-missile defense and electronic warfare actions.
- The Naval Amphibious and Logistics Command with responsibility for planning and executing amphibious operations, anti-aircraft defense tasks and logistical support of the Sea Fleet.

The Naval Aviation Command is made up of: Naval Air Force No. 1, with its main

seat at the Punta Indio Naval Air Base, located in the Province of Buenos Aires, is composed of a maritime surveillance squadron, a training and improvement unit.

The Aeronaval Force No. 2, based at the Comandante Espora Aeronaval Base, located in Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, which concentrates the combat units that make up the Aeronaval Group of the Sea Fleet: a squadron of stroke; an anti-submarine warfare and exploration squadron; two helicopter squadrons.

The Naval Air Force No. 3, based at the Almirante Zar Naval Air Base, in Trelew, Chubut Province, which has an exploration and logistical support squadron. The Río Grande Naval Air Base and the Ushuaia Naval Air Base (both in the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic islands) depend on it, in turn, as points of territorial deployment of naval aviation.

The Marine Corps Command is made up of:

Fleet Marine Corps Force
Sea: composed of the Marine Infantry Battalion No. 2,
the Command Battalion and
Logistics Support, the An-fbios Vehicle Battalion, the
Field Artillery Battalion, the
Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, the
Communications, the Command Group

two Anfbios and the Ampbio Engineer Company.

Austral Marine Infantry Force (Tierra del Fuego): made up of Marine Infantry battalions No. 4 and No. 5, destined for operations in cold areas and on specific terrain in the region.

Marine Infantry Battalion No. 3 (Zá-rate, Paraná de las Palmas River, province of Buenos Aires): destined for fu-road and riverine operations.

Marine Infantry Base Batteries (Pun-ta Alta, Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires): provides fixed logistical support to the Instruction and Evaluation Command of the Marine Infantry and to the operational units, both of the ARA as well as other forces that operate in the area for training reasons.

The Submarine Force Command: is made up of submarine units with anti-surface, anti-submarine, coastal reconnaissance, information collection and projection capabilities for tactical divers and amphibious commands.

b. Naval Areas

River: based in the city of Zárate, it is the headquarters of the River Squadron composed of surface units such as river patrol boats, multipurpose vessels and a patrol boat.

Atlántica: based in the city of Mar del Plata, it is responsible for the Maritime Patrol Division made up of surface units of the corvette and warning types.

Austral: based in the city of Ushuaia, it has under its command the Fast Boat Group, made up of fast boats, patrol boats and an ATA-type warning.

The Naval Operations Command is completed by the Naval Transport Command composed of a tanker and transport vessels.

II.8.2.3. Argentina air force

The Argentine Air Force (FAA) provides means to carry out operations in strategic areas of defense, special tactics and transportation.



Officers of the Argentine Air Force.

The FAA Readiness and Training Command is made up of nine air brigades and five Military Air Bases formed into operational groups or squadrons for technical support and logistical support.

The General Directorate of Materials, for its part, constitutes the technical and logistical support of the FAA. Their role is to plan and conduct material logistics. It is made up of four units:

Río IV Material Area (Province of Córdoba): carries out major maintenance planning, research and development, repair and manufacturing of aeronautical material.

Quilmes Material Area (Province of Buenos Aires): dedicated to the repair and maintenance of airplanes and helicopters (engines, propellers, instruments, accessories and electronic equipment), and automobiles and heavy vehicles. Palomar Logistics Area (Province of Buenos Aires): carries out the reception and delivery of FAA supply materials

out the reception and delivery of FAA supply materials (includes spare parts for airplanes, engines, systems electronics, communications and individual equipment for personnel). Córdoba Logistics Area (province of Córdoba): carries out the control and monitoring of the work carried out by the company Fábrica Argentina de Aviones "Brigadier San Martín" (FAdeA).

II.8.3. HUMAN RESOURCES

This section will share the human resource allocation of the Armed Forces in the 2015-2022 series, updating the series presented in previous white papers. The tables discriminate the personnel of officers, noncommissioned officers and volunteer soldiers by grade and quantity.

II.8.4. MATERIAL RESOURCES

II.8.4.1. Argentinian army

The Argentine Army is made up of command elements, combat elements and logistical support elements.

Human Resources of the Armed Forces

ARGENTINIAN ARMY									
PERSONAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 2020		2021	2022	2023
OFFICERS	6.454	6.385	6.379	6.362	6.316	6.273	6.421	6.311	6.081
NCO OFFICERS	22.845 22.7	76	22.113	22.103	22.421	23.077	23.457	23.302 22.88	9
SOLDIERS VOLUNTEERS	22.392	21.034	22.002 21.8	54	21.731	22.033	22.832	27.155 26.08	80
TOTAL	51.691	50.195 50.4	194 50.319 50.4	68 51.383			52.710	56.768 55.05)

ARGENTINA ARMY									
PERSONAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 2020		2021	2022	2023
OFFICERS	2.598	2.593	2.560	2.623	2.511	2.453	2.339	2.311	2.352
NCO OFFICERS	16.040 15.92	20	15.663	15.700	15.462	15.148	15.195	14.743	14.260
SOLDIERS VOLUNTEERS	1.808	1.591	1.621	1.677	1.489	1.488	2.006	1.711	1.489
TOTAL	20.446 20.10)4	19.844 20.0	00 19.462		19.089 19.5	40	18.765	18.101

ARGENTINA AIR FORCE									
PERSONAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 2020		2021	2022	2023
OFFICERS	2.668	2.675	2.726	2.629	2.543	2.469	2.516	2.374	2.164
NCO OFFICERS	9.052	9.033	8.998	8.851	8.677	8.536	8.281	8.401	8.275
SOLDIERS VOLUNTEERS	13.600	13.458	13.819	13.425	13.059	12.716	13.569	14.604	15.091
TOTAL	13.600	13.458	13.819	13.425	13.059	12.716	13.569	14.604	15.091

As for the command elements, it has materials that facilitate the conduct of the eventual Land Component Command, the Army Division Commands, the Rapid Deployment Force, as well as the the Brigades.

Within the combat elements, the Army's tactical units are equipped with material means for the various functions, according to the following classification:

Basic combat elements, with infantry and cavalry with means suitable for direct combat.

Special operations elements (commandos, mountain and mountain hunters, army divers and special forces), with highly specialized means and high technological development.

Fire support elements for field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery, with surface-surface and surface-air fire support means.

Combat support elements, with means that have technical-tactical capabilities that allow them to facilitate, through the execution of specific tasks, the action of the basic combat elements and increase their combat power. They are made up of: the engineering arm, with means to facilitate own mobility, restrict that of the adversary and protect personnel and means; the communications weapon, with means that facilitate communications

own and make those of the adversary difficult; technical intelligence troops, with materials necessary to produce strategic, tactical and technical intelligence; army aviation, with materials that allow the execution of airmobile operations, through specific combat functions, combat support and logistics, as well as other general functions.

Likewise, the Force has the logistical support elements of personnel, material and finances (arsenals, administration, health, veterinary and justice, among others) for the logistical support of all the forces. These are executed with materials that allow the supply of effects, their maintenance, the transportation of personnel and loads, the execution of temporary and/ or permanent constructions, the conservation and recovery of the health of the personnel and the supply-ment and maintenance of livestock.

II.8.4.2. Argentine Armada

The extension and diversity of the Argentine maritime and river spaces in which the Argentine Navy fulfills its surveillance and control responsibilities demand that naval resources be in a position to develop a wide range of operations to protect vital interests. of the Nation, both at sea and on land.

State Airlines (LADE)

Líneas Aereas del Estado (LADE) is an agency dependent on the FAA that carries out civil air transportation for promotion. The service it provides is of a public and community nature, linking centers with higher population density with those with lower population density throughout the national territory, thus contributing to integration, regional promotion and the presence of the National State in areas remote.

LADE offers regular passenger flights with Fokker F-28, Saab SF-340 and DHC-6 Twin Otter aircraft, and upon request it can use larger aircraft of the Boeing 737-700 NG type, as well as Hercules C-130 aircraft. It also covers non-scheduled passenger and cargo flights, thus expanding its routes over the northwest and northeast sectors, reaching the city of Mendoza capital and the city of Reconquista in the province of Santa Fe. All services are in accordance with the assignment of resources and guidelines of the national government.

Evolution, modernization and deprogramming of the main weapons systems of the Armed Forces (1983-2023)

YEAR	AIR FORCE	ARMADA	ARMY
983		Transport aircraft L188	SK - 105
		Destructor MEKO-360 "Argentina"	
		Gearing Class Destroyer "Commodore Py"	
		MEKO-360 "Almirante Brown" destroyer	
184	Combat M-5 MARA/MV FINGER (structure/	"H.Bouchard" Summer Class Destroyers	
	instrumental)	"Médanos" tanker	
		Submarine TR-1700 "Santa Cruz" MEKO-360 "Heroin" destroyer	
		MEKO-360 "Sarandi" destroyer	
85		Summer Class Destroyer "Piedrabuena"	
00		"Punta Médanos" tanker	
		Submarine TR-1700 "San Juan"	
36	Training MB-312 TUCANO	Corbeta MEKO-140 "Spore" MEKO-140 "Rosales" corvette	
87	IA-63 PAMPA Training	Sea King UH-3H Augusta helicopter	
57	3	Corbeta MEKO-140 "Spiro"	
88		Corbeta WENO-140 Spiro	VC TAM
89		Transport Vessel "Río Gallegos"	
		Transport Vesser Rio Gallegos Transport Ship "San Nicolás"	
		Aircraft Carrier "25 de Mayo"	
		Transport Vessel "Tulio Panigadi"	
		Polar Ship "Paradise Bay"	
90		Corveta MEKO-140 "Parker"	
)1		A4 Q fighter jets	
		Transport aircraft B - 200M	
92		Transport aircraft L - 188 T	VCTP TAM
		Transport aircraft L - 100 T	VC TAM
93		ATF Class Notice "Second Officer Castillo"	
		Tanker "Engineer Krause"	
94		Tracker S2E Fighter Planes	MOHAWK airplane
			VC TAM
95		Oceanographic Vessel "Puerto Deseado"	
96		IKL Submarine - 209 "Salta"	VCA PALMARIA
		Transport Ship "San Nicolás"	
		FENNEC helicopters	
97	Combate OA/A-4AR FIGHTINGHAWK	"Chubut" TON Class Mine Sweeper	
	B-45 MENTOR Training	P-3B exploration aircraft	
	(Structure/Instrumental)	TON Class Mine Sweeper "Tierra del Fuego"	
		"Neuquén" TON Class Mine Sweeper	
		Submarine IKL-209 "St.	
		TON Class Transport Vessel "Río Gallegos"	
		"Río Negro" TON Class Mine Sweeper	
		Transp Vessel TON class "Tulio Panigadi"	
98		SOUTH COAST Class Transportation "San Blas"	
99	Transport LR60 LEARJET 60	ATA Class Notice "Comodoro Somellera"	M5 and M9 Half-track Vehicle
		Logistics Vessel "Patagonia"	
		UH-1H helicopters	
00	Combate BMK-62/TMK-64 CANBERRA	Wheeled Amphibious Vehicle (VAR) LARC - 5	VC SK 105
		Point Class Patrol Boat "Pta Mogotes"	
		RED Class Multipurpose Vessel	
		"City of Rosario"	
		RED Class Multipurpose Vessel	
		"Zárate City"	
		RED Class Multipurpose Vessel "Punta Alta"	
	VC = Combat Vehicle	\/\^	tillery Combat Vehicle
			tillery Combat Vehicle
	VC TAM = Medium Argentine Tank Combat Vehicle	VCTP = C	Combat Personnel Transport Vehicle

YEAR	AIR FORCE	ARMADA	ARMY
2001	Combat A - 4B/C SKYHAWK Tactical	Corbeta MEKO - 140 "Robinson"	
	Reconnaissance LEARJET 35 A Transport	Point Class Patrol Boat "Río Santiago"	
	FOKKER F.27 Transport		
	FOKKER F.28 Transport C/CK		
	- 130 / L100 30 Transport DHC 6 TWIN		
	OTTER Helicopter CH - 47 CHINOOK		
2002	Combat M-III C MIRAGE	_	
2003		TON Class Minehunter "Chaco"	
		TON Class Minehunter "Formosa"	
		Destroyer T-42 "Hercules"	
		Fast transport "HERCULES"	
2004		MEKO corvette - 140 "Gomez Roca"	UH - 1H (HUEY II) helicopter
			VC M 113
2005	Training MS-760 MORANE S.	Tracked amphibious vehicle (VAO) LVTP - 7	
	Transportation IA-50 ENGLISH	Destroyer T-42 "Santísima Trinidad"	
	FMA IA Combat - 58 PUCARÁ	Frigate Training Ship "Libertad"	
	(Attitude/Communications)	Exploration aircraft L - 188 E	
	Transporte B - 707 BOEING		
	Training IA 63 PAMPA II		
	(Engine/Avionics)		
2006	Transport S - 75 A SABRELINER		CITER 155 mm cannon
2007		Submarine TR-1700 "San Juan"	
		Panhard amphibious vehicle	
		Aermacchi training aircraft	
		LURSEN-148 Class Fast Boat "Untamed"	
2008	Torono della AVAII ARI E. 240 R		GAUCHO vehicle
2000	Transportation AVAILABLE - 340 B	Sea King SH 3D Helicopters	CALCOTTO TOLINGIO
	BELL 212 helicopter	UH Helicopters - 1H	
	(Avionics/communication/IFF)		
	Transporte DHC - 6 TWIN OTTER		
	(Avionics/engine/propeller)		
2009	Transport LJ - 35A LEARJET (Avionics; engine;	ATF Class Notice "Irigoyen"	
	airworthiness; sanitary)	Icebreaker "Almirante Irizar"	
	FPS 90/113 radars	Sea King UH 3H Helicopters	
2010		Helicopters Alouette	NORINCO WMZ - 551B1
	MI 171 E helicopter		VC TAM
2011	Radar AN-FPS 113/AN-FPS 90	Panhard Mechanized Vehicles	Combat Vehicle M 113 to M 113 A2.
		(remotorization)	BELL UH 1 H helicopter to HUEY II.
			Campaign Communications Teams (HARRIS –
			ELBIT).
2012			Engineer Pontoons M4T6 SLAM CP
2013	GROB G-120 TP training aircraft	Panhard Mechanized Vehicles	30 rocket launcher.
	(Property of FAdeA)	(remotorization)	
	LEARJET LJ-35 A Aircraft	Sea King UH-3H helicopter	Campaign Accommodation (PPCC Modules)
	(Tactical Reconnaissance)		
	RADAR TPS-43 (Equipment and auxiliary	Tanker ARA Engineer Krause	SEMIL (Individual Combat Team).
	systems update)		
	RADAR RAME	Tugboat ARA Mocoví	BELL 206
		Tugboat ARA Calchaquí	
	BELL B-412 HELICOPTER		155mm SOSMAN and CITER to CITER 3 cannon.
2014		Submarine TR 1700 ARA San Juan (half-life inspection)	1931III SOSIVIAN AND CITER TO CITER 3 CANNON.
2014			
2014	C-130 HERCI II ES airplana	Murature Patral Root	
2014	C-130 HERCULES airplane	Murature Patrol Boat	FAL Cal 7,62 mm (I+D)
2014	C-130 HERCULES airplane Airplane LEARJET LJ-35 A (Fotográfco)	Murature Patrol Boat	Tank TAM to TAM 2 C (I+D)
2014		Murature Patrol Boat	Tank TAM to TAM 2 C (I+D) Anti-tank Weapons (AT4)
2014		Murature Patrol Boat AHTS Multipurpose Notice (in process)	Tank TAM to TAM 2 C (I+D)

Source: Ministry of Defense

Evolution, modernization and deprogramming of the main weapons systems of the Armed Forces (1983-2023)

YEAR	AIR FORCE	ARMADA	ARMY
2016			BELL Huey II helicopter
			DIAMOND DA 42 airplane
			OV-1D MOHAWK aircraft
2017			BELL Huey II helicopter
2018			AB 206 helicopter
2019			AB 206 helicopter
			AB 206 helicopter
			Oshkosh 6X6 Truck
			Truck MB 1725 4 x 4 ATEGO
			Truck MB 1726 4 x 4 ATEGO
			AMX 13 Combat Vehicle
2020			AB 206 helicopter
			Oshkosh 6 X 6 Truck
			Polaris Vehicle
			Dual Toyota Ambulance
			Moto TT Yamaha
			Ford Ranger Multipurpose Pickup
2021			DIAMONDDA 42 airplane
			Moto TT Honda
			Dual Toyota Ambulance
			Oshkosh MTC 6 X 6
2022			Oshkosh 6 X 6 Truck
			Oshkosh MTC 6 X 6
			Truck MB 1726 4 x 4 ATEGO
2023			Moto TT Royal Enfeld
			6X4 Constellation 10 Ton Truck
			6X4 Constellation 14 Ton Truck
			Ford Ranger Multipurpose Pickup
			VC TAM – 2C A2

Source: Ministry of Defense



Integrated naval power implies the articulation of all the naval, air-naval and marine infantry components necessary to satisfy the demands of a military conflict at sea which, although they may be oriented towards the fulfillment of specific tasks, Together they make up a balanced naval force capable of:

• Command and control. •

Anti-surface, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine defense.

- Tactical attack operations, exploration tion and air defense.
- Amphibious operations, with limited objectives and on poorly defended coasts.
 Mobile logistics support (air and float).
 Other specific support tasks.

II.8.4.3. Argentina air force

The combat, combat support and operational support assets of the FAA are grouped according to the following capabilities:

The FAA's combat, combat support and operational support means are grouped according to the following capabilities:

Strategic air operations:

- Fighter-bomber aircraft squadron A-4AR.
- Weapon systems for electronic warfare and exploration and reconnaissance.
- 1. II Air Brigade Lear Jet 35 aircraft.
- 2. III Air Brigade IA-58F Pucará Fénix.
- For aerospace operations defense:
- A-4AR aircraft squadron.
- IA-63 PAMPA III aircraft squadron.
- Missile and tube anti-aircraft defense weapon systems.
- Airspace Surveillance and Control Centers.
- 1. Tartagal Radar Site, Salta.
- 2. Radar Site Ingeniero Juárez, Formosa.
- 3. Las Lomitas Radar Site, Formosa.
- 4. Pirané Radar Site, Formosa.
- 5. Resistencia Radar Site, Chaco.
- 6. Posadas Radar Site, Misiones.
- 7. San Pedro Radar Site, Misiones.
- 8. Mercedes Radar Site, Corrientes.
- 9. Radar Tostado Site, Santa Fé.
- 10. Villaguay Radar Site, Entre Ríos.
- 11.Merlo Radar Site, Buenos Aires.
- 12. Trelew Radar Site, Chubut.
- 13. Río Gallegos Radar Site, Santa Cruz.
- 14.Río Grande Radar Site, Tierra del Fuego.

Acquisition of P3-C Orion aircraft for control and surveillance of the South Atlantic

Within the framework of the agreement signed between the governments of the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Norway, the acquisition process of four P3-C ORION aircraft for the Argentine Navy began. One of them in P3-N version (SAR and Mobile Logistics Support) and the remaining three in P3-C exploration version, with an average flight potential of 17,000 flight hours, which represents an employment time of at least 15 years. These aircraft, -of which one has already arrived in the country in 2023-, allow us to recover long-range exploration capacity in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and have a greater presence in the maritime areas of interest and the Argentine Antarctic, especially regarding the control of living and non-living resources and maritime lines of communication. Furthermore, thanks to their characteristics and performance, they are essential to fulfill the functions of searching and safeguarding human life at sea (SAR), a responsibility that the Argentine Republic assigns to the Navy.

Integrated naval power implies the articulation of all the naval, air-naval and marine infantry components necessary to satisfy the demands of a military conflict at sea which, although they may be oriented towards the fulfillment of specific tasks, Together they make up a balanced naval force capable of:

- Command and control. •
- Anti-surface, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine defense.

 Tactical attack

operations, exploration

tion and air defense.

 Amphibious operations, with limited objectives and on poorly defended coasts.
 Mobile logistics support (air and float).
 Other specific support tasks.

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- Weapon systems for electronic warfare and exploration and reconnaissance.
- 1. II Air Brigade Lear Jet 35 aircraft.
- 2. III Air Brigade IA-58F Pucará Fénix.
- For aerospace operations defense:
- A-4AR aircraft squadron.
- IA-63 PAMPA III aircraft squadron.
- Missile and tube anti-aircraft defense weapon systems.
- Airspace Surveillance and Control Centers.
- 1. Tartagal Radar Site, Salta.
- 2. Radar Site Ingeniero Juárez, Formosa.
- 3. Las Lomitas Radar Site, Formosa.
- 4. Pirané Radar Site, Formosa.
- 5. Resistencia Radar Site, Chaco.
- 6. Posadas Radar Site, Misiones.
- 7. San Pedro Radar Site, Misiones.

- 8. Mercedes Radar Site, Corrientes.
- 9. Radar Tostado Site. Santa Fé.
- 10. Villaguay Radar Site, Entre Ríos.
- 11.Merlo Radar Site, Buenos Aires.
- 12. Trelew Radar Site, Chubut.
- 13. Río Gallegos Radar Site, Santa Cruz.
- 14.Río Grande Radar Site, Tierra del Fuego.

For tactical air operations:

- A-4AR Fighting Aircraft Squadron hawk.
- IA-63 PAMPA III aircraft squadron.
- EMB-312 Tucano aircraft squadron. Search and rescue weapons system.
- Search and rescue weapons system.
- Electronic warfare weapons system.
- Exploration and reconnaissance weapons system.
- Air delivery and delivery weapons system.

For air transport operations:

- Boeing 737-700 aircraft squadron.
- Hercules C-130 aircraft squadron.
- Fokker F-28 aircraft squadron.
- Lear jet 35/60 aircraft squadron.
- SAAB 340B aircraft squadron.
- Twin Otter DHC-06 aircraft squadron.
- Beechcraft TC-12B Hurón aircraft squadron.

Main material resources of the Army. Assigned allocation1

ТҮРЕ	WEAPON SYSTEM	AMOUNT
TANKS	VCTAM	231
7,440	VCTANSK105	118
	AML90PANHARD	41
	MOWAG	31
VEHICLES OF	GLOVER	9
EXPLORATION	HUMMER	84
	GAUCHO	28
	NORINCO	4
	VCTPTAM	111
	VCTM	39
TRANSPORT OF PERSONAL	VCPC	9
	VCTMUNTAM	2
	VCI-M113	350
	CAÑONCAL155MMCITER	28
	CAÑONCAL155MML33REMOLCADOMODELOARGENTINO	71
FIRE SUPPORT	OBUSCAL105MMOTTOMELARA	67
FIRE SUPPORT	VCACAL155MMPALMARIA	18
	MORTEROS120	346
	SLAM AMPERO	4
	CAÑÓNOEFLABKAN0120MM	202
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY	CAÑÓNOERLIKONCONTRAVES35MM	8
	CAÑONHISPANOSUIZA30MM	21
	AUGUSTA-109A	4
	HILLER	4
	BELLUH1H	29
	BELL212	1
HELICOPTERS	SUPERPUMAAS/332	3
	BELLHUEYII	10
	LAMA5A315B	5
	Bell 206 B3 Jet RANGER Single Engine	5
	AGUSTA BELL AB 206 B1	20
	TWINOTTER	2
	MERLIN	6
	CASA212	3
PLANES	CESSNA	11
	CESSNACITATION	1
	SABRELINER	1
	CESSNAGRANDCARAVAN	2
AIRSPACE CONTROL	CARDIONALERTMK2	3
	SURVEILLANCE TRACKER	44
SURVEILLANCE		

^{*} Source: Argentine Army. 1 Corresponds to inventoried quantities, which in turn may be in service, out of service or unavailable.

Material resources of the Argentine Navy – Assigned endowment I

ТҮРЕ	WEAPON SYSTEM	AMOUNT			
NAVAL MEDIA					
	DESTRUCTOR MEKO-360	4			
COMBAT	CORBETA MEKO-140	6			
CONIDAT	TR-1700 SUBMARINE	1			
	SUBMARINE IKL-209	1			
MARITIME PATROL	OCEAN PATROL VESSEL (OPV)	4			
WANTIWETATIOE	A-69 CORVETTE	3			
	MARSEA NOTICE	1			
	"MURATURE" CLASS RIVER PATROLLER	1			
AUXILIARIES AND PATROL	"LAURSSEN-148" CLASS FAST BOAT	2			
	"DABUR" CLASS PATROL BOAT	4			
	"POINT" CLASS PATROL BOAT	2			
	"PATAGONIA" LOGISTICS VESSEL	1			
	"PUNTA ALTA" MULTIPURPOSE VESSEL	3			
LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION	"HERCULES" FAST TRANSPORT VESSEL	1			
LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION	"SOUTH COAST" TRANSPORT VESSEL	2			
	ICEBREAKER "ADMIRANTE IRIZAR"	1			
	NEFTEGAZ CLASS SHIP	4			
INSTRUCTION	"LIBERTAD" FRIGATE SCHOOL SHIP	1			
INSTRUCTION	OCEAN SAILBOAT "FORTUNA I, II, III"	3			
	OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL "PUERTO DESIRED"	1			
INVESTIGATION	HYDROGRAPHIC VESSEL "COMODORO RIVADAVIA"	1			
	"AUSTRAL" HYDROGRAPHIC VESSEL	1			
	CORMORAN HYDROGRAPHIC BOAT	1			

Material resources of the Argentine Navy – Assigned endowment II

ТҮРЕ	WEAPON SYSTEM	AMOUNT
	AIR-NAVAL ENVIRONMENTS	
INSTRUCTION	TURBO MENTOR T-34 C1	10
ATTACK	SUPER STANDARD	16
EXPLORATION	ORION P-3B	4
SURVEILLANCE	BEECHCRAFT BE-200 M/ G/ F	7
ANTISUBMARINOS	TURBO TRACKER S-2T2	4
	SEA KING PH-3	2
UELIOOPTEDO	SEA KING SH-3H	2
HELICOPTERS	SEA KING UH-3H	4
	FENNEC AS-555SN	4
GENERAL	PILATUS PORTER PL-6A	1

ТҮРЕ	WEAPON SYSTEM	AMOUNT			
AIR-NAVAL ENVIRONMENTS					
AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES	LVTP-7	11			
AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES	LARC-5	10			
EXPLORATION VEHICLES	PANHARD	24			
MULTIPLIPPOSE VELICLES	HAMMER	11			
MULTIPURPOSE VEHICLES	MARRUA	24			
	BUS 155 NO	6			
FIELD ARTILLERY	OBUS 105 OTO MELARA	13			
	CAÑON 40L BOFORS	4			
AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY	FLAYCATCHER SHOOTING DIRECTOR	2			
	MISIL RBS 70 BOFORS	6			
INICIATADI E DOATO	MK5	15			
INFLATABLE BOATS	MK3 FUTURA COMMAND 470	24			
BOATS	GUARDIAN 4	4			
BOATS	ZODIAC 2	2			

Material resources of the Argentine Air Force – Assigned allocation (2015-2023)

ТҮРЕ	WEAPON SYSTEM	AMOUNT
	AIR MEDIA	
FIGHTER BOMBER	A4 - AR FIGHTINGHAWKÿ	30
	HERCULES C - 130H/KC-130/L-100-30ÿ	6
	FOKKER F - 28	3
	FOKKER F - 27	2
TRANSPORT	BOEING-737	1
TRANSPORT	CAN - 340B	5
	LEARN JET LJ-60	2
	TC-12B HURONÿ	12
	TWIN OTTER DHC - 6ÿ	5
	BELL - 212ÿ	7
	BELL - 412ÿ	6
HELICOPTERS	MI - 171 - E	2
	HUGHES 500ÿ	6
	LAMA SA - 315	5
	TEXAN II T-6Cÿ	12
	GROB G-120 TPÿ	10
	TECNAM P2006Tÿ	8
INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING	TUCANO EMB - 312	9
	IA - 63 PAMPA III	10
	IA - 63 PAMPA II	10
	PLANNERS	11
	LEARN JET LJ-35A	3
	CESSNA C - 182ÿ	15
	CESSNA C - 180ÿ	1
LINK	DAKOTA PA-28	5
	SENECA PA-34	1
	AEROBOERO AB-180	1
	PUELCHEÿ	3
	TEHUELCHE 350Bÿ	3
SYST. AIR REMOTELY PILOTED	AR-1F OWL	4
	AR-1A USED	1
	IA - 63 PAMPA III EXPERIMENTALŸ	1
FLIGHT TESTS	IA - 58 PUCARA FENIX	4
HISTORICAL SQUAD	B-45 MENTORÿ	10

Note: Corresponds to inventoried units, which in turn may be in service, out of service or not available.

Material resources of the Argentine Air Force – Assigned allocation (2015-2023) – Ground resources

ТҮРЕ		
	LAND MEDIA	
	RBS - 70 OF	3
	Cannon 35 mm OERLIKON	3
	Cannon 20 mm OERLIKON	38
ANTI-AIR DEFENSE	20 mm cannon RH 202 RHEINMETALL	36
	IDS ELI 4030	3
	DT SKYGUARDÿ	1
	ELTA RADAR EARLY WARNING	6
	RADAR TPS- 43ÿ	2
	RADAR MTPS- 43ÿ	2
AEROSPACE SURVEILLANCE	AN-FPS 113/90ÿ	2
	COPPER	1
	RPAÿ	9

Recovery, Modernization and Incorporation of the main weapons systems of the Argentine Air Force (2016-2023).

YEAR	SYSTEM	ACTION
2016ÿ	C-130 HERCULESÿ	Modernization in the US
2017ÿ	BEECHCRAFT T-6C TEXAN IIÿ	Incorporation Sarm. Texas II
2018	BELL 412 EPÿ	Incorporation of four helicopters
	UAV TEHUELCHEÿ	Incorporation of instructional UAVs.
	RPA-170Мÿ	Incorporation of a transportable radar
2019	C-130 HERCULESÿ	Modernization in FAdeA
	IA-63 PUMP III	Home Modernization Process in FAdeA
2020ÿ	BOEING 737-700	Incorporation of a Boeing 737-700
2021	TC-12B HURON	Incorporation of aircraft
	FK 28	Aircraft recovery
	A4 AR	Aircraft recovery
2022	EMB 312	Aircraft modernization
	RPA-240	Incorporation of radar sensors
	TC 12B HURON	Incorporation of aircraft
	A4 AR	Aircraft recovery
2023	CAN 340	Incorporation of an aircraft
	FK 28	Aircraft recovery
	HUGHES 500D	Aircraft modernization
	TC 12B HURON	Incorporation of aircraft
	EMB 312	Aircraft modernization
	AT 315 B	Aircraft recovery
	RPA-240	Incorporation of radar sensors
	C-130 HERCULES	Incorporation of an aircraft through "leasing"
		Aircraft modernization
	IA-63 PAMPA II TO PAMPA III	Incorporation of an aircraft IA-63 PAMPA III
		Modernization of an IA-63 PAMPA II aircraft

CHAPTER 9 MILITARY OPERATIONS

II.9.1. NATIONAL AIRSPACE SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

The command and control body for air operations with the Operational Command Command will be the Joint Aerospace Command (COCAES) that integrates all the coordination efforts and updating of information with the elements of COFFAA.

Complementing the training activities of the Force, joint actions are carried out where elements of the different forces intervene that overlap control and surveillance efforts of the airspace, combining sorties and programs of in-flight weapons systems with surface units in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In turn, ground units are included in the detection systems and deployment of control elements.

2.9.2. SEA CONTROL AND MARITIME PATROL OPERATIONS

The command and control body of naval operations with the command of the Operational Command will be the Joint Maritime Command (COCM), whose location is in the Libertad Building of the Argentine Navy, in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. , who integrates the efforts to coordinate and update the information of the elements that depend on the COFFAA. It combines surveillance and control efforts in its area of responsibility through the execution of comprehensive naval operations, making available its surface units, personnel and means to contribute to the objectives imposed by the COFFAA.

2.9.3. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS FOR ANTARCTIC ACTIVITY

The Ministry of Defense contributes to the National Antarctic Policy through the Command

Antarctic Complex (COCOANTAR) depends



The Sea King helicopter of the Argentine Navy lands in Petrel.

Operation Borders

It is a product of the radarization of the country's northern border that integrates national airspace control policies, allowing, in this way, to obtain information that favors the identification of unregulated activities and that leads to the determination of neutral information to be processed. by security forces. This radarization results from the deployment of means of detection and identification of aircraft in flight that transit through the national airspace and that contribute to the control of traffic in the national airspace.

Operation Grifón

It is the product of the deployment and operation of surface units that respond to the planning, supervision and control needs of the Military Instrument of the Nation as a tool of the State's presence in its sovereign territories and that allow it, in real-time operations, to contribute with the safeguarding of the vital interests of the Country and the protection of its resources.

Operations developed by the Joint Maritime Command since its creation

Year 2022				
OPERATIONS	DATE	UNITS		
GRIFON I	16 January – 31 January 2022	Oceanic Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFON II	15 Feb - 01 Mar 2022	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "STORNI" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFON III	Mar 15 – Mar 31, 2022	ARA Notice "SAN CARLOS STRAIT" Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "BOUCHARD" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFON IV	16 Apr – 30 Apr 2022	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "STORNI" Beechcraft -B200		
GRIFON V	22 Jun - 2 Jul 2022	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" Grumman S-2T Turbo Tracker		
GRIFÓN VI	15 Oct - 20 Oct 2022	ARA Oceanic Patrol Vessel "RETRAALMIRANTE CORDERO" Grumman S-2T Turbo Tracker		
GRIFON VII	16 NOV – 29 NOV 2022	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "STORNI" ARA Oceanic Patrol Vessel "RETRAALMIRANTE CORDERO" Grumman S-2T Turbo Tracker		
GRIFON VIII	16 DIC – 29 DIC 2022	Oceanic Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" ARA Oceanic Patrol Vessel "RETRAALMIRANTE CORDERO" Grumman S-2T Turbo Tracker		
Year 2023				
GRIFON IX	17 January – 30 January 2023	ARA "ROBINSON" corvette Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFÓN	16 Feb - 28 Feb 2023	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" ARA Oceanic Patrol Vessel "RETRAALMIRANTE CORDERO" Grumman S-2T Turbo Trackerÿ		
GRIFON XI	Mar 17 – Mar 31, 2023	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "STORNI" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFFON XII	21 Abr – 01 May 2023	Oceanic Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFFON XIII	26 Jun – 06 Jul 2023	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" Corvette ARA "SPORA" Grumman S-2T Turbo Tracker		
GRIFTON XIV	17 Oct – 23 Oct 2023	Ocean Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA" Beechcraft B-200		
GRIFFON XV	Nov 21 - Nov 28, 2023 Ocea	cean Patrol Vessel ARA "PIEDRABUENA"		



Start of the Antarctic Summer Campaign 2023 - 2024.

tooth of the Operational Command of the Armed Forces (COFFAA).

This joint command has the responsibility of ensuring support for the "Antarctic Annual Plan", prepared by the National Antarctic Directorate (DNA) dependent on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; This implies guaranteeing the logistics and operation of the national Antarctic bases, working jointly with the national and international scientific community and meeting the commitments assumed by the National State.

Annually, COCOANTAR plans and executes the relief and replenishment of the Antarctic bases, thus assuming all the logistical tasks and support for the scientific activities carried out there.

The activity of the Argentine Republic in Antarctica has been consolidated with an uninterrupted presence since 1904, through thirteen (13) bases, of which seven (7) are permanent (operational all year round) and the rest, temporary (operational only in summer), 119 consecutive Antarctic campaigns and SAR operations.

The Antarctic Summer Campaigns (CAV)

Each CAV reflects the work carried out by our Armed Forces in logistical support so that the scientific tasks carried out in Antarctica can be carried out. This implies: maintenance of permanent and temporary bases, transfer of scientists, transfer of materials or equipment to carry out studies, among others.

A traditional Antarctic Campaign is divided into a planning, repair and maintenance stage and three operational stages.

and maintenance:

This stage extends approximately from the beginning of April to the end of October. During it, all the repairs and maintenance of the air and naval assets that participated in the Antarctic Campaign of the previous year are carried out, while all the planning for the next Antarctic Campaign is carried out. In this planning, framed in the "Annual Scientific Antarctic Plan" (PAAC), the Argentine Navy (ARA), the Army

I quote Argentine (EA), the Air Force (FAA) and the National Antarctic Directorate (DNA), the body that prepares the plan. The PAAC determines the amount of personnel and materials necessary, the bases to which they must go and the date on which they must go to each of them. During the last month of this stage, the loading of materials and personnel is also carried out on the different naval and air means that will go to Antarctica.

First stage:

It extends from the beginning of the month of November until the middle of the month of December (which implies a duration of approximately 45 days).

The deployment of men and means is carried out in the permanent bases (except Bel-grano) and the temporary bases are opened.

The itinerary is Buenos Aires - Bahía Blanca - Antarctica - Ushuaia.

Second stage:

It runs from the end of December to the beginning of February (which implies an approximate duration of 35 to 40 days).

In this stage you go to the Belgrano II Base, which is the one located furthest south and its access is more complicated. You need, yes or yes, an icebreaker to get there. The deployment of men and women and resources to the Belgrano II Base is carried out.

The itinerary is Ushuaia - Antarctica (Bel-grano II Base) - Ushuaia.

Third stage:

It extends from the middle of the month of February to the end of the month of March (which implies a duration of approximately 45 days).

The withdrawal of men and means from the permanent bases (except Belgrano II) is carried out and the temporary bases are closed.

The itinerary is Ushuaia - Antarctica - Buenos Aires.

The Antarctic Summer Campaigns (CAV) involve enormous effort and coordination between different actors. As an example, during the CAV 2022-2023:

 847 people and 820 m3 of cargo have been transported by sea.
 By air 1929 people.

- 21 crossings to Antarctica were made in Hércules
 C-130
- The ARA Icebreaker "Almirante Irízar", the ARA Notice "San Carlos Strait", the ARA Freighter "Canal Beagle" were deployed, totaling 330 days of navigation and 40,528 miles sailed (2 times the circumference of the planet).
- The ARA Notice "Puerto Argentino" was deployed for the Combined Antarctic Naval Patrol.
- · All temporary bases were opened.
- Collaboration was provided to third countries in support of their Antarctic activities.

After the success of the CAV 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, Argentina continues with an active presence in Antarctica defending its national strategic interests and thus contributing to the maintenance of an area peaceful through respect for international agreements.

Antarctic activities of the Defense System

Logistics support and infrastructure development activities: development of a new alternative energy system based on the accumulation of hydrogen at Esperanza Base; transfer of facilities to the Belgrano II Base; construction of infrastructure for educational and scientific activities (Bases Esperanza and Carlini). For its part, at the Petrel Base, the complete repair of the Main Plant road was carried out, which will be used for the future installation of the new generating sets, and the rooms of the main house were reconditioned. , while the work continues on the repair of the Hangar, on the reinforcement of the electrical network, the extension of the sewage network of the Main House and different field works were carried out on the main and secondary landing strips .

view-

those of supply, relief and redistribution of personnel to and between Argentine Antarctic bases and eventually those of other countries, medical evacuation, search and rescue flights, reconnaissance and support flights to other countries, transportation of general and scientific cargo.

Petrel Joint Logistics Antarctic Base Project

Located on Cape Wellchness and founded in 1967, it functioned as a permanent naval base until, in 1976, a fire destroyed the main house, forcing the crew to withdraw.

In 2021, based on the decision of the National Executive Branch, additional funds were granted to the Development Plan for its reopening. Thanks to this, after almost 50 years, the joint Antarctic base "Petrel" currently integrates the group of permanent bases that Argentina keeps operational all year round: Esperanza, Marambio, San Martín, Orcadas, Carlini, and Belgrano II; and four transitory, that is, active only during the summer period: Matienzo, Brown, Decepción and Primavera.

Within the framework of the recovery of Petrel as a permanent base, during the Antarctic Summer Campaign (CAV) 2021-2022 and that corresponding to the period 2022-2023, tasks were carried out to expand its capacity corresponding to stage I of the project, whose The objective was to renew and modernize the existing facilities and equipment, in order to reduce environmental impacts and maintenance costs, increase energy efficiency and promote the development of Antarctic political interests and the Argentine Antarctic Program. For its part, phase II aims to recover the habitability and services of the base. In this sense, during the year 2023, with resources from FONDEF, TANDANOR built a modular thermal housing house, which will be moved (in two modules + a walkway) during CAV 2023-

2024. This house will not only cover all the functional requirements of Petrel, but also the residential ones, according to the most modern construction techniques.



COCOANTAR troops at Petrel Base.



Army engineers work in different parts of the country in community support tasks.

Integration with other State entities: during CAV 22/23, all Antarctic bases were connected to the ARSAT-1 and ARSAT-2 satellites, activities were coordinated and executed with the Naval Hydrography Service and the National Meteorological Service. , an agreement was signed with Radio and Television Argentina for three satellite reception dishes with their corresponding decoders, and another with the Télam Agency to deepen the journalistic dissemination of Argentine activities in the Argentine Antarctic Sector.

Combined military action: during the operation, tasks are carried out in coordination with the Armed Forces of other countries, such as air operations at the "Presidente Frei" Antarctic Air Base, belonging to the Republic of Chile, and naval operations in logistical support to bases in third countries through deployed naval resources. In parallel, under the orbit of the Southern Naval Area of the Argentine Navy, the Combined Antarctic Naval Patrol (PANC) is executed together with the Chilean Navy, which ensures the safeguarding of

of human life in the sea and care of the environment.

Similarly, the Antarctic Land Patrol, made up of resources from the Chilean O'Higgins base and the Argentine Esperanza base, has the support of the air resources from the Marambio Base.

II.9.4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Regarding support tasks for the national community, the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN 2021) establishes that it is the Ministry of Defense that conducts this type of operations, through the Operational Co-command of the Armed Forces, carrying out all necessary coordination with other state agencies to establish the political guidelines for the intervention of the Armed Forces, in cooperation with the provinces, municipalities and localities.

In this sense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces is in charge of establishing doctrine, planning and strategic training.

military to fulfill the tasks that the community demands, in order to provide an effective and efficient response to the requirements of the National Executive Branch. Both the doctrine, the planning and the training proposals must be previously approved by the Ministry of Defense, since it is necessary to guarantee their adaptation to the conception and strategic positioning of our country in matters of National Defense, at the same time that the military capabilities generated during the National Defense Planning Cycle must allow the Military Instrument to respond to the various emergency situations that arise in the national territory.



PART III

Strategic defense planning

CHAPTER 10 DEFENSE PLANNING CYCLE

The National Defense Planning Cycle (CPDN) has its origin in the National Strategic Level (NEN) with the dictate of the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), and allows the articulation of the National Strategic Levels (NEN) with the Military Strategic Level (NEM). This document, which is signed by the President of the Nation, at the proposal of the Ministry of Defense, contains the central guidelines of the National Defense Policy, the strategic vision and the political guidelines for the entire jurisdiction, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Armed Forces.

Based on the CPDN guidelines, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces prepares all the documents that are part of the Military Strategic Planning (PEM), through which the rational and efficient use of the human and material resources of the Armed Forces is planned. the Armed Forces for the short, medium and long term, based on the emphasis placed on joint military action as an essential condition for achieving maximum operational capacity, which allows effectively complying with the

sions assigned to the Military Instrument of National Defense, according to guidelines, scenarios and characteristics of their use previously established in the DPDN. The PEM, carried out under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Defense, culminates with the signing, by the Minister of Defense, of the Military Capabilities Plan (PLANCAMIL), the content of which is secret.

The National Defense Planning Cycle (CPDN) is a public management instrument that has been consolidated as a key tool for the jurisdiction.

As indicated in Decree 1729 of November 30, 2007, which gave rise to it, the CPDN organizes and frames the strategic definition process, input to the first stage of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (S3P)—that is, the Plana -ment—, from which all the needs of the Military Instrument are programmed and budgeted, as provided in article 26 of Law No. 24948. In other words, the CPDN allows the requirements of the Military Policy to be articulated. National Defense—through the determination of the military capabilities necessary to comply with the



Landing exercise of the marine infantry of the Argentine Navy.

national strategic objectives—with the logistical and fnancial schemes and procedures for their realization.

Once the DPDN is issued, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces begins the military strategic planning process itself, which is substantiated through a series of documents: Directive for the Preparation of Military Strategic Planning (DEPEM, which must be approved by Resolution Ministerial), Military Strategic Appraisal and Resolution (AEM and REM), Military Strategic Directive (DEMIL), and the Short, Medium and Long Term Military Plans, while the General Staff of the Armed Forces -madas prepare the corresponding taxpayer planning. Likewise, the Operational Command, with the technical assistance of the Armed Forces, prepares the corresponding campaign plans.

The National Defense Planning Cycle is completed with a Supervision stage of the National Defense Planning Cycle (SCPDN), in order to control the development of the National Defense Planning Cycle (CPDN) and arrange even-

ually the necessary corrections to the contents of the directives and plans that make up it, as well as the actions and measures that may arise from it.

This procedure is carried out in two instances, one of Ministerial Supervision and one of Military Strategic Supervision, carried out by the Ministry of Defense and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (EMCO) respectively.

It is important to highlight that the Medium Term Military Plan is the main input for EMCO to formulate the Military Capabilities Project (PROCAMIL). Based on this document, the Ministry of Defense, through the Undersecretary of Strategic Planning and Military Policy, prepares the Military Capabilities Plan (PLANCAMIL).

In compliance with the provisions of Decree 1729/07, just outlined, the current planning cycle began with the issuance by the President of the Nation of Decree 457/21, which approved the DPDN 2021 and concluded with the preparation and approval of the PLAN-CAMIL 2023, through Resolution MD 1365/23.

The journey between the DPDN 2021 and the PLANCA-MIL 2023 was driven by a set of documents, which were prepared by the

EMCO with the supervision of the Undersecretary of Strategic Planning and Military Policy, which are detailed below:

- DEPEM 2021, Resolution MD 1563/2021.
- AEM 2022
- REM 2022
- DEMIL 2022
- Short Term Plan 2022
- Medium Term Plan 2023
- PROCAMIL 2023
- Long Term Plan 2023

To which must be added the respective Campaign Plans, prepared by the Operational Command with the advice of each of the Armed Forces.

PLANCAMIL 2023 was a milestone in terms of National Defense Policy for two main reasons. Firstly, although there was a precedent for PLANCAMIL 2011, this is the first time that the political authority of the Jurisdiction has endorsed this document through a resolution. Secondly, it is the first time since the return to democracy that a plan has been approved that has economic support to acquire, recover and modernize military capabilities with a horizon of twenty (20) years, thanks to the Law 27,565 that created the National Defense Fund (FONDEF) in 2020. That is, the financial projection provided by FONDEF will allow us. like never before, to materialize the armed forces model necessary to fulfill its main mission. which is to conjure and repel all external military state aggression within the framework of a deterrent and defensive strategy.

In summary, PLANCAMIL 2023 is a political tool of the State, which sets the priorities to incorporate, modernize and recover military capabilities over the next twenty (20) years, and which has the endorsement and economic support of the National Defense budget. and FONDEF.

PLANCAMIL 2023 manages to fully establish the design of forces that is possible and necessary to confront the wide range of state military threats in a strategic scenario of uncertainty.

res of external origin that may affect the vital interests of the Nation.

Military capabilities are not limited to means (planes, tanks, for example), but encompass the entire MIRILADO, an acronym that means: Material, Information, Human Resources, Infrastructure, Logistics, Training, Doctrine and Organization. In other words, it is not about incorporating only fighter planes and submarines, for example, but also taking into account the training of pilots and crew members; an adequate doctrine; and the resources to support logistics, among other planning factors.

In conclusion, the CPDN has been transformed since its creation into a key public management instrument for the jurisdiction, given that:

- Ensures that the design of the Military Instrument responds to the real needs of the State.
- Deepens the institutionality of the Ministry rio de Defensa.
- Strengthens the full civilian leadership of defense policy and military policy and the role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces as responsible for preparing joint military planning.
- It guarantees joint work between the Ministry of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, essential to translate political objectives into the design of military capabilities.
- Affirms the execution of military planning based on the capabilities factor.

This means that the resulting force model is not determined based on conflict hypotheses, but is established based on the analysis of the capabilities necessary to confront the generic forms of aggression required by National Defense, the mission being The main principle of the Military Instrument is the ordering criterion of the entire design of forces.

III.10.1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

In 2006, with the sanction of Decree 1691, the National State adopted a new military strategic planning methodology, moving from the hypothesis method of

conflict with the capacity planning system.

In 2007, Decree 1729 "National Defense Planning Cycle (CPDN)" was promulgated, whose purpose was to regulate the strategic planning process at all levels of management, additionally assigning responsibilities for the preparation and approval of the different documents that were produced.

The cycle lasts four years and begins with the preparation and dissemination, by the National Executive Branch, of a National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN).

With the signing of decree 1714/09, the first National Defense Planning Cycle based on "capabilities" began, which established a strategic defensive attitude and a conception of autonomous and cooperative defense, emphasizing the need for regional and subregional cooperation.

As a result of this first Planning cycle, the Ministry of Defense issued the first Military Capabilities Plan, PLANCAMIL 2011.

The plan defined the necessary and possible Military Instrument for the medium term, being necessary to update it in subsequent planning cycles.

In 2014, the National Strategic Level issued a new DPDN through decree 2645, which maintains the validity of the previous Directive, while complementing it.

In 2018, a new DPDN was promulgated with the sanction of decree 703, but it did not activate the update of the planning cycle.

Finally, in 2021, the National Executive Branch issued Decree 457/21 that repealed the DPDN of 2018 and restored decrees 1714/09 and 2645/14 as well as Decree 1691 "Directive of Organization and Operation of the Armed Forces" of the year 2006.

III.10.2. NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANNING CYCLE 2021-2023

Within the framework of a strategic positioning and attitude of a defensive nature, military strategic planning has been aimed at providing the country with a modern Military Instrument, which allows the National State to carry out facing an increasingly uncertain and complex international scenario.

After the promulgation of Decree 457 "National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN)" of 2021, a new National Defense Planning Cycle began.

To comply with the provisions of this new DPDN, the EMCFFAA developed a "Deterrent – Active Military Strategy" with a "Multilayer Area Restriction" employment concept that allows the Military Instrument to deter, conjure and repel military state aggression of external origin. through the development of multidomain operations (in several areas simultaneously), in order to contribute to guaranteeing the vital and strategic interests of the Nation.

This strategy is carried out by implementing strategic lines of action that have deterrence as their main objective. In times of peace, it is materialized mainly through the development of actions to anticipate and prevent, which implies, for example, permanent surveillance and control operations of spaces.

The application of this strategic concept makes it necessary for the National Defense system to have varied military capabilities that allow it to cover the entire spectrum of situations that affect National Defense from times of peace to recovery actions after the instances have been overcome. of conflict. In this way, it provides for the execution of multidomain operations, that is, simultaneous and successive operations in physical (land, maritime, air and aerospace) and non-physical (space, cyber-spatial, electromagnetic and information) fields, in which it is possible to obtain advantages that significantly facilitate the achievement of military objectives.

In essence, it relies on the large extension of the territory to achieve strategic depth, based on adequate anticipation and prevention, acting initially in a dissuasive manner and, if necessary, preventively, deploying the necessary means to prevent it from happening, an external military state aggression.

Anticipation is decisive, since, through surveillance and control operations, efficient alerts can be achieved. These allow for timely enlistment and deployment

of the most appropriate means in each area of strategic interest to be restricted, and in each area in which operations are carried out.

because

This anticipation must also be effective in non-physical spheres, such as outer space, cyberspace, electromagnetic and information; where, due to their particular conditions, it is more difficult to detect aggression. To do this, it is necessary to apply new employment concepts, within the current legal framework.

In turn, the Military Instrument must develop capabilities to apply or not apply lethal force, materializing credible intimidation that allows preventing, deterring, containing or defeating an External State Military Threat (AEME), through the sole threat of its employment. Likewise, and in the event that the employment is concrete or effective, the degradation, interruption and/or destruction of its critical military capabilities will be sought, through the activation of the "Prevent" and "Repel" layers, acting in synergistically in all areas of operation and with the integration of other areas of national potential.

These operations must be characterized by the use of innovative concepts and operating procedures.

This implies designing military capabilities that allow the fulfillment of the Mission of the Military Instrument of National Defense. To capture this strategy and its associated military capabilities, a series of documents had to be prepared, detailed below.

III.10.3. DOCUMENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANNING CYCLE

The new Defense Planning Cycle

National was established through the preparation and issuance of the following documents:

Directive for the Preparation of Military Strategic Planning (DEPEM): which guides Military Strategic Planning based on what is established in the DPDN.

Military Strategic Appreciation and Resolution (AREMIL): which contains the detailed appreciation of the trends in the global environment and

regional; and its evolution. It establishes the detailed mission, defines the Military Strategic Objectives, defines the concept of use of the IM, guides the design of capabilities for the medium term and its evolution for the long term, depending on future conflict and technological innovation.

Short-Term Military Strategic Directive (DEMIL CP): defines the use of the IM for the short term (3 years) guiding the preparation of Campaign, Operations and Support Plans, which allow the fulfillment of the established operational objectives. Likewise, it defines the employment guidelines and composition of the forces to fulfill the imposed missions.

Medium and Long Term Military Strategic Directive (DEMIL MP/LP): defines the necessary Joint Military Capabilities and guides the process of design and evolution of capabilities; and the generation of forces for the medium and long term.

Short-Term Military Plan (PMCP): contains the IM's employment forecasts for times of peace, crisis and war.

Medium-Term Military Plan (PMMP): contains the design and generation of forces. It details the types of forces in quantity and quality, as well as the weapon systems and the associated MIRILA-DO (Material, Information, Human Resources, Infrastructure, Logistics, Training, Doctrine and Organization).

Long-Term Military Plan (PMLP): reflects the strategic vision of the evolution of the IM by combining military innovation processes with technological innovation.

Military Capabilities Project (PROCA-MIL): proposes the IM necessary for the medium-non-term and its strategic programming over time, along with the costs involved in the development of military capabilities.

Military Capabilities Plan (PLANCA-MIL): approves the necessary and possible IM for the medium term to be able to meet the demands of the National Defense System.

It is prepared by the Ministry of Defense based on the military technical advice of the EMCFFAA reflected in the Military Capabilities Project.

The process concluded from the military point of view, with the preparation of the Short, Medium and Long Term Military Plans and the Pro-

Military Capabilities Project (PROCAMIL), which constitutes the basis of the Military Capabilities Plan

Finally, with the signing of Ministerial Resolution 1365 of 2023. PLANCAMIL 2023 is approved.

This plan updates that of 2011, taking into account the characteristics of future conflicts, new technologies and forms of employment, focusing on military innovation in terms of novel operational and tactical concepts and technological innovation in regarding the weapons systems to be incorporated. Additionally, it establishes and sets capabilities development priorities through the incorporation of modern weapons systems, avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring the efficient and integrated use of resources, within the essential framework of Joint Military Action (AMC).

Its approval guides the comprehensive process of developing the military capabilities necessary to ensure National Defense in the next twenty years.

III.10.4. PLANNING BY CAPABILITIES

As mentioned in the previous chapter, Decree 1691/2006 established the Directive on the Organization and Functioning of the Armed Forces from which the Argentine Republic officially made the strategic decision to reject the planning methodology due to the hypothesis of conflict and, instead, adopt capacity planning. In this way, capability planning presupposes an uncertain environment, therefore, it defines generic threats and prioritizes the development of flexible skills that adapt to a wide range of possibilities in the face of a changing environment.

Likewise, it renounces identifying potential adversaries of a state nature against which to reactively organize its military power, which - in addition - is functional for thinking and ordering a regional defense system, since it enables the determination of complementary contributions between the different countries.

Military capacity is the aptitude that the Military Instrument must possess to achieve a

effect when confronting the generic forms of aggression required by National Defense. In an organization, aptitude is made up of skills and resources that, in combination, allow achieving a measurable result by executing a task under certain conditions and with specific standards in a given environment, within a certain time and sustaining it for a period of time. established.

In capacity planning there is a permanent interaction between defect (vulnerability) and effect (capacity). The determination of capabilities (effects) is aimed at canceling or at least minimizing one's own vulnerabilities (defects). These capabilities, in turn, will give rise to a Military Instrument design that satisfies them.

In strategic planning, a capacity results from a set of elements conceptualized by the acronym MIRILADO (Material, Infrastructure, Human Resources, Information, Logistics, Training, Doctrine and Organization) used based on doctrinal principles and procedures. aimed at achieving a certain military effect. Military Strategic Planning identifies six major areas of capability that respond to the fulfillment of the missions of the Military Instrument:

- Command and control.
- Tactical and strategic mobility.
- Surveillance, reconnaissance and intelligence
 Logistical support.
- Operations associated with the main mission of the Military Instrument.
- Identification of capabilities to determine means for the subsidiary missions of the Military Instrument.

CHAPTER 11 DEFENSE POLICY DIRECTIVE

III.11.1. DEFENSE POLICY DIRECTIVE 2021

The National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN 2021) was the result not only of the international and regional analysis, but also of the correction of the deviations produced with the DPDN 2018 and the decision to strengthen and restore the path started in the year 1983.

To this end, Decrees 683/18 and 703/18 were repealed, restoring the validity of the Regulatory Decree of the National Defense Law 727/2006, of the Directive on the Organization and Functioning of the Armed Forces (Decree 1692/06), of Decree 1714/09, by which the "National Defense Policy Directive" was approved and its update approved by Decree 2645/14 (DPDN 2014).

It should be noted that the Directive on the Organization and Functioning of the Armed Forces (Decree 1691/2006) had collected the lessons of the South Atlantic War (1982 and enhanced the role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Operational Command. rational. This last point was central because it was one of the lessons of the War of the

Atlántico Sur (1982), as reflected in the Rattenbach Report (2012 [1982]).

Ultimately, the 2021 National Defense Policy Directive, approved by Decree No. 457 of that year, recovered the liminal principles of defense that had been agreed upon since the return of democracy.

Firstly, the Directive ratifies that the Main Mission of the Defense System is to conjure and repel all External Military State Aggression (AEME) that affects the vital and strategic interests of Argentina. In effect, the National Defense Law No. 23554, the Internal Security Law No. 24059 and the Intelligence Law No. 25520, sanctioned by three Presidents of different political stripes between 1988 and 1992, established -among other issues- an organic and functional separation between the National Defense System and the Internal Security System. This separation is not due to a geographical criterion related to the origin of the threat, but rather to its nature. If this is of a military state nature and affects the vital and strategic interests of Argentina, the National Defense System intervenes; On the other hand, if it is of na-



Joint exercise of amphibious commandos at the Batteries base in the Province of Buenos Aires.

criminal nature corresponds to the Internal Security System. This main mission clearly reflects the spirit of the legislators as it emerges from the verbatim versions of the debates in the Honorable Congress of the Nation.

Secondly, it reiterates that the Complementary Missions of the National Defense System are those expressed in Law No. 24948 and Decree 1691/2006, to which the participation of the Armed Forces had been added through the DPDN 2014. in the planning, direction and execution of Antarctic logistics activity, in accordance with the National Antarctic Policy defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship; contributing to the sovereign presence of our country on said continent.

These missions contribute to the training, planning and readiness of the Armed Forces, as demonstrated in our participation in Peace Operations under the mandate of the United Nations, as well as in the largest deployment carried out, after the South Atlantic War (1982), in the Belgrano I Operations

and II, within the framework of the emergency of the pandemic caused by COVID. It should be clarified that in the case of the complementary mission of support to the Internal Security System, provided for in Law No. 24059, this does not involve organizational or functional modifications that could alter and/or restrict the resources required to guarantee permanently the National Defense nor influence, under any circumstances, the doctrine, organization, equipment and training of the Armed Forces, nor in their intelligence tasks, as established by Law No. 25520 and the article 3 of Decree 727/06.

Thirdly, the DPDN 2021 reiterates that the Argentine Republic adopts a defensive strategic posture and attitude, rejecting the doctrine of preventive war; direct or indirect military intervention in third countries; the revaluation of the South American space as an area of cooperation and construction in defense matters; and the Drago and Calvo Doctrines, as well as international law that leads us to defend the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Fourthly, in this document the Argentine Republic ratifies its legitimate and mandatory sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and insular spaces, as these are an integral part of the national territory. . The recovery of said territories and the full exercise of sovereignty, respecting the way of life of its inhabitants and in accordance with the principles of international law, constitutes a permanent and inalienable objective of the Argentine people, in accordance with the First Transitory Clause of the National Constitution. To the limitations that this colonial enclave with its significant military deployment imposes on the Argentine Republic for the effective exercise of sovereignty over these territories, we must add the geopolitically strategic position that the South Atlantic holds due to its rich resources. renewable and non-renewable natural resources (fish. hydrocarbon, mining and biodiversity) and its function as an operations center to block circulation towards the Antarctic Continent and limit the flow of ships between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Finally, for the purposes of capacity planning, two issues must be kept in mind.

Firstly, that the DPDN 2021 endorsed that National Defense policy must avoid the historical problem of the uncritical and decontextualized reproduction of employment concepts and doctrines that reflect, on the one hand, the interests and views of powers. foreigners and on the other, geopolitical realities different from those that prevail in SOUTH AMERICA. In effect, in the same way that in the middle of the 20th century the counterinsurgency practices of the National Security Doctrine (DSN) were replicated with deprofessionalizing results and since the end of that same century efforts have been made on various occasions to address the so-called "new threats", currently the risk of importing doctrines is projected towards the so-called "hybrid war" and its multiple variants.

Secondly, the DPDN 2021 ordered that given the persistent military, illegitimate and illegal presence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Falkland Islands, Geor-

regions of the South, South Sandwich and the corresponding maritime and island spaces, the appropriate capacity planning, deployment and organization measures must be taken by our Defense system.

Consequently, THREE (3) strategic scenarios were identified:

Northern Scenario: cooperative area within the framework of the Main Mission of the Military Instrument and support to other State agencies within the framework of the Complementary Missions.

Central Scenario: autonomous area within the framework of the Main Mission of the Military Instrument and cooperative in terms of logistical support to other State agencies within the framework of the Complementary Missions.

Southern Scenario: it is an autonomous area within the framework of the Main Mission of the Military Instrument and cooperative in terms of support to other State agencies within the framework of the Complementary Missions.

In this last scenario, considered as a geostrategic system that includes Argentine Patagonia, the National Antarctic Sector, the South Atlantic and the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the corresponding maritime and island spaces, Concrete steps have already been taken aimed at strengthening deterrence capabilities through initiatives such as the reactivation of the X Air Brigade of Río Gallegos and the installation of a surveillance radar in said city, the creation of the Joint Military Garrison in Tierra del Fuego —which contemplates the installation of elements of the Argentine Army in Tolhuin, a Military Air Base and an Integrated Naval Base in Ushuaia- which, together with the reopening of the Petrel Base in the Argentine Antarctic Sector, will establish a logistical axis -tico that will strengthen the Argentine presence and sovereignty on the Antarctic continent.

The scenarios outlined above will make it possible to guide military training, the updating of doctrines, techniques and tactics of employment and the verification of plans aimed at protecting territorial spaces and their transversal areas – such as cyberspace – and resources. strategic in the face of the potential of an external state military attack, especially those that are of fundamental importance for socio-economic development.



Maritime deployment of the Argentine Navy ships.

economic and livelihood of the population, agricultural and industrial production, transportation throughout the national territory and energy generation, as provided by the DPDN 2021.

Finally, for the medium and long term, the Argentine Republic has a historic opportunity: the priorities ordered in the DPDN 2021 regarding the incorporation, strengthening, recovery and modernization of military capabilities have a real possibility of being realized. Therefore, unlike the only planning cycle that managed to conclude (2009-2011), this CPDN (2021-2023) managed to end with a PLANCA-MIL whose resulting priorities will be the guiding axes for the allocation and destination of the resources of the National Fund of Defense (FONDEF) and the budget assigned to National Defense.

of National Defense. To comply with the provisions of this new National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (EMCO) developed a deterrent and active Military Strategy with a "Multilayer Area Restriction" employment concept that allows to the Military Instrument to deter, conjure and repel military state aggression of external origin, through the development of multi-domain operations - in several areas simultaneously -, in order to guarantee the vital and strategic interests of the Nation .

In this way, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces formulated the corresponding Military Strategic Planning, which is materialized in the following documents:

III.11.2. CURRENT PLANNING CYCLE

After the promulgation of Decree 457/21, a new Planning Cycle began

1. Directive for the Preparation of Military Strategic Planning (DEPEM)

This directive constitutes the articulating document between the DPDN and the Military Strategic Planning that explains the central guidelines of the National Defense policy and the military policy that instruct and They systematically and coherently guide military activity in general.

After the evaluation and approval by the Ministry of Defense of this first instance, at the military strategic level the aforementioned cycle is composed of a chain planning structure embodied in three documents whose design will respond in a manner directly to what is issued by each higher instance, detailed below:

 Military Strategic Appreciation and Resolution (AREMIL)

It consists of a diagnosis and appreciation of the global and regional military strategic situation based on the specific competencies and missions of the Military Instrument. It will identify and analyze its trends, current military risks and threats to national interests and eventual medium and long-term ones.

- Military Strategic Directive (DEMIL)
 It materializes the military strategic resolution adopted previously and from this, it will guide the development of the force model in the successive stages of medium and long-term planning and employment in the short term.
- · Short, medium and long term Military Planning.

It includes the preparation of the Short-Term Military Instrument Use Plan (the effective use of military power with the deployment of existing military forces and capabilities), the preparation of this plan for the development and obtaining of military capabilities in In the medium term, it guides the available efforts to achieve the necessary capabilities of the Military Instrument that ensure the comprehensive fulfillment of the Military Strategic Objectives and the elaboration of the plan for the design and strategic evolution of the Military Instrument in the long term. term (provides a strategic vision and development of the Military Instrument based on the evolution of the strategic scenario and the technological advances that affect the Military Strategic Objectives assigned to the Armed Forces).

It includes the preparation of a plan for the use of the Military Instrument in the time

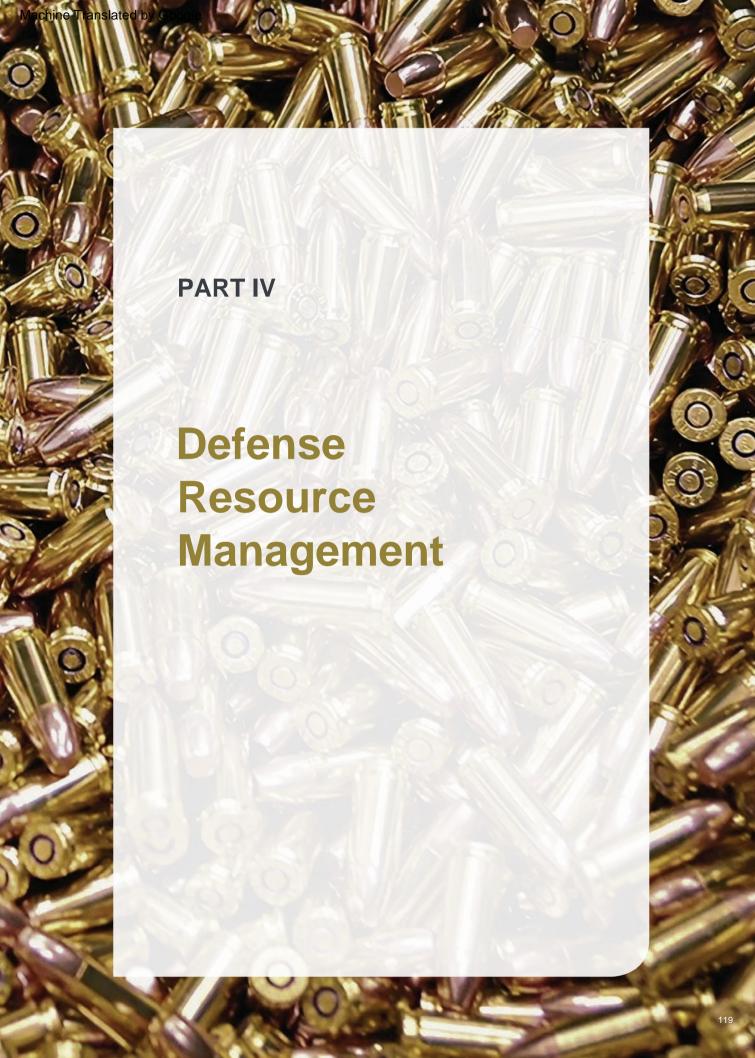
However, in the short term it addresses the effective use of military power with the deployment of existing military forces and capabilities. Likewise, in the medium term, it directs the available efforts to achieve the necessary capabilities of the Military Instrument to ensure comprehensive compliance with the Military Strategic Objectives. Finally, it provides a long-term, strategic and development vision of the Military Instrument, based on the evolution of the strategic scenario and the technological advances that affect the Military Strategic Objectives assigned to the Armed Forces.

2. Military Capabilities Project (PRO-CAMIL)

Based on the medium-term Military Plan, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces developed the Military Capabilities Project (PROCAMIL), during the year 2022, which ensures a desirable model of Forces that fully satisfies the imposed missions. tas to the Military Instrument. Once elevated, the PROCAMIL becomes the base document for the elaboration of the Military Capabilities Plan (PLANCAMIL), where the possible and necessary model is reflected with regard to all the components of the Military Instrument for compliance with the mission of the same.

In this way, National Defense planning is completed at a double level of supervision of the planning cycle. This implies, on the one hand, military strategic supervision under the responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, on the other hand, ministerial supervision by the Ministry of Defense.





CHAPTER 12 DEFENSE RESOURCE PLANNING

IV.12.1. DEFENSE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEM

The Defense Resource Planning System is the set of principles, standards and procedures that articulate the resource planning and management processes—financial and logistical—existing in the stages of planning, programming, budgeting and execution into which the determination and obtaining of the defense requirements is divided.

Its central objective is to lay the foundations for the adequate materialization of military strategic planning into affordable military capabilities with the available financial resources. In addition, it is responsible for being the central axis on which the National Defense Planning cycle, the Comprehensive Investment Management System II (SIGIDII), the National Defense Fund (FONDEF) and the Budget System are supported. of Defense.

This System covers the period from the beginning of the National Defense Planning Cycle, that is, when the National Defense Policy Directive is approved.

(DPDN) until the approval of the DPDN of the following Planning Cycle.

IV.12.2. COMPREHENSIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

The Comprehensive Investment Management System for Defense (SIGID) is the set of principles, standards and procedures that regulate the planning, execution and evaluation processes of investments in the sector. It was created in 2006 and updated to its current version by Resolution MD 1441/08. Its main annual product is the Defense Investment Plan (PIDEF), which orders the investments to be executed in each period.

The SIGID regulates the pre-investment, investment and operation phases of investments, integrating those of a public nature as well as those specifically military. This initiative merged the investments of the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defense and dependent organizations into a single System, establishing requirements and deadlines for the efficient management of investments in the sector.



The ocean patrol vessel ARA Almirante Storni at the Buenos Aires Naval Station.

Likewise, the aforementioned system aims to guarantee the effective programming of the sector's investments in the medium and long term, through its articulation with the strategic planning regulated by the National Defense Planning Cycle and the resource planning provided by the Defense Resource Planning System (SIPRED).

Regarding its general objectives, they are mentioned: guarantee the

efficient programming of investments in the medium and long term, based on their relationship with the strategic planning framed in the CPDN and the planning of the resources assigned to the judiciary. -risdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Defense Resource Planning System (SIPRED); coordinate and control the execution of investment projects; optimize financial, human and material resources;

and foster transparency and accountability in investment management.

methodology for evaluating projects with Defense investment, and after two years of research, in 2009 the SIGID was complemented with a manual that regulates and standardizes the methodology for preparing prefeasibility studies for the sector.

The manual provides the bases for the preparation of projects as management units by objectives and results in the National Defense sector, promoting the financial productive approach in solving problems, evaluating the social and economic effects of the activities and their results, using precise, useful, measurable and auditable indicators to identify, formulate and evaluate projects with investment for defense based on the capabilities derived from Military Strategic Planning.

The methodology continues to be applied today and is complemented by the theoretical advances made within the framework of research projects carried out by the National Defense University.

Given the need to homogenize the

IV.12.3. STANDARDIZATION, CATALOGING AND AIRWORTHINESS FOR DEFENSE

MEANS STANDARDIZATION SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

The Defense Media Standardization System aims to standardize products and processes commonly used in the Armed Forces, seeking greater homogeneity and achieving economies of scale. Its function is to determine and maintain updated technical standards through the work of commissions of specialists, based on criteria of efficiency, safety and interoperability, thus guaranteeing an adequate logistics chain of spare parts and minimum quality standards for the means to be acquired.

The governing body of the system is the Higher Standardization Committee, made up of authorities from the Ministry of Defense (including the Directorate of Standardization, Certification and New Products), EMCO and the three Armed Forces. The Committee exercises its functions through ten (10) Commissions of Specialists, within the framework of which it prepares the so-called DEF Standards that, once approved by the ministerial authority, establish the technical criteria for application. in the procurement procedures for goods and services throughout the jurisdiction.

The Defense Media Standardization System has developed numerous DEF Standards that specify the technical characteristics of a wide variety of supplies. Currently, there are four hundred and forty-eight regulations in force that establish standards for an approximate number of ten thousand products and processes. The DEF Standards are for public consultation, which facilitates the task carried out by agents, officials and suppliers in the processing of acquisitions throughout the jurisdiction.

MEDIA CATALOGING SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

The Defense Media Cataloging System (SICATDEF) names, identifies, classifies and codifies the media used by the Armed Forces in accordance with the procedures and methods of the NATO Defense System.

Coding, used in our country for 50 years. This system provides a unique and unequivocal identity for recognition and use by supply organizations or agents both nationally and internationally.

Thus, technically qualified personnel (identifiers, catalogers and administrators) interact in a single national and international database through a specific computer system that allows the material to be identified and catalogued.

Cataloging thus becomes a fundamental tool for inventory control and international identification of Argentine products. In addition, it allows local manufacturers (both of materials for military and civil use) to enter the international market by offering their products to the Armed Forces of other countries, since, as they are part of an international database, they are easily identifiable by potential buyers.

The Cataloging Service for Defense (SECADE) functions as a training center not only at the national level but also for military and civil personnel from the countries of the region, who attend the courses taught in our country.

DEFENSE MEANS APPROVAL SYSTEM

The Defense Means Homologation System aims to integrate and systematize the Jurisdiction's own homologation capabilities in pursuit of common guidelines and standards, stipulated based on the priorities set by the Military Strategic Planning.

The means of mandatory approval are established by ministerial resolution. Once approved, users stipulate specific approval programs, which must meet a series of particular requirements.

Once these have been fulfilled, the Defense Homologation Program is created, which results in the convening of technical-advisory commissions, made up of the user and an independent third party or by specialists from the jurisdiction, who validate what has been done. or for acting. The technical-operational requirements, the acceptance testing protocols that are proposed, are analyzed.

put or have been carried out, and after the pertinent evaluations and possible corrective or complementary actions, the approval certificate is issued.

The technical-advisory commissions, created specifically for those products, processes or services that it is decided to homologate, are the operational axes of the system and support their definitions based on consensual technical opinions.

SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES The System of Maintenance

Capacities of the Armed Forces (SICAMAN) operationally links the material maintenance infrastructures between the three Armed Forces. In this way, an effort is made to optimize the use of the total installed capacity, in terms of human and technological resources, means and facilities. SI-CAMAN promotes the provision of services among the Armed Forces that are a priori less expensive than those available in the commercial market.

This system encourages the integration of the maintenance capabilities of the Armed Forces, facilitates their joint use and strengthens those capabilities that contribute to sustaining common systems. Its implementation has allowed each of the three Forces to carry out maintenance and recovery tasks in other forces' facilities, thus generating a process of synergistic use of such capabilities.

Likewise, as a consequence of the evolution of the system and in order to extend its scope, the Naval Hydrography Service (SHN), the Scientific and Technical Research Institute for Defense (CI -TEDEF), the National Meteorological Service (SMN), the National Geographic Institute (IGN), Military Fabrications (FMSE), the Argentine Aircraft Factory (FAdeA) and the Argentine Naval Industrial Complex (CINAR).

AIRWORTHY SYSTEM OF DEFENSE (SADEF)

The Defense Airworthiness System was created by Resolution MD 18 of December 20, 2007, and endorsed by the

National Defense Policy Directives approved by Decrees 1714/2009 and 2645/2014.

It fulfills the function of managing the technical aptitude of military aircraft to operate according to their approved design and in a safe condition throughout their useful life, including unmanned aerial vehicles.

This system is made up of the set of organizations that govern, regulate and execute the activities linked to the airworthiness of military aircraft.

It also covers the personnel, infrastructure, equipment, processes and procedures involved in said management.

The Military Airworthiness Regulation (RAM) – Resolution MD 18/2007 and EMCFFAA Joint Publication PC 14-05 – constitutes the regulatory axis of SADEF and is regulated by the control bodies in the Ministry of Defense, the General Directorate of Airworthiness Joint Military Organization (DIGAMC) and the Higher Aircraft Regulation Organizations (OSRA) in each Force. In addition, it is executed by the Higher Logistics Maintenance Organizations (OSLM) and the Aeronautical Maintenance Technical Organizations (OTMA), created in each of the three Armed Forces. It also includes organizations outside the Armed Forces, among which are mentioned Defense aeronautical production organizations, Defense aeronautical maintenance organizations and aeronautical training centers.

In the Ministry of Defense, the Aeronautical Technical Authority of Defense (ATAD) is the body that is responsible for approving airworthiness regulations, supervises their compliance and conducts the Defense Airworthiness System.

With the Defense Airworthiness System, Argentina has positioned itself at a level of military airworthiness recognized by other countries and has achieved an improvement in the operational safety of military aircraft, reflected in the accident and incident rates.

CHAPTER 13

NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND (FONDEF)

IV.13.1. REGULATIONS AND OPERATION

FONDEF was created in 2020 by Law No. 27565 with the purpose of financing the re-equipment process of the Armed Forces, that is, the recovery, modernization and incorporation actions of material in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 24,948. Its creation made it possible to provide predictability to investments in the medium and long term, as well as to strengthen the links between the Defense System, national production, science and technology.

The aforementioned Fund is made up of 0.35% of the total current income foreseen in the annual budget consolidated by the National Public Sector for the year 2020, 0.5% for the year 2021, 0.65% for the year 2022, until reaching 0.8% for the year 2023, maintaining this last percentage for successive budget years. This contribution will be independent of the resources that are assigned to the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces in the national budget.

Furthermore, the aforementioned law establishes that the FON-DEF must be executed annually in its entirety, exceptionally being able to draw down up to 10% that can be attributed to the following year as a remainder.

The National Defense commissions of both Chambers of Congress will be competent to intervene in the monitoring of the reequipment process of the Armed Forces carried out through FONDEF. To this end, they will have the following functions:

- Receive on March 31 of each year the annual investment plan planned for March 31 of the following year;
- Receive semiannual reports, on May 31 and November 30 of each year, about the progress and implementation of the National Defense Fund (FON).

DEF);

- Require the Ministry of Defense to provide the necessary reports on compliance with the law;
- Verify the budget execution of the resources established in article 4;



Sea King SH-3H medium helicopters of the Argentine Navy.

 Formulate the observations and suggestions that are deemed appropriate to send to the application authority.

Law No. 27565 provides two major guidelines for the allocation of FONDEF resources.

Furthermore, when discussing the incorporation of new equipment, priority should be given to those that enhance the deterrent capacity, favor standardization with existing equipment at a joint level and contribute new technological developments.

Second, that the projects financed by FONDEF, whenever possible, must contribute to the following criteria:

- Promote the substitution of imports, the development of suppliers and the international insertion of local production of goods and services oriented to Defense.
- Promote productive, inclusive and sustainable innovation, through greater technological advancement.
- Increase investigative actions

- tion and development, both in the public and private sectors.
- Improve the conditions of creation, dissemination and assimilation of innovations by the national productive structure.

Resolution MD 294/21 regulates within the defense sector the different processes to be carried out for the implementation of FONDEF. This sets the guidelines for the allocation and destination of resources, the preparation of the "FONDEF Annual Investment Plan" as well as the preparation and presentation of reports. It also provides for the creation of the FONDEF commission, coordinated and chaired by the Secretariat of Strategy and Military Affairs, and integrated by the Secretariat of Research, Industrial Policy and Production for Defense; by the Undersecretary of Operational Planning; the Defense Logistics Service; and by the Undersecretary of Administrative Management.

The commission of the National Defense Fund (FONDEF) has the following functions:

1. Prepare on the basis of the document



Argentine Medium Tank (TAM 2CAC) modernized in the 601st Arsenal Battalion.

issued by the JOINT STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES and with the modifications it deems pertinent, the "Annual Investment Plan of the FONDEF", which will be submitted for consideration and approval of the MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

 Request from the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces the necessary reports for the preparation of the "FONDEF Annual Investment Plan"; coordinate the requests for reports that will be made by the National Defense commissions of both Chambers of Congress. The reports that must be presented to the National Defense commissions of the National Congress, in accordance with the provisions of article 6, paragraph b), of Law No. 27565, are prepared by the Undersecretary of Defense. Operational Planning and Logistics Service of the Defense and the Undersecretary of Administrative Management, prior knowledge of the FONDEF commission.

Investments carried out with resources from the National Defense Fund comply with all the regulations established by the National Public Investment System, regulated by Law No. 24354 and other complementary regulations.

IV. 13.2. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

	PROJECT
AIR MATERIAL	Manufacturing of the IA-100 Malvina
	Incorporation of Pampa III aircraft
	Incorporation of Texan II
	Modernization of Hercules C-130 aircraft
	Modernization of the Pucará Fenix
	Recovery of the A4-AR
	Incorporation of B200 aircraft – Hurón
	Modernization of Lockheed P3B Orion aircraft
	Incorporation of SAAB 340 aircraft
	Bell AB 206 Helicopter Modernization
	Incorporation of Bell 407 GXI Helicopters
	Hughes 500 helicopter recovery
	Incorporation and manufacturing of radars
	Acquisition of major spare parts for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, as well as technical equipment for aeronautical maintenance.
	Development and acquisition of unmanned aerial systems
	Recovery of short and medium range transport aircraft
	Tucano aircraft modernization
MARINE MATERIAL AND RIVER	Acquisition of Multipurpose Ocean Patrol Vessels
	Recovery of Meko 140 corvettes
	Tugboat manufacturing
	Manufacture of the Polar Ship
	Recovery of Naval Units
	Heavy Transport Barge Recovery
	Incorporation of cadet training boats
	Development and construction of submarine simulator
	Recovery and modernization of Meko 360
	Construction and repair of tugboats
	Materials for the strategic data fusion center of the maritime environment

FONDEF strategic projects

	PROJECT
LAND MATERIAL, INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT AND INPUTS FOR INSTRUCTION	Modernization of the Medium Argentine Tank (TAM) battle tanks and acquisition of tanks
	Acquisition of field and garrison vehicles
	Expansion of fixed and campaign communications subsystems
	Acquisition of clothing and footwear from national industry for the Armed Forces
	Acquisition of individual and light modular equipment for training
	Acquisition of High Performance Computing System
	Acquisition of cyber defense equipment
FIREPOWER	Manufacturing and acquisition of ammunition of various calibers
	Acquisition of RBS70 SAAB short-range anti-aircraft missile
	Acquisition of anti-aircraft defense system
	Acquisition and modernization of the close combat weapons system.
INFRASTRUCTURE	"San Lorenzo" wheeled vehicle recovery factory in Santa Fe
	Recovery of Dam No. 2 "Puerto Belgrano"
	Modernization and recovery of Joint Base Petrel.
	Recovery of dock No. 1 of the Puerto Belgrano Naval Arsenal
	Modernization of the Boulogne tracked vehicle recovery plant

CHAPTER 14 DEFENSE BUDGET

The budget execution information of the Ministry of Defense (jurisdiction 45) for the period 2019-2022 has been prepared based on the following parameters:

- Current and capital expenses, in pesos, of jurisdiction 45 (Defense) were consolidated, including the Central Administration, decentralized organizations and social security institutions.
- Dollar quotes were tabulated at the official annual average wholesale exchange rate (BCRA Resolution "A"3500).
- The increase in financial assets (section 6) and debt service and decrease in other liabilities (section 7) were incorporated into the jurisdiction's current and capital expenditures, with special impact on the "Weapons Systems" item. from the approval of FONDEF.

The spending carried out by the Ministry of Defense in the last four years shows two phenomena. On the one hand, in 2020, and as a result of the change in priorities forced by the COVID-19 pandemic, a retraction of 12% (USD 401 million). This despite the intense work carried out that year by the Military Instrument in assisting the health system. On the other hand, a recovery is evident in the 2021-2022 biennium, with growth of 19.9% (USD 587 million) and 22.3% (USD 789 million), respectively, as a consequence of the approval -tion of FONDEF.





Central Military Tailoring Factory of the Argentine Army where the uniforms of the three Armed Forces are made.

CHAPTER 15 OBTAINING MEANS FOR DEFENSE

IV.15.1. MEDIA sourcing CHANNELS

The generation of military capabilities is framed in the definitions of the National Defense Planning Cycle. In logistics, its definitions are operationalized in actions of recovery, modernization and incorporation of means through the Defense Resource Planning System (SIPRED) and the Comprehensive Investment Management System for Defense (SIGID). These material means can be obtained from different channels, especially acquisition, research and development, and production. The SIPRED provides for the issuance of a Media Procurement Directive that specifies criteria for opting for a channel based on various criteria.

Strategic acquisitions and common inputs are implemented through the Defense Logistics Service. The National Defense Fund (FONDEF) is the main sectoral tool to finance the acquisition of weapons systems. The executing arm of the other channels is the sectoral research system.

tigation, development, innovation and production for Defense.

IV.15.2. DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICE

Among the innovations proposed within the framework of the Report for the Modernization of the Defense Logistics System (2008), the plan to create an organization at the ministerial level in charge of consolidating the supply of common and strategic inputs stands out. cos of the Armed Forces. Its function would be to promote the maximum logistical integration of the Military Instrument, positioning the Ministry of Defense as the main user, in order to generate economies of scale that result in better negotiation conditions, ensuring the due interoperability of the material means assigned to the Armed forces.

The meaning of the creation of a Logistics Agency obeys the need, postulated from administrative theory and military doctrine, to have a state organization with the capacity



IA 63 Pampa III Block II aircraft developed by the Argentine Aircraft Factory "Brigadier San Martín" (FAdeA).

ability to carry out the principle of conjointness in relation to logistics planning and obtaining strategic inputs. Along these lines, the benefits of centralized planning and acquisition are multiple. Among the most important are the promotion of economies of scale and obtaining better prices, in addition to the greater uniformity of the systems and the joint design of genetic logistics.

This body, initially projected as an agency, first took the form of the General Directorate and then the Undersecretariat, currently being called the Undersecretariat of Operational Planning and Defense Logistics Service. Its current mission is to obtain goods, services and weapons systems to satisfy the needs of the National Defense, while its vision is to lead the logistics systems for obtaining and distributing resources for the Armed Forces.

The current objectives of the Undersecretariat are:

 Understand the identification and consolidation of requirements for goods and services in common use of the Armed Forces.

- madas and in the operational management of their contracts.
- Intervene in the implementation of systems that allow maintaining the traceability of requirements in order to optimize the availability of assigned resources.
- Understand the preparation and updated maintenance of the statistical consumption record of all goods and services of the Armed Forces.
- Understand in the approval of internal standards and procedures that will govern the preparation of the annual contracting plans of the Armed Forces, and in the supervision of their execution.
- Intervene in the management of the contracting of the weapons systems that are acquired, as well as the modernization programs that are applied to the existing weapons systems, within the scope of its competence.
- Understand the promotion, coordination and direction
 of the preparation of cooperation agreements whose
 purpose involves the acquisition or modernization
 of weapons systems, within the scope of their
 competence.



Ammunition produced at the Fray Luis Beltrán Military Factory.

 Intervene in the planning and conduct of the jurisdiction's preliminary budget formulation process and in the monitoring and evaluation of its execution.





CHAPTER 16

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

The Science, Technology, Innovation and Production System for Defense (SCTIP-DEF) is composed of a set of actors, organically and functionally interrelated, that produce results in terms of scientific research, technological developments, innovation and production industrial goods and services with impact on the defense of national sovereignty. This set of actors that presents various institutional categories carries out research, development, innovation and production of goods and services (R+D+i+P) activities with relevance to National Defense.

The SCTIP-DEF can be represented as a series of concentric circles.

The first circle covers the Secretariat of Research, Industrial Policy and Production for Defense (SIPIyPD) and its organic dependencies, including the Scientific and Technological Organizations of Defense (OCT-DEF) and the Defense Companies (Companies-DEF). The OCT-DEF are four: the Institute of Scientific and Technical Research for Defense (CITEDEF), the National Geographic Institute (IGN), the National Hydrography Service

val (SHN) and the National Meteorological Service (SMN). For their part, they are DEF-Companies: the Argentine Aircraft Factory "Brigadier San Martín" SA (FAdeA), Fabricaciones Militares SE (FM SE), the Argentine Naval Industrial Complex (CINAR) which includes the North Dock Naval Workshops (TANDANOR) and the Almirante Storni shipyard, and the Navy Housing Construction company (CO-VIARA).

The second circle of the SCTIP-DEF extends to those actors who carry out R&D&i&P activities within the Defense Jurisdiction, beyond the organic dependence of the SIPIyPD. Namely, the Directorate of Technological Innovation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (DIT-EMCO), the General Directorates of Research and Development of the Armed Forces (DGID FFAA), and the National Defense University (UNDEF).

Likewise, it covers other departments of the Ministry of Defense with thematic competencies and activities of relevance to this Plan.

The third circle of the SCTIP-DEF includes actors that are not part of the Jurisdiction



ARA Petrel hydrographic Swath boat manufactured in Tandanor.

but they are related to the previous circles, producing results of interest for National Defense. The members of the Interinstitutional Council of Science and Technology (CICyT), National Universities, INVAP SE, technological and industrial companies and other public and private actors are located there.

The SCTIP-DEF is made up of two linked subsystems: the Defense Research and Development Subsystem and the Defense Productive Subsystem.

The Secretariat of Research, Industrial Policy and Production for Defense (SIPIyPD) is involved in the definition and formulation of policies for the Jurisdiction, in the field of science, technology and production for Defense (Decree 50/2019). It is responsible for the coordination and superior leadership of the scientific and technological organizations of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, and in the aspects of jurisdiction related to the National System of Science, Technology, Innovation and Production. He also understands the administration of companies and societies in the sector.

In this framework, it is the responsibility of the SI-PlyPD to assume the indications regarding research, industrial policy and production for Defense defined in the DPDN. The DPDN 2021 proposes four indications on the matter:

Achieve a coordinated system of Research,

Development, Innovation and Production (R+D+i+P), which strengthens jurisdictional capacities and its Instrument

Military and that is articulated with the national scientific, technological and productive system,

develop the Multiannual Science Plan,

Technology, Innovation and Production for Defense, taking into consideration the guidelines established in the Cycle of

National Defense Planning and FUND,

update, enhance and expand the stimulation instruments of the Scientific system

Technology for Defense and articulate with the National Educational System and promote transversal technological programs aimed at surveillance and control



Serial production of the IA63 Pampa III Block II at the Brigadier San Martín Argentine Aircraft Factory.

strategic areas of our sovereign territories and areas of interest, as well as the development of new systems and applications linked to innovations and advances in weapons systems and the protection of critical infrastructures.

In compliance with said regulations, the Multiannual Plan for Science, Technology, Innovation and Production for Defense 2022-2025 was formulated, approved by Resolution 127/2023, which is presented as a strategic action guide for the actors that participate in the System of Science, Technology, Innovation and Production for Defense.

CHAPTER 17 RESEARCH SUBSYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEFENSE

The Defense Research and Development Subsystem is made up of the following actors: the SIPIyPD and the four OCT-DEF dependent on it, the DIT-EMCO, the DGID of the three Armed Forces and the National Defense University. All of them, with partially different perspectives, modalities and fields, pursue objectives related to applied scientific research and technological development for Defense. In addition to the multiple organic and functional relationships that these actors maintain among themselves, they constitute the Scientific and Technological Council for Defense, chaired by the SIPIyPD.

The Scientific and Technological Council for Defense (COCITDEF) is a fundamental body for the governance of the SCTIP-DEF. Its operation has been promoted and energized, guaranteeing periodic meetings and the treatment of issues of relevance to Defense.

The functions of COCITDEF (MD Resolution 24/2020) are:

 Advise on the Scientific-Technological Policy for National Defense.

- Advise on the assignment of vacancies in the Regime for Research and Development Personnel of the Armed Forces (RPIDFA).
 Propose areas of strategic
- interest for the projects of the Defense Research and Development Program (PIDDEF).
- Advise on the granting of PIDDEF subsidies.
 Propose actions
- aimed at strengthening the Defense Research and Development Scholarship Program (PBDEF).

V.17.1. INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH FOR DEFENSE

The history of the Research Institute
Scientific and Technical for Defense (CITEDEF) dates back to 1941—the year in which Major
General Manuel Nicolás Savio promoted the creation of
the General Directorate of Military Manufacturing, an
organization dedicated to incorporating new technologies
and capabilities for the production of mobile weapons.



Staff of the Scientific and Technical Research Institute for Defense active.

which, among other aspects, incorporated researchers specializing in rocketry and control and guidance systems. Its first mission was the development of the PAT 1 remote-controlled projectile, which in 1950 became the first guided projectile of national production.

Given the growth of Military Fabrications, the decision was made to separate the production line from the Research and Development Department. Thus, in 1954, the Scientific and Technical Research Institute of

the Armed Forces (CITEFA). In 2007, the name of the institute was changed in order to emphasize its primary role of technical and scientific assistance to the integral interests of National Defense. CITEFA was renamed the Scientific and Technical Research Institute for Defense (CITEDEF).

Currently, its main property is located in the town of Villa Martelli, province of Buenos Aires, to which are added the Villa María Division, Córdoba, and the Atmospheric Observatory

CITEDEF contributions during the COVID-19 health emergency

Given the declaration of the public health emergency, CITEDEF participated in the emergency committee that was formed within the Ministry of Defense. All areas of the Institute adapted their capabilities within the framework of Operation General Belgrano, led by EMCO. One of the most notable developments was the VENT-CITEDEF mechanical ventilator, a device that allows ventilatory assistance to be provided to adult patients with respiratory difficulties. Also, he developed a mathematical model that allowed describing the development of the virus, which has been applied in other countries besides Argentina.

of Southern Patagonia in Río Gallegos, Santa Cruz. The facilities comprise 21 hectares in total, including laboratories and workshops.

More than 400 agents are distributed in its 12 research and development departments.

CITEDEF is organized into three departments: Technological Development, Applied Scientific Research and Administration. Its services include:

Technical advice on weapons systems: it has the experience of its personnel, laboratories and access to weapons systems that allow analyzing the requirements and feasibility proposed by the applicant.

Non-destructive testing and projectile life extension services: scintigraphy tests, chemical stability tests, chromatographies, among others.

Enhancement and repowering of various systems, for example, through the modernization of portable shooting simulation and/or observer simulation systems in their function of detecting targets and sending corrections to artillery shooting .

Reception Testing Service: through firing tests, initial velocity measurements, scintigraphy, high-speed cameras, physical and chemical tests, it uses its various laboratories to carry out the necessary tests to evaluate the reception of products, mainly ammunition and weapons systems.

Development of servers and data analysis, specifically in support of the National Meteorological Service, in assisting the atmospheric data server.

Currently, CITEDEF has more than eighty research projects in progress whose main recipients are the Armed Forces.

At the same time, it has increased

The number of agreements with other public and private entities such as, for example, the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), INVAP, CONAE, FMSE, FAdeA, among others.

It is necessary to distinguish those historical R&D lines of the Institute from the most recent ones. Regarding the first point, some notable projects during the history of CITEDEF are:

- 155 mm CITER L33 Artillery Cannon and its family of ammunition and gunpowder.
- CALA 30 Artillery Cannon.
- MATHOGO anti-tank missile.
- "Kingfisher" air-to-surface missile.
- Shooting trainers and observers for different weapon systems.

For its part, current lines of research include:

- Production of hydrogen fuel using renewable sources:
 CITEDEF has laboratories that investigate the ability to obtain hydrogen through renewable sources and use it as a source of green energy to power electrical devices.
- Pests and insecticides: The project to develop papers impregnated with insecticides allows the evaluation of the insecticide with application to determine the resistance of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, the main vector of dengue transmission. This research is carried out in collaboration with the World Health Organization.
- Portable arsenic detection kit: This is a kit for detecting arsenic in water that is fast, portable and ten times more economical than those available on the market.

This dual-use technology is very useful for vulnerable populations living in areas where levels of

Mariana Device

Currently, a research group is working on the development of the Mariana Device, an alert system for the prevention of cases of gender violence that can function without Wi-Fi coverage, whose objective is to generate a tool that notifies both the user and the a monitoring network, when a potential aggressor does not comply with the assigned perimeter distance.

- arsenic in water are usually higher than those allowed for consumption.
- Freeze-drying of food: it is a dehydration technique that reduces its weight without modifying its nutritional and organoleptic properties. This is another line of dual research with impact on both the Armed Forces and society as a whole.
- Rocketry and pyrotechnic systems: CITE-DEF has the development and manufacture of homogeneous propellants to be used in different types of rockets.

From civil uses in rocketry, to part of weapons systems such as the Pampero rocket or the CP-30 or pyrotechnic systems of different types.

Regarding the CP-30 project, it has an update in its aiming device and integration with the Pampero rocket module, giving diversity to the ammunition it uses and the delivery of four launch vehicles is planned at the end of 2023. This project involved several parallel developments, such as solid propellant, composite tubes, exterior ballistics, and manufacturing materials.

 Unmanned vehicles: In this line, various projects for the development of unmanned vehicles, mainly aerial, are presented from a security point of view.

instrumentation and autonomy. Within the Unmanned Systems Development Program for Defense is the Comprehensive Plan for unmanned aircraft RUAS-160 -UAV in which, during the year 2023, the MET-2 Prototype was advanced to MET-2.5. integrating military grade equipment into the RUAS 160. At the same time, the ground command console and remote communication systems were developed. In parallel, the payloads related to the electro-optical sensors (cameras and similar) were carried out, and platform (with restraint) and free flight tests were carried out, which tested the autopilot and the board systems. do. Likewise, training began for Navy personnel who will make up the remote crew of the RUAS system and it is planned to begin the process of integrating the aircraft and its subsystems with the different vessels with which it will be integrated.

• Modernization of weapon systems:

It covers various projects, among them, the modernization of the CITER cannons, modernizations in the Palmaria vehicles, comprehensive modernization of the SLAM CP-30 system integrated with its own firing computer and training sub-calibers, and incorporation of 7 sub-caliber Pods, 62mm

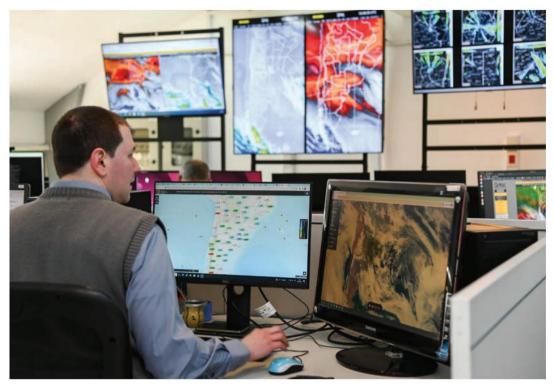
Constituents SA Technological Pole

The Constituent Technological Pole is a public limited company, empowered as a Technological Linkage Unit (UVT) to manage and administer R&D&i and technology transfer activities, programs and projects. This company was established as UVT under the terms of Law 23,877 for the promotion and promotion of Technological Innovation.

Its main objectives are: to promote technology transfer, consulting and training projects for companies and institutions; develop relations of cooperation, assistance and exchange with similar organizations in the country and abroad; contribute to the creation of new companies by developing a business incubator; promote teaching and research actions linked to these themes.

CITEDEF is one of the partners of the Pole along with the CNEA, the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI), the Argentine Mining Geological Service (SEGEMAR) and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), and holds the Presidency of the Board of Directors.

He has extensive experience in managing national and international projects within the defense sector.



The National Meteorological Service celebrated its 150th Anniversary in 2022.

for the Tucano and Pampa weapons system.

- SEON Platform: The Stabilized Naval Observation and Targeting System (SEON) Project consists of a gyro-stabilized platform equipped with a payload that provides day and night vision and laser telemetry. This instrument has the ability to track a target at great distances and with great precision, even from a moving vessel. In 2022 it was successfully installed on the ARA "Indómita" speedboat in Puerto Belgrano.
- Demilitarization: This line responds to the requirements
 of the Armed Forces linked to demilitarization,
 which consist of the evaluation and removal of
 expired ammunition and obsolete equipment, and
 the repowering and extension of the useful life of
 rocket engines and systems. -more than multiple
 launchers.

V.17.2. NATIONAL METEREOLOGICAL SERVICE

For more than 150 years, the National Meteorological Service (SMN) has provided information

tion, weather forecasts, prospects and climate alerts; all data based on continuous monitoring of the atmosphere and scientific knowledge, with the aim of protecting the population, contributing to National Defense, promoting sustainable development and complying with its international commitments on the matter.

The SMN had its origin in Law No. 559 enacted in 1872, which gave rise to the creation of the Argentine Meteorological Office (OMA) under the Ministry of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, thus becoming the first organization public weather forecast in the southern hemisphere and the third in the world.

As of Decree 1432/2007, the SMN became a decentralized organization dependent on the Ministry of Defense, with economic-financial autarky and the vision of contributing to "a well-informed society about the time and climate that may take "Decisions based on knowledge of risks and climate change, contributing to sustainable development."

The organization has a deployment throughout the Argentine territory. Currently it has fourteen aerodrome meteorological offices, five meteorological surveillance offices, a meteorological information office, seven meteorological and geophysical observatories, a global atmospheric surveillance station and a network of observation stations made up of one hundred and twenty-five stations

surface synoptic and altitude observation, geographically distributed throughout the national territory, including Antarctica.

The work of the SMN is governed by three fundamental priorities: the reduction of impacts and improvement of decision-making in the face of severe phenomena, the reduction of



Clementina XXI computer, one of the most powerful in the world.

National Metereological Service

The SMN as a member of the international community not only provides observation and monitoring data to global centers, but also assumes commitments such as:

- Provision of the Meteorological Service for air navigation.
- Be the regional telecommunications center of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- Be the center for volcanic ash warnings of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- Assume responsibility for WMO METAREA VI
- Be a regional center for WMO instruments
- Be a WMO regional training center
- Be WIGOS regional center of the WMO
- Be the WMO regional total column ozone calibration center
- Be the WMO regional surface ozone calibration center
- · Be the WMO regional radiation calibration center

impact on the productivity and well-being of society through strengthening the value chain of meteorological information, and mitigation and adaptation to climate change through the provision of meteorological and climate services.

Among the main SMN projects in execution, the following stand out:

National supercomputing initiative: The SMN signed this national supercomputing initiative together with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, the Ministry of Defense and the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET).

Its main objective is to provide a high-performance computing platform for the Argentine scientific community, in order to optimize the use of public resources with a view to the production of collectively shared and socially valued results, planning and implementing actions related to science, technology and innovation linked to national sovereignty.

Within this framework, in the month of September 2023, the Clementina XXI supercomputer was launched at the SMN facilities. It is one of the computers that is among the 100 most powerful in the world. It is available to the entire scientific and technological community of Argentina under the administration of the National High Performance Computing System (SNCAD). Furthermore, 10% of

Time will be reserved for the use of the SMN, one of the main functions of these high-performance computing systems is to carry out climate modeling.

PREVENIR Project: The SMN carries out the PREVENIR Project together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), within the framework of the Research Association Program in Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (SATREPS).

The main objective is to develop an early warning system based on the impact of urban flooding, designed for two highly vulnerable urban basins: one located in the province of Buenos Aires and the other in the province of Córdoba.

The project proposes collaboration between world-leading Japanese institutions in the development and operation of early warning systems (RIKEN Center for Computational Science, Osa-ka University, the International Water Hazard Center and the Japan Meteorological Agency) and Argentine institutions (the SMN, the National Water Institute -INA- and CONICET).

SISSA Project: The Drought Information System for Southern South America (SISSA) is an institution that operates within the framework of the Regional Climate Center for Southern South America (CRC-SAS).

Six countries collaborate in this project (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the SMN serves as

Argentina Bicontinental

The geography of a country is a determining factor in the construction of its identity and in the construction of its projection to the world. In this framework, it is important to think of Argentina as a bicontinental country through the official map prepared by the IGN.

Since the promulgation of Law No. 26,651, the representation of the national territory is used,

showing the Antarctic sector in its real proportion in relation to the American and island sector. In this way, the geographic center of the Argentine Republic is no longer located close to the north of the province of Río Negro, considering only the American continental part, but in the north of the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands.

leading institution. It is financed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

Its objective is to provide tools and information on droughts to governments, non-governmental and private institutions and individuals in general. This information allows monitoring and predicting the occurrence of droughts; anticipate the expected impacts on economic sectors and communities and promote planning and preparation to mitigate their damages, increase resilience and reduce vulnerability.

The area included for the execution of the project includes the entire territories of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and the portion of Brazil south of 10 °S.

Official SMN APP: SMN mobile application that brings official weather and climate information to all citizens. The APP shows the weather, in relation to current values of temperature, humidity, pressure, wind, gusts and visibility; the forecast extended to seven days with all the ranges and variables available on the SMN website; satellite and radar information; weather alerts, warnings, short-term warnings, information resulting from numerical modeling; current news and citizen report.

V.17.3. NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE (IGN)

The origin of this decentralized organization dates back to the creation of the Topo-

Military graphics in 1879, designed to respond to the need for recognition of the national territory in the face of the advance of its borders.

In 1904 it was given the name Military Geographic Institute with the mission of carrying out geodetic and topographical surveys of the national territory. In 1918, it was assigned responsibility for preparing the official cartography of the national territory and carrying out geodetic work to support civil and military activity. In 1941, through Law 12,696, known as the "Charter Law", the carrying out of fundamental geodetic work and topographical surveys with uniform and homogeneous support from the entire national territory began in a systematic and regular manner. In 1983, Law No. 22963 expanded the functions of the organization by incorporating the supervision and approval of publications where the national territory is represented so that it conforms to the official cartography.

In May 2009, the Military Geographic Institute officially moved to the civilian sphere and acquired its current name. In this way, it prioritized its scientific and technological contributions, expanding its services with a dual character. This hierarchization of the institution reflected the relevance for the State of having an official organization that produces geographic and cartographic information for the reaffirmation of territorial sovereignty, by intervening in the ways of understanding and visualizing the territory, ensuring for national interests.

To this end, the IGN carries out photogrammetric flights to generate and update the national cartography with a high level of detail; manages, produces, updates and publishes geospatial information under international standards and norms; as well as maintains and

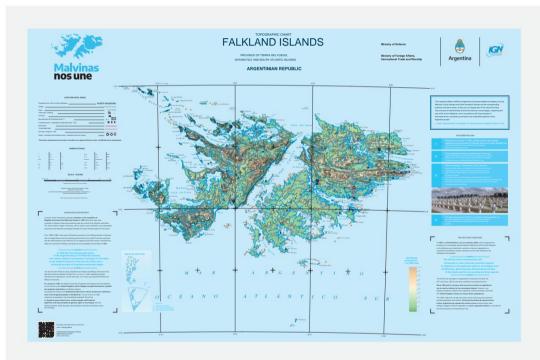
lvy

IDERA represents the future of the use of geospatial information by organizations of national, provincial and municipal jurisdictions, as well as academic ones through universities. It is a paradigm shift in access to georeferenced data or information published through its producer.

updates the National Geodetic Reference Frameworks necessary for the georeferencing of the information layers produced by State agencies.

Since 1998, the Argentine Continuous Satellite
Monitoring Network (RAMSAC) has been operating as
a materialization of the National Geodetic Reference
Framework (POSGAR), which has more than one
hundred and forty permanent GNSS (Global Navigation
Satellite System) stations, distributed throughout the
country. National territory. RAMSAC provides different
positioning services for users of satellite technology.

In 2005, the GPS Data Processing Center (CPC-Ar) was installed, which allows scientific calculations and developments to be carried out in order to update and maintain the National Geodetic Reference Frame, while monitoring the movement of the earth's crust and contributes to the generation of a velocity model for Argentina (VEL-Ar). The advance of scientific developments in geodesy allowed in 2016 to create the Center for Applied Geodetic Research (CIGA), which incorporated the CPC-Ar and generated the first VLBI data Processing Center in South America and the Caribbean.



Malvinas Agenda 40 Years

In 2022, the "Malvinas 40 Years Agenda" was developed where the IGN actively participated through the presentation of new cartographic products intended for the general public: the Topographic Chart and the Satellite Image Chart of the Malvinas Islands special edition at Scale 1: 500 00018.

In a coordinated collaborative effort between the ministries of Defense, Science and Technology and Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, a collection of products was achieved that allows us to better understand an important portion of our territory, complementing geospatial and cartographic information with its history. as well as environmental particularities, to keep alive the memory of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces.

Geodetic reference frames are also the starting point for carrying out various activities that are essential for the sustainable development of a country, such as the creation of cartography and geographic information systems, spatial data infrastructures, the development of cadastres, urban planning, land and sea navigation, support for large-scale civil works, hydrocarbon prospecting and applied research within the Earth Sciences.

In this sense, the IGN provides free satellite positioning services for georeferencing of geographical objects, both in real time from the RAM-SAC-NTRIP service, or on a deferred time basis through the PPP-Ar service, or by downloading the data files published from RAMSAC.

It should be noted that all information is produced and published under the open data policy, which guarantees free access for the entire society.

Currently, and from a federal perspective, the IGN has seventeen provincial offices that centralize requests for geographic services, provide technical assistance and information, collaborate in the development of projects and in training and transfer processes. of knowledge and information technologies, among other tasks. The provincial offices are the articulating link and coordinator of activities between the Institute and public, private organizations or individuals in geographical, cartographic and geodetic matters.

Among the main projects being executed at the IGN, the following stand out:

 Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic (IDERA): IDERA is a geospatial information community that aims to promote the publication with free access of data, products and services generated by the State and various actors. It is a support tool for decision-making in different activities in the public, private, academic and non-governmental spheres.

Since 2010, the IGN has been in charge of the Executive Coordination of IDERA, from where it promotes the use of international standards recommended by the Co-ordination.

committee of United Nations Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), where he participates as a national representative.

Spatial Data Infrastructure for Municipal Management:
 As a way of implementing the IDE-RA standards
 and based on the demand of the Ministry of the
 Interior and the MINCyT, the IGN promoted the
 project to create a Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDE).
 for Municipal Management, in order to improve the
 production, administration and publication of basic
 geospatial and territorial information of local
 governments.

The service includes surveys with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) over urban and rural areas from which a photographic mosaic and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) are developed; a set of layers of basic and standardized geospatial information of the municipality such as streets, hospitals, schools, police stations, squares, etc. Training and technical support is also provided to municipal staff in the use of the tool.

 Argentina on maps (ARGENMAP): A free service of base maps in digital format was created so that different users can embed the official digital map of the Argentine Republic on websites or consume it from a GIS application. ARGENMAP allows the publication of geographic information on a homogeneous visualization of the national territory in accordance with current laws, enabling the interaction between different sources of geographic data, and using the official limits and place names of the Nation.

Likewise, thanks to Administrative Decision 797/2022, its use is mandatory on the institutional websites of jurisdictions, entities and organizations of the National Public Sector, which require publishing a map of the Argentine Republic.

The service has navigable base maps that represent the national territory based on various geographic objects, such as jurisdictional limits; the cities, towns and places with their respective official place names; road and rail transport networks, information on health, safety and education; among other layers of basic and fundamental information.

- Atlas Argentina: in order to make visible in a different and innovative way the cartographic information produced by the Agency, the IGN developed in collaboration with the National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE), the Atlas Argenti-na 500K that covers the American continental part of the national territory at a scale of 1:500,000, and the 100K provincial Atlases at a scale of 1:100,000. These atlases allow you to view the cartographic and satellite image information of the territory in both digital and paper formats, being able to assemble the map across adjacent sheets.
- National Interactive Atlas of Argentina (ANIDA): Digital atlas with public access that serves as input for teachers, students, researchers, professionals and all those who want to have a synthetic and explanatory vision of the geography of Argentina, serving at the same time at the level of government to make decisions about the territory, for the varied products and services it offers. It allows us to learn about various phenomena and processes that characterize the Argentine territory and provides a cartographic collection and related studies on different topics.

Users can use an interactive map to display georeferenced information. It also has various graphic and multimedia content that facilitates access to different levels of information and treatment. The contents are prepared in collaboration with organizations and institutions

educational and research programs specialized in each of the topics addressed.

Within the framework of ANIDA, between 2021 and 2022, the first Digital Atlas of the Argentine Antarctic was developed in conjunction with the Argentine Antarctic Institute (IAA).

- Disaster Risk Geoportal (IG-GIRD): interactive platform for the dissemination of knowledge and spatial information on disaster risks in Argentina. In order to provide a tool for research, education and decision-making, it makes available key information for the characterization of the risk to which communities in our territory are exposed, integrating information generated through a inter-institutional work with the Network of Scientific-Technical Organizations for Comprehensive Risk Management (GIRCYT NETWORK) and in contribution to SINAGIR and its monitoring and emergency system (SINAME).
- Photogrammetric products: these high-resolution products allow detailed knowledge of the topography of the region through Digital Elevation Models (DEM), and a mosaic of orthophotos. They constitute an input of great value for the local management of the territory, integrated risk management, and socioproductive development, achieving rapid responses for emergency situations, and at the cadastral level, where the logistics to cover a flight determined is more dynamic. Currently, IGN produces photographic mosaics and EDMs with a pixel resolution of between 9 and 15 cm using UAV flights, and between 20 cm and 50 cm from an aircraft-mounted aerophotogrammetric camera.

The geographical position of the Argentine Republic, in a predominantly oceanic hemisphere, highlights the importance of maritime knowledge for the development of the country. It also has a continental shelf that, due to its breadth, is among the largest in the world. With shallow waters, it contains great potential wealth in natural resources (biological, mineralogical, energy, among others).



Les Eclaireurs Lighthouse of the Naval Hydrography Service in Tierra del Fuego.

V.17.4. NAVAL HYDROGRAPHY SERVICE

The origin of the Naval Hydrography Service (SHN) dates back to 1879 with the creation of the Central Hydrography Office. Over the years, it expanded in services and capabilities until reaching its current institutional form in 1972. Finally, in 2007 it passed into the orbit of the Ministry of Defense.

For 144 years, the SHN has provided public service for nautical safety in areas of national interest, providing the necessary information to understand the geographic factor of strategic maritime areas; supporting the operations of the Argentine Navy and carrying out studies, explorations, works and research on hydrography, oceanography, maritime meteorology, cartography and other sciences related to maritime activities that contribute to the economic and scientific development of the country.

By mandate of Law No. 19,922, it prepares and edits nautical charts, sketches of rivers, routes, tide tables, lists of lighthouses and maritime signals, warnings to navigators, tidal forecasts and warnings of flood in the Río de la Plata, forecasts of sea state and wave heights in the Río de la Plata and

provides the Ice Service in the Argentine Antarctic Sector, carrying out hydrographic surveys and technical studies to fulfill these functions. Likewise, it is responsible for the installation, maintenance and operation of maritime beacons and the definition of the beacons and the edition of nautical safety information in the area of competence of the Undersecretariat of Ports, Navigable Waterways and Merchant Marine. dependent on the Ministry of Transportation. The SHN represents the country before the International Association of Maritime Signaling and Lighthouse Authorities.

Likewise, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1792/83, it is the body responsible for providing the National Public Service of the Official Time through the Buenos Aires Naval Observatory where the official time is generated and preserved and distributes the time signal by telephone, radio and internet media. In carrying out this role, he maintains a close link with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Regarding the provision of the nautical safety service, the SHN is responsible for publishing one hundred and fifty-six nautical charts printed on paper and eighty-four electronic navigation charts.

The paper letters cover from the mouth of the Chuy stream in the Atlantic Ocean.

tico (coordinates 33°41'27" S, 53°27'25"

W) to the coasts of Antarctica, in addition to twelve international charts, eleven special charts and twelve charts of the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway. The sketches of the Paraná River cover from the confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers to the Port of Santa Fe, with thirty-five plates, while the Sketch of the Uruguay River has twenty-one plates between the Salto Grande

Dam and its mouth into the Río de la Plata.

The SHN produces and broadcasts coastal nautical radio warnings, local radio warnings for the Río de la Plata and local radio warnings for the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers, while as Coordinator of NAVAREA VI (an extensive portion of the Southwestern Atlantic of approximately 14,000,000 km2 assigned to the Argentine Republic for the provision of Maritime Safety Information), broadcasts radio warnings through its own *SafetyNet* satellite system and the network of high-frequency coastal radio stations of the Argentine Naval Prefecture.

For the execution of coastal hydrographic surveys, in 2022 the SHN incorporated the

ARA "Petrel" hydrographic sheet built in TANDANOR and financed through FONDEF.

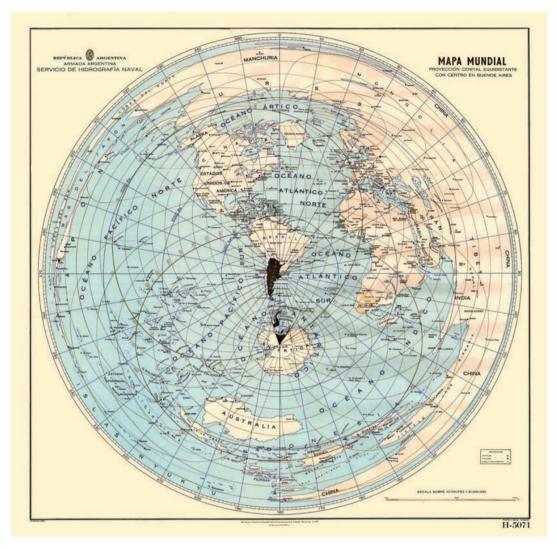
Regarding maritime signaling, the SHN maintains and operates sixty-two lighthouses (thirteen manned and forty-nine unmanned), of which twenty-seven are centenary, among those, ten have been declared National Historical Monuments and five They are holders of the UNESCO blue emblem, awarded for the protection of historical buildings and cultural heritage during armed conflicts.

In addition, through thirteen beacon stations distributed throughout the Argentine South American coast, it maintains and operates one hundred and fifty-nine of its own beacons, one hundred and two third-party beacons by agreement, and supervises one hundred and eighty-two private beacons.

The SHN provides technical support to the Foreign Ministry for the determination of international limits in the Río de la Plata and the maritime coast; to the commission for the Determination of the Outer Limit of the Continental Shelf (COPLA) of which he is a member; to the General Administration of Ports (AGP); to the National Entity for Control and Management of the Navigable Way (ECO-VINA) and the port administrations, with

International links in Science, Technology and Innovation

The strengthening of policies and strategies for the bilateral, regional and global insertion of the OCT-DEF is encouraged, seeking to expand their capacities through international cooperation and contributing to the positioning of Argentina in the world. Based on the survey carried out on international policies and instruments of an intergovernmental and inter-institutional nature in different matters, it was possible to identify the density of the international links of the OCT-DEF at the level of bilateral and multilateral agreements that allow the development of internships abroad, exchanges information, training, etc.; cooperation programs and projects, whether bilateral or in multilateral organizations, forums and consortia as well as publications, accreditations and distinctions. There is interaction with a significant number of countries, not only at the regional but also global level, as well as the maintenance of permanent institutional representations in specialized international organizations. In this framework, leadership currently stands out in relevant positions such as the General Secretariat of the WMO, the Presidency of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). in charge of the SHN, and the Presidency of the Argentine National Section of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History of the Organization of American States (OAS) carried out by the IGN, in addition to participation in numerous expert groups and advisory bodies.



Map with a zenith projection equidistant with the center in the city of Buenos Aires, prepared by the Service of Naval Hydrography.

which interacts permanently, carrying out studies to improve maritime and road traffic.

Likewise, it provides technical support to binational organizations such as the Administrative Commission of the Río de la Plata (CARP), the Joint Technical Commission of the Maritime Front (CTMFM) and the Administrative Commission of the Uruguay River (CARU).

The SHN participates as a national member of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), the body responsible for the standardization of hydrographic products and services. Also, its role as Competent National Authority in the Association stands out.

International Maritime Signaling and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA/AISM).

Among the main projects underway at the SHN, the following stand out:

 AIS AtoN: The SHN has dedicated itself to implementing an AIS network in its beacons.

AtoN (Automatic Information

System - Aids to Navigation) managing to free two stations on the South American coast to service

(San Juan de Salvamento on Isla de los Unidos and Buen Suceso on

Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego) and nine stations in the Argentine Antarctic Sector planned at the Esperanza, Car-

lini, Orcadas, San Martín, Petrel, Brown, Primavera, Decepción and Marambio.

- Project linked to the Sustainable Development Goals
 (SDG): Committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
 Development, the SHN is implementing a project to
 replace the electric power generation systems of its
 manned lighthouses with manned energy systems.
 renewable. These systems have already been installed
 in the Querandí Lighthouse with the collaboration of
 the National Parks Administration -, in the Punta Delga da Lighthouse and another is planned for the Segunda
 Barranca Lighthouse.
- Research Projects: In compliance with Law 19,922, the SHN maintains permanent activity in relation to research projects aimed at issues related to:
- Ocean dynamics: the integrated spatio-temporal
 evaluation of Marine Ecosystems-themes in the
 Atlantic; circulation studies, thermohaline variations
 and biogeochemical impact; the South Atlantic
 Meridional Circulation (SAMOC); the spatio-temporal
 variability of CO2 fluxes on the Continental Shelf and
 the study of oceanographic processes through satellite
 remote sensing and numerical modeling.
- Coastal dynamics: observation and modeling of waves, variability and change of coastlines.
- Tides: high-resolution numerical modeling, studies of sea level variations.
- Marine geology: morpho-sedimentary features and micropaleontology, geological, geophysical and environmental studies of priority geographic areas.
- ${\it Chemistry:}\ {\it spatio-temporal}\ {\it variability}\ {\it of}\ {\it microplastics}.$
- Biology: invasive species.
- Glaciology and marine meteorology.

These projects are part of the Pampa Azul initiative, and for their execution, the SHN operates the oceanographic vessels ARA "Austral" and ARA "Puerto Deseado", within the framework of a

cooperation agreement established with the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET).

V.17.5. R&D ACTIVITY ON THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The Defense research and development subsystem has prolific experience in the provision of services and the development of R&D activities on the Antarctic continent.

The SMN has been present in the Antarctic continent since 1904 uninterruptedly, carrying out meteorological observations, measurements and research, positioning Argentina as a recognized actor in Antarctic and global climate matters.

The meteorological information obtained is integrated in real time into the Global Observing System and feeds the weather and climate analysis and prediction systems around the globe. The state of the atmosphere over the Antarctic continent impacts the global state. At the same time, it provides meteorological support to the scientific, exploration, search and rescue, and logistical activities of the National State.

Its main task is of a technical-scientific nature, developing its own scientific programs and in agreements with national/international organizations. It carries out projects such as the measurement of geomagnetic field variables, the observation of solar radiation, atmospheric ozone and total ozone, measurement of pollutants and atmospheric aerosols, these activities being critical for the monitoring of greenhouse gases (GHG).

It has a permanent presence in six Antarctic bases (Belgrano II, Carlini, Esperanza, Marambio, Orcadas and San Martín) measuring different atmospheric variables there that allow, among other products, the centralized issuance of forecasts from the Marambio Antarctic Meteorological Center . During the summer, inspection tasks, instrument maintenance and specific technical measurements in the Geomagnetism area are also carried out.

The work of the SHN in Antarctica dates back to the origin of the Argentine presence in said

continent. In addition to its fruitful mapping work, composed of paper and electronic charts (ENC), the SHN participates in the Antarctic Hydrographic Commission of the International Hydrographic Organization, in cooperation with twenty-three other member countries, assuming responsibility for the edition of eleven international letters.

In addition, it provides the ice service by producing Ice Charts and Floe Charts, managing the Sea Ice Observations Network and preparing and disseminating Sea Ice Concentration Forecasts with daily, weekly and monthly frequencies for the NAVAREA VI and METAREA VI zones. Likewise, it carries out numerical modeling of the state of the sea and storm waves, statistical modeling of sea ice and anomalies, numerical modeling of drift and melting of icebergs, and studies in marine and Antarctic climatology. It prepares marine meteorology forecasts and provides glaciological support to the Antarctic Summer Campaign and the Combined Naval Antarctic Patrol.

The IGN's experience on the Antarctic continent dates back to 1965 and the so-called "Operation 90" through which Argentina reached the South Pole for the first time. A surveyor from the Institute participated in it. Currently, the IGN develops various activities, among which the carrying out of topographical surveys for the installation of different Antarctic bases, and the construction of cartography stands out. Carrying out Antarctic cartography with official place names is an act of defense of the territorial sovereignty of our country.

The scientific work carried out in Antarctica by research teams requires the georeferencing of research on suitable maps or the carrying out of glacial mass balance studies to obtain precise analyzes of the circumstances of the Antarctic environment.

Many of these studies are supported by IGN personnel on different conceptual bases depending on the requirement.

The organization is planning a series of activities with the Joint Antarctic Command, for the development of Geographic Information Systems and updating of cartography of the different Antarctic bases, with Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) flights.

CITEDEF has important research records linked to the Antarctic continent. Recently, the development of capacities to obtain hydrogen through renewable sources stands out, with possibilities of use as a source of green energy to power electrical devices in Antarctic bases.

CHAPTER 18 DEFENSE PRODUCTION SUBSYSTEM

The defense production subsystem is made up of DEF-Companies, other state companies and suppliers of the national private sector. In particular, INVAP SE (a state company not dependent on the Ministry of Defense) stands out as the main technological base contractor of the Armed Forces, thanks to a prolonged and systematic effort to link, especially with the Air Force. Argentina regarding radar technology.

It is important to mention that public defense companies are key actors in defense policy, as providers of equipment and services for the Armed Forces. Also as generators of responses to the needs linked to the strengthening of military capabilities defined in the DPDN, in pursuit of national sovereignty. At the same time, the DEF-Companies face risk conditions that, from the logic of the market, do not satisfy the private sector.

VEHICLE RECOVERY PLANT "SAN LORENZO" WHEEL

In February 2023, the Plan was inaugurated.

Recovery of Wheeled Vehicles in the Arsenal Battalion 603 "San Lorenzo", located in the city of Fray Luis Beltrán, Province of Santa Fe, whose workshops were adapted by Tandanor, and which allows the Argentine Army to enhance the recovery of the operation of the wheeled means to execute the different specific activities to support the community throughout our country.

With an innovative maintenance capacity, it manages to carry out a comprehensive tour of all the systems/subsystems of wheeled vehicles up to 15 tons, with state-of-the-art tools and equipment, as well as carry out preventive, predictive/corrective maintenance., as well as non-destructive testing.

The plant has an assembly layout design, based on a sequence of continuous operations, with high-volume processes that have a predefined route of the jobs, a linear trajectory similar to those used in production centers. comprehensive maintenance and mechanics of advanced companies in our country.



Production of bulletproof vests for Security Forces.

These production processes with cutting-edge technology mean a qualitative leap in the skills, technical knowledge and *know-how* of the work, which grants professional expertise within the different specialties and allows this chain of knowledge to be transmitted to the different logistics units of the Argentinian army.

Likewise, this logistics unit carries out maintenance and supply activities for arsenals: weapons, field equipment, etc. and ammunition, while focusing on the comprehensive repair of trucks.

Construction of Housing for the Navy (COVIARA)

In 1966, through Decree 2042, COVIARA (Housing Construction for the Navy) was created, with the objective of satisfying the needs for public and private housing of the personnel of the Navy, the Argentine Naval Prefecture and the Ministry of Defense. In 1986, Decree 2462 was signed approving the new Statute, which established the operation of COVIARA under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense.

COVIARA's mission is to "plan, develop and execute the technical, financial and commercial tasks necessary for the construction, acquisition and allocation of housing for the personnel (military or civil) of the General Staff of the Navy, the Argentine Naval Prefecture and the Ministry defense". Throughout its history of more than fifty years, it has built and delivered more than 8,000 homes.

V.18.1. MILITARY MANUFACTURING

On October 9, 1941, through Law No. 12,709, the General Directorate of Military Manufacturing was created in order to encourage industrial development in the Army. The project envisaged an autonomous entity that, within the orbit of the then Ministry of War, would be dedicated to the production of raw materials and weapons for Defense, originally having five establishments.

During the 1990s, the national arms industry suffered a severe blow with the privatization of the Azul, Fray Luis Beltrán, Río Tercero and Villa María factories, beginning to recover in 2003. In 2013, FM went from orbit of the then Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services to the Ministry of Defense, which allowed it to deepen its recovery process.

Currently, the company specializes in the development and supply of comprehensive solutions of products and services for National Defense, with the aim of becoming the main supplier to the armed and security forces.

According to data from 2022, FM SE has nearly seven hundred suppliers of goods and services, 56% of which are located in Buenos Aires (city and province), 22% in the province of Córdoba, a 13% in the province of Santa Fe and 2% in the province of San Juan.

It also has four business units: security and defense; chemicals and fertilizers

zantes; mining and oil; and metalworking and transportation within the framework of the following establishments:

- Fray Luis Beltrán Military Factory: since 1926 it was made up of two departments: Artillery and Portable Weapons. Currently, this factory specializes in production for Defense and Security, housing three production lines: vest plant, weapons plant and ammunition plant.
- Río Tercero Military Factory: has two production lines:
 on the one hand, chemicals and fertilizers with
 production of nitric acid, sulfuric acid, ammonium
 nitrate and oleum; and on the other, metalworking and
 transportation focused on the repair of railway freight
 cars, in addition to general welding, metrology and
 physical testing services.
- Villa María Military Gunpowder and Explosives Factory: specialized in production for defense and security, chemicals and fertilizers, mining and oil. It has nine production lines: nitrocellulose plant, acid plant, monobasic gunpowder plant, ether plant, bibasic gunpowder plant, explosives plant, nitroglycerine plant, nago plant and sipolex plant.
- San José de Jáchal Explosives Plant: focused on production for mining

Pulmarí Interstate Corporation

In 1988, through Law No. 23,612, the agreement creating the Pulmarí Interstate Corporation between the National State and the province of Neuquén was ratified. Its purpose is "the exploitation of the properties it owns or those that it manages by agreement, in agroforestry, livestock, mining, industrial, commercial and tourist activities, as well as the development of any other activity aimed at achieving the socioeconomic growth of the area of Southern Border of the province of Neuquén, and fundamentally of the indigenous communities of said areas, Catalán, Aigo, Puel and Currumil."

The Corporation is made up of the Pulmarí Establishment (National State) with a total surface area of approximately 67,900 hectares, and the Ñorquinco Provincial Reserve (Province of Neuquén) with a total surface area of approximately 45,000 hectares.



Production of 9 millimeter cartridges.

and oil. It has an explosives plant and is developing a new emulsions plant.

 Headquarters: located in the City of Au-Buenos Aires city, centralizes the company's administrative tasks and the strategic coordination of the five factories.

FM SE's main products include the following:

- Low caliber ammunition: Cal. 7.62x51mm ammunition; Ammunition Cal. 9x19mm; Lime.
 12/70 AT/PG/E: 12/70 AT (Antitumulto) cartridges were designed for 12/70 caliber semi-automatic shotguns. The 12/70 PG (General Purpose) cartridges are used in 12/70 caliber semi-automatic shotguns. The 12/70 E (Rumble) cartridges, also used in 12/70 semi-automatic caliber shotguns.
- Multithreat Vests: Model 2.5 V3 Ballistic Protection Vest Level RB2

(RENAR MA.01-A1); Model 3.1 Ballistic protection vest Level RB3 (RENAR MA.01-A1); Model 3.2 Ballistic protection vest Level RB3 (RENAR MA.01-

A1); Model 2.3 F Ballistic protection vest Level RB2 (RENAR MA.01-A1).

- Deterrent elements: CAL cartridges. 38.1 mm
 Continuous Discharge; CN/CS Harassment Grenade;
 Tear Dispensers.
- Gunpowders for Ammunition: Monobasic: use in Metal Case Ammunition, Hunting Cartridges; Bibasic: use in Multiple Ammunition.
- Chemicals: Sulfuric Acid 98%; Nitric Acid 98%; Nitric Acid 65%; technical grade ethyl ether; Reagent grade ethyl ether; Oleum 20/25%; Ammonium nitrate 60%.

Its strategic projects in execution are:

 Production plant for panel holder covers for protective vests

Reopening of the Azul Military Gunpowder and Explosives Factory (FANAZUL)

FANAZUL was inaugurated in 1946, and since 1988 it integrated the industrial potential of the General Directorate of Military Manufacturing. Throughout its history, it dedicated its production to the production of TNT, DNT and other derivatives of Toluene nitration, gelatinous explosives, blasting agents, powdery explosives, emulsions, boosters and projectile loading for the Armed Forces. In its 76 years, it became the only TNT producer in South America, while producing nitrocellulose for paints, gelamones and various mining products for the civil industry.

It had five production plants in operation (Nitroglycerin; Gelamones – ANFO – Master Mix; TNT, Explosive Emulsions and the Booster and Projectile Loading Plant) and the destruction service of explosive materials, for the oil industry, courts and ministry of defending.

With a production level of 100%, among which could be included production of Nitroglycerin/ Nitroglycol (NG), Master Mix (MM) and Dynamites for use in mining, in 2017, a disinvestment and shortage process was promoted that led to the decision to close it in December 2017.

This led to the dismissal of its workers, the disarmament of many of its systems, the dismantling of the MasterMix and Dinamitas plants, its general facilities, -leaving only the electrical and water supply system operational-, and it was removed the definitive authorization as a productive establishment.

At the closing, the factory had a payroll of 254 contracted agents - 35 permanent staff agents and 11.8% women. None of the contracts were renewed, while of the 35 agents on the permanent staff, some retired, while others went on voluntary retirement. Thus, at the end of 2018, there were only 16 agents left who maintained surveillance, water and sewer services.

In turn, through Resolution 1193/2018, in September 2018, the then Minister of Defense Oscar Aguad ordered the transfer of the property to the Argentine Navy, which was never used by this Force. This fact was reversed in 2020, when it was resolved that the property be returned to Fabricaciones Militares SE.

During the period 2016-2019, the production of Fabricaciones Militares SE was systematically reduced, reaching historical minimum levels in the utilization of installed capacity.

In 2020, and returning to the guidelines that gave rise to the company, the company was encouraged to reorient its productive and commercial strategy with the objective of being an emblem for the supply of high quality products intended for security organizations, the Ministry of Defense, provincial police and the private sector, and, in this way, expand its presence both in the regional market and become a reference in terms of explosives production and blasting services for the mining sector.

In this context, the decision was made to reopen FANAZUL. Thanks to this, the factory is in the process of reactivating its production lines, while 95 workers from the plant have returned to their jobs.

With an approximate amount of US\$5 million dollars invested, state-of-the-art air compressors and generator sets, jack-ups, acid reception tanks, mechanized tools, fire-fighting materials and ammonia refrigeration systems were purchased. Likewise, for its reactivation, the Mastermix production project was prioritized, whose first batch of 21.6 tons was already exported to the company Exsa-Orica, from the Republic of Peru.



Brigadier San Martín Argentine Aircraft Factory in the City of Córdoba.

- Cartridge Emulsions Plant
- Nitroglycerin Production Plant and Mastermix •

New Facility for the production of Oleum

- Update and Acquisitions for the Nitric Acid Plant
- Sulfuric Acid Plant Retrofit Project

V.18.2. ARGENTINE AIRCRAFT FACTORY "BRIGADIER SAN MARTÍN" SA

Founded in 1927, the Córdoba Military Aircraft Factory (FMA) was a pioneer in Latin America as a pole of aeronautical industrial development. Throughout its history it produced aircraft under license and its own designs, among them, the first military jet aircraft designed and manufactured in South America: the IAe 27 Pulqui I and the IAe 33 Pulqui II.

The work at the Military Aircraft Factory was also the platform from which the metal-mechanical industry emerged that would later enable the installation in Córdoba of the first

automotive terminals in Argentina. From the creation of IAME (State Aeronautical and Mechanical Industries) in 1951, the FMA became an industrial complex that not only built airplanes, engines, propellers and accessories, but also utility vehicles, automobiles, tractors and motorcycles.

Between 1994 and 2009 the company was concessioned to the North American company Lockheed Martin Aircraft. During that period, the institutional emphasis, as well as investments and resources in general, prioritized the maintenance category. In 2009, the National State acquired the shares of the American firm Lockheed Martin and the factory was renamed Fábrica Argentina de Aviones "Brig. San Martín" SA (FAdeA) under the orbit of the Ministry of Defense.

FAdeA is currently the most important company in the Argentine aeronautical industry, with approximately nine hundred and eighty employees, and equipped with cutting-edge technology, generating strategic partners in the region and the world; It also develops new products to improve its international insertion. FAdeA has more than one thousand two hundred



Modernization of the Pampa control board.

suppliers of goods and services, 60% of which are located in the province of Córdoba, 34% in Buenos Aires (city and province) and 4% in the province of Santa Fe.

At present, FAdeA has four business units: design and manufacturing, military MRO (maintenance, repair and *overhaul*), commercial MRO; modernization and modifications; and special services.

In terms of design and manufacturing, the following initiatives stand out:

- IA-63 Pampa III: The company's main product is the IA-63 Pampa III advanced training and light attack aircraft, which, through successive modernizations, has digital avionics (glass coc-kpit), simulation capability of air-to-air combat, head-up display and will incorporate a night vision cabin. The Pampa is one of the FAA's main crew aircraft.
- Sets for the KC-390: FadeA is a partner and supplier of the C-390 program, the military tactical transport aircraft of the

Brazilian company EMBRAER in conjunction with the companies Aero Vodochody from the Czech Republic and Ogma from Portugal. This partnership began in 2010, and in it FAdeA manufactures six sets (ship-sets) of the aircraft: tail

manufactures six sets (ship-sets) of the aircraft cone, front landing gear covers, spoilers (aerodynamic brakes), faps fairings, internal equipment rag and door top of loading area.

Structures for VENG: VENG is the state company that executes the satellite and orbital launcher manufacturing programs of the National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE). VENG is working on the Tronador II program, a satellite injector rocket for low orbits with payloads of up to 500 kilograms. FAdeA collaborates with VENG by manufacturing the metal segments at the ends of the fuel tanks of the future Tronador II, while exploring new activities in which both companies can complement each other.

- Industrial capabilities: FAdeA has a series of industrial capabilities suitable for a significant variety of tasks certified under the AS9100 aeronautical quality standards, among the most relevant we can highlight:
- Metal parts: design capabilities for parts, subassemblies and structural assemblies and aerodynamic design in steel and aluminum. Three- and five-axis machining with highspeed spindles, chemical and mechanical milling, cutting and forming of sheet metal by stretching and hydrostretching, thermal and surface protection treatments and assembly of aerostructures.
- Composite material: it has facilities, equipment and knowledge to carry out pre-impregnation, conventional wet lamination or infusion processes, with 3,000 m2 destined for the production of pieces and assemblies of composite materials.
- Electricity and pipes: carries out the installation and manufacture of hydraulic and fuel pipes, electrical wiring harnesses and electronic systems.

In terms of modernization, the following initiatives stand out:

 IA-63 Pampa: throughout its four decades of existence, the IA-63 Pampa has had three important modernizations, giving rise to updates that keep pace with technical advances in this type of aircraft. The modernizations have focused mainly on the avionics, engine and electrical systems.

They were carried out in FAdeA with the collaboration of foreign suppliers.

 IA-58 Pucará Fénix: the IA-58 Pucará Fénix modernization program includes the change of engines to Pratt & Whitney
 PT6A-62, a new avionics suite, modification of the rear cabin and replacement of obsolescence. This program will extend the operational life of the traditional Pucará system. C-130 Hercules: FAdeA is qualified as an Authorized Service
 Center by Lockheed Martin for the maintenance of the
 C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft, to which is
 added the capacity to carry out various modernization
 programs. the systems of this aircraft, including avionics
 modification, auxiliary systems and engines, among others.
 The company stands out for having support and
 manufacturing engineering in the same factory facilities,
 which allows it to provide solutions in less time.

Currently, the modernization of the Air Force C-130 Hercules is being completed, which mainly includes the modification of the cockpit to a full glass cockpit (digital cockpit), new communication and cooling systems, the propellers, new wiring, installation of LCU (Local Control Unit), APU (Auxiliary Power Unit), GCU (Generator Control Unit) and engine overhaul. In addition, if required, structural modifications or replacements are carried out.

 AB-206 helicopters: The recovery and modernization program for the AB-206 helicopters is another example of the engineering, integration and maintenance capabilities that FAdeA has

The work carried out on such aircraft included structural and systems inspection, avionics modernization, engine tour, functional tests and change of upholstery and paint.

In terms of modernization, the following capabilities stand out:

Military maintenance: FAdeA has the capacity to carry out
maintenance tasks on different types of aircraft such as
the IA-63 Pampa, C-130 Hércules, P-3 Orión, Grob TP
120, IA-58 Pucará, AB-206, among others. As already
mentioned, regarding the C-130 Hercules, FAdeA is an
Authorized Service Center for Lockheed Martin Aircraft,
designer and manufacturer of the aircraft. Likewise, there
is infrastructure for multiple

Complete maintenance procedures for aeronautical engines.

Commercial maintenance: since 2018, FAdeA has
 actively entered the commercial MRO business. In
 this activity, the company carries out the maintenance
 of narrow-body aircraft in an association with the
 Emirati company Etihad Engineering, with LATAM as
 its main client. In turn, FAdeA independently provides
 specific MRO services to other companies, such as
 Aerolíneas Argentinas.

In terms of special services, the following stand out:

 Engineering: FAdeA provides engineering solutions to other productive or technological sectors, in addition to aeronautics.

To do this, it has human and material capabilities in the different specialties of design, integration, testing, certification and manufacturing support.

- Flight Hours: FAdeA provides a flight hour service to the FAA for training its pilots. To this end, it has its own fleet of nine GROB 120 TP aircraft, category FAR-23 acrobatic aircraft with turboprop propulsion, which are maintained by FAdeA and made available to the Air Force.
- Training: FAdeA has an instruction and training center in multiple areas of training, both technical, regulatory, administrative and labor in the aeronautical sector.
 This center, in turn, provides the necessary training for many of the qualifications required by engineers, mechanics and technicians for the civil and military aviation industry.
- Testing and testing: The laboratories and testing and testing personnel that FAdeA has allow it to provide, both to the national aeronautical sector and to other industries, testing and testing services for a wide spectrum of needs, covering, among others, things, destructive and non-destructive tests.

Among the strategic projects in execution, the following stand out:

 IA-100: FAdeA's new product will be the IA-100, an aircraft for basic basic training of military pilots made of composite material with three positions for crew and passengers, and side-by-side configuration, in order to facilitate the instruction of students and optimize the flight hours used in it.

The aircraft, in turn, will have aerobatic capabilities certified under FAR 23 regulations.

The contract between FAdeA and the Ministry of Defense provides for the development and certification of a prototype aircraft and the serial production of ten more aircraft, to which is added the partial acquisition of materials for another eight additional aircraft.

This project involves the recovery of the design and manufacturing capabilities of an aircraft from scratch after more than forty years since the start of the Pampa program.

Unmanned Aerial Systems: Unmanned Aerial Systems
 (UAS) constitute one of the greatest contemporary
 innovations. Currently, FAdeA is working with the
 Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces in the
 design, testing and production of Class I UAS with
 vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) and hybrid
 motorization and in the design and development of a
 Class III fixed wing platform.

V.18.3. ARGENTINE NAVAL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

The beginning of the Argentine naval industry dates back to 1879, with the start-up of the Naval Naval Workshops for the maintenance of the ships of the National Navy. In 1971, due to the growing need of the state merchant fleet, TANDANOR was reformulated under its current name, and was established as a company directed by the Argentine Navy and the General Administration of Ports, under the legal system of a company. anonymous, with majority state capital.



Workers of the Tandanor SACIyN Shipyard in the City of Buenos Aires.

During the 1990s, TANDANOR went through a privatization process, beginning a stage of decline and emptying that culminated in the bankruptcy filing only nine years later. In 2007, TANDANOR was nationalized and in 2010 the Talleres Navales Dársena Norte workshops were unified with the Almirante Storni shipyard into a single productive unit dedicated to repair, conversion, naval construction and metalmechanical industrial, creating the Naval Industrial Complex. Argentine (CINAR).

Currently, CINAR contributes resources and capabilities to the naval industry, the defense industry, metalworking and other sectors of the economy. The Complex has 55,000 meters of covered workshops, the Syncrolift and four work stands, to which new technologies have been added that allow complex metalworking works to be carried out, in naval steel or sheet metal, and where they are processed up to 15,000 tons of steel per year. These capabilities allow TANDANOR to provide design, engineering and construction services for metal structures; technical services and testing; naval repair and modernization and construction.

Since 2020, more than two hundred and ten ships - commercial and military of different types and sizes - were repaired at TANDANOR facilities; some of them belonging to the Argentine Navy, such as the ARA Multipurpose Ship Ciudad de Rosario, the ARA Rosales Corvettes, MEKO 140 ARA Parker, the ARA Logistics Ship Canal Beagle, the ARA Multipurpose Ciudad de Zárate, the ARA Multipurpose Corvette Robinson, the Bahía Agradable Notice, and the Puerto Argentino Notice.

In terms of metal-mechanical constructions, we worked on the development of the engineering, design, construction and assembly of thirteen vehicular bridges (4788 meters) for the route of the Sarmiento Railway, belonging to the Railway Operator Society of the State (SOF-SE), and 12,000 meters of vehicular bridges (6,000 meters of bridges for light traffic and 6,000 for heavy traffic) for the Railway Infrastructure Administrator company (ADIF).

Currently, the engineering, construction and testing development projects of the prototype for the enhancement and re-shaping of two double-decker cars and one car stand out.

CHAPTER 19

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND PRODUCTION FOR DEFENSE

The Ministry of Defense, by virtue of the provisions of the DPDN 2021, prepared the Multiannual Plan for Science, Technology, Innovation and Production for Defense. This contains strategic axes, general and specific objectives, and a path of short and medium-term actions is outlined, aimed at enhancing the R&D&i&P capabilities of the Science, Technology, Innovation and Production System for the Defending.

All of this points to the fact that, in coordination with the Military Instrument and the promotion of the FON-DEF, and articulating with the National Scientific, Technological and Productive System, Defense capabilities are strengthened, from an industrialist logic with emphasis in national research, development and innovation.

The DPDN 2021 in terms of research, industrial policy and production for Defense, places the focus on the coordination instances between the actors of the SCTIP-DEF, in their articulations with the National System of Science, Technology, Innovation and Production and with the international level. Returning to this indication as a vision, the Multiannual Plan of

CTIP-DEF established strategic axes and lines of action aimed at generating, encouraging and strengthening synergies between the actions and resources of the actors involved.

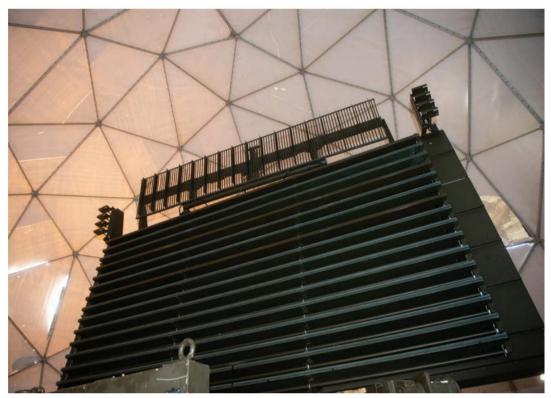
V.19.1. STIMULUS INSTRUMENTS FOR DEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Regime for Research and Development Personnel of the Armed Forces (RPIDFA) Since 1973, the Defense Jurisdiction has had the

Regime for Research and Development Personnel of the Armed Forces (RPIDFA) which aims to "facilitate the carrying out of research work and projects and technological developments in the different fields of science and technology within the orbit of the Ministry of Defense."

This task fundamentally depends on the integration of teams made up of researchers and technicians capable of carrying out said work or projects.

RPIDFA personnel are concentrated in a few organizations. According to data from 2022,



New radars.

the majority of agents fulfill functions in CITEDEF (66% of the total). The second headquarters in number of troops is the DGID-FAA (19%).

The remaining ones, SHN and DGID-ARA, are related to naval services and developments and call on 15% of the agents. The SMN, the IGN and the DGID-EA do not have RPIDFA personnel in their respective plants. In recent years, a progressive decrease and aging of the agent plant has been observed.

Defense Research and Development Program (PIDDEF)

The PIDDEF is one of the sources of its own financing in terms of R&D&I, along with the budget assigned to the DGID of the Armed Forces. It was created by in 2008 and its objective is to "promote projects aimed at obtaining verifiable solutions, demonstrators and/or prototypes of new technologies or new uses, aimed at maintaining, updating, increasing and/or incorporating capabilities for the National defense".

In 2020, a process was undertaken to enhance the Program by updating its regulatory framework and incorporating

ration of new criteria for the selection and evaluation of projects, which included the degree of innovation and the level of technological maturity (NMT) of the R&D results, giving rise to a new typology: the PIDDEF Innova. This typology begins in the pilot phase with the objective of promoting new development instances and/or completing the technological innovation process, sequencing and prioritizing those stages whose NMT is greater than 4 (validated experimental prototype).

This line prioritizes the continuation of PIDDEF projects in order to guide their adoption towards operational use and/or technological-productive scaling.

With the objective of encouraging the production of knowledge and development of technologies with impact, various technological areas of interest (ATI) were defined for the financing of projects. In the PIDDEF 2020 Call, three (3) ATIs were selected: Communication and Earth Observation Systems; Weapon Systems and Antarctic Logistics. The particular thing about the call is that it included the Antarctic issue among the ATIs for the first time. Following this line, in

The PIDDEF 2022 Call included the presentation of projects on the topic of climate change.

Defense Research and Development Grant Program (PBDEF)

Regarding HR training, the Jurisdiction also has the Defense Research and Development Scholarship Program (PBDEF) created by Resolution MD 8/2011 and associated with the PIDDEF, which aims at academic training, development technical and/or professional in the scientific and technological field of Defense for young university students, graduates and postgraduates.

In 2020, Resolution MD 360/2020 was approved, which modified the types of scholarships offered by the PBDEF, leaving the professional training scholarship in force for university degree students and for postgraduate students: the master's scholarship, the doctoral scholarship and the FNA scholarship. -lization of doctorate. Likewise, the age limit for those interested in participating in the scholarship competitions was eliminated.

V.19.2. LINKAGE WITH THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

When analyzing the initiatives that promote links and transfer of knowledge with the rest of the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation, the recovery of the participation of the four OCT-DEF in the Interinstitutional Council of Science and Technology stands out (CICyT) and the strengthening of the institutional framework of the Jurisdiction through the signing of agreements with National Universities, the MINCyT and CONICET, as well as contracts with technology-based companies.

The participation of the Ministry of Defense in various inter-ministerial initiatives is highlighted, among which it is worth mentioning:

Pampa Azul Initiative. The Ministry of Defense is one
of the actors that has been part of the Coordinating
Committee of the Pampa Azul Initiative since its
inception, which, as a State policy, aims to create
greater social awareness about the services and

benefits that the sea brings, deploying a specific agenda of communication and scientific dissemination. To achieve this, there is medium and long-term planning that promotes multidisciplinary approaches and inter-institutional synergies.

The initiative proposes to "intensify interorganic relations in the field of national policies on science and technology, seeking to sustainably optimize the use of maritime natural resources and promote research and development activities, the protection of maritime resources, renewable and non-renewable natural resources as State policy."

The Ministry of Defense plays a key role in the Initiative by providing capabilities at various levels: competent personnel, infrastructure, means, logistics and content (information, knowledge, products and services) in the different planned axes, taking into account take into account the comprehensiveness of objectives set out in Law 27,167.

- Human Resources Strengthening Program. The
 Human Resources Strengthening Program of the
 Organizations that make up the CICyT belonging to
 the National Public Administration (Administrative
 Decision 973/2021), is promoted by the MINCyT
 within the framework of the progress that the
 promulgation of Law 27,614 on Financing of the
 National System of Science, Technology and
 Innovation. Its objective is to achieve by 2025 that
 20% of the staff of CICyT organizations is made up
 of doctors.
- Strategic Defense Research and Development Unit.
 The Strategic Research and Development Unit for Defense (UNIDEF) was created in 2011 through an agreement between the Ministry of Defense and CONICET, as a Dual Dependency Executing Unit, based on the CITEDEF property. Its objective is to promote R&D in areas of knowledge linked to defense, promote exchange with experts from other organizations and carry out the dissemination of the results of its scientific activities.

V.19.3. LINKAGE WITH THE NATIONAL PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The Ministry of Defense promotes policies to promote the Defense industry through articulated initiatives with defined objectives.

Productive Cooperation Agreements in

The Ministry of Defense, through Resolution MD 1612/2022, establishes the requirement for Productive Cooperation Agreements, also called "offsets", within the framework of the acquisition of weapons systems from original suppliers. foreign. Its objective is for the Armed Forces, the Defense Industrial Base (IDB) and the OCT-DEF to be inserted into global value chains, and thus extract the greatest amount of economic, technological and industrial spillovers from system purchases. of weapons abroad.

The guidelines establish the requirement to sign Productive Cooperation Agreements (PCA), also known as "offsets", equivalent to 100% of the contract value, for all acquisitions of weapons systems abroad carried out by the Ministry of Defense, its organizations and the Armed Forces, which meet the following requirements:

 They must be implemented through contracts with foreign States, international public law entities, multilateral credit institutions, and those that are financed totally or partially with resources from these organizations.

It is noteworthy that this modality is the most used for the acquisition of weapons of relevant magnitude.

 These must be contracts whose total value is equal to or greater than 240,000 modules. The value of the module is determined by article 28 of the Regulation of the Contracting Regime of the National Administration approved by Decree No. 1030/2016, and its amendments and supplements.

All other acquisitions abroad that are not included in these cases

culars must comply with the requirement of Productive Cooperation Agreements provided for in Law No. 27,437 on Compra Argentino and supplier development.

The guidelines provide that offsets should take the form of licensed production agreements, co-production, subcontracting, access to export markets, reception of foreign investment or technology transfers. The benefit provided by an offset project will be identified, valued and prioritized according to the following criteria:

- Contribution to the growth in quality, quantity and/or variety of the marketable supply of goods and services and/or the Defense Industrial Base (IDB).
- Contribution to the internationalization of the Defense Industrial and Technological Complex (CITD), in the form of opening new markets, or through strategic association with States, institutions or foreign firms.
- Contribution to the increase in the scientific, technological, productive and/or logistical capabilities of the Defense Industrial and Technological Complex (CITD).

In this way, the State seeks to maximize investments in goods and/or services of foreign origin destined for the field of Defense, in order to obtain the greatest possible benefit.

Defense Supplier Development Program

Resolution MD 1611/2022 created the Supplier
Development Program of the
Defense with the objective of increasing the efficiency
under which goods and services of national origin that
satisfy the requirements of the field of Defense are
supplied; increase the degree of national integration of
the productive chain; promote the diversification and
productive transformation of supplier firms; promote
investments in capital goods for technological
modernization and expansion of productive capacity as
well as the creation of new high-skilled jobs; and
contribute to the

internationalization of the Defense Industrial Base (IDB).

The Program generates the institutional framework of public-private coordination for the promotion of Defense projects and companies, coordination to facilitate access to financing, the establishment of sectoral Working Groups, the implementation of promotional actions in the country and abroad, and holding fairs, symposiums and business rounds.

The axes of the program are:

 Identification. Mapping of defense suppliers to generate a database with quantitative and qualitative information on private and public companies that are current and potential suppliers of the jurisdiction;
 Rating. Registry of Defense Suppliers (REPRO-DEF).

from which an attempt is made to consolidate and identify all those companies, private and public, qualified as suppliers of Defense goods and/or services;

- Certification. Strategic Defense Company Certificate (CEEDEF) that will be accredited to all those companies, private and public, that have critical resources and capabilities for the preparation and provision of strategic goods and/or services for the defense;
- Promotion. Mechanisms and incentives to strengthen the companies that make up the Defense Industrial Base. Among them, the possibility of being beneficiaries of the Productive Cooperation Agreements (offset) in the field of Defense stands out.

In a complementary manner, the Program contemplates coordination with entities of the Financial and Non-Financial Public Sector in order to facilitate access to preferential financing instruments for projects and companies linked to defense.

Likewise, the Program provides for the formation of working groups as an instance of articulation between the requirements of the Armed Forces and the effective or potential supply of the industrial base for Defense. Its objective is to generate a public-private body for advice on the formulation of

defense industrial policies, plans and projects, as well as for the coordination of technology transfer projects.

Finally, the Program provides for the holding of workshops, seminars, training, business rounds and defense fairs, with the objective of promoting the consolidation of the defense ecosystem, and facilitating coordination between the Armed Forces, local industry, others in -tities and public organizations, and the scientific-technological field.

According to the Defense Supplier Development Map, between 2020 and 2022, the Defense system made purchases and contracts with 5,275 suppliers of goods and services nationwide, of which approximately 1,700 are suppliers of goods and services industrial. These suppliers are mostly Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies (92%). In geographical terms, a relative concentration of suppliers is evident in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Province of Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Santa Fe.

V.19. 4. CROSS-CUTTING TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

The DPDN 2021 instructs the Ministry of Defense to "promote transversal technological programs aimed at the strategic surveillance and control of our sovereign territories and areas of interest, as well as the development of new systems and applications linked to innovations and "advances in weapons systems that contribute to military art and the protection of critical infrastructures." Within this framework, the portfolio promoted the following lines of work:

Systems Development Program No Manned for Defense

Through Resolution MD 215/2023, the Ministry of Defense created the Program for the Development of Unmanned Systems for Defense, with the objective of promoting their development for the Air.

Land and Maritime, in order to increase strategic capabilities for defense; contribute to national autonomy in transversal technological areas; and conduct strategic-level technological management theological and economic and financial management of new and existing Unmanned Systems development projects in the Jurisdiction.

In order to coordinate and articulate the actions that imply the execution of the Program, the Working Group of the Program for the Development of Unmanned Systems for Defense was created, led by the Secretariat of Research, Industrial Policy and Production for Defense, and made up of various areas of the Ministry of Defense, the General Directorate of Strategic Planning of the EMCO, the DGID Armed Forces and the DIT EMCO Armed Forces.

They are the main functions of the Board of Work of the Unmanned Systems Development Program for Defense: survey the operational needs of the Jurisdiction regarding Unmanned Systems; define technological routes; consolidate the Operational Concepts and Technical Operational Requirements of the different systems to be developed; formulate investment projects; articulate all investment projects of the Jurisdiction relevant to the development of the Program; submit relevant investment projects to the FONDEF Commission to be considered as possible projects to be financed; coordinate the formulation and execution in their technical-operational and budgetary dimensions, of the contracts corresponding to the development projects of the Program.

• Radar Systems Program

In 2021, the Ministry of Defense created the

CLASS I Unmanned Aerial System

FAdeA will initially provide the intelligence arm of the Argentine Army and then the rest of the Armed Forces, a Class 1 fixed-wing, vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) Unmanned Aerial System with hybrid motorization. The VTOL system complements the between the characteristings of a vertical takeoff and landing platform, with a rotary wing, with electric motorization, with the flight performance of a fixed-wing platform and combustion motorization.

The project contemplates the progressive substitution of imports of its main components and subsystems. In addition, the system will have payloads of national origin that will provide it with capabilities to carry out tactical intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions.

CLASS III Unmanned Aerial System

The Ministry of Defense promotes with INVAP SE, the development of a Class III Unmanned Aerial System composed of unmanned aircraft, ground control station, communications link (including satellite), integrated logistics system and payloads of different types. It will have a maximum takeoff weight of more than 1,400 kg, a speed of more than 200 km/h, autonomy of between 18 and 36 hours and a flight altitude of 18,000 feet. It will have the capacity to house different types of payloads, among the main ones: radar systems, electro-optical cameras, laser designator/rangefinder, Lidar, communications repeater, electronic warfare equipment and attack capacity.



The national development of radars and the fundamental role of INVAP SE

The national development and production of radars began as a result of the creation of the National Aerospace Surveillance and Control System (SINVICA), based on Decree 1407/2004, being one of the milestones that mark the linkage of the Defense system with the INVAP Company. SE This was the kick-off that allowed the mastery of technologies associated with radar systems and the development of a complete range of radars for military and civil use, fixed, transportable and mobile, airborne, terrestrial, navalized, meteorological and also the modernization capacity of existing radar systems. Among the main products are:

- Argentine Monopulse Secondary Radar (RSMA)
- Argentine Primary Radar (RPA)-240 (also called RP3DLA)
- RPA-200 (fixed and mobile)
- RPA-250
- Airborne Multifunction Radar (RMF)-160
- RMF-200 mobile
- Navalized RMF-200N
- RMF-400
- RAXA POD
- Ground Surveillance Radar (RVT)
- Radar aire-aire AESA
- Argentine Meteorological Radar (RMA)

VC TAM 2C modernization program

Developed in the 1970s and 1980s by the Argentine Army, the Medium Argentine Tank (TAM) is an armored combat vehicle characterized by its high maneuverability and speed, its ability to be operated in all geographical conditions present in the national territory, its sophisticated fire control system for 105 mm cannon and a logistics train optimized for a family of vehicles with a common chassis.

Given the technological obsolescence that affected this vehicle, towards the first decade of the 21st century, the updating of its systems was planned, in order to adapt it to the modern operational environment and extend its useful life. Starting in 2011, in agreement with the State of Israel and the Israeli firm Elbit Systems Land, progress was made on the modernization of a prototype called TAM 2C, which was completed in 2013. Once the evaluation of the prototype was completed in 2013, a contract was formulated and signed in 2015 with the objective of modernizing 74 units, with the option of modernizing 34 additional units, until completing a total of 108 units.

Towards the end of 2020 with the approval of FONDEF, the TAM 2C Modernization Program gains new momentum. The cancellation of the advance payment was finalized, the contract was renegotiated, updating the sub-systems provided by Elbit Systems Land to the latest available technology, and the execution of the contract formally began. Simultaneously, the conditioning of the facilities of the Arsenal Battalion 602 (Boulogne Sur Mer, province of Buenos Aires) began, where the integration of the subsystems would be carried out.

During 2021, the Elbit Systems Land company began work on the engineering of the new prototype, incorporating technological advances, giving birth to the TAM 2C A2 version. The following year, the Argentine Army signed a series of agreements with the national company IMPSA, located in the province of Mendoza. Within the framework of the Program, IMPSA was chosen as the main contractor for the machining of the tower and the manufacture of supports and baskets, in addition to intervening in the comprehensive tour and modernization of the tank pan, together with other companies. This intervention includes support wheels and idler wheels, shock absorbers, fuel tanks and track links. The modernization of the main armored weapon of the Argentine Army, to the TAM 2C version adds state-of-the-art systems that enable All Weather (TT) combat and greater precision in shooting, thanks to the incorporation of an advanced fire control system digitized.

Likewise, among other improvements, a higher movement speed of the tower was achieved, as a result of the replacement of the original hydraulic movement system with an electric one. In the month of May 2023, the corresponding firing and adjustment tests were successfully carried out.

In the first stage of the project, it is planned to modernize 74 of these units with this system.

The technological leap achieved is significant, since the technology used in the TAM 2C is the same as that currently used by the most modern tanks in the world, this gives it the necessary operational capabilities that modern conflicts demand, while promoting development of the national industry.

Radar Systems Working Group with the objectives of promoting the development of Radar Systems for the Air, Land and Maritime areas, in order to increase strategic capabilities for defense; contribute to national autonomy in transversal technological areas; and conduct strategic-level technological management and economic and financial management of new and existing Radar Systems development projects. Its conduction and configuration is identical to that of unmanned systems.

Among its main functions are: the survey of the operational needs of the Jurisdiction in matters of Radar Systems; the definition of technological routes; and the consolidation of the Operational Concepts and Technical Operational Requirements of the different systems to be developed; the formulation of investment projects for the development of Radar Systems; the articulation of all investment projects of the Jurisdiction relevant to the development of Radar Systems. Likewise, it is responsible for submitting relevant investment projects to the FONDEF Commission as possible projects to be financed, coordinating the formulation and execution, in their technical-operational and budgetary dimensions, of the contracts corresponding to the investment projects. development of Radar Systems.

In this framework, it is also responsible for linking and articulating the actions of the actors internal and external to the Jurisdiction with responsibility for the development of Radar Systems; and to establish coordination mechanisms between the competent actors of the Jurisdiction regarding the relevant technological routes for the development of Radar Systems.

Program for the Development of Multipurpose Propulsion Systems for Defense

In 2022, the Ministry of Defense created the Program for the Development of Multipurpose Propulsion Systems for Defense with the objectives of promoting and coordinating the development of Defense Systems.

Multipurpose Propulsion, in order to increase

build strategic capabilities for defense and contribute to national autonomy in transversal technological areas; conduct strategic-level technological management and economic and financial management of new and existing projects in the

Among the tasks to be carried out are the preparation of a report on the existing, current and potential capabilities, in terms of research and development, production, operation, use and regulation of Multipurpose Propulsion Systems of interest. for the National Defense System; and propose technological routes regarding Propulsion Systems linked to access to space by the components of the National Defense System.

Likewise, the Resolution created the Working Group of the Program for the Development of Multipurpose Propulsion Systems for Defense in order to coordinate and articulate the actions that involve the execution of the program. Its conduction and configuration is identical to that of unmanned systems and radars.

Among the main functions of the Board it is worth mentioning: consolidate the Operational Concepts and Technical Operational Requirements of the different systems to be developed; define relevant technological routes; formulate investment projects; articulate all investment projects of the Jurisdiction relevant to the development of the Program; coordinate the formulation and execution in their technical-operational and budgetary dimensions, of the contracts corresponding to the development projects of the Program; establish coordination mechanisms between the competent actors in matters of the relevant technological routes.

Finally, it carries out tasks of linking and articulating actions of internal and external actors to the Jurisdiction with responsibility for the development of the Program, the preparation of reports related to investment projects related to multi-propulsion systems. -purpose, as well as its referral to the FONDEF Commission for evaluation.



CHAPTER 20

MILITARY COORDINATION IN EMERGENCIES

The Secretariat of Military Coordination in Emergencies was created within the orbit of the Ministry of Defense as a consequence of the floods that had affected the City of La Plata. In this emergency, the Armed Forces played a fundamental role by providing logistics to the different devices deployed by the different State agencies and in coordination with community, social and political organizations.

in floods, tornadoes, avalanches, snowfalls, forest fires, droughts and other disasters. It has also provided support in health emergencies such as that caused by the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the country. Its contribution is not limited only to the deployment of the Armed Forces in the response, but also develops planning, monitoring and anticipation of events, in close connection with other State agencies.

Its purpose is the civil coordination of military deployment in prevention, immediate response and reconstruction tasks in emergency situations or disasters, as well as in other community support tasks. This implies the design of territorial approaches that contemplate a comprehensive view to provide effective responses to the problems that arise in emergency contexts, as well as adequate coordination between organizations, national agencies and local actors, enabling the reconstruction of the framework. social.

Regarding community support, socio-health campaigns are organized annually with the aim of bringing rights and medical care to those coastal and remote populations, with difficulties in accessing urban centers; urbanization tasks are carried out in popular neighborhoods; we collaborate by providing support to municipalities and provinces in emergency situations; and we work jointly with other ministries and agencies on the ground, in the execution of different government programs.

Since its creation, the Secretariat has played a fundamental role in military coordination

Likewise, the strengthening of the capabilities of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel for work in emergencies is promoted.



Interdisciplinary teams with different national ministries, State agencies and health professionals from the Forces participate in the socio-health campaigns.

cies and disasters, through the management and design of specific training instances, favoring the professionalization process of civil and military personnel in terms of comprehensive disaster risk management.

CHAPTER 21 MILITARY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN EMERGENCIES

VI.21.1. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

"We are going to work for the community, as we have done on many occasions, as we are doing and as we are going to continue doing, because it is a subsidiary mission for the benefit of the community."

Minister Jorge Taiana

In the event of an adverse event, when local authorities are overwhelmed to respond to the population, they request intervention from the national government. Based on this, the Ministry of Defense arranges the enlistment and deployment of military resources for the prevention and response required for the civil protection of the inhabitants, coordinating its actions with the organizations and agencies with jurisdiction in the matter.

The presence of the Armed Forces may imply in this framework some of these tasks: land, air and maritime logistical support; transfer of personnel by land, road or air to provide collaboration; transfer of affected population; transfer of food, resources

sos or donations; evacuation of people; preparation and distribution of rationing for the affected population and/or personnel intervening in the emergency; temporary accommodation for the affected population and staff; support in fighting fire; organization and support in the Emergency Operational Committee; logistical support in communications; health support; rehabilitation of access roads and essential services; removal of mass and unclogging of channels; provision of water purification systems.

In this framework, it is worth highlighting the recent implementation of the following operations:

• Support in Fire Management:

Forest fires

In forest fire situations, the Ministry of Defense collaborates with the National Fire Management Service, provincial and/or municipal authorities, through military efforts in logistical support tasks or through the intervention of military personnel certified as forest brigade specialists in complementary tasks.



Brigade members of the Armed Forces fight the fire in the Province of Corrientes.

indirect attack or extinction tasks and ash guard to prevent its reactivation. In turn, if required, the Armed Forces deploy an Emergency Operational Center (COE) to coordinate the actions of the municipal, provincial and national agencies involved in fighting fire.

This device functions as an integrated information center for decision-making and the efficient use of available means.

The Interministerial Coordination Unit for Comprehensive Fire Management (UCMF), created from Joint Resolution 61/21 between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, formalizes the role of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces in combating fire, in planning, training, equipment, information management, and response actions.

The interventions of greatest complexity, duration over time and deployment of personnel and resources were the following:

- Lake Puelo, Chubut, in March 2021;
- Bariloche, Río Negro, January-March 2022:
- The Province of Corrientes, in February 2022;
- Paraná Delta, in August 2022;
- Oran, Salta, in November 2022;
- Tolhuin, Tierra del Fuego, from December to January 2023;

In the last 4 years, of the 200 requests received by the SCME for intervention in emergency situations or community support, 100 interventions were for forest fires, 12 of which were received directly and 88 by request.

- Paraná Delta, in February 2023;
- Esquel, Chubut, in March 2023.
- "Operation Victory": Water Emergency With the social-health emergency declared in Salta in 2019, the vulnerability of boys and girls from the Wichí community due to malnutrition and dehydration became clear. Based on this, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), in 2020, issued a ruling in the case "Indigenous communities members of the association "Lhaka Honhat" (Our Land) against the Argentine Republic", pointing out the responsibility of the Argentine State for the violation of different rights of 132 indigenous communities that inhabit the Rivadavia department, province of Salta.

To respond to the different problems that exist there, the National State intervened in the region prioritizing access to safe water for the communities.

From the Ministry of Defense, through a specific agreement of inter-institutional collaboration and technical cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and the Entity

Paraná Delta Forest Fire:

generator sets troops deployed throughout the intervention 3 UH 1H II (Huey 2) helicopters Navy brigade members Argentina Bell 212, for the transfer of 3 personnel and equipment trucks 10 1 fuel tanker trucks 1 satellite communication COE, with kitchen, dining terminal

room and tent accommodation

10

1 weather center

608

National Water Sanitation Works (ENOHSA), the commitment was made to distribute safe water reservoirs for the affected communities in the area, and the subsequent distribution of drinking water for them; The field deployment was carried out by personnel from the V Mountain Brigade of the Argentine Army.

The first stage of Operation Victoria concludes in 2023 with the delivery of the 337 agreed tanks to a total of 39 communities, which implies the possibility of collecting safe water for 325 families in Santa Victoria Este.

• Operation Fotheringham: Purification and Water Distribution Due to the water crisis declared in Salta in 2020, the provincial government requested the provision of safe drinking water for the population of Santa Victoria Este, through the Argentine Army.

From the beginning, four operational bases were activated in El Rosado, Misión Chaque-ña, Alto La Sierra and La Unión, with a deployment of resources and personnel from the Vta



Forest Fire Province of Salta:

employees

24 vehicles

Aid station-

Salta Military Hospital communication with satellite

Operation Fotheringham:

Water Purification and Distribution



Total liters supplied: + 38,882,500



Liters supplied per week: 242.410



Communities supplied: 56



Number of people supplied: 3,156

Army Mountain Brigade, to supply more than 100 points.

In November 2022, due to the downspout that affected the Caraparí River and the Itiyuro Dam, and to respond to the request of the provincial Crisis Committee, four bases were installed in Tartagal, Gral. Ballivian, Santa María and Alto La Sierra, to capture -tion, purification and distribution of drinking water. Three tanker vehicles with a capacity of 10,000 liters each were available, operated by personnel from the Fifth Mountain Brigade of the Army.

VI.21.2. COMMUNITY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

"The Armed Forces have historically had a role of service to the community, in addition to their main mission of defending national sovereignty, they carry out subsidiary tasks of assistance to the people, as happened during the pandemic."

Minister Jorge Taiana

One of the fundamental work axes of the Military Emergency Coordination Secretariat are actions aimed at community support. In order to strengthen the processes of integration and collective development, operations are carried out to reduce the vulnerabilities present in the

communities, promote inclusion processes and expand access to rights, through the execution of public policies.

Community support interventions include those activities that are carried out, without an emergency or disaster, to materialize federal support with the purpose of promoting the socio-community development of a territory. These interventions allow us to think about health and social issues from the territory, with the communities, carrying out a contextualized diagnosis of the problems of each population, which guarantees the presence of the State, expanding rights.

• Socio-Health Campaigns

The Social and Health Campaigns are directed to reduce social inequalities, guarantee access to national public policies and the promotion of comprehensive health, from a rights-based approach, which promotes local participation, commitment and encourages the autonomy of populations.

Its origins date back to 2000 when the Argentine Navy introduced health care to riverside communities of the Paraná delta as part of its training activities. Currently, the Ministry of Defense assumes its coordination, seeking to provide a comprehensive approach based on the incorporation of other national, provincial and municipal organizations and agencies, in order to facilitate access to social care services. and primary health care.

The Social and Health Campaign has been carried out uninterruptedly since then, with the exception of 2020 where the COVID-19 pandemic forced the planning to be modified. At the same time, although from its beginnings it was an activity developed through the deployment of multipurpose vessels of the Argentine Navy, different circumstances such as the historic downspout of the Paraná River have led to expanding the range of action and increasing participation. of the Argentine Army and the Argentine Air Force, allowing it to be carried out both by road and by land.

The main strength of the device is its transversal and interagency nature, per-



Opening of streets in joint work with the government of the Province of Buenos Aires.

allowing the State to guarantee the accessibility of health policies, promoting the reconstruction of social ties.

Distribution of Development Modules Social

Within the framework of the intervention function in the reception, coordination and channeling of the help received from third parties in emergency situations, in 2023 we worked in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development of the Nation to deliver of inputs and food modules. Based on provincial and national programs, the requirement for logistical support for the transfer of food, materials and essential products for vulnerable populations was channeled through the Secretariat.

In 2022, the Distribution of Food Modules was carried out in Salta, to assist 800 children who, from 6 months of age to 7 years, 11 months and 29 days of age, present a high nutritional risk according to the Ministry of Provincial Health.

The Ministry of Defense was assigned the responsibility

delivery of 314 modules composed of: 1 Food Reinforcement Module (MoRA), 1 Emergency Food Module (MAE) and 1 3-liter water container; which were distributed in the Salta towns of Santa Victoria Este, Alto de la Sierra, Aguaray, Salvador Mazza, Tartagal, Mos-coni, Colonia Santa Rosa, Urundel, Hipólito Yrigoyen, San Ramón de la Nueva Orán, Embarcación, Rivadavia Banda Norte/Mo-rillo, Rivadavia Banda Sur, La Unión and Picha-nal.

The activity was coordinated by the Ministry of Defense together with the personnel of the 28th Monte Infantry Regiment of Tartagal and the Ministry of Social Development of the Nation, in coordination with the provincial portfolios of Social Development, Transportation, Secretariat of Affairs Indigenous Peoples, Secretary of Social Policy, Undersecretary of Early Childhood belonging to the Unir Plan and Undersecretary of Food Policy.

In 2023, a Module Distribution was carried out in Jujuy, in order to provide construction materials and basic necessities to 32 families who had They had been affected by an earthquake in the Caspalá area, Jujuy.

The deployment was carried out with vehicles and personnel from the 20th Mountain Infantry Regiment of the Argentine Army.

• Urbanization Tasks in Neighborhoods

Popular

In the regulatory framework provided by the DPDN 2021, which establishes community support tasks as one of the subsidiary missions of the Armed Forces, different community support tasks have been implemented in neighborhood urbanization. popular, always with the objective of improving the quality of life and the habitat of its neighbors.

These actions are carried out through the Group of Engineers of the Argentine Army with the coordination of the Ministry of Defense, based on requirements made by provincial or municipal governments or national organizations. They are of various kinds: opening, construction, leveling and consolidation of streets and roads, marking of ditches, ditching, drilling to obtain water, extension of the drinking water network, among others.

Currently these tasks are carried out in the Buenos Aires town of Los Hornos in the city of La Plata, benefiting 1,536 families; and in the "Tío Rolo" neighborhood of the city of Rosario, Santa Fe, where urbanization works reach 1,456 families.

Likewise, the Group of Engineers is also dedicated to the distribution and installation of pedestrian bridges in different popular neighborhoods of the Province of Buenos Aires, included in the National Registry of Popular Neighborhoods (RENABAP).

and built by the TANDANOR shipyard.

• Placement of antennas for the provision of internet

With the purpose of providing the necessary cooperation to implement free and free internet service in different parts of the country, the Argentine Army and the Argentine Company of Satellite Solutions Sociedad Anónima (ARSAT) signed a specific agreement in 2023. work in order to facilitate the connectivity of those smaller towns, bridging the digital divide and ensuring the right to information of all inhabitants of Argentine soil through the placement of satellite antennas. The municipalities were selected based on the Federal Territorial Inequality Index (IFIT), prepared by the Ministry of the Interior, which summarizes information on the social and physical environment of Local Governments throughout the country that are not connected under any form of Internet, nor fixed or mobile.

Under the coordination of the SCME, this support task responds to the subsidiary mission of the Armed Forces for the benefit of the community.

VI.21.3. TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

To contribute to the strengthening of institutional capacities for the reduction and prevention of existing risks and to provide an adequate response in the event of their materialization, a specific training strategy is carried out on comprehensive risk management. disasters.

It gives a fundamental role to the training of the members of the Forces

Firefighting training program

- Basic forest fire brigade course
- Fire environment

- Use and basic maintenance of chainsaws.
- Crew leader.

Armed Forces, within the framework of their complementary emergency response and/or community support activities, as well as ministerial personnel.

Taking into account the distribution of the Military

Emergency Response Units (UMREs) in the national territory, and the most frequent events in each area, the training is oriented to guarantee the professionalization of the armed forces in tasks linked to forest fires, floods, earthquakes. In this sense, coordination with state organizations and NGOs with the capacity to provide such specific training and grant qualifying certifications to military personnel becomes relevant.

The proposal for training programs aims, on the one hand, to strengthen the response capacity of the Armed Forces and, on the other, to integrate the guidelines established by international protocols, improving the quality of operations. of civil protection within the framework of comprehensive management for disaster risk reduction.

Training activities aimed at civilian personnel, both from the Ministry of Defense and other organizations, are also promoted, collaborating with the strengthening of state capabilities dedicated to the comprehensive management of emergency and/or disaster situations, and facilitating coordination and interoperability processes.

• Fire Management Training

The tactical-operational training program for forest brigade members of the Armed Forces has been promoted since 2013. With the re-hierarchization of the emergency area within the Ministry of Defense, at the end of 2019, a new training scheme was proposed that allows you to progressively gain capabilities in prevention and response to forest fires and/or interface fires, through the training of new brigade members.

Through the creation of the Interministerial Coordination Unit for Comprehensive Fire Management, the training program and the necessary certification were strengthened so that the Armed Forces can act in tasks of construction of defense lines, guarding ashes and logistics in general, in forest or interface fires.

The courses, organized by the Ministry of Defense and taught by the National Fire Management Service, consist of a theoretical part, a practical instance and a physical evaluation, which must be passed to receive the corresponding accreditation. The planning of the schedule of Military Units is carried out based on different variables, such as the location in areas with risk of forest fires, local capabilities for response and the specific equipment in these Units.

These capabilities not only improve the performance of Armed Forces personnel, but also allow them to make progress in their career paths and perform their role in safe conditions.

Since 2020, more than 600 members of the Armed Forces (Army and Navy) have been trained, of which 480 are certified by the National Fire Management Service. The training was aimed at 13 Military Units from 10 provinces.

National Accreditation Process
 of the First USAR Brigade of the Argentine Army

In the Ministry of Defense, a project was generated to confirm and accredit the first USAR (urban search and rescue) brigade of the Argentine Army under the INSARAG/UN methodology. To this end, a training process led by the Cumbre Foundation, an NGO specialized in the subject, was promoted, with the support of the Ministry of National Security and the Special Federal Rescue Brigade (BEFER).

In 2022, the process began with the Search and Rescue Induction Course in Collapsed Structures, in the 22nd Mountain Infantry Regiment of San Juan, where troops from this unit, from the 8th Mountain Engineer Battalion, participated. (Mendoza) and the Mountain Construction Engineers Company 5 (La Rioja). The training has a second instance of USAR Brigadier Management, and a third advanced instance, to delve deeper into the related aspects.

culated to the coordination methodology and the specific search, location, extraction and rescue techniques. Through these instances you can access accreditation, after an administrative audit and an operational evaluation.

The formation and accreditation of the first USAR brigade of the Argentine Army stands as the first step in a path that seeks to generate in the medium term several brigades of different levels (light, medium and heavy) in military units of the country, in order to take advantage of the territorial distribution of the armed forces, which puts them in a strategic location to provide a rapid first response, a central element when it comes to saving lives when seismic events or landslides occur.

 Psychosocial Support Training in Emergencies and Disasters

Based on joint territorial work with the Armed Forces in emergencies, the Ministry of Defense developed psychosocial training aimed at complementing the specific operational training of military personnel, with aspects linked to crisis intervention, work with the community and with other social actors, so that they have tools adapted to their intervention devices in civil protection activities.

A program was formed that includes immediate intervention techniques to apply with those directly affected, witnesses and family members, as well as psychosocial strategies to promote interventions that

mitigate the traumatogenic power that the situation exerts on the victims, preventing long-term disorders. At the same time, tools are contemplated to mitigate the stress levels to which response teams are exposed, promoting awareness about self-care, and promoting the protection of their mental health.

• Basic Cartography Course - GPS

The technical staff of the Geographic Information System (GIS) of the Ministry of Defense provides training aimed at facilitating the incorporation of notions of cartography, use of GPS and management of georeferenced data, through practical examples and exercises.

In 2023, within the framework of the Interministerial Cooperation Plan held with the Ministry of Security, navigation, georeferencing and field orientation exercises were carried out for 3 days for personnel of the Ministry of Security, government emergency agencies and Civil society organizations.

 Internal Training Program for the Ministry of Defense

In order to improve the intervention capabilities of the Secretariat from the approach of comprehensive disaster risk management, and increase the preparation of the territorial team to address critical situations, starting in 2023, the program was developed. training "Tools for Military Coordination in

Psychosocial training axis

- Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Disasters, for the Armed Forces.
- Psychosocial Support for the Search and Rescue in Collapsed Structures (USAR).
- Psychosocial Support for Combatants of the Fire.
- Psychosocial support for health workers
 National Parks
- Psychosocial Support for Teams
 Intervention belonging to government agencies and organizations (through INAP).

Emergencies." The course responds to the need to integrate, deepen and transmit the guidelines, criteria and tools of territorial intervention that have been developed during the first ten years of the Secretariat. It includes basic principles of a comprehensive and inclusive intervention, logistical training in civil protection activities, basic notions of first aid, use of mapping tools, psychosocial tools and mental health protection measures, etc. This activity is accredited by the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) and in this way, those who pass it will be able to have the relevant credits to develop their administrative career.

of interagency work in alert and disaster situations.

During the exercise under review, the hypothesis of a failure in the Futaleufú Hydroelectric Complex (Chubut) and eventual impact on the Municipality of Trevelin due to the failure of the dam was raised, giving rise to three days of work by teams from municipal organizations, provincial and national, within the framework of the formation of a COE and which involved the participation of more than forty workers, from the different levels of emergency response: Civil Defense and Trevelin Firefighters; Civil Protection of the province of Chubut; Futaleufú Hydroelectric Complex; Los Alerces National Park; ORSEP; Chubut Community Police; Chubut Police; Provincial Fire Management Service; SINAGIR, of the Ministry of National Security; Argentine Army and Ministry of Defense.

· Exercises and Drills.

Complementing the training spaces, we participate in combined exercises and drills, both with the Armed Forces and in cooperation with other ministries and organizations.

The deployment in these simulated scenarios promotes the operationalization of theoretical-practical concepts, the implementation of strategies and resources, and promotes the construction of collaborative spaces that facilitate coordination and interoperability.

Regarding training for fire management, an exercise was carried out in 2022 at the Military Mountain School for troops certified in the basic course. In turn, in May 2023, a National Mobilization Exercise of USAR Brigades was carried out, organized in Ezeiza by the Ministry of Security, the SCME and Cascos Blancos, where accredited teams and those in the process of accreditation exercised during coordination between responders in the face of a disaster for 48 continuous hours.

On the other hand, and always within the framework of prevention for comprehensive risk management, during the month of September 2023, the SCME organized a cabinet exercise to simulate dam emergencies.

This was the result of the coordination with the Dam Safety Regulatory Body (ORSEP), in which the importance of strengthening the

VI.21.4. MILITARY EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNITS

In 2014, the creation of Military Emergency Response Units was formalized, distributed geographically throughout the national territory in accordance with existing threats and the recurrence of events in the areas. In this way, the strategic decision to enhance the means and resources of the Ministry of Defense was supported when planning and responding to adverse events and requirements.

During 2022, a Plan to Update and Strengthen Military Emergency Response Units was implemented.

Through this, the aim is to optimize and strengthen the coordination and deployment of the Armed Forces in the face of emergencies and/or disasters, strengthen the institutional link with each Unit, get to know the civil actors (local and regional) for eventual work. -jo of COE and, in particular, carry out the joint evaluation of risks and risk management, always with a view to providing greater foresight and response to potential emergencies, as well as in community support tasks.

This task allows the SCME to update information related to the infrastructure,



Members of numerous regiments and bases were trained by the SNMF and the Ministry of the Environment.

means, equipment, their condition and capacities available in each of the 13 Units and the 4 complementary ones, in order to carry out a diagnosis on the strengths and needs of each Base and Emergency Zone.

VI.21.5. GEOREFERENCED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Comprehensive Georeferenced Risk Information System (SIGIR) has among its functions the management of integrated and interoperable databases with a multipurpose criterion. The information developed there is intended to be a foundation for the development of products necessary for decision-making when an emergency develops. The SIGIR strengthens management based on modernization in the management and integration of information.

In a second stage, within the SIGIR environment, the evolution of various components has occurred, such as, for example, that related to Applied Information for Management.

of Emergencies (IAGE), given its interface characteristics and advisory tool.

The IAGE is the approved instrument for the implementation of risk management in all its stages. In a superior concept, it refers to the integrated information approach for the measurement, analysis and management of the emergency, consisting of real-time monitoring of information provided by various organizations dedicated to the emergency and early information on climatic and meteorological phenomena, seismic activity, volcanic activity, high resolution satellite images, energy reports, etc.

In a third stage, as a result of the incorporation of new technologies, the Ministry of Defense developed a Comprehensive Technological Platform that allows the management of georeferenced information in real time, with interoperability capacity integrated with new technologies for the treatment of sensitive information, including remote sensors, direct measurements in the field and information provided by means of mass communication, contributing to strengthen and support decision making.

CHAPTER 22

MILITARY ASSISTANCE DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces directed the planning and execution of community support and humanitarian aid tasks to satisfy the requirements formulated by the Ministry of Health within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic, together with the Secretariat of Military Emergency Coordination of the Ministry of Defense.

Operations General Manuel Belgrano I and II were conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces through the Joint Operational Command within the framework of the measures implemented by the Decree of Necessity and Urgency No. 260/2020, which established the formation of the Defense Emergency Committee (COVID-19) for the purposes of articulating and managing the support of the Armed Forces

Within this framework, the country was divided into Emergency Zones and Subzones where the Armed Forces worked jointly through 14 Joint Commands of Emergency Zones (CCZE), which covered the entire national territory and worked jointly with the Ministry of Health of the Nation and the provincial health ministries.

These emergency zones were the Metropolitan area, Buenos Aires North, Buenos Aires South, Entre Ríos (included Santa Fe), Chaco (included Formosa), Córdoba (included Santiago del Estero), Salta (included Jujuy, Tucumán, Catamarca and La Rioja), Neuquén (included Río Negro), Mendoza (included San Luis and San Juan), Chubut, La Pampa, Santa Cruz, Misiones (included Corrientes) and Tierra del Fuego.

During 640 effective days of operation, the Armed Forces carried out 47,787 accumulated tasks, distributed as follows:

- Strengthening the military health system, hospitals, field hospitals and assistance centers,
- Activation of two relocatable hospitals and a new isolation and medical care center was built,
 Collaboration in the expansion
- of different national, provincial and municipal health agencies;
- Transfer of stranded or repatriated passengers, transportation of health supplies, respirators and specialized medical personnel to different provinces, committing a



Bahía Esperanza Isolation and Medical Care Center.

total of 240,076 accumulated troops and carrying out 204 air operations; • Logistical support for the distribution of 3,932,217 bags of dry food, the preparation and distribution of 19,220,657 portions of hot food.

Within the framework of the Strategic Vaccination Plan against COVID-19, the storage and transportation of vaccines was carried out within the national territory, applying a cumulative total of 36,850 vehicles. Military installations were also available as vaccination centers, and collaboration was provided in the general organization and assistance to vaccination centers. Military doctors and nurses were used to collaborate in the different instances required by the vaccination plan.

The participation of military health had a very important relevance in the implementation of the Strategic Vaccination Plan against COVID-19, making available all existing means together with military health personnel to face the pandemic.

The actions generated consequently included:

- Design of exclusive sanitary measures to comply with in all Argentine Antarctic bases.
- Discussions for doctors and nurses on clinical management of patients with Dengue, Zika, Chicungunya, Measles and COVID-19.
- Creation of the Health Risk Management Committee of the Health and Welfare Coordination, which developed the fundamental rules and guidelines for the Training Institutes, the "Sargento Cabral" Army Non-Commissioned Officers School and the Military College.
- Health reengineering in Military Hospitals, which allowed the increase of 65 intensive care beds and 150 beds
 common
- Design of Computer Occupation System
 pation of Military Hospital beds linking the 15 military hospitals present in the country.
- Installation of two relocatable hospitals for the care and isolation of military personnel near the Central Aeronautical Hospital and Campo de Mayo Military Hospital.



Operation Belgrano was the largest deployment of the Armed Forces since the Malvinas War in 1982.

• Creation of the Bahía Esperanza Isolation and Medical Care Center (CAAMBE) at the Naval Station, with a capacity of 61 common beds and 1 highly complex bed. This Center had and has the objective of offering the expansion of clinical care capabilities, ensuring the response to a high number of patients that could exceed the limits of the Pedro Mallo Naval Hospital. This Center was operational for 25 months, and provided assistance to 235 hospitalized patients.

Attentive to the vaccination campaign designed by the Ministry of Health, an alternative vaccination site was installed at the Néstor Kirchner Cultural Center that

of swabs to expand the capacity of the hospital laboratory and

more than 3,000 COVID-19 determinations have been carried

out there in four months.

initially worked for military and security force personnel, then opened to the public. population. There, military healthcare worked for 106 uninterrupted days and more than 32,000 doses were administered.

There were two relocatable hospitals willing to provide support to health jurisdictions.

One of them located in the city of Santa Fe, installed on the grounds of the Manuel Belgrano Military High School, in front of the Cullen Hospital.

For seven months it was deployed with 80% occupancy. The second, installed on the grounds of the "Simply Evita Hospital" in the town of González Catán. The hospital remained there for seven months with 70% occupancy.

In addition to the relocatable hospital, a post office was installed in the town of González Catán

A second military vaccination center was also installed located at the Naval Station where more than 95,000 doses have been administered to military personnel. Given the strategic location of this vaccination center, together with the Migration Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, the Undersecretary of Health Strategies of the Ministry of Health and the Welfare Coordination of the Ministry of Defense, the military vaccination center was opened to migrants., applying more than 10,500 doses.

The Joint Pharmaceutical Laboratory produced more than 35,000 liters of alcohol gel,

thus supplying military hospitals, infirmaries, and even polling stations in times of pandemic. There were also military health personnel to guard, collect and distribute vaccines to the different military units and some health jurisdictions. Transfers of supplies and equipment were also carried out by land and air.

• Operation Manuel Belgrano I

Faced with the disruptive emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, states had to react and provide effective responses to their citizens. In this context characterized by a high degree of uncertainty, there was a positive revaluation of the fundamental role played by the state sphere in deploying strategies in critical situations.

The crisis triggered by the pandemic revealed deeply rooted social inequalities in our society, but it had a much greater impact on those sectors that were already in a vulnerable situation. Faced with this complex panorama, the government carried out a series of actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, strengthening the health system and the social protection system.

Following the declaration of Preventive and Mandatory Social Isolation (ASPO), on March 19, 2020, the Emergency Committee was convened in the Ministry of Defense. Its objective was to define the actions to be taken and update the information regarding the deployment of civil and military resources and personnel. These daily meetings were attended by the Minister of Defense, the Head of the EMCO, the Heads of each of the Armed Forces, the Chief of Staff, Secretaries and Secretaries of the Ministry of Defense, the Coordination of Health and Welfare of the Armed Forces, the President of CITEDEF and the Head of the National Intelligence Directorate.

Faced with this exceptional situation, the General Manuel Belgrano I Civil Protection Operation was deployed, led by the EMCO through its Operational Command, with the creation of 14 Emergency Zone Commands that covered everything

the national territory.

Operation Manuel Belgrano was the product of joint work and coordination with provincial governments, community leaders, representatives of village priests and social organizations. Requirements for community support and emergency assistance were channeled through the Ministry of Defense from local territories, in order to respond to the difficult social situation.

Within the activities carried out by the armed forces

Within the activities carried out by the armed forces in coordination with the SCME, the most important deployment involved 8 kitchens that prepared 18,500 daily rations, distributed in 160 points of La Matanza, under the responsibility of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area Command. . Also, support was provided in San Martín, Moreno, Quilmes and the Padre Rodolfo Ricciardelli neighborhood (Villa 1-11-14) of the City of Buenos Aires.

In turn, monthly interventions were carried out in the Delta Islands through the Zárate Naval River Base, for the transfer of food, health professionals and medicines to the municipalities of San Pedro, Baradero and Zárate.

Other activities carried out during Operation Belgrano I consisted of the expansion of health infrastructure throughout the national territory and the coordination for the creation of Isolation Centers in Lomas de Zamora and on the Tecnópolis property in Vicente López.

• Operation Manuel Belgrano II

Within the framework of the vaccination plan against COVID-19, the second stage of Operation Manuel Belgrano was launched, now focused on the logistics required to carry out the vaccination in the national territory, and which involved both the transfer and storage of vaccines in certain provinces of the country, such as having doctors and nurses and even military facilities for vaccination.

In this way, Operation Belgrano in its entirety allowed for the development of new approaches to deployment and fostered an unprecedented implementation of the legal framework created since the recovery.



Argentine Air Force planes carried out flights to repatriate Argentinians stranded abroad

democratic ration of 1983, which separated and distinguished the areas of internal security and National Defense. The pandemic scenario revealed the capacity of the Argentine State to display public management performance that is substantially superior to others. The rapid planning and multilevel coordination of public policies constituted two key components to account for the effectiveness of Operation Manuel Belgrano.





CHAPTER 23 SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS DEFENSE

VII.23.1. INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION OF DEFENSE IN STRATEGIC PLANNING

International defense policy is the implementation and complementation of the priorities established by the nation's foreign policy in its military aspects through the actions that the Ministry of Defense conducts at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Based on international defense policy, our country projects itself towards other States and organizations, both in its bilateral and multilateral ties, expressing aims, objectives and principles that represent the Argentine State.

The international defense policy is established and carried out based on a defensive, cooperative and autonomous strategic positioning, established by the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), formalized in Decree No. 457/2021.

Furthermore, the links and mechanisms carried out outline irreplaceable priorities embodied in the Charter of the Organization.

organization of the United Nations, in the National Defense Law and in the DPDN itself, among which are the consolidation of peace through international cooperation, respect for Human Rights, the defense of our territorial integrity and autonomy in decision-making.

In this way, national interests and capabilities flow towards a course that projects and connects our country with the world, accounts for the defensive nature of our policy, opens fruitful spaces for the consolidation of South America as an area of peace, generates the instruction and articulation necessary to collaborate with the maintenance of peace in conflict zones and at the same time, contributes to reinforcing those principles that historically accompany our country.

The DPDN 2021 establishes, based on a thorough appreciation of the global and regional scenario, the strategic positioning in matters of defense of our country, that is, the superior guiding conception of all issues related to National Defense, and in particular, its internal dimension



Greeting from the Minister of Defense, Jorge Taiana, to the Argentine and Brazilian troops in the development of the Arandú Exercise.

tional. The strategic positioning of the Argentine Republic, then, has three guiding characteristics: it is defensive, cooperative and autonomous.

Its "defensive" character implies that the Argentine Republic rejects strategic policies of aggression and, on the contrary, considers the concept of deterrence and legitimate defense. This means that our country does not intend to carry out a design of forces and a doctrine of offensive strategic projection towards third countries, that is, a military action beyond the defense of our territorial integrity and that of our vital interests, since that this is detrimental to international law, to the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations and especially to the peaceful resolution of disputes as a priority method to settle differences between States. In other words, our country only responds if it is attacked and dissuades so as not to be attacked.

Likewise, the strategic positioning of the Argentine Republic is "cooperative", because it works permanently towards the establishment, promotion and strengthening of links and instances of cooperation, collaboration and integration with all those countries that it considers strategic based on the interests of our National Defense. It is a defense policy that considers that, working together with other friendly countries, the Argentine Republic increases its capabilities to manage in a more efficient and effective way the defense of its vital interests and to face both present and future challenges.

Finally, it is a "cooperative" and "autonomous" strategic positioning, since our defense policy is built and executed taking our national interest as a starting point and as an ultimate goal, without being subject to other conditions. -nations. In other words, as a sovereign State, the Argentine Republic does not abdicate or delegate to other actors the preparation of the policy governing decision-making in matters of defense, nor the exercise of its legitimate right to defense in the event that it were compromised its sovereignty, the life and freedom of its citizens and other vital interests.



Members of the Argentine Army and the Brazilian Army.

This defensive, cooperative and autonomous strategic positioning was designed in accordance and feedback with the foreign policy guidelines of the Argentine Republic. It constitutes a vital complement to our Defense policy as it is based on foundations that cut across the international dimension of the latter: the support of multilateralism, respect for Human Rights, the inclination towards integration and respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

VII.23.2. INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION OF DEFENSE IN SECTORAL REGULATIONS

In addition to the strategic positioning established in the DPDN and the foreign policy guidelines, the Argentine Republic has a set of interrelated norms, sanctioned based on a broad multi-party consensus. These are part of the guiding principles of the international dimension of defense policy. Within this set of regulations, the National Defense Law, the Internal Security Law, the National Intelligence Law and the Law creating the National Defense Fund stand out.

This regulatory plexus establishes a clear jurisdictional and functional differentiation between the powers of the Armed Forces and the security forces: the so-called "new threats" such as drug trafficking, terrorism and other forms of organized crime are not part of the planning, organization, training and doctrine of the National Defense System, but constitute matters of internal security. The Armed Forces, by law, are not authorized to participate in such matters with combat and intelligence elements.

On the contrary, the Argentine Armed Forces have a main mission which is to deter and repel military, state and external aggression, in search of the protection of our air, land and maritime sovereignty. This mission is based on the preservation of the

principle of territorial integrity and freedom of the Argentine people.

As can be seen, the primary mission of the Armed Forces is directly linked to "the international." The Argentine Republic coexists with other international actors, and that is why deterrence becomes the main objective, task and duty of the autonomous and defensive dimension of its international defense policy. However, "the international" also occupies a prominent place in the five subsidiary functions of our Armed Forces, in an even more specific way. These are:

tion of associativity. The Argentine Republic adheres to the promotion and institutional revitalization of multilateral bodies and has formally decided to give renewed impetus to its regional integration policy by returning to them.

The spaces for political dialogue and confidence-building measures contribute to continuing to join forces in pursuit of the preservation and consolidation of the region as a Zone of Peace, that is, without interstate armed conflicts. This is a mandate that we have by law, translated into a complementary mission of our Armed Forces.

- Participation in Peacekeeping Operations within the framework of the multilateral organizations of which we are a part, particularly the United Nations Organization.
- 5) Support for Antarctic logistics activity in accordance with the National Antarctic Policy established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, in order to strengthen the Argentine presence on said continent.
- 2) Support for the national community and the communities of friendly countries in emergency and catastrophe situations. An example of this subsidiary mission is Operations Manuel Belgrano I and II, carried out to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, becoming the largest military operation since the Malvinas War.
- In essence, to build, design and plan the international defense policy, the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN) and the strategic positioning established by the political authorities of our country are taken into consideration; foreign policy and its traditional principles, whose content, orientation, implementation and execution is planned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; the National Defense, Internal Security and National Intelligence laws, which outline the scope and limitations of the National Defense System; and the primary mission and subsidiary functions of the Argentine Armed Forces, its main actors
- 3) Support for the internal security system through logistics, communications, administration, health services, among others. In other words, support for police forces and federal security forces, expressly excluding the participation of combat and intelligence elements of the Armed Forces.
- 4) The formation of a subregional Defense space or system. Currently, we find ourselves facing a complex international scenario, in which insecurity and inequality prevail. Uncertainty characterizes it. In parallel, there is a vacancy of a specific forum for integration and political coordination on defense matters in the region. This is a result, in part, of the dismemberment of initiatives such as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the South American Defense Council (CDS). The global and regional context that we are going through shows the need to create and strengthen the tradition.

Each of these instruments, a product of their coherence, interrelation and constant feedback, make up the frame of reference and the foundation for making political decisions that are subsequently translated into concrete and tangible actions.

These actions, together, constitute the international dimension of the defense of our country.

CHAPTER 24

AGREEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS ABROAD

VII.24.1. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

The materialization of instances of bilateral ties in defense matters is a fundamental part of the cooperative aspect of the strategic positioning of our country, since they enable rapprochement, connection and correspondence of work and agendas between nations.

In this way, the Ministry of Defense, through the Secretariat of International Affairs for Defense, establishes cooperation mechanisms with other countries on various areas of exchange that correspond to the search for satisfaction of our national interests, such as: Peacekeeping Operations, gender policies in the Armed Forces, combined joint doctrine, defense industry, science and technology, military instruction and academic training.

The Ministry of Defense has a total of 339 bilateral mechanisms of various hierarchies in force with 42 countries. To date, this figure is made up of 191 agreements,

90 work mechanisms, 27 agreements of scientific-technological defense organizations and 31 agreements of the academic unit of the National Defense University. This important record is reflected in the first edition of the Guide to Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements of the Ministry of Defense and the Argentine Armed Forces for the year 2022.

The aforementioned 42 countries are: the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, the Republic of Chile, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of El Salvador, the Kingdom of Spain, the United States of America, the French Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Guatemala, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Honduras, the Republic of India, the State of Israel, the Italian Republic, Japan, the Federation of Malaysia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United States United Mexicans, the Republic of Nicaragua-



Meeting of the Argentine delegation headed by Minister Taiana with the Minister of Defense of the Republic Federation of Brazil.

gua, the Republic of Paraguay, the Republic of Peru, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the Republic of South Africa, the Confederation Switzerland, the Republic of Suriname, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

VII.24.2. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

The Ministry of Defense is part of 12 multilateral defense linkage bodies and is represented in 9 international organizations through the scientific-technological organizations of Defense.

Multilateral bodies reinforce our predisposition towards the objective of addressing issues and solving problems in a common space. An example of how these instances are promoted at the regional level is the Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Peace Operations of the Organization.

tion of the United Nations (ALCONU) and the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas (CMDA) at the continental level.

In September 2023, the Argentine Republic chairs the second edition of ALCONU, whose objective is to advance the formation of a Latin American and Caribbean Cooperation Network for Peace Operations (RELACOPAZ) and the increase of participation of Latin American and Caribbean countries in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. These purposes, in conjunction with other objectives such as increasing the participation of women in these missions and the search for collective political decision-making in this area, result in laying the foundations for greater integration in defense matters in our region.

In this sense, RELACOPAZ's main premise is to constitute a space for regional integration and political coordination specifically in matters of defense within the framework of the United Nations. By definition, it is an instance of multilateral linkage aimed at promoting cooperation



Bilateral meeting with the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Chile and Foreign Minister Santiago Cafero.

among interested participants for the preparation, financing, equipment, logistics, support, exchange and deployment of military personnel from the region in national, binational or multinational contingents in Peacekeeping Operations.

That is to say, its bureaucracy and activities seek not only to complement those tasks carried out by the Latin American Association of Training Centers for Peace Operations (ALCOPAZ), but also to expand the spectrum, covering other areas that concern the Peacekeeping Operations.

As a space for political dialogue and a confidence-building measure, the creation and implementation of RELACOPAZ contributes to bringing together efforts for the preservation and consolidation of our region as a Zone of Peace, that is, without armed conflicts. interstates. The latter constitutes a distinctive feature that characterizes our region and is the result of the predisposition of the States that comprise it to resolve their differences through legal and/or diplomatic means.

On the other hand, the Argentine Republic has the challenge of presiding over the XVI Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (CMDA) during the 2023-2024 biennium. In the exercise of the Pro Tempore Secretariat, it is in charge of coordinating different activities that are part of the preparation process for this instance of multi-lateral political dialogue that brings together the Ministers of Defense from across the continent.

The preparatory activities that are carried out during the year 2023 consist of carrying out the MECO-DEX Cabinet Exercise in the Republic of Ecuador, a cyber Exercise in the Federative Republic of Brazil and the coordination of the meetings of the Ad-Hoc Working Groups on Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Response (HA/DR), Cyber Defense and Cyberspace and Women, Peace and Security.

VII.24.3. DEFENSE AND MILITARY ATTACHMENTS

Faced with tensions and changing character

In the current global context, the Argentine Republic gives a fundamental place to the development of defense representation and military diplomacy in the countries with which we have built a bilateral bond.

The latter contributes to reinforcing and deepening these ties, since it keeps us continuously informed on strategic issues linked to current defense issues, the work of the Armed Forces and the behavior of the foreign policy of the countries where they are located. In addition, it allows us to consolidate military cooperation by promoting our defense industry, as well as the presence and insertion in defense matters of the Argentine Republic in the world.

Its importance is such that, prior to its deployment, the Ministry of Defense organizes an intensive Training Course for Defense Attachés and the Armed Forces, which constitutes an instance of determining strategic priorities by the political leadership. Throughout two weeks of interdisciplinary work, the previously selected attachés receive guidelines and work instructions, training and technical knowledge necessary to perform their functions in the destination country.

They are dictated by the highest authorities of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, including the Chiefs of the Armed Forces, as well as by experts from the academic world and representatives of Fábrica Argentina de Aircraft (FAdeA), North Dock Naval Workshops (TANDANOR), Applied Research (INVAP) and Military Manufacturing State Society.

In 2023, the Argentine Republic has a deployment of 33 defense, naval, military and aeronautical attaches who are currently performing their functions in 23 countries with participation in another 15, to which is added the Argentine representation. military in the Mission of the United Nations Organization.

The Secretariat of International Affairs for Defense is responsible for carrying out the process of selection, training, monitoring and designation of attachés.

defense, naval, military and aeronautical. In addition, it assists the Ministry of Defense in the geographical distribution of the defense attaché offices and the Armed Forces, in their opening and closing, depending on the national interest.

In this regard, the reopening of our Defense and Armed Forces Attaché Offices in the Republic of India (2021), in the Republic of Cuba and in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2023), which had been closed, is notable. between 2015 and 2019.

On the other hand, there are currently 42 countries accredited with Defense and Armed Forces Attachés in our country. In terms of number of personnel, there is a total of 58 foreign attachés and 1 Commissioned by the Republic of Panama. In turn, among these foreign attachés, 36 reside in Argentine territory, 16 in the Federative Republic of Brazil, 4 in the Republic of Chile, one in the United States of America and one - the attaché of the Kingdom of the Netherlands- in your country of origin.

VII.24.4. COMMISSIONS ABROAD

The implementation of Foreign Commissions constitutes a fundamental tool in the exercise of the international dimension of defense since it is one of the forms of international cooperation that is implemented between the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic. and their equivalents from other countries.

In the planning of these commissions, priority is given to activities aimed at the recovery, sustainment or acquisition of capabilities contributing to the main mission of the Military Instrument and the strengthening of Capacity Area 5, followed by

ly of the subsidiary missions linked to the formation of a subregional defense system and participation in Peacekeeping Operations under a United Nations mandate.

Special emphasis is placed on planning commissions linked to the areas of research, development, defense production and cyberdefense. Also in commissions that contribute to strengthening the capabilities of surveillance, command, control, community



Defense military attachés are selected based on the profile required by the country they represent. our national interests will

nications, information technology, intelligence and electronic warfare, aimed at strategic early warning, in accordance with the guidelines established in the DPDN.

For their part, training commissions are planned, favoring those of an eminently operational nature and aimed at obtaining added value that allows participating personnel to apply the knowledge acquired in the field of their responsibility. For this reason, upon their return, the assignment of the aforementioned personnel in areas linked to the learning acquired must be verified.

The Secretariat of International Affairs for Defense, through the Directorate of Attachés and Commissions Abroad and together with the other technical areas of the Ministry of Defense, coordinates the evaluation and selection of the commissions included in the Proposed Annual Defense Plan. Foreign Commissions (PACE) of each of the Armed Forces and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

CHAPTER 25

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR PEACE

VII.25.1. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Argentine participation in Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Organization has constituted a State policy since 1958, traditionally preserving the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and the peaceful solution of controversies. as fundamental axes of this commitment to the United Nations System.

Between 2020 and 2023, the Argentine Republic has doubled its presence in United Nations peacekeeping operations, having gone from participating in 4 operations to 8. To the missions in the Republic of Cyprus (UNFICYP), in Middle East (UNT-SO), in the Central African Republic (MINUS-CA), and in Western Sahara, (MINURSO), presence was added in the Lebanese Republic (UNIFIL), in the Golan Heights (UNDOF), in Jammu -Kashmir (UNMOGIP) and in the Republic of Colombia (UNVMC).

The Argentine Republic is the second country in the region in terms of presence and can-

number of Armed Forces personnel deployed in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, after the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. To date, considering the 8 missions mentioned previously, the Argentine deployment is made up of a total of 273 men and women.

This is a joint effort with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and with the EMCO, in accordance with one of the subsidiary functions of the Armed Forces.

VII.25.2. ARGENTINE JOINT TRAINING CENTER FOR PEACE OPERATIONS

The Argentine Joint Training Center for Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ) was created in 1995. It was the first center on the continent for performance-oriented military and civilian training in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.



Since 1958, Peacekeeping Operations have constituted a State policy for Argentina.

Since its creation, CAECOPAZ has trained approximately 40,000 men and women, civil and military, national and foreign, providing them with the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to carry out various roles in peacekeeping operations or related organizations. -culated to them efficiently and in compliance with the norms and standards established by the United Nations. The number of foreign students who went through the different CAECOPAZ courses is approximately 2,300 men and women from 62 countries.

cer (UN General Staff Officer - UNSOC)".
CAECOPAZ is a founding member of the International
Association of Training Centers for Peace Operations
(IAPTC), and is part of the Latin American Association
of Training Centers for Peace Operations (ALCOPAZ).
ALCOPAZ was created in 2008 at the initiative of the
Argentine Republic with the objective of linking the OMP
Training Centers in the region and facilitating the
exchange of instructors, students and lessons learned.

Currently, CAECOPAZ has an academic offer made up of a total of 17 courses. Two of them already have the official certification of the United Nations Organization - The "International Military Observer Course (United Nations Military Observer Course - UNMOC)" and the "Contingent Training, Enlistment and Deployment Course Sets - C - 111 -"-; and two other courses are in the certification process, these being the "Protection of Civilians (POC)" course and the "Staff Of-

Due to its history, CAECOPAZ is a benchmark in Latin America and the world.

Argentine blue helmets are among the most in-demand due to their high levels of professionalism, their good conduct and the empathy they generate with populations going through conflict situations.

An example of the recognition of the Argentine contribution in Peacekeeping Operations was reflected in the designation of an Argentine officer as the highest authority of the Military Observer Group of



The Argentine Joint Training Center for Peace Operations was created in 1995 and has its facilities in Campo de Mayo

United Nations in India and Pakistan (UNMO-GIP) by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres.

VII.25.3. JOINT-COMBINED BINATIONAL FORCES FOR PEACE

The joint binational peace forces are mechanisms that lead to the promotion of regional integration in defense matters and the promotion of confidence measures, cooperation, interoperability and the consolidation of the commitment to maintenance of peace with neighboring countries.

A fundamental example of this is the Combined Joint Peace Force "Cruz del Sur", which the Argentine Republic has established together with the Republic of Chile. It is "joint" because it includes elements of the three Armed Forces and it is "combined" since troops from more than one country participate in it.

The Combined Joint Peace Force "Cruz del Sur" has an organizational structure composed of four levels of leadership, which are exactly replicated on the Chilean and Argentine sides as a model.

"mirror": the political level, led by the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs of both countries; the strategic level, represented by the Chiefs of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of both countries; the operational level, where the Joint Chiefs of Staff of both countries and the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff are located; and the tactical level, made up of three components: air, naval and land.

Regarding the operational level, the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff alternates its headquarters annually between both countries. Currently, it is made up of 17 personnel based in Campo de Mayo, Province of Buenos Aires.

Half of its members belong to the Chilean Armed Forces, and the other half to the Argentine Armed Forces. To date, since the creation of the Combined Joint Peace Force in question, 8 complete rotations have been carried out, that is, 8 Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile.

With respect to the tactical level, the air component is made up of a total of 8 helicopters, 4 Argentine (2 from the Argentine Army Aviation and 2 from the Ar-

Gentina) and 4 Chileans. The naval component is made up of 2 ships, the ARA Corvette "Gómez Roca" on the Argentine side and an Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) on the Chilean side, whose crew ranges between 100 and 140 men. Finally, the land component is made up of two battalions. On the Chilean side, it is a mechanized wheel battalion. On the Argentine side, it is made up of the 12th Mechanized Infantry Regiment which is located in the department of Toay, in La Pampa; and a Marine Infantry Company located at the Batteries Base, near Puerto Belgrano.

Taking into consideration its three components, the operational tactical level is made up of approximately 1,600 personnel, members of the Armies, Navies and Air Forces of both countries. In the Argentine case, these forces are found in the following points of the country: Toay, Puerto Belgrano, Campo de Mayo and Morón; and in the Chilean case, in Santiago de Chile,

Rancagua and Talcahuano.

A vital aspect of the Combined Joint Peace Force "Southern Cross" is the development of the Combined Joint Doctrine. Throughout its eighteen years of activity, 21 manuals or regulations have been developed that govern its operation, which have been prepared by the members of both countries of the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Likewise, within the framework of the Combined Joint Peace Force "Cruz del Sur", a total of 11 cabinet exercises have been carried out (that is, with simulation systems), 5 of them were carried out in the Republic of Chi -le, and 6 in the Argentine Republic.

On the other hand, two exercises have been carried out in the field. The first was carried out in the Republic of Chile in 2014 and the second in the Republic of Argentina, in 2015. Another combined exercise of this nature is planned to be carried out in 2024, in the Republic of Chili.

In terms of training, as of the date of publication of this book, a total of 159 personnel belonging to the Combined Joint Force (both officers and noncommissioned officers from both countries that comprise it) have participated in professional exchanges. The latter consist of carrying out internships of seven or ten days in the neighboring country, in the Republic.

war in Argentina or in the Republic of Chile depending on the case.

In addition, virtual and in-person seminars and training courses are held annually for the members of "Cruz del Sur". Among them, we can highlight the planning seminar, the logistics seminar, the command and relevant positions course and the "Train the trainers (TTT)" course together with CAECOPAZ. Finally, refresher conferences are held for the members of the Combined Joint Peace Force, especially for its senior commanders.

VII.25.4. COMBINED EXERCISES

The practice of combined exercises is a fundamental tool that allows strengthening the training and training of Armed Forces and EMCO personnel.

Furthermore, its implementation constitutes a confidence-building measure since, through the deepening of mutual knowledge and rapprochement between the Armed Forces of the region, it improves their interoperability and integration and, with it, the synergy and effectiveness when carrying out any future operation or exercise.

The departure of national troops from our territory and the entry of foreign troops into Argentine territory require, according to article 75, paragraph 28, of our National Constitution, the authorization of the National Congress.

In 2004, in order to organize and systematize this issue, the Legislative Branch passed Law 25,880, which requires the presentation of an Annual Plan for the exercises carried out with military forces from other countries.

When planning them and determining whether our country will participate (or not) in them, a prior study and analysis of the different exercise proposals put forward by the Armed Forces is carried out. It considers various variables, among them, issues linked to the bilateral and multilateral strategic ties that the Argentine Republic has in terms of defense and the different situational frameworks of the exercises.

The military forces with which we interact do not always have functions and missions consistent with those of Argentina. Although the country does not question what another sovereign State

resolves in this matter, it should be mentioned that some functional and jurisdictional incompatibilities of this nature can sometimes make it difficult to reconcile agendas in some exercises. This happens more recurrently in multilateral exercises, since, in general, they are multidimensional, involving tasks in different operational areas and numerous operations of different kinds.

It is a priority objective to strengthen and improve the capabilities of the Military Instrument in relation to its main mission and, secondly, with respect to the so-called subsidiary missions. Therefore, as established by the position issued by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces through the Ministry of Defense, the actions, training and training of our military personnel in combined exercises always It must adjust and be consistent with the missions, responsibilities and jurisdictions established by the current regulatory framework, in particular, the National Defense Law, the Internal Security Law and the National Intelligence Law.

Likewise, in the event that the participation of any British naval unit (or with another flag) destined to patrol the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands, South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas is confirmed, the participation of personnel will be waived. and means of the Argentine Navy, regardless of whether it had the formal authorization of the National Congress. The purpose of this eventual measure will be to convey the Argentine Republic's rejection of the illegal and illegitimate British military presence in the South Atlantic.

VII.25.5. DISARMAMENT, NON-PROLIFERATION AND WEAPON CONTROL

The threats to international security derived from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the illicit trafficking of conventional weapons continue to pose challenges that require a coordinated response from the community of States that must be strengthened.

In that sense, the Argentine Republic has established a sustained policy of support for the universal and complete disarmament of weapons of

massive destruction and its vector systems adopting a transparent attitude as non-proliferation of its precursors. Likewise, it actively participates in regional and international forums that cement and articulate cooperation on these issues. Argentina understands non-proliferation as a State policy and celebrates the efforts of the international community for the total elimination of these weapons in view of their devastating power.

The international trade in conventional weapons and sensitive and/or dual-use technologies in our country is nourished by the international commitments reached within the framework of the export control regimes of which it is a part: Zan Committee -gger, Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Australia Group, Wassenaar Array and Missile Technology Control Regime (MCTR). Consequently, it adheres to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Arms Trade Treaty, being one of the Latin American countries that promoted from the last batch. Argentina has also been a promoter of Resolution 1540 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council and regularly presents reports in compliance with this Resolution, in addition to being an active participant in the 1540 Committee.

In line with the commitments acquired, the national export control system for strategic goods defines its objectives in regulatory frameworks and standards derived from the Defense policy (National Defense Policy Directive 2021), by establishing in the Chapter II that the Argentine Republic has signed all the treaties that prohibit the production, development and stockpiling of any type of weapon of mass destruction, actively participating in the international non-proliferation regime and consolidating its character as an actor responsible for the international community. At the same time, it emphatically rejects unilateral procedures, interventionist practices and any conduct

international that does not conform to the criteria established by the Charter of the United Nations in matters of international peace and security.

The control of exports of sensitive material in the country is not a recent activity, given that our control system was established by Decree No. 603 that creates the National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and War Material (CONCES). -YMB).

This Commission is the licensing body for exports of products controlled in our national regulation and is made up of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (through the Directorate of International Security, Nuclear and Space Affairs). , of Economy (through the Undersecretariat of Commercial Management Policy) and of Defense, (through the National Comptroller Directorate, which acts as the Executive Secretary), and also made up of scientifictechnological institutes as constitutive members: CITEDEF , the CONAE and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority.

An important pillar of the control system is the National Customs since, as a government agency, it plays a fundamental role in supervising the export process.

This configuration transforms it into a multi-agency system in which the participation of the organizations and their different approaches provide robustness to the decision-making process when evaluating an international transfer of sensitive technology. In the control process, the views of the highest political level are intertwined with the technical foundations that define a controlled technological component.

Being immersed in a context of constant technological change, it is managed to keep the system updated in the quest to guarantee effectiveness in its operation and relevance in its objective. To this end, CON-CESYMB has internal procedures to propose new checklists in line with international recommendations. These updates are signed jointly by the Ministries of Defense, Economy and the Foreign Ministry for their incorporation into national regulations.

Thus constituted, to guarantee effective implementation in the regulation of trade, CONCESYMB promotes a di-

disclosure for the industry and related sectors (industrial chambers, provincial chambers of foreign trade, research institutes, etc.) to publicize licensing requirements, control lists, the consequences of non-compliance and assist the companies in a responsive and transparent manner

Likewise, twice a year the Strategic Merchandise Identification Course (CIME) is held, which aims to improve the capacity of the personnel of the national Customs and Security Forces offices with regard to the detection and identification of material and equipment that, as a result of diversions, could be used for the development of weapons of mass destruction.

Also, in the international and regional framework, exchange and training actions are developed to train personnel responsible for granting licenses, analyzing risks or delving into the detailed aspects of the technologies involved and monitoring the progress of each regime and convention signed, providing technical inputs, considering the national interest.

In the academic field, the Ministry of Defense promotes educational activities on the subject. Along these lines, the book "Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: a multidisciplinary approach" was published, which brings together the contributions of prestigious researchers, specialists and civil and military professionals from various disciplines and backgrounds, who provided extensive theoretical-practical knowledge to carry out a Cycle of Conferences on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation held between 2021 and 2022.

The book brings together different perspectives that combine experience in the design, management and implementation of public policies in an area of strategic relevance, such as disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), with academic knowledge from various disciplines -political science, international relations, law, engineering, chemistry, biology and technology. The publication reinforces the importance of considering collective and multidisciplinary knowledge as a true tool for building peace, allowing the reader to address the issue of disarmament from the political, strategic, operational and tactical spheres.

CHAPTER 26

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT

Respect for Human Rights constitutes a program of action in continuous implementation carried out at all levels of the Argentine State. After the constitutional reform of 1994, the internal and international commitment of the Argentine Republic was reinforced through the prioritization of international instruments for the protection of these fundamental rights. The obligations arising from International Humanitarian Law, especially the duties of prevention, dissemination and awareness, have guided the actions developed by the Ministry of Defense.

The Commission for the Application of International Humanitarian Law of Argentina (CA-DIH) was created by Decree 933/1994 as an inter-ministerial state body in charge of the treatment and application of this international humanitarian law. The objectives of the Commission consist of carrying out studies and proposing measures leading to its teaching, dissemination and effective application. The Executive Secretariat of the CADIH functions in the National Directorate of Human Rights and Law

Humanitarian International of the Ministry of Defense and is made up of representatives of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, together with members of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior.

In 2023, a new meeting of the CADIH was held in the Libertador Building in order to organize the Regional Meeting of the National Commissions of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and related organizations of the Americas, among other topics.

In 2021, the Regional Meeting of the National Commissions on International Humanitarian Law of the Americas and related organizations took place, organized by Ecuador and the Regional Delegation of the Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The meeting between authorities from the continent allowed for the creation of a space for debate on the existing mechanisms and the role they play in the participating countries and, in addition, promoted the implementation and respect of IHL. On that occasion, working tables and keynote conferences were presented.



Meeting of the National Commission for the Study and Application of International Humanitarian Law in the San Martín Palace.

In 2022, the proposal to host the Regional Meeting of the National Commissions on International Humanitarian Law and related organizations of the Americas in 2023 was received from the Legal Advisor of the Regional Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The Ministry of Defense was in charge of organizing the event together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which took place in September 2023 at the San Martín Palace.

The Ministry of Defense also participates in the network of States to facilitate the exchange of good practices between parties within the framework of the Safe Schools Declaration.

His intervention was made at the proposal of the Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva. In this framework, the Ministry of Defense participated in the IV Safe Schools Conference, which was held virtually in Abuja, Nigeria in 2021.





CHAPTER 27 WELFARE POLICY FOR THE ARMED FORCES

VIII.27.1. REGULARIZATION AND SALARY HIERARCHISATION

A country that protects its sovereignty in the maritime, air and land space must have well-equipped, professional and recognized Armed Forces in their work of service to the Homeland. That is why, since the beginning of our administration, we have promoted measures to improve the well-being of military personnel and generate a horizon of growth and predictability.

With the objective of recognizing and maintaining an adequate rank organization that responds to the capacity, responsibility and dedication of the personnel of the Armed Forces, starting in 2020, the Ministry of Defense launched a process of regularization and reorganization of its structures. salary that began with the recognition of supplements for hierarchical responsibility and material administration as remunerative and bonuses, and their incorporation into the salary of active personnel (Decree 780/2020).

Through this historical regularization of salaries, it was incorporated into the salary of active military personnel and the supplements were removed.

This made it possible to put an end to historical inequalities within the Forces and also to legal cases that meant million-dollar damages for the State and embargoes on the ministry's accounts. The decision benefited about 162 thousand families and represented

an average increase for retired and pensioned personnel of 30%, taking February 2020 as a reference.

non-remunerative that were judicialized.

Therefore, in its article 1, Decree 780/2020 establishes that as of October 1, 2020, the "Monthly Pay" of military personnel, in accordance with the amounts that for the different hierarchies are detailed in its annex, and in its article 2 it repeals, as of October 1, 2020, the "Supplement for hierarchical responsibility" and the "Supplement for material administration" created by Decree 1305/2012, which are incorporated into the "Monthly Credit" of military personnel.

Once the regularization of assets that brought so much relief to the military family was completed, progress was made in another aspect that also meant a historic debt for the sector. The salary hierarchy that was announced in

SALARY HIERARCHY	
March 2023	14%
July 2023	14%
November 2023	12%
Total 2023	40%
January 2024	10%
April 2024	10%
Total 2024	20%
TOTAL GENERAL 2023 / 2024	60%

^{*} Calculation basis: March 2023 salaries

The 2022 camaraderie dinner by President Alberto Fernández and the Minister of Defense Jorge Taiana materialized in March 2023, through Joint Resolution 12/2023 of the Ministries of Defense and Economy. Said resolution established a salary adjustment in the monthly salaries of military personnel and the Naval Establishment Police.

The first tranche of the hierarchy began to be implemented in March and the second in June 2023, representing an increase of around 42% on a salary reordering that will reach a total increase of approximately 60% in March 2024.

The salary hierarchy of military personnel implies a reorganization that settled a long claim and improved the situation of retired personnel, as well as the finances of the Institute of Social Work of the Armed Forces (IOSFA) and the Institute of Financial Aid. ra for Payment of Military Retirements and Pensions (IAF).

The process of salary hierarchy and the historical regularization of salaries of military personnel represent a firm commitment of the

Argentine government with its Armed Forces and with justice in salary matters. These efforts not only seek to recognize the dedication and responsibility of military personnel, but also have a positive impact on the financial stability of the institutions that support them. These measures, taken in the context of global challenges, reflect the country's commitment to protecting its sovereignty and the well-being of those who defend it. On this path towards a promising future for the Defense of Argentina, the foundations of a sustainable Defense policy are strengthened.

CHAPTER 28 TRAINING SYSTEM

VIII.28.1. MINISTERIAL INITIATIVES

WORKSHOPS FOR COMMISSIONERS ABROAD

The Ministry of

Defense, through its National Training Directorate, intervenes in the implementation of the Annual Plan for Commissions Abroad (PACE), analyzing those related to the participation of military personnel (officers and non-commissioned officers) proposed to perform duties abroad within the framework of training activities, for example, at exhibitions, seminars and academic conferences. Also when the commission is to serve as a teacher or instructor and when visits and exchanges between training institutes are proposed. For these purposes, a "Defense Workshop" is held once a month and in virtual mode.

PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN DEFENCE

This program, created by Resolution MD 665/2021, is aimed at researchers and students of undergraduate and graduate courses with interest in carrying out an internship.

investigation in the Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces and other institutions in the sector.

To this end, the different organizations prepare a list of the profiles of researchers of interest and feasible and necessary research topics, including the disciplinary areas of concern and indicating the number of students or researchers to be hosted and the estimated time of completion. duration of each stay.

CERTIFICATION OF WORK SKILLS The Work

Skills Certification

Program, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security (MTEySS) based on a collaboration agreement signed in 2013, consists of providing a formal certification to the personnel who have acquired, through concrete and daily practice, some trade while serving in the Armed Forces. First, the evaluators are trained - generally non-commissioned officers with extensive knowledge of their jobs - and then the evaluations are carried out.



Military College of the Nation.

evaluations of workers in different military units.

The following actions carried out within the framework of the program should be highlighted:

- In 2020, the MTEySS approved the proposal to train 30 new evaluators and carry out 500 evaluations of Volunteer Soldiers in Puerto Belgrano, Campo de Mayo, Mar del Plata and Córdoba.
 In 2021, update sessions were held for evaluators.
- The evaluation process, its stages and contents, the competency approach, documentation and associated protocols were reviewed. Also the functions and responsibilities of the evaluator. The competition rules were revalidated before the MTEySS for 5 years. 30 new evaluators were selected in Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano, Campo de Mayo and Mar del Plata.
- In 2022, the MTEySS enabled the evaluation of 100 Volunteer Soldiers belonging to the three forces.
 The evaluations were carried out in several regions of our country such as: AMBA, Puerto Belgra-

no, Córdoba, Jujuy, Misiones, Comodoro Rivadavia.

 In 2023, a proposal was sent to the MTEySS to train 33 new evaluators virtually and evaluate 100 new Volunteer Soldiers.

VIII.28.2. PROGRAMS FOR LYCEUMS AND SCHOOLS

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

In order to strengthen and improve the educational quality of the Military High Schools and Institutes dependent on the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defense worked together with the educational community in the elaboration of a proposal for an appropriate management policy.

This included, first of all, the improvement of the selection processes for management positions and substitute teachers, guaranteeing transparency and equal opportunities for those who apply to cover substitutes and also the stability of substitute teachers thanks to set the

pedagogical continuity. This allowed substitute teachers, who before Resolution MD 922/2021 did not generally receive remuneration during January and February, to begin to do so if the substitution was still continuing.

We also worked together with the authorities of the institutes and trade associations in a project to unify and standardize the certification procedures for civil and military teaching staff of the Armed Forces, with the objective of providing the opportunity for certification to substitute teaching staff who have been in vacant positions for 5 years or more.

In 2020, the Initial Level of the Army Institutes was also incorporated into Annex II of Law 17,409 and its regulatory decree, with the signing of Resolution MD 191/2020. This measure ensures stability and rights to 173 teachers who are carrying out their work at the aforementioned level.

Currently, it is a priority for the Ministry of Defense to define criteria for strengthening and continuous improvement of education, based on guidelines for the evaluation of teaching practices. We work to achieve this with the pedagogical teams of each force and with representatives of the trade associations, establishing that the student, his well-being and his learning, is at the center of this conception.

COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION Based

on a cooperation agreement between the defense and education portfolios, teachers of Military High Schools and Schools dependent on the Armed Forces can access the offer virtually and free of charge of permanent continuous training and education provided by the "Our School Program", an initiative approved by the Federal Council of Education in 2021 by the five unions with national representation in 2022.

Within the framework of the program, educational establishments receive bibliographic material from the "Read to Learn" program, intended for the three levels

The first deliveries were intended for equipping the institutes' libraries.

of education.

CITIZEN EDUCATION

In 2020, the possibility was restored for students from Military High Schools and Schools dependent on the Armed Forces to form student centers at the secondary level. In this same sense, the subject "Citizen Problems of Contemporary Argentina" was taught again, which had been removed from some curricula in the period 2015-2019.

PEDAGOGICAL PLAN 2030

Within the framework of the provisions of the "2030 Pedagogical Plan", approved by Resolution MD 255/20, the 2030 Pedagogical Conferences were organized. During 2020, a total of 11 virtual meetings were held to work on a proposed Plan. Pedagogical that had the participation of 237 people, including personnel from the Ministry of Defense and representatives of the educational community of the Armed Forces. A second phase was carried out in 2021, working on the proposal in each establishment.

It is worth noting that the axes that guide the "Pedagogical Plan 2030" are:

 Contribute to the training of citizens for their performance in the private and public sphere and/or to continue their studies in the National and private Universities of the country or in the Military College of the Nation, the Naval Military School or the School of Military Aviation; and 2. Strengthen the military training of

graduates of Military High Schools as reservists of the National Defense System, in accordance with the provisions of Law 19,101.

"PEDAGOGIC UPDATES" TRAINING MEETINGS

In 2023, the "Training Meeting on Pedagogical Updates" was held, aimed at guiding and training the management teams of the different Military High Schools and Schools dependent on the Armed Forces, with the aim of addressing current issues of the standards of the Nation's Education System and the Ministry of Defense, providing the necessary tools to strengthen efforts.

OBSERVATORY ON SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE AND CHILD AND YOUTH ABUSE The Observatory

is a tool

created to address those situations that require public, practical, timely and effective intervention in the face of events that place children and young people in a situation of vulnerability and violation of rights. the scope of educational institutions at the initial, primary and secondary level dependent on the Ministry of Defense. The operation of the Observatory makes it possible to prevent, document and intervene in situations of violation of the rights of the various actors in educational institutions.

CHAPTER 29

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

The National Defense University (UN-DEF) was created in 2014 by Law 27,015 and is responsible for the military training of non-commissioned officers and officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the training of military and civilians to National Defense in different disciplinary areas through undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate courses. The UNDEF is a decentralized organization of the Ministry of Defense that develops its educational activity within the institutional regime established by its founding law and within the framework of current regulations on National Education and National Defense.

GOALS

The fundamental objective of UNDEF is to develop military and civil training in line with the objectives that society as a whole requires for National Defense. To this end, the training of professionals with advanced scientific, humanistic and technical knowledge and capacities for critical reflection and autonomous and continuous learning is proposed.

It is a higher education institution that,

In the integrated exercise of teaching, research, connection and extension, it is actively articulated with the policies developed by the Ministry of Education of the Nation and at the level of training and improvement of the Armed Forces.

The profiles of the graduates, the required competencies, the modality and intensity of the training are in line with compliance with the National Defense Law and the Higher Education Law.

The creation of the UNDEF took place in 2014 with the sanction of National Law 27,015, beginning its activities in 2015, after the approval of the Institutional Project by the National Interuniversity Council (CIN), of its statute by the Ministry of Education and its Institutional Plan by the National Commission for University Evaluation and Accreditation (CONEAU).

The creation of the UNDEF was the result of a dynamic process of restructuring the military and civil training system for National Defense, initiated in the mid-2000s, which had as its main milestones the launch of the then



The objective of UNDEF is the training of professionals with advanced scientific, humanistic and technical knowledge and capacities for critical reflection and autonomous and continuous learning.

Ministry of Training, the restructuring of the University Institutes of the Armed Forces - Army Higher Education Institute, Naval University Institute and Aeronautical University Institute - of the National Defense School, the creation of the Joint War School and the realization of important curricular reforms.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATION

The UNDEF government is made up of a Board of Directors, a Management Advisory Council and the Rectorate. These are bodies that have particular characteristics and have been designed in accordance with the provisions of their Law of Creation and whose functions are detailed in the Statute of the university.

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body. This council is chaired by the Minister of Defense of the Nation, who makes the resolutions with the advice of the rest of the members: the Rector of the UN-DEF, the Secretaries of the Ministry of Defense, the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the

Armed Forces and the Chiefs of General Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Rectorate is the single-person governing body that presides over and directs the comprehensive management of the University and its head is appointed by the Minister of Defense. The Rector is advised on matters concerning teaching, research and extension activities by the Management Advisory Council, a collegiate body chaired by the Rector and made up of the Directors of Education of each of the Forces and of the EMCO in quality of Vice-Rectors of the UNDEF, the Deans of the Faculties, the Secretaries of the Rector's Office, the Vice-Rector, the National Director of Training of the Ministry of Defense, teaching representatives and academic support staff.

The academic organization of the UNDEF is structured into Faculties, which were built on the basis of the educational services provided by pre-existing training institutions. The creation of the university implied integration into a single national higher education institution.



Between 2020 and mid-2023, more than five thousand diplomas and certifications were issued.

nal the military training of the Armed Forces that, in its different specialties and levels, was taught through the University Institutes created in the 1990s, along with the training of civilians in National Defense issues that, until now It was concentrated in the then National Defense School (EDENA).

In this way, a process of configuration of academic units and educational venues began that implied various modifications to the organization chart over time.

Initially in 2015, the Board of Directors established the creation of:

- Faculty of National Defense (FADENA) based on the National Defense School (EDENA).
- Córdoba IUA Regional University Center (CRUC-IUA): with the educational services of the until then Aeronautical University Institute -Faculty of Administration Sciences and Faculty of Engineering-.
- Army Faculty (FE): based on the educational services of the Army Higher Education Institute - College

Military of the Nation, the Army Non-Commissioned Officers School "Sargento Cabral", the Higher War School and the Higher Technical School.

- Faculty of the Navy (FaDARA) based on the educational services provided by the Naval University Institute
 - the Naval Military School, the Naval War School, the Navy Officers School, the School of Marine Sciences and the "General Manuel Bel-grano" National Nautical School.
- Faculty of the Air Force (FA): based on the educational services of the Military Aviation School, the Higher School of Air Warfare, the School of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Air Force, the Ezeiza Training Institute and the National Institute of Aeronautical and Space Law.

In 2015, the Joint Military Training Academic Unit was established based on the educational services provided by the Joint War College and the Intelligence Institute of the Armed Forces.

In 2020 it was transformed into the current Faculty

Joint Military Force (FMC), creating in 2021 the Cyberdefense Institute of the Armed Forces (ICFA) dependent on the Faculty.

In 2018, the Faculty of Army Engineering (FIE) was created on the basis of the "Escuela Superior Técnica" educational headquarters, until then dependent on the Faculty of the Army. In 2023, the Navy Non-Commissioned Officers School was incorporated into FaDARA.

Currently, UNDEF has eight Faculties with their respective Educational Headquarters that are distributed in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, in the province of Buenos Aires and in the province of Córdoba. More than twelve thousand soldiers and civilians are trained there. Between 2022 and 2023, UNDEF had more than 16,000 new enrollees and re-enrolled in undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate courses. Meanwhile,

between 2020 and mid-2023, more than five thousand diplomas and certifications were issued.

ACADEMIC OFFER

The UNDEF, together with the National Technological University, are the only two higher education institutions with national jurisdiction for the issuance of undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate university degrees.

Within the framework of UNDEF, two types of courses are offered. On the one hand, careers specifically oriented towards military training and that integrate the professional career plan of officers and non-commissioned officers for performance in each of the Forces according to function, grade, position and hierarchy. On the other hand, academic offerings are provided for non-military professions aimed at education and improvement of related knowledge and the functioning of the National Defense System as a whole.

All courses have the approval of the National Ministry of Education and comply with the standards set for the entire Argentine University System.

In addition, degree courses are offered corresponding to professions regulated by the State, since their exercise compromises the public interest, directly putting the health, safety, rights, property or training of the inhabitants at risk. All undergraduate and postgraduate courses are accredited by the National Commission for University Evaluation and Accreditation (CONEAU).

In the case of military careers, the curricular design is the product of consensual work between the UNDEF, the Ministry of Defense and each of the Forces, in which a set of competencies is defined as a starting point to integrate the training profile of officers and noncommissioned officers. In the last three years, UNDEF increased its academic offering with fifteen new majors and carried out a process of reconversion of the undergraduate degrees of the "Sargento Cabral" Army Non-Commissioned Officers School, which resulted in the approval of eleven university technical courses, a process that is also being carried out in the Non-Commissioned Officer Schools of the Air Force and the Navy.

In order to prioritize the tasks of those teachers who had a tertiary degree, the Curricular Complementation Cycle - Bachelor's Degree in University Teaching was implemented so that they could complete their academic training by obtaining a bachelor's degree. Likewise, specific sections of pedagogical updating were launched with the aim of promoting the continuous training of the teaching staff.

With the purpose of guaranteeing that the courses can be taken by students from all over the country, the Institutional Distance Education System (SIED) was launched. It was strengthened through the acquisition of computer equipment and the training of the work teams of the different academic units.

A special mention deserves the work carried out within the framework of the reform of the training system for senior officers, which was reflected in Resolution MD 72/2023 of the Minister of Defense and approved by the UNDEF Board of Directors. This modification deepens military education linked to the Argentine university system and allows the certification of knowledge and skills compatible with the highest professional standards at the national and international level, in a joint vision and in the face of challenges that defense imposes in the 21st century.

The reform establishes the General Staff Officer Training Cycle for Chief Officers of the Command Corps of the Armed Forces and establishes the development of their competencies.

professional tences in two consecutive stages.

The first, initial, through a University Course in each specific Higher War School, in which the contents of the tactics of the land, naval, and air component are developed; the second, complementary, through a postgraduate course at the Joint Higher War School, in which the contents of the specific component, tactical level, are articulated with joint military planning and leadership at the operational level.

At the end of this Cycle, the Chief Officers are able to serve in specific, joint and combined-joint staffs. At the same time, the General Staff Officer Update Cycle is established for Senior Officers (Colonels, Naval Captains and Commodore) of the Command Corps of the Armed Forces, training in the knowledge and skills of special leadership. military strategy to those senior officers who will serve in the superior leadership of the forces.

TEACHING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

The UNDEF participates with voice and vote in executive and deliberative bodies established by the Ministry of Education of the Nation for the National Universities. Among them, the National Interuniversity Council (CIN), the Regional Councils for Planning of Higher Education (CPRES), the University Network of Distance Education of Argentina (RUEDA) and the Association of University Interconnection Networks stand out. (ARIU).

In addition, it works together with the Secretariat of University Policies on higher education initiatives, highlighting in the period 2016-2023 the program to Support the Development of New Universities (PROUN), the Virtualization Plans for Higher Education PLANVES, the Program for the Internationalization of Higher Education and International Cooperation (PIESCI), the Program for Strengthening and Development of Professional Education Schools (EEP), Institutional Strengthening Programs and the management areas of technological linkage and the "1 Program for Argentine University Research" (PRINUAR).

In this framework, improvements were achieved in the academic quality of military and civil training for Defense through the adoption of the standards of the National University System regarding accreditation and evaluation of careers and study plans., as well as training, updating and teacher improvement.

Regarding research, since 2016 the existing scientific-technological capabilities for Defense have been strengthened, through participation in calls and programs of the national scientific-technological system and the development and execution of "I +D+I". The internal calls for UNDEFI projects stand out, for entry or promotion to the UN-DEF Scientific-Technological Researcher Teaching Career and the creation of a bank of evaluators made up of specialists from different disciplines.

UNDEF participates in the Ministry of Education's programs for students. Among them, the "Manuel Belgrano"

Strategic Scholarship Program stands out for young people from low-income homes to pursue a university degree or a technical degree in a discipline considered strategic for the economic and productive development of the country; and the ProgresAr scholarships, based on which the "Electronic Cooperation and Exchange" Agreement with the National Ministry of Education was approved to establish an adequate information exchange mechanism.

In terms of extension, the UNDEX and UNDEFA programs were carried out with excellent results in terms of participation and impact on the community, students and teaching staff. Both finance projects of the UNDEF Academic Units.

In relation to Editorial Policy, UNDEF has its own label: UNDEF Libros, created in 2017. It is a publishing house designed to channel the vast production on the subject of National Defense, to generate co-editions with other institutions of the United System. National versity and to compile a catalog of the different publishing initiatives that exist or are to be created in the Academic Units of the university.



UNDEF had great growth in the areas of Culture and Sports, which allowed the insertion of our student teams in sports meetings and competitions.

"National Defense" is the scientific magazine published by UNDEF Libros, semiannually, in paper format. This management aimed to deepen the academic profile of the journal through its indexing, to turn it into a reference publication for those who work on the subject in its multiple dimensions.

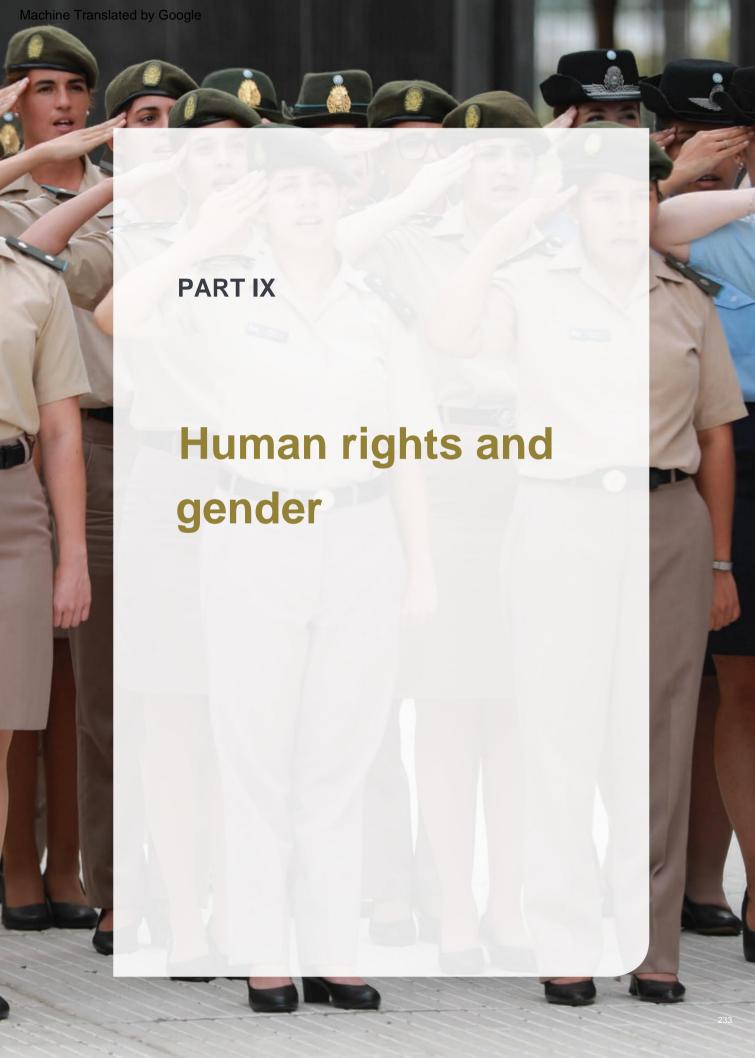
Today UNDEF is recognized not only by its academic community, but also by its university peers, both for its communication actions (social networks, website, YouTube channel and Spotify) and through initiatives that express its institutional identity. Among them, the Youth and National Sovereignty Program; the Bi-continental Classrooms Program and the National Maritime Interests Cycle.

In these years, UNDEF had great growth in the areas of Culture and Sports, which allowed the insertion of our student teams in sports meetings and competitions within the framework of the National University System and a notable presence in national, provincial and local cultural events, such as the

Night of the Museums; joint initiatives with the Cervantes National Theater, with Argentores and with the Culture Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation.

The projection of two transversal axes in management stands out. On the one hand, actions aimed at implementing the gender perspective at the University were strengthened, with the creation of tools, regulations and intervention devices. On the other hand, the internationalization process of the UNDEF was promoted. In addition to participating in international teaching and research programs such as PILA or ARFITEC, foreign students were received in different undergraduate and postgraduate courses, as well as delegations from educational institutions linked to Defense from different countries. Among the main partner countries are Brazil, France, the United States, Spain, Peru, India, Nigeria, Bolivia, Italy, Paraguay, Mexico, Chile, among others.





CHAPTER 30 HUMAN RIGHTS

The constitutional hierarchy achieved by the international treaties signed by the Argentine Republic implied the adaptation of all its tasks to those standards. The set of human rights assumed by our National Constitution constitutes pillars that cross the entire National Defense policy.

The human rights policy in the Armed Forces has a fundamental importance in the training of military personnel and also in the full integration of the forces into Argentine social life. On the one hand, it fulfills its responsibility as an institution in its obligation to respect the human rights of all inhabitants. But it must also ensure the human rights of military personnel. The members of the Forces must be considered as citizens with the same rights as everyone, but with different obligations that arise from their specific tasks. In this duality the concept of military citizenship is installed, understanding that ensuring respect for those in uniform as such is the best way to promote a culture of human rights.

The National Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, created by Decree 788/2007, falls institutionally within the orbit of the Secretariat of Strategy and Military Affairs of the Ministry of Defense, having as its primary responsibility to implement and disseminate in the area of its competence the norms of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (IHL). with the aim of strengthening respect and protection of the essential rights of people, both in times of peace and conflict.

The objectives of the National Directorate are:

Implement and disseminate in the area of its
 competence the norms of international human
 rights law and IHL in order to strengthen respect
 and protection of the fundamental rights of people,
 both in times of peace and conflict, in conjunction
 with the powers that correspond in particular to other
 public bodies such as the Ministry of Justice and the
 Chancellery in this matter.



Presentation of "El Campito" Memory Space in Campo de Mayo.

- Intervene in the orientation and formulation of training plans for the armed forces with the objective of deepening the teaching and dissemination of human rights and IHL. Carry out activities with historical, legal and cultural content that strengthen the human rights training of Armed Forces personnel.
- Promote, evaluate and supervise actions aimed at ensuring the incorporation of the gender perspective in the design and execution of policies in the area of Defense.
- Understand the reception, monitoring and supervision of requests, complaints and presentations related to civil or military personnel in the Defense area, when they may constitute a violation of human rights under IHL.

The prohibition of initiation rites and ceremonies in the field of the armed forces

Through MD Resolution No. 973/2022, the Ministry of Defense prohibited the authorization and/or carrying out of celebrations known as "rites and ceremonies of initiation", social gatherings or any type of activity whatever the name given to it, as well as as well as the entry, provision and consumption of alcoholic beverages within units and establishments of military jurisdiction, on the occasion of the beginning or completion of training or training activities, the acquisition of skills or specialties, which are of an informal nature or unrelated to the ceremonial regulations of application in the Armed Forces.

The so-called "initiation rites and ceremonies" do not correspond to acts of service linked to the military profession and are contrary to the maintenance of discipline, which is essential to the organization of the Armed Forces, and affect the true meaning of the military hierarchy. All of this based on ethical precepts and the values of the military profession that go back to the Sanmartinian principles.

Due to the above, failure to comply with the regulations gives rise to initiating the corresponding disciplinary acts, and may be classified as a very serious offense, in the terms of article 13 Annex IV of Law No. 26,394, without prejudice to other offenses that could be applicable.

On the other hand, the aforementioned resolution must be incorporated into the programs of the training and improvement institutes for officers and non-commissioned officers, at all levels, training and awareness courses, in order to prevent and eradicate behaviors and practices that constitute violence in interpersonal relationships, whether hierarchical or not, of any type and modality in which they may manifest.

Likewise, the Chiefs of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, the General Staff of the Army, the General Staff of the Navy and the General Staff of the Air Force are obliged to incorporate these provisions into their internal regulations, and to carry out a adequate dissemination among the personnel under their dependence.

CHAPTER 31

POLICIES OF MEMORY, TRUTH AND JUSTICE

Among the State policies that Argentina has been carrying out since 2003, government action has paid special attention to the sociohistorical theme of Memory, Truth and Justice. Consequently, the Ministry of Defense has promoted the updating of regulations and various actions in the matter, promoting and strengthening the process of democratic institutionalization of national Defense. This policy has made it possible to keep memory alive through the consolidation of social and cultural ties as a basis for the consolidation of national identity with full validity of its democratic rule of law.

framework of Memory, Truth and Justice policies.

To facilitate and speed up document consultation, a Digitized Document Center was created that allows searches using filters and keywords. The number of published documents increased significantly, from 25 in 2015 to more than 1,700 today. The published documents include those corresponding to regulations and regulations of the Armed Forces, historical files, documentation from the Rojas Fund, the Malvinas War, Minutes of the dictatorship 1971-1983 and Minutes of the dictatorship 1976-1983.

IX.31.1. DIGITALIZATION OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

The Open Archives website provides information on the work of the Ministry in the archival institutions of the Armed Forces and allows access to its documentary collections, guaranteeing the citizen and democratic right to information in the

Particularly, these Minutes of the last dictatorship were incorporated into UNESCO's Memory of the World Registry of Latin America and the Caribbean, a program that seeks to preserve and guarantee access to the documentary and digital heritage of greatest relevance to the peoples. of the world.

In addition to the documentary center, the site shares regulations linked to the Defense Archives System, information on the declassification projects promoted



Declassification of Historical Records of the civil-military dictatorship.

by the Ministry, archival tools and data on document storage institutions and survey reports and matrices.

On the occasion of the celebration of 70 years of women's suffrage, the Ministry of Defense and the archival team of the Department of Naval Historical Studies carried out in 2021 the digitization of the content of the minutes of the Book of the Peronist Party Female.

Due to the historical value of this documentation, the "Red Funds" was organized and made available for public consultation, preserved in the Department of Naval Historical Studies of the Argentine Navy.

Within the framework of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the South Atlantic War Conflict, the Ministry of Defense digitized the funds and collections on the Malvinas War kept in the historical archives of the Armed Forces and, for the first time since the Conflict, made the documents from these collections available to the entire Argentine society on the Archivos Abiertos website. This initiative was possible thanks to the declassification policy on the Malvinas that the national State carried out between 2012 and 2015, and which relieved the classification of

security to all documentation linked to the South Atlantic War Conflict held in the Archives of the Armed Forces.

Through a work project coordinated by the Survey and Analysis Teams, and together with civil and military personnel from different archival institutions of the Armed Forces, the documents of the Malvinas Special Commission Fund (CEM) of the Army were digitized; from the Malvinas thematic Collection of the Air Force; and from the Combat Actions Analysis Commission Subfund (COAC) and the Naval Operations Command Collection (COOP) of the Navy.

In total, more than 2,900 folders were digitized (containing more than 10 thousand documents), the equivalent of 540 thousand pages and 84% of the total volume of these funds and collections.

At the same time, an important selection of these documents was made available for public consultation on the Open Archives website. The archival description tools that facilitate the search for information were also improved and published, and several survey reports were produced that make effective access to this important set possible.

documentary with great historical and judicial value and that also has a reparatory purpose for those who participated in those events.

As an additional activity, the First National Census of documents linked to the South Atlantic War Conflict was carried out, allowing MINDEF to survey the documents on Malvinas that the Armed Forces have throughout the country and form a centralized database that allows progress in the digitization and expansion of access to these documentary sets.

The Ministry of Defense also participates in the Memory Archives Table, which has been coordinated by the Foreign Ministry since 2011.

This table brings together government agencies, human rights organizations and justice actors, and works on the exchange of documents in our country and others produced by third countries, which can collaborate and clarify serious violations of human rights produced by the Armed Forces during periods of dictatorship. Among the initiatives that articulate the



Aboard the ARA Almirante Irízar, the exact point of the sinking was reached in 1982.

Tribute to the heroes who died in the sinking of the ARA "General Belgrano"

On the 40th anniversary of the sinking of the ARA "General Belgrano", on May 2, 2022, the Minister of Defense, Jorge Taiana, together with the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Juan Martín Paleo; to the Chief of the General Staff of the Argentine Navy, Admiral Julio Horacio Guardia; and survivors sailed aboard the ARA icebreaker "Almirante Irízar" to the exact place where the ship was attacked and sunk by the British, to pay tribute to the 323 sailors who died during the Malvinas War. The sinking of the ARA "General Belgrano" became one of the greatest naval tragedies in the history of the Argentine Navy, but also one of its greatest tests of heroism since, in the context of strong storms and extreme temperatures, in less Within 48 hours, more than 700 crew members who survived the sinking were rescued.

participating institutions, there is the "Military Attaché Project", which aims to build a database on repressive actions by linking the diplomatic archives of the Foreign Ministry with those of the Armed Forces.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Defense promoted the declassification and publication of the "Minutes of the Junta of Commanders in Chief in Government Function (1971-1973)" identified in units of the Argentine Air Force. Starting from Decree 524/2022 that made this decision effective, the seven volumes with copies of the 105 minutes produced by the Military Junta with the classification of "Secret" between March 23, 2020 were surveyed, systematized, described and digitized. 1971 and May 8, 1973. It is a material with historical and documentary value, since it allows us to appreciate the functioning of the Junta that governed the country between 1971 and 1973, what were its topics of interest, discussions and details about the measures they adopted.

government documents, which are mostly originated by the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Nation and the Province of Buenos Aires, the National Memory Archive, the National Commission for the Right to Identity (CONADI) and the Directorate of Reparatory Policy Management.

Within this framework, more than 170 reports were produced that have contributed to judicial cases throughout the country and that provide reconstructions of the structures and chains of command that functioned during State Terrorism. On the other hand, in 2022 the tasks of surveying military units in different parts of the country were resumed with the aim of marking documentation in said buildings. This decision gives continuity to the task begun in 2013 when, after the discovery of the Minutes of the Military Junta, the Ministry of Defense resolved to intensify the search for documents of historical and/or judicial value in unusual spaces of guard.

The documentation can be consulted in Open Archives along with a user guide and a survey report to accompany access. Finally, in 2023, MINDEF prepared a printed edition of the seven complete copies to be delivered to all human rights organizations, libraries, archives and spaces for both public and specialized consultation throughout the country, to bring closer and disseminate these documents that contribute to the knowledge of a key and not always so studied period of our recent history.

Likewise, within the framework of the celebration of the 40 years of democracy, the Ministry issued Resolution MD 878/2023 by which the organization, planning and carrying out of educational activities, dissemination and awareness in schools of -mation of the Armed Forces, as for the rest of the people who make them up, on the occasion of the commemoration and celebration of 40 years of uninterrupted democracy in Argentina.

IX.31.2. COLLABORATION WITH JUDICIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORICAL REPARATIONS

The Ministry of Defense responds to requests for information from the Federal Justice, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other government and human rights organizations to contribute to the investigation and clarification of crimes against humanity that occurred during the last civil-military dictatorship. . Judicial requests for information have increased since 2015, as have those processed by other organizations.

The Ministry of Defense and the National Human Rights
Secretariat also participated in the preparation of Decree
846/21 for the creation of the Campo de Mayo Memory Space
within the framework of what is established by Law 26,691 for
the preservation, signage and dissemination of sites of memory
of State terrorism, with the aim of deepening historical and
judicial investigations, carrying out pedagogical tasks and
producing dissemination content of the recent past, developing
cultural activities linked to the promotion -tion of rights.

CHAPTER 32 GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The Ministry of Defense has implemented gender policies since 2006 with the objective of promoting equality between women and men in its institutions, guaranteeing access and permanence under equal conditions, banishing discriminatory practices for gender reasons. The first measures were the creation of the Women's Observatory in the Armed Forces and the Gender Policy Council, followed by the creation of a Gender Office in each Force, a Gender Policy Directorate at the Ministerial level and the development of a care protocol for cases of violence.

To achieve full integration of women and other identities into the Armed Forces, a progressive work strategy was configured that involved diagnosing the situation and creating gender units; the removal of legal obstacles that prevented equal professional development; training, awareness and dissemination of the gender perspective within the armed forces; promoting women's access to decision-making positions; the incorporation of this perspective in peace operations; he addresses-

je of violence against women and other sex-gender identities; and monitoring investigations of cases of violation of gender-related rights.

After more than a decade of implementation, these policies have been reviewed and revitalized in accordance with institutional transformation and advances at the national level, as a result, a Comprehensive Gender Policy Plan was implemented in the field. of Defense, among other measures.

As a result of the policies developed, currently 20.45% of the total military personnel are female, that is, there is one woman for every approximately five men. In this context, the transformation of the institutional culture continues and is a long-term challenge.

IX.32.1. GENDER UNITS IN THE FIELD OF DEFENSE

The Ministry of Defense, together with the Forces Armed forces and the decentralized organizations and companies under their jurisdiction, have carried out



The Ministry of Defense was a pioneer in gender policies in public administration.

carry out a new stage through the creation and hierarchization of gender units. This measure represents a significant milestone on the path towards the institutionalization of policies that seek to eliminate gender gaps and foster an environment of equity in the field of National Defense. These gender units, such as Departments, Gender Offices, Observatories and Gender and Diversity Commissions, reflect the firm purpose of moving towards a more just and respectful future, where all people, regardless of their gender, can contribute to the strengthening of National Defense.

The Ministry of Defense's commitment to promoting a safe and violence-free work environment has given way to a new initiative to address workplace violence.

Through Resolution No. 928/2023, the *Guidance Team* for Addressing Workplace Violence was created, which operates within the scope of the Equality, Opportunities and Treatment Commission. This resolution includes in its Annexes the form for processing complaints for situations of gender violence in the workplace and the formation of the

job. With this measure, the Ministry moves towards a safer and more respectful work culture, reaffirming its commitment to the eradication of gender-based violence in the field of Defense.

For its part, the work of the Gender Policy Council of the Ministry of Defense continues since its creation in 2007, with monthly meetings coordinated by the Gender Policy Directorate. These bring together military women, representatives of non-governmental organizations, experts on gender issues from national universities and representatives of other state organizations. In the last four years, the Council had the presence of military women from the command corps representing the three armed forces.

The gender units in the armed forces marked a transcendental milestone in the fight for equality, inclusion and the maintenance of military discipline in the armed forces. They play a vital role in promoting policies and actions aimed at addressing gender inequalities in a forceful way. With the approval of the



The Department of Gender Policies of the Ministry advanced in different programs to reduce gender gaps in the field of Defense.

Resolution MD 1750/2021, the gender units of the Armed Forces become the following: Gender Departments, Gender Offices, Gender Liaisons, Focal Points for Peace Missions and the Centralized Gender Office of the General Staff Joint Armed Forces.

The Gender Departments are responsible for the implementation of gender policies designed by the Ministry of Defense and ensure the application of the regulations related to the matter. Among its functions are training, dissemination and updating, advice, attention to cases of discrimination and gender-based violence and the preparation of statistics. These Departments are the functional authority referring to the technical activities and field of knowledge of the Gender Offices and Gender Liaisons.

The aforementioned Resolution MD 1750/2021 details the composition and functions of the Gender Offices and the Centralized Gender Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, establishing an action protocol for cases of complaints of gender-based violence. Currently, they depend on the Departments of

Gender 18 Gender Offices and more than 200 people who serve as Gender Liaisons in military units distributed throughout the country.

For their part, in decentralized organizations and companies in the defense sector, a recent process was carried out to strengthen their structures to incorporate the gender perspective. As a result, Gender Secretariats, Gender Offices, Observatories and Commissions on Gender and Diversity in Military Manufacturing, TANDANOR, FAdeA, COVIARA, IAF, IOSFA and UNDEF were created. In companies in the sector, the implementation of the "Equal Seal" was also promoted, a distinction for companies that comply with policies aimed at equity and diversity.

To coordinate actions between the different units, dialogue instances were created at two institutional levels: the Working Groups for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Perspective in the Armed Forces and the Working Groups of the Gender Departments and Offices. The former seek to coordinate actions with high authorities and the latter with the multidisciplinary teams of the Armed Forces.

IX.32.2. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR GENDER POLICIES

Through Resolution MD 1081/21, the Ministry of Defense approved the Comprehensive Gender Policy Plan, a management tool based on a comprehensive and transversal approach with a view to creating a more fair and egalitarian institutional environment, which recognizes and values diversity in all its manifestations.

The effective mainstreaming of the gender approach is the engine that drives the plan, incorporating this approach in planning, implementation and monitoring and including all levels of the armed forces.

Likewise, the intersectionality approach has been taken into account, highlighting the importance of considering the dimensions of class and ethnicity.

The plan is based on the following ten guidelines:

- Unification of the criteria for the implementation of gender policies.
- Recovery of the advisory role of the Gender Policy Council and incorporation of women from the command body into the debate.
- 3. Design and implementation of an integrated statistical system in the field of defense.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the insertion of women in military careers.
- Strengthening prevention, assistance and protection strategies against gender-based violence in the workplace and at home.
- Mainstreaming the gender perspective in educational programs.
- 7. Review with a gender perspective of institutional symbols in the field of defense.
- 8. Development of care policies based on institutional responsibility and co-responsibility for care.
- Promotion of actions to fulfill international commitments on women, peace and security adopted by the United Nations.
- 10.Inclusion of the gender perspective in humanitarian aid tasks in cases of emergencies, disasters and critical social limitations.

IX.32.3. STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR GENDER FOUND ITY

Within the framework of the guidelines and priorities of the Ministry of Defense on the subject, and starting in 2021 of the forecasts of the Comprehensive Gender Policy Plan, the Ministry of Defense has recently promoted a series of measures to consolidate the implementation of the gender perspective in the field of defense, which materialized in different resolutions whose content is outlined below.

 Resolution MD 77/2020 - Protection of Military Personnel in the Face of Gender Violence black

This resolution creates the "Special Leave for Gender-Based Violence", aimed at military personnel who have experienced or are going through situations of gender violence and who, due to this, require absence from their job.

The measure seeks to make visible and address an issue of institutional relevance, recognizing that gender violence not only violates individual rights, but also impacts the discipline and cohesion of our forces.

Before this resolution, a psychiatric license was granted to people who suffered gender-based violence, which did not adequately reflect the complexity and nature of these situations.

Therefore, with the Protocol for granting a Special License for Gender-Based Violence in the Workplace and Domestic Areas, and its corresponding application model, an adequate regulatory framework has been established to appropriately address this problem and provide due support to military personnel.

 Resolution MD 300/2021 - Encouraging Training in Gender and Institutional Management

This resolution assigns quantitative points to the Diploma in Gender and Institutional Management of the Faculty of the Air Force and the Diploma in Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective in the Armed Forces and the Specialization in Gender Policies in Institutional Management of the UNDEF. This recognition applies

ca to military personnel during the evaluation for promotions, highlighting the importance of training in gender and institutional management in professional development.

 Resolution MD 1081/2021 - Comprehensive Gender Policy Plan for the Armed Forces

Through this resolution, the Minister of Defense approved the "Comprehensive Plan for Gender Policies in the Field of Defense 2021-2023", through which the need for public policies with a gender perspective that is adjust to the changes in our Armed Forces, especially with the entry of women into the Command Corps, this Plan reflects our inclusive vision, in a new chapter on our path towards a more diverse and respectful institution. • Resolution MD 1750/2021 - Unification of criteria, hierarchy of gender units and optimization of the Institutional response

This resolution created the Gender Departments dependent on the General Directorates of Personnel and Welfare of the Armed Forces, as well as the Centralized Gender Office of the EMCO. It also approves the integration and functions of the Gender Offices of the Armed Forces based on the previous domestic violence teams, and the Procedure Manual for addressing gender-based complaints.

• MD Resolution 14/2023 - Equity and Well-being for military families

Through this resolution, the "Birth and Adoption Leave for Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Persons" is created, which is granted with full receipt of salaries and replaces the so-called paternity and maternity leave and unifies the criteria in the forces. armed. In addition, the resolution approves the "Protocol for Granting a Birth or Adoption License for Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Persons." This license does not affect the remuneration payable to staff, nor does it eliminate or compensate for other licenses to which you have the right to use. Likewise, the leave due to birth or adoption will not affect the calculation of the seniority item.

Likewise, the Ministry of Defense promoted various cultural, health and well-being initiatives linked to the gender perspective, which are listed below:

- Carrying out the cycle of debates "Care Policies in Kindergartens of the Armed Forces" to promote care policies based on institutional responsibility and coresponsibility.
- Creation of a Breastfeeding Unit at the Puerto Belgrano Naval Hospital (BNPB) for workers who return to work and continue breastfeeding.
 Approval of a birth and adoption license for military personnel of the Armed Forces.
- Adaptation of regulations and internal practices to the provisions of Laws 26,618 (Equal Marriage) and 26,743 (Gender Identity)
- Provision of training in military hospitals in order to guarantee the right to gender identity and the right to health with a gender perspective.
- Preparation of a protocol for the comprehensive care of people with the right to voluntary interruption of pregnancy in health establishments in the Armed Forces (Law 27,610).

IX.32.4. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA

Within the framework of Peacekeeping Operations, the integration of women in the deployed Argentine contingents places the country among the first nations in terms of the participation of female military personnel. Currently, the Argentine Republic has an approximate 12% participation rate of military women in peace operations. Within the framework of the Comprehensive Gender Policy Plan, our country carries out active cooperation in training and awareness through seminars, conferences and workshops organized on the axis "Women and Peacekeeping Operations", with special emphasis on the different Training Institutes of the three Armed Forces.

The Ministry of Defense actively participated in the preparation of the Second National Action Plan of the Argentine Republic for the Implementation of Resolution 1325/2000 of the United Nations Security Council, approved in 2022. Within the framework of the women, peace and security agenda, the Ministry of Defense promoted the formation of an internal working group to promote the participation of women in deployments in peace operations and in Antarctic bases and promote the gender perspective in emergency situations and humanitarian aid.

in Gender Policies in Institutional Management, housed at the National Institute of Aeronautical and Space Law of the Faculty of the Air Force of the National Defense University. This career, started in 2021, aims to train high-level academic specialists with theoretical, methodological and instrumental skills to address in an interdisciplinary manner institutional management issues and problems related to gender and diversity issues. -xual.

IX.32.5. TRAINING AND CONTINUOUS LEARNING ON GENDER

· Micaela Law training course

This law, enacted in 2019, establishes mandatory training in gender and gender violence for all people who work in public service, in the three branches of the State. It is named in commemoration of Micaela García, a young woman from Entre Ríos who was a victim of femicide. The Ministry of Defense, in coordination with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, developed its own training course called "Micaela Law, Gender Perspective in Action."

For the implementation of this law, we worked in close coordination with the interdisciplinary teams of the Departments and Gender Offices of the Armed Forces. Starting in 2020, through the Diploma for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Perspective in the Armed Forces, from the National Defense University, 389 people, members of the interdisciplinary teams of the forces, were trained. armed forces, who later served as tutors of the Micaela Law training courses.

 Postgraduate in Gender at the University of National Defense

Argentina stands out as the only country in the world that offers a postgraduate degree in gender in its training provided by the Armed Forces. It's about Specialization

University diplomas

In 2009, the Gender Policy Council of the Ministry of Defense proposed the creation of the University Diploma in Gender and Institutional Management. Since 2010, the diploma has been taught at the National Institute of Aeronautical and Space Law of the Faculty of the Air Force. In 2012, it was declared of ministerial interest for the Armed Forces by Resolution MD 979/2012, becoming a prominent policy for the training of military personnel from a gender perspective.

Subsequently, in 2020, the creation of the University Diploma in Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective in the Armed Forces (MIN-DEF-UNDEF) was promoted. This new diploma, carried out in conjunction with the National Defense University and framed in the guidelines of the Micaela Law, aims to train the members of the interdisciplinary gender teams of the Armed Forces. It is aimed at personnel who work in the Gender Departments and Offices of the Armed Forces.

 Training for military teachers and instructors from military training institutes

The Training Course for Military Teachers and Instructors of the Military Training Institutes was implemented with the objective of complying with the Gender Policy Plan on the matter. 72 teachers and instructors were trained and more than 30 curricular programs were updated.



PART

Defense strategic intelligence

CHAPTER 33 INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM AND POLICY STRATEGIC

X.33.1. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

After the recovery of democracy, politics understood that it was necessary to carry out important institutional reforms to avoid repeating past mistakes. Military intelligence, far from being an isolated discussion, was one of the central axes in this democratization process due to the cleavage it generated. his actions in the last Dictatorship.

The political debate revolved around how to carry out a public policy that cannot be delegated by the State, such as producing intelligence that facilitates decision-making, but that does not deviate from the obligations, rights and guarantees enshrined in the National Constitution.

In this framework, it was necessary for intelligence to have legally instituted and centralized management that allows a regime of internal control and traceability in the processes that concern the intelligence cycle and the orders issued at the different levels.

The National Defense Law, the first institutional milestone, establishes in its article 15 that a higher intelligence agency will be created

military that will depend directly on the Minister of Defense and determines his participation in the National and Military Strategic Level. At the same time, it establishes that the issues inherent to the country's internal politics are not working hypotheses of the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

Only 13 years later was the National Intelligence Law 25,520 passed, creating said higher body, the National Directorate of Military Strategic Intelligence (DNIEM), making it part of the National Intelligence System and putting it at the head of the functional relationship with the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces, a fact that is once again ratified in Decree 950/2002 regulating the same.

The DNIEM's function is the production of Military Strategic Intelligence and the coordination of actions that correspond to the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces, while the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces are in charge of production of operational strategic intelligence and tactical intelligence necessary for planning and

conduct of military operations and specific technical intelligence.

The legal plexus in matters of Intelligence establishes the legal, organic and functional bases of the National Intelligence System and its component organizations. At the same time, it defines 4 specificities: National Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Criminal Intelligence and Military Strategic Intelligence.

In this framework, specifically Military Strategic
Intelligence is defined as "the part of Intelligence
referring to the knowledge of the capabilities and
weaknesses of the military potential of countries that
are of interest from the point of view of National
Defense." nal as well as the geographical environment
of the strategic operational areas determined by military
strategic planning."

The member organizations of the National Intelligence System defined in the Law are the Federal Intelligence Agency (AFI) dependent on the Presidency of the Nation, the National Directorate of Criminal Intelligence (DNIC) dependent on the Ministry of Security and the National Directorate of Criminal Intelligence itself. Military Strategic Intelligence. Defining the System as the set of functional relationships between these organizations, directed by the Federal Agency.

This System in turn has a control body which is the Bicameral Commission for Oversight of Intelligence Agencies and Activities of the National Congress.

The operation of the National Intelligence System must strictly comply with the provisions contained in the first part of Chapters I and II of the National Constitution and in the legal and regulatory norms in force, being expressly prohibited from existing any other organization outside of those listed in the Law that carries out intelligence activities.

In 2015, the National Intelligence Law (Law 27,126) was reformed without producing changes in matters of Military Intelligence, but integrating more the work of the DNIEM with the AFI. In this sense, its article 8 establishes that among the functions of the Federal Intelligence Agency is the production of national intelligence through the obtaining, gathering and analysis of information referring to the facts, risks and conflicts that affect

"National Defense and internal security, through the organizations that are part of the national intelligence system."

Within the National Intelligence System there is the Defense Intelligence Subsystem, made up of the DNIEM and the Intelligence organizations of the Armed Forces: the General Directorate of Intelligence of the Argentine Army, the General Directorate of Intelligence of the Navy Argentina and the General Intelligence Directorate of the Argentine Air Force.

The DNIEM is at the head of the Defense Intelligence System and is in charge of the orientation, coordination, direction, planning and supervision of the activities of the intelligence production cycle carried out by the General Directorates in their respective departments. tive levels: strategic operational, tactical and specific technical.

The DNIEM is the one that ensures the coordination of the efforts, the integration and the systemic functioning of the intelligence organizations of the Armed Forces and is responsible for their actions before the controlling body and before the National Intelligence System.

The responsibilities and actions that the Ministry of Defense must carry out through the DNIEM are clearly listed in Administrative Decision 286/20.

agency and supervise their activities.

Emphasis was placed on intelligence diplomacy,
making contact and signing cooperation agreements
with other Intelligence Agencies. This exchange allows
strengthening access to information and training for

personnel. Currently, the National Directorate has

agreements with organizations in 4 countries.

Based on different provisions, the interaction between the organizations that make up the System and integrated work based on the specificities is constantly sought in order to achieve systemic functioning that results in quality intelligence products.

X.33.2. STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE POLICY FOR DEFENSE

The DPDN 2021 instructs the DNIEM to integrate the Strategic Early Warning effort.
In 2021, the Ministry of Defense also approves the Strategic Intelligence Directive for Defense.

Based on these documents, the DNIEM begins a process of change with the objective of professionalizing the system to better fulfill the tasks entrusted to it.

This process involved a strong investment in human and material resources, a hierarchization of the structure of the organization that led to an expansion of the areas of obtaining, analysis and supervision, including the deployment of DNIEM personnel in different areas of the country on a permanent basis. to coordinate together with the intelligence units





CHAPTER 34

CYBER DEFENSE SYSTEM AND POLICY

XI.34.1. CONDUCT, COORDINATION AND ACTIVITIES

Cyber defense is an area of capacity created in 2013 with the launch of the Cyber Defense Coordination Unit, thus being the newest of the military capabilities. It is an inherently technological capability, the regulatory aspects of which are still under debate. The infrastructure that supports it is dual because it shares resources with civil use, and crosses the three spaces of operations - land, sea and air - coexisting with the heterogeneity of the ends, means and modes of each of them, which makes its standardization and joint action more complex.

These particularities have not been an obstacle to its evolution, representing a milestone for its consolidation: the formulation of the strategic cyber defense plan by the Joint Cyber Defense Command (CCCD), subsequently validated by the then General Directorate of Cyber Defense dependent of the Minister Unit.

Said strategic plan contains definitions on the acquisition of materials, training of

human resources and doctrine creation. The application of its first stage was carried out in accordance with the expectations and objectives set. The experience obtained throughout its development is one of the pillars that contribute to the maturity of the capacity, adding knowledge that on more than one occasion has been used in the readjustment of lines of work.

The Joint Cyber Defense Command was created by Resolution MD 334/2014 and its mission is to conduct cyber defense operations, on a permanent basis, with the objective of guaranteeing the military operations of the Military Instrument of the Nation in accordance with the guidelines established in military strategic planning. The Cyber Defense Center is the headquarters of the CCCD. Each armed force has, in turn, a Cyberdefense Directorate whose permanent responsibility is to enlist, train and sustain the means.

Within the framework of the Joint Command, various operations were carried out to highlight, for example, Operation Belgrano in 2020, providing cyber protection to its command and control systems during the pandemic. Is-



The Cyber Defense Institute of the Armed Forces was created.

These specific operations are added to the state of permanent operation to protect the cyber infrastructure of the defense system.

At the ministerial level, the Undersecretariat of Cyberdefense conducts the organization of the capacity area at the conceptual, normative and situational levels, demanding its recent creation of permanent definitions at the strategic and political level. The Undersecretariat of Cyberdefense has the following functions:

- Assist the Secretariat in the development of documents trinario, planning, design and elaboration of the Cyberdefense policy and in the design of the Cyberdefense and Information Security policy for the Ministry of Defense and its Jurisdiction;
- Understand the regulatory aspects of the cyber defense system for the Jurisdiction and the critical infrastructures of the Defense;
- Understand the development of policies, standards and procedures for the security of information and communications of the Jurisdiction;

- 4. Understand the coordination with the agencies and authorities of the State Powers to contribute from the Jurisdiction to the national cybersecurity policy and the protection of critical infrastructures; and
- Exercise functional control over the Joint Cyber
 Defense Command. In addition to carrying out
 international relations, coordinating training actions
 and promoting cooperation agreements both nationally
 and internationally.

XI.34.2. CYBER DEFENSE POLICY

Decree 457/21 approved the National Defense Policy Directive (DPDN), which expresses that cyberspace is a dimension that, with its own rules, crosses traditional physical domains. Consequently, sovereign protection must be guaranteed over the ICT infrastructure located in the national territory. Under this conceptualization, cyber defense must minimize the risk of exposure and counteract events that affect

the free availability of cyberspace in military operations carried out by the Military Instrument, in compliance with current regulations on National Defense.

In another of its paragraphs, the DPDN takes up the concept of sovereignty by indicating that military strategic planning must be developed on the basis of the contribution to the effective control of the sovereign territorial spaces of the Argentine Republic in its terrestrial and maritime environments., aerospace and its transversal cyberspace dimension. Subsequently emphasizing that cyber defense must be addressed in a systemic and multidimensional manner with two main characteristics: one of strategic content centered on national sovereignty and another of a tactical nature, with components that allow the permanent adaptation of operations.

Another important contribution of the current DPDN is that, for the first time, a document of this type instructs the Ministry of Defense in matters of Cyberdefense to:

- Contemplate and include the doctrinal development, planning, design and elaboration of the cyber defense policy in the new National Defense Planning Cycle (CPDN).
- Strengthen the Cyber Defense System, carrying out effective supervision of the corresponding organizations of the EMCO and the Armed Forces.
- Strengthen international links, fundamentally in the region, for the development of a sovereign capacity in terms of communications infrastructure and cyber defense, as well as participate in institutional discussion areas related to international law applied to cyberspace. peace
- 4. Develop the operational objective of the Cyber Defense System, consisting of the observation, surveillance and control of the activity that occurs in the information technology infrastructure of the National Defense System networks and infrastructures of the information assigned to it, in order to prevent and counteract incidents coming from cyberspace.

To this end, the systemic components that contribute to the achievement of this primary objective must be developed.

In this framework, Resolution MD 105/2023 approved the Cyber Defense Policy. This re-collects the central lines of the DPDN for the organization of the Cyber Defense System, stating that, in the distribution of systemic components, the Operational - starting from monitoring - is the central element for conduction, thus constituting the mission major. In this way, it is located as the center or main functional dimension of the Cyberdefense, around which the inputs, needs, inputs, products and outputs arise, which interact with the other components that synergistically contribute to the construction and improvement continuous capacity.

Monitoring is one of the operational objectives of the Cyber Defense System, and must deal with *early detection* and contribution to the response to cyber incidents that occur in the portion of cyberspace assigned for its control; as well as cyber security in the deployment of conventional military operations. For its part, *early detection* is not only that which is configured when the cyberattack is in its preparatory phases of recognition and distribution, but also in its command and control phases.

The Cyber Defense Policy promotes the development or acquisition of auditable technology, stating that the use of tools that are not controlled does not in any way ensure the operation, so it is necessary that some of the tools used, are of national design with sovereign characteristics and with total control of the Armed Forces; appealing to their participation in their design and technological transfer if they are developed by the national private sector. The construction and maintenance over time of dual-use systems must be guaranteed.

In this sense, devices and software components were developed with Open Source, auditable systems, which allow a substantial improvement by detecting anomalies in the networks and in the monitored systems. In this first instance, the developments have been within the sphere of the Undersecretary of Cyberdefense, gradually integrating the Armed Forces with technological transfer. Agreements for more important developments were also promoted with local industry sectors.

cal and explored alternatives for international cooperation with South American countries for the development of these tools, in the conviction that the regional association for the defense of this space is essential.

The Cyber Defense Policy conceives the defense of cyberspace as a set of systemic components that contribute to the operational capacity of cyber defense, promoting its assurance. Among these systemic components, subsidiary to the operational one, are:

stemic components, subsidiary to

The exercise

edge security, forensics, technology and policy;
 the maintenance

of the communications infrastructure; • the production of strategic and prospective

information; \bullet international relations; e) information security; \bullet the development

of local industry; and • the training of human resources.

At the international level, both the Undersecretary of Cyberdefense and the Joint Cyberdefense Command and the components of the Armed Forces participate in multiple organizations and forums for debate and exchange, for example, at the UN, OAS, CICTE and in the Ibero-American Cyberdefense Forum, among others.

In relation to professional training, at the end of 2021 the Cyberdefense Institute of the Armed Forces (ICFFAA) was created, whose purpose is to train the critical mass of non-commissioned officers and officers necessary to sustain the system. This teaches the Joint Basic and Homologation Courses, with plans to teach the Advanced Joint Course in the short term.

In that order, Resolution MD 1183/2022 created special operational aptitude, secondary training and advanced specialty in cyber defense, as appropriate in each Force, at basic and advanced levels, intended for all Senior Military Personnel. and Subaltern, with the objective of containing trained personnel within the Cyber Defense system.

In terms of training, it is worth highlighting the holding of the first *Joint Multidomain Exercise* on cyber defense and electronic warfare.

electronics for the protection of critical infrastructures, developed during 2022 in the south of the Province of Buenos Aires. Its objective was to protect the mooring station for submarine fiber optic cables. It was coordinated by the Joint Cyber Defense Command and the cyber defense directorates, the tactical cyber defense elements, electronic warfare elements of the Armed Forces, Air Force aircraft, and a Navy high seas patrol vessel participated.

The exercise allowed the achievement of the proposed objectives: the training and integration of the cyber defense and electronic warfare fractions, achieving the convergence and synchronization of operations during the protection of critical infrastructure; updating/developing specific and joint operational procedures; obtaining experiences and lessons learned to be taken into account in the preparation of joint and specific doctrine publications; checking the operation of the technical means provided; and raising the level of training of the factions.

In relation to the protection of critical infrastructures, their identification and securing is a permanent mission provided for in Resolution MD 105/2023, for which the Critical Infrastructure Committee of the Cyberdefense Undersecretariat was created. Defense Information, in order to identify the Critical Digital Assets that support the normal functioning of the Critical Infrastructures of the National Defense System.

This mission is a permanent update work supported by the Continuous Improvement Program, designed by the Undersecretary of Cyberdefense in conjunction with the Armed Forces, where the set of information assets monitored was identified, also designing protocols and standards. -using risk management.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the commitment of the Argentine State to the responsible use of cyberspace, non-militarization and the intention to undertake actions that generate mutual trust and allow the exchange of regulatory and technical information, organization and early detection. of cyber incidents and promote the safe and peaceful use of cyberspace. ÿ

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