



THEMATIC LINE A

HEMISPHERIC SECURITY SYSTEM, SCENARIOS AND SUBREGIONAL REGIMES: STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AND INSTITUTIONALITY IN THE CONTINENT



SUB-THEME I

**NEW SECURITY CONCEPTS AND INSTITUTIONAL AND
REGULATORY CHALLENGES OF THE HEMISPHERIC SECURITY
SYSTEM: COMPLEMENTARITY AND COOPERATION IN A
FLEXIBLE ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT**

RAPPORTEUR: GUATEMALA
CO- RAPPORTEUR: BRASIL
MODERATOR: COLOMBIA



SUB-THEME II

DEFENSE POLICIES AND FORMS OF COOPERATION TO COPE WITH NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS: BETWEEN THE HEMISFERIC DIMENSION AND SUBREGIONAL REALITIES AND EXPERIENCIES.

RAPPORTEUR: ECUADOR
CO- RAPPORTEUR: BRASIL
MODERATOR: EEUU



POLICIES ABOUT SECURITY, DEFENSE AND COOPERATION FORMS TO FACE NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS: BETWEEN THE HEMISPHERE DIMENSION AND THE REALITIES AND REGIONAL EXPERIENCES.

It is evident that we are attending a new world scenario that has been affected by great transformations and that is marked by the acceleration of the globalization and for an ideological reopening, which has modified the social state and international relationships, in a dynamic way and intensity that overpass the capacity of the system and also the supranational organizations.

As a reaction or repercussion of these new variables, specially of economical and political character, great significant modifications have gotten on the international relations, not only on the self concept of security, but also in the international relations, like diplomacy, foreign policy of the nations and the world organizations.

In reciprocity towards the fast evolution of the events and due to the presence of new factors and threats in the international system, the organizations and the international mechanisms of security have been multiplied, in order to complete and to replace the action of the traditional continental system, which till now answer to an overcome epoch; this circumstance is complicated even more by the internal issues relevant to now, which maintain the states and the communities in a dangerous and uncertainty environment.

The world current events work based on the accelerated advances of the technology and communications, elements that in a symbiosis and cyclical feedback impulsed the development of the tele-technologies to eliminate the obstacles that were part of the geographical space and time, contributing in that way to the progress of the social, cultural, economic and institutional relations. The technology as a new incorporated element to the production gave a great agility in the financial system revolutionizing the economical environment and facilitating the dislocation and flexibility in the capital and labor transference; in this way, we are achieving a business opening without precedents.

The economical growth overpassed the frontiers of the countries thanks to the communication and progress of the transportation capabilities being one of the first manifestations of the transnationalization which along with peoples' great movility, goods and services get qualified changes quickly in the cultural and political relations; all of it, in agreement with the effective advances in the economical and financial order, opening in this form, opportunities for a better interchange and alternatives of development.

At the beginning of this new century, the unrestricted competence and the market integration transformed not only the international economical order, but also the policy and international security; in spite of this, perspectives of large universalization about the



technological advance, information and growth possibilities for the societies; they are affected by the emphasis inserted in the material aspects from the named hipercapitalism that has stimulated the ownership of the countries with great capacity in order to obtain specially economic advantages. In this sense, the technological transference about security issues haven't been possible and this affects the mutual confidence between the powerful countries and the Hemispheric States.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) established that the region grew in about 4,5% in the year 2005, and it is taken into account that in the present year it has an expansion of about 5%, completing in this way, the fourth consecutive year of growth, while the regional PIB would be placed in the order of 4,3% as an average; of course that these indicators are minor in comparison to other zones in the world, their characteristics permit to diminish its vulnerability in front to the external disturbances.

In spite of these interesting denotations, the criteria is kept in the international organisms, because Latin America and the Caribbean constitute one of the regions of most inequality in the planet, due to the inequality in the distribution of assets, capital, education, land and technology; these conditions additioned to not enough working posts and the low quality of them, restrict the possibilities of a real human development in the countries.

While this socioeconomic condition goes on, the marginality and high level rates of unemployment continue, a great series of social problems will appear, especially the violence of political type that submerges to the population of the countries in a circle of insecurity, ingovernability and inestability.

Hemispheric and political security of national defense

The principal geostrategic thinkers consider that in the American Continent constitutes certainly the most strategic area of stability in the planet and it is done because of the performed efforts in the last years by the decision maker politicians responsible of the national defense, to concrete serious and transparent agreements which are permanent ly persuing for peace. These general agreements that happened since Williamsburg (1995) until San Francisco de Quito (2004), have also determined that it is the hemisphere that spends the least in defense, contributing to the perspectives of the development of peoples.

Since 2001, in Ecuador started a governmental effort to design and stablish a state policy of national defence that answers the imperatives that marked the geopolitic scenario of the new millennium, incorporating to the society in the treatment of the related matters about the security and defense, reaching at the end of 2002 to an official issue about the policy of defense, as a contribution towards the modernization of the State and the



democratic strengthening of the society: besides, this policy conciliated the progress done in the framework of the international security, making easier the building up of stable

measurements of mutual confidence. In the present year, the defense policy was updated with special interest in the restructuring of the military instruments, in agreement with the expressed in the National Defense White Book.

The politics of state of national defence, looks for a permanent integrity of the national interests, headings all efforts towards a common destination of stability and peace, as a fundamental condition to get the well-being of the society; to generate these conditions, it's indispensable to build a safe environment that provides the basic conditions for the human development, as an important task for the military instruction. For this, we require the will and political comprehension, the institutional conviction for the national defense, also a solid social cohesion and the empowerment of the culture of the defense.

Ecuador's national defense policy is closely related to its foreign policy, projecting in this way the image of a sovereign state and respect for the principles of non-intervention, free determination, and sovereignty of peoples, and the legal equality of states. At the same time, it is a certification of the political will and the conviction with the assumed international commitments corresponding to the action sphere of the Armed Forces, as it known in the judicial classification of the Ecuadorian State; These are essential fundamentals for our unrefusable vocation of peace, respect to the international rights and cooperation with the prevention of peace, solid international alignment nexus among the countries of the region.

We also reaffirm as one of the most important aspects related with the new laws, the subordination of the military institution to the political power, for effects of control, inspection and political decision taken related to the national defense, process in which the different State functions participate. In these new processes of public policy design, the military institution must be integrated with the society so, in a civic and democratic manner cooperate with the demand transformation and necessities of their demands in regards of defense, it is a State decision.

The OAS special security conference developed in Mexico in October 2003, constituted a space of intense reflection in security matters and hemispheric defense, also confirming the consensus acceptance of a new multidimensional conception, the one that prioritizes the human security; it arises this way, the indispensable complementarity in the institutional responsibilities to get *a healthy population, literate, productive and secure*. When being conjugated the political will and the compromise of the American states in working united, on the base of the principles, shared values and common focuses, exits the certainty that it is building a stable more secure road towards a safe hemisphere.



The seventh military minister conference of the American Continent, held on San Francisco de Quito in November 2004, gave us important references when concluding that the security constitutes a multidimensional condition for the development and progress of our nations, and that it strengthens when deepening its human dimension; likewise, it was decided that in order to improve the conditions of the human security, the respect to dignity, human rights, and the fundamental human liberties must be shown up. It is important that the confirmation that the security is an indispensable requirement to generate social and economic opportunities generating educational alternatives and contributing to the war against poverty and social exclusion.

The political upgrade of National Defense of Ecuador evidences an alignment with the hemispheric and regional efforts to face the new realities successfully, and it is coincident with the postulates that other countries of the region promote in their respective white books and defense policies.

The hemispheric concerns in matters of security and defense

The interpretation of national security that constitutes a reflection of the previous doctrine of national security of the cold war, constitutes a conception that should be overcome; nowadays, the growing relationship of the topics of security, defense, governability and development, define any modern perspective of security; hence it is fundamental to incorporate a new inclusive concept that taken as essence the human security, incorporates the imperatives of the international security and the national realities.

After the Hemispheric security conference in Mexico 2003, where the multidimensional security focus was defined, the hemispheric concerns have been guided on the fact that the definitions of security and the priorities of defense policies of the States, not always coincident because they answer to the interests and national contexts and subregionals; it has even been evidenced a priority in the subregional focus of security and defense, especially due to the local problems derived from violent situations and to the danger it overflows of the domestic conflicts toward the exterior, what generates interstate tensions.

Ministry Bureau

Because of not having a security policy and hemispheric protection which have not been accepted and agreed by the authorities, or not having defined an integrated institutional legal framework to treat and solve defined conflicts and risks of border security. As a consequence of different security agendas managed by the nations, it evidences the necessity that the countries advance in the search of real ways to overcome asymmetries, all these show an apparent desegregation of the security and hemispheric defence in subregional scenes.



To the aspects previously mentioned, it is included the fact that the multilateral institution has had a poorer effectiveness in the hemispheric level, possibly for the lack of a full implementation of a multilateral system of prevention and handling of conflicts, as well as the determination of the institutions of hemispheric security, the obsolescence of the TIAR and the functional gap of the Inter American Meeting of Defence (JID), in spite of the fact that this last it has been incorporate as advisory organ of the American Organization of States in military matters and defence.

Threats and common Interests

In the countries of the hemisphere, there is the consent that the world faces complex threats and risks that affect to the States, the societies and people in a diverse way; many are located in the global background and others in the multidimensional one. This implies the necessity of a hemispheric cooperation to face them appropriately. The multidimensional threats constitute the drug traffic, production and illicit traffic of weapons, munitions and explosive devices, the traffic of people and the organized crime.

The threat perception in the different sub regions presents two coincident aspects: the certainty that as much the terrorism as the drug traffic is common threat that tunnels the right state. They produce violence, they increase conflicts and they generate around us, wide circles of corruption; however, these two threats have different meaning according to the perception and the intensity with which they are presented in each country. In addition, the outrage and affectation of the atmosphere are added, so they go on deteriorating the life in the planet progressively.

The direct inter-states conflicts no longer constitute the main threat to the hemispheric security. At the moment, the disputes originated in problems of extreme poverty and social inequality; the flaws in the internal institutionalization of the States; the latency of conflicts inter state and the trans national problems originated by the drug traffic, traffic of weapons and laundry of money are those that put on approval the outlines of state, regional and continental security. To these problems, the levels of corruption, delinquency and smuggling are added; these foment the development of an illegal economy, almost always linked to nets of the crime and organized crime.

Another distinctive aspect of these times is the migratory flow, characterized by the increase of the population mobility that determines an exchange of goods, services, and the trade in general. This phenomenon even favors the economic integration; at the same time, it generates collateral difficulties, because it is the reflection of problems that the internal conflicts of the countries toward their neighbors generate, acquiring trans-national shades and causing border tensions.

This new type of threats to the security of the countries has determined that they are carried out as international agreements in the background of the American Organization of States; that in a cooperative form, may prevent, contain and eliminate the action of



the drug traffic through the International Commission Against the Abuse of Drugs (ICAAD), the terrorism by means of the Inter-American Committee against the Production and Illicit Traffic of firearms, Munitions, explosive devices and other related materials, which have been taken to the practice in an isolated form due to the lack of a multilateral politics of cooperative action.

Among the common interests as regards of hemispheric security, they consider the prevention of conflicts, the peaceful solution of controversies and the invigoration of the measures of development of the mutual trust among the States, always starting from a conception of cooperative security with multidimensional characteristics that it includes the state and not state main actors. Other coincident aspects constitute the democratic values, the self-determination principles, non intervention in matters of other states, the solution of controversies and the respect of the human rights, as well as the observance to the treaties and effective agreements.

In regards to security, some differences mark different priorities in the sub regions, therefore, they are reflected in different limits of the defence policies. This dissimilitude is also consequence of the different perceptions of subregional and national threats. For this, according to the hemispheric cooperation, all State should be entitled the sovereign of identifying its own national priorities of security and defence, and therefore, the determination of strategies to face the threats to their security; it is one of the bases in those that the cooperative security is sustained.

It is necessary to insist in a Calendar of Security and Hemispheric Defence that it is sustained in the pattern of cooperative security, with a multilateral focus that has the shared and collective commitment of all The American States this one will be able to achieve through an important political effort to generate consents and adhesions, developing an institutional base according to the demands of the hemispheric security. The processes of economic integration and international politics have been of vital importance to generate spaces and favorable conditions to improve the climate of trust and cooperation in the relationships among the countries of the hemisphere. The commitments of economic cooperation strengthen the interaction among States, they guide toward objectives and their common interests, overcoming to any missed perception and even to old disagreements.

From the hemispherical to the sub-regional.

The big transformations that are happening in these modern times are given in an atmosphere of complexity, characterized by the interdependence of knowledge and activities, in this context, the economic and technological changes go to the vanguard; and the security, in spite of the fact that it doesn't advance in the same speed, it cannot be subtracted neither stopped. The interdependence has a significant importance in the



international security; it is one of the fundamentals on which the situation and the dynamics of the security and the defence can be interpreted.

The international system therefore, represents a complexity in which the states are hardly a part of their actors that interact in multiple nets and that they seek to respond to the urgent demands of the community to be able to preserve the peace and to generate elementary conditions of security.

The old concept of national power, characteristic of the doctrine of the national security in the 60s, no longer has space in the current stage of security, because it would increase the vulnerability of the States; therefore, it is necessary to think of the collective aspect and the demands of the international security system. In consequence, the use of the power should respond to the integration and the regional regulations. In this way, the paradigm of persuading is being replaced by cooperating. According to the international commitments with the democracy and the security, one of the most important constitutes with no doubt, the conference of the Defence Ministers that is certainly a space of open dialogue that permits periodically to have the opportunity to restart the politics of security, the conference also has the perceptions of each State about security and defence. This means that it would be adapted to reach in a short term a real policy of defence for the hemisphere.

The elements that at the moment generate a great dynamics in the security of the hemispheres are the politics of security of the United States and the subregional initiatives that are developed apart from the hemispheric system of security and the Organization of American States, generating more and more independence. Also, while the future of the TIAR still stay in study, the subregional organizations have been those that transfer their experiences and advances as regards to security, through the conferences of the Ministers of Defence, Conferences of Armies, Armed and Air Forces.

The experience in Central America is also very valuable. With the Framework Treaty of Democratic Security, resolved through the peace agreements of Esquipulas II, they have carried out remarkable advances for the subregional security. With Contadora's example, projected toward the Group of Rio, they have demonstrated the capacity of the Central American countries and even Latin American of being able to solve their own problems.

In the Andean sub region, diverse developed initiatives converge with the integration, as the declaration of Andean Peace Area is, in which was determined that the consolidation of this area of peace will be carried out by means of the determination of a Common Policy of Andean Security (CPAS) to commit with the preservation of the peace in the sub region. This area of peace, which was carried out on July ... , has given continuity to that agreed in the Consent it has more than enough Integration, Security and Infrastructure for the Development.

2002 in Guayaquil , in the II South America Presidents Meeting.



Ideal Conditions for American Security and Defense

The hemisphere security is in a transition stage, trying to go out of a system which was sustained on a power balance, on the dissuasion, on the competition of a realistic international environment, in which states seemed to be rival, through a new structured system on the basis of a cooperative security, that looks for a peaceful solution to the conflicts, the interdependence, in a proposal that considers states as friends, with the cooperation as a privilege.

Therefore, the hemisphere security must start in the establishment of a cooperative security system based on preventive diplomacy, the interdependence and the strengthening of fomentation measurements of mutual confidence. This system must be materialized through a strong and transparent interinstitutional international cooperation, respecting the paramount right of each state to manage its own national defense system, according to priorities and national capacities, but always with consistent with strengthening of continental security.

The ideal conditions for this security system start by keeping the continental stability and preserving the peace, through a policy directed to reduce or neutralize insecurity factors, but without losing track of the essential objective of improving the conditions for the democracy working and human development. In order for the security conditions to be strengthened, they must be conducted to the essential objectives of preserving peace and security in all American continent, to strengthen democracy, to prevent the causes that create conflicts guaranteeing a peaceful solution.

Inside this context, the following main aspects are under consideration, across which, the conditions of hemispheric security will respond to demands of a current setting.

In the hemispheric and regional field:

- To determine, by consensus, the basic values of hemispheric security and defense, taking as reference the Interamerican Democratic Letter.
- To carry out actions that determine a higher relevant presence of OAS (The Organization of American States) in the continental stage.
- To look for and sponsor interamerican integration.
- To strengthen the multilateralism in continental defense and security.
- To modernize the structure of hemispheric security.
- To articulate and coordinate organizations, conferences and defense and security mechanisms inside OAS.
- To improve the capacity of international organizations to respond to new challenges.
- To sponsor the performance of the cooperative security and trust measurements.
- To sponsor the establishment of common policy of security and defense.
- To generate a common preventive diplomacy for the hemisphere based on security, democracy, human development and cooperative security.



In the sub regional field:

- To strengthen the sub regional security systems.
- To link citizen security, national and international, on the base of intergovernmental action and the defense policy.
- To coordinate sectorial, institutional y community policies with state policies.
- To make feasible international agreements related to hemispheric security to put them into practice.
- To sponsor the establishment of a common policy of security and defense, coherent with the common policy of hemispheric security.

At local level:

- To affirm the culture of peace.
- To strengthen the political discussion and the institutional structures.
- To socialize and raise conscience on the multidimensional security.
- To modernize institutions of defense and security based on the corresponding policies of defense and security of states.
- To determine specifically institutional assignments and functions of the security and defense forces.

Approach to a Security Policy Model

A model of a hemispheric security policy must include essential components to shape a continental security system, which is expected to be according to the current hemispheric stage, and they are the following:

- Must start with values and principles set up by consensus and based on what is prescribed in UNO and OAS letters, with the new dimensions of security and supported on a shared concept of cooperative security.
- Must get to a regional strategic perspective, in which the stages of hemispheric security are built, the nature of security is determined, and threatens and risks, as well as the opportunities that come out.
- It is necessary to reach a *Declaration of Principles* related to International Right, to political-strategic considerations and crisis and conflict management.
- In relation to *institutions* of the system, the role and actions of the Permanent Council would be defined, as well as Summit Meetings, Security Subsystems, the Hemispheric Security Commission, the meetings and conferences of ministers, trained forces; this way also, plans, treaties, agreements, policies and cooperative organizations must be clearly defined.
- It is also necessary, to unmistakably set up *mode of cooperation* through the establishment of a common cooperation concept and the definition actions for security and defense cooperation, as well as the *organizations* for it.



Through this proposal, Ecuador displays its indeclinable commitment with the strengthening of the hemispheric security, which must respond to the new security stages, the nature and dimensions of threats, to the asymmetry of power, and above all, to the capacities and priorities of each country that shape the American continent, hoping to be protected by the arm of an efficient system according to current times.



SUB-THEME III

**SCOPES AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEFENSE MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCES OF THE AMERICAS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE DEFENSE SECTOR AND HEMISPHERIC SECURITY.**

**RAPPORTEUR: EL SALVADOR
CO- RAPPORTEUR: PERU
MODERATOR: CANADA**



SCOPE AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCES OF MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE FROM THE AMERICAS DEALING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE AND SECURITY

1- BACKGROUND

In the 20th Century, the threat came from conflicts whose origin and development had as crucial points the two World Wars as well as the Cold War, which determine the threat from bipolar antagonism between the east and the west in political affairs, the defense and foreign policies of most countries. Regarding to this, the world environment came into deterioration in security and international stability.

From 1989, as a result of world distension, the Cold War was overcome; nonetheless, new non-traditional threat appears in the international settings and as a result, the States Security Agenda considered subjects which were both internal and international such as international terrorism, organized crime, the spreading of mass destruction weapons, drug dealing and crimes related to them, just to mention the most important.

These threats are described in the Statement about Security in the Americas, resulting at the Special Conference of Hemispheric Security carried out in Mexico on October 2003, in which continental and Caribbean countries agreed to interpret security as a multidimensional concept.

The previous statement means that National Defense it is just a dimension at the level of National Security and therefore, the difficulties that the state faces, may be present at other levels of national security. The significance of this approach is that it points out the extent of the concept, considering that not all of security difficulties can be solved by military means.

El Salvador is a country which keeps a permanent process to completely take part in the international system, which sets up both opportunities and challenges, in order to participate in their decisions, assume cooperation commitments and determine the necessary system of defense to protect the nation, the population and the government institutions.

Within this ambit, El Salvador begins the century XXI, impelling national efforts to reach nation's development and wealth being, understanding the actual strategic environment is not possible to aspirate sustainable development without attending permanently threats' security. With the result, that it is important having the Salvadorian States' geopolitical and geostrategical vision, to identify opportunely sceneries that could weak El Salvador rights and interests, so that to create adequate conditions in order to reach and safeguard with possibilities of success its national goals.



The threats before mentioned have a trans frontier character with the capacity of mining the rising democratic nations in the region; this is forcing to the states to set up their security systems and mechanisms, in order to guarantee peace, stability, and governability for themselves, indispensable condition for development.

All of this shows us that we are facing a new reality, which forces us to re-state a new concept of common hemispherical security, against the new threats, based on a multidimensional scope, demanding the participation of all hemispherical countries to undergo the present challenges.

This new setting forces the countries to re-state the hemispherical defense and security system, as a result, in 1995, it was created the Conference of Ministries of the Americas (CMDA), with the participation of 34 countries, with the only goal to set up a debate forum to exchange experiences among the Ministries of Defense of America, to extend cooperation and integration among member countries, as well as, to help to the development of the Security and Defense institutions.

Regarding to this, the setting up of CMDA, fulfills an existing need in the Interamerican institutions, which demands a higher hemispherical integration and cooperation, having carried out six conferences so far:

- a. Williamsburg, USA, 24-26JUL995, the goal was to share experiences and ideas on how to state changes and strengthen good relationship between military and civilian institutions.
- b. San Carlos de Barilloche, Argentina. 07-09OCT996. the purpose was to analyze the spectrum of concerns and security interests from participating countries, from the viewpoint to foster trust, cooperation in peacekeeping, and impact on crime, drugs and economical matter on security.
- c. Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. 29NOV-03DIC998. That conference was aimed at fostering regional talks to fortify the Interamerican system; as well as, deepen on the interstate cooperation for peace keeping and hemispheric security.
- d. Manaus, Brazil, 16 -21 OCT000, the goal was to examine and evaluate the variety of matters, dealing with defense and hemispheric security.
- e. Santiago de Chile. 19-22NOV002, which emphasis was to promote the reciprocal knowledge and interchange of ideas in the field of defense and security.
- f. Quito, Ecuador. 16-21NOV004, which main purpose was focused in coordinating the regional efforts dealing with the hemispheric security to face the threats, and regional problems and challenges.



OBTAINED EXPERIENCES AND ATTAINMENTS

a. From the declaration issued in the I Conference.

- 1) Acknowledge that the Military Forces and Security exert a fundamental role in the sustenance and defense of the genuine interests for the sovereign Democratic States.
- 2) Reaffirm the countries' compromises that the Armed Forces have to be subordinated under the authority democratically instituted. Acting within the limits of the national constitutions and respecting the human rights in the training and practice.
- 3) Promote a major cooperation in the defense, supporting the voluntary participation in peacekeeping operation sponsored by UNO, and cooperating in a complementary role in the fight against drugs activity.

b. From the declaration issued in the II Conference.

- 1) The adoption of development measurements about the confidence and security constitute an important contribution to the transparency, mutual understanding and regional security impelling better understanding levels, cooperation and information interchange about defense topics and hemispheric security.
- 2) Exhort all the hemisphere's nations to promote through their active and voluntary participation, the peacekeeping operations success, in agreement to the UNO's letter.

c. From the declaration issued in the III Conference.

- 1) Need for enforcing the institutions dealing with the different security aspects and improving the mechanisms that allow supporting the prevention before, during and after a natural disaster.
- 2) The support to a practical focus to face the potential destabilizing effects of the proliferation of small and light guns, recognizing the importance of the Inter-American convention against the manufacture and traffic of firing guns, ammunition and explosives and other related materials.
- 3) The sentence to every form of terrorism, including the no traditional, and the compromise to support the application of the recommendations made by the Inter-American Specialized Conference in Lima, about terrorism and the consensus gotten in the Mar de Plata Conference.

d. From the declaration issued in the IV Conference.

- 1) It is necessary to define the security and defense concepts to facilitate their doctrinaire understanding in the hemispheric enclosure.
- 2) The new threats to the security of the States constitute a real risk to reach the peace in the hemisphere and in the world, so it is necessary the information interchange and the cooperation, according to the needs and in agreement with the legislation of each country. In the same way, to support the active and voluntary participation in Peace Keeping Operations when are needed.
- 3) It is quite important to continue with the support to the States and institutions efforts dedicated to the fight against illegal drugs and transnational criminal activities recognizing that those acts present singular challenges tied to the security and stability of the region.



e. From the declaration issued of the V Conference.

- 1) To face the new transnational threats it is required to continue to manifest efforts to consolidate the democratic governments constituted and its institutions, strengthening in this way the state of right.
- 2) That the corruption in all its manifestation and impunity constitute destabilizing elements of the democracy, of the managing, of peace and security; and there they should be fought in a firm and overwhelmed way by the Americas Governments.
- 3) In the field of the peace, the reached cooperation and stability in the hemisphere, each American state is free to determine its own tools for the defense and public security needed to warrantee its sovereign in accordance with the UNO and ASO's letters.
- 4) Its compromise with the principles of peaceful solution of the controversies among the states, of threat abstention to use the force, of the auto determination, of the no intervention, of the economic and social development, and with the right to the auto defense, in agreement with the international right, in compliance with the UNO and ASO's letters. In the same way, its complete attachment to the Humanitarian International Right and its total sentence to the attacks against the civil settlement in war/conflict situations, as the children participation in armed conflicts and the used of them by irregular forces.

f. From the declaration of the VI Conference.

- 1) It is responsibility of each state to promote the transformation and modernization of the Armed Forces and Public Security, according to each case, as for its roles, structure, equipment and training, for accomplishing its orders, dealing with the national sovereignty and assume the challenges of the XXI century.
- 2) It is a shared compromise the prevention, combat and elimination in every ways of terrorism, organized crime and illegal drugs traffic, and guns and its connections and effects to the security of the region.
3. Support the compromises established by their States in the Special Conference about security aimed to revitalize and strengthen the Inter-American System organs, institutions and mechanisms dealing with several aspects of the hemispheric security, to achieve a major coordination and cooperation among them, in the enclosure of its competences. To push the vinculum among the American Defense Ministers Conference and the American Armed Forces Conferences.

Cooperation System of the Americans Air Forces and Inter American Naval Conference.



2. LESSONS LEARNED

- a. Acknowledgement of the states that the security and mutual trust rest in the strengthen structures of Security and Defense System and Democracy preservation.
- b. The development, formulation and interchange of Defense Politics through the publication of the White Books, which constitute a significant contribution to the development of the confidence, security and the cooperation between the Hemisphere countries.
- c. The democracy and its Institutions constitute the indispensable elements to the stability, peace, the security and the development of the hemisphere. The conformation of the strong democratic states, it is essential to achieve to counteract the diversity of existing threats.
- d. To achieve success combating the threats in special the drug terrorism, it is essential to count with the interagency and interstate cooperation of the entire hemisphere.
- e. Necessity in develop a strategic vision of common security, integration and the multilateral cooperation.
- f. Including of the conflicts prevention, to the pacific solution of the existent controversies and strengthen of the mutual confidence among States of the sub regions, from a cooperative conception of the Security and Defense.
- g. The traditional ways to apply law are not adequate to face the multidimensional nature of the emergent threats, interlace the rolls of military forces and the eminently polices' actions.
- h. It is important to increase the participation in Peacekeeping Operations to have a greater presence in the International system.
- i. It is necessary to strengthen the link with the American Armies and Inter American Naval Conferences as well as, with the American Air Forces Cooperation's systems.
- j. Necessity to capacitate more every day to the personnel of the Armed Forces as regards of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Right.
- k. It is necessary to contribute to avoid the proliferation and elimination of the threats of weapons of massive destruction in the hemisphere.

3. HANGING DARES AND COURSES OF ACTION TO FOLLOW

- a. Necessity to develop a strategic vision to lay out a new model of the common hemispheric security and consensus which fundamentals pillars must be the confidence, the integration and the interstate cooperation that is adequate to the transnational threats.
- b. Strengthen of the democracy and the respect to the Human Rights to get existence a greater system credibility contributing to stability and the governability of the states.
- c. Strengthen the mechanism and institutions of regional security to systematize the cooperation that allow facing the multidimensional and transnational threats with great possibilities of success.
- d. Eradicate the corruption in all its manifestations, the organized crime, drug dealing and connected crime, to set up in the principal threats of destabilization of democracy in the region.



- e. Promote a great participation of the States in Peacekeeping Operation.
- f. Continue the effort to promote the Fostering Mutual Confidence and Security Measures among the States by means of materializing Armed Forces combined exercises, educational interchange, and training, as well as consider all those measures to reinforce friendship in the continent.
- g. Contribute to ASO's effort in the hemispheric security consolidation and with the Defense Inter American Joint to the consolidation of Inter American System.

The actual debate rotates around if the Armed Forces have or not to participate in the activities of interior security. The fundamental problem rests on the lack of legal instruments, material resources and establishing the mechanism of interstate collaboration ad equates to fulfill with the assigned mission.

El Salvador as part of this reality in the new world scenery, integrates the efforts of all the society sectors in a coordinated form, in order to anticipate and to be able to neutralize those threats that interfere with its development. For that, it meets in a continuous process of institutional modernization, maintaining a permanent evolution of their Security and Defense Systems that allows it the achievement of the National Objectives to the common wealth being.