

Cultural Heritage of the Nation of the movable cultural asset called "Señor de Burgos" owned by the Diocese of Huánuco:

That, the aforementioned declaration is supported by the fact that the sculpture called "Señor de Burgos" is representative of a devotion with ancient roots, whose origins date back to medieval times and which arrived in the viceroyalty of Peru with the Augustinian friars, so its representation in The viceroyalty of Peru has historical value, becoming an image that acquired great popularity in American lands, even more so if the presence of this religious theme is contextualized and justified in the process of evangelization and counter-reformation given in the territories of viceregal America;

That, a sculpture that shows the Spanish artistic tradition in a more significant way in the carved, polychrome and incarnated wooden pieces is identified in an outstanding way in the "Señor de

Burgos", since the techniques used in the restoration and conservation intervention process carried out during 2015 have not altered the polychromy, nor the bright flesh tone characteristic of 18th century sculptures, presenting and preserving their artistic values;

That, likewise, the "Lord of Burgos" has a significant social value, as he is considered the patron saint of the city of Huánuco, with the Huanuco population being predominantly Catholic, strongly identified with this invocation, which is revealed every October, in which the image is carried out in a procession, bringing together hundreds of faithful, who have made this celebration a reason for local identification immersed in tradition;

That, based on what has been stated in the preceding recitals, it can be determined that the sculpture called "Señor de Burgos" presents historical-artistic and social values related to its importance in the history of Peruvian art as a cultural asset that virtuously represents the aesthetic and techniques of Lima viceregal sculpture, its image being the strengthening of the traditional relational identity of the Huanuco people, which is why it is considered pertinent to declare it as Cultural Heritage, given that it brings together the historical, artistic and social values described in articles II and

III of the Preliminary Title of the LGPCN;

That, with Memorandum No. 001128-2017/DGM/VMPCIC/MC of November 27, 2017, the General Directorate of Museums endorsed Reports No. 000022-2016-MHS/DRBM/DGM/VMPCIC/MC dated August 11, 2016 and No. 000169-2017/DRBM/DGM/VMPCIC/MC of October 5, 2017 from the Directorate of Registration and Cataloging Management of Movable Property recommending the declaration of the sculpture called "Señor de Burgos" as a cultural asset owned by the Diocese of Huánuco, for presenting a high degree of significance within the Peruvian movable Cultural Heritage, constituting a recognition of the popular and religious culture of the entire a region, due to its importance, value and historical, artistic and social significance, in accordance with the provisions of the LGPCN; Therefore, what is requested by the administrator is appropriate, noting that the Technical Reports issued constitute an integral part of this Vice-Ministerial Resolution, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Single Ordered Text of Law No. 27444, Law of Procedure

General Administrative, approved by Decree

Supreme No. 006-2017-JUS;

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

Politics of Peru; Law No. 28296, General Law of Cultural Heritage of the Nation; Law No. 29565, Law creating the Ministry of Culture; Supreme Decree No.

011-2006-ED; that approves the Regulation of Law No.

28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation; and Supreme Decree No. 005-2013-MC, which approves the Regulations of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Culture;

IT IS RESOLVED:

Article 1.- Declare the sculpture called "Señor de Burgos" Cultural Heritage of the Nation, well

cultural furniture owned by the Diocese of Huánuco, which is described in the annex that forms an integral part of this Vice-Ministerial Resolution.

Article 2.- Provide for the publication of this Vice-Ministerial Resolution in the Official Gazette "El Peruano" as well as the publication of the aforementioned Resolution, annexes and reports on the Institutional Portal of the Ministry of Culture ([www.cultura.gob.pe](http://www.cultura.gob.pe)).

Article 3.- Notify this Vice-Ministerial Resolution to the Diocese of Huánuco and the Decentralized Directorate of Culture of Huánuco, for the corresponding purposes.

Register, communicate and publish.

JORGE ERNESTO ARRUNÁTEGUI GADEA  
Vice Minister of Cultural Heritage  
and Cultural Industries

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## DEFENSE

### Supreme Decree that approves the Policy of National Security and Defense

SUPREME DECREE  
No. 012-2017-DE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

CONSIDERING:

That, the Political Constitution of Peru establishes in its article 44, that the primary duties of the State are: to defend national sovereignty, guarantee the full validity of human rights, protect the population from threats to its security, and promote general well-being, which is based on justice and the comprehensive and balanced development of the Nation;

That, article 163 of the same body of laws establishes that the State guarantees the security of the Nation through the National Defense System, which is comprehensive and permanent, is developed in the internal and external spheres, and provides that every person, natural or legal, is obliged to participate in National Defense.

Likewise, in its article 164, it establishes that the direction, preparation and exercise of National Defense are carried out through a system whose organization and functions are determined by Law;

That, the Ninth State Policy of the National Agreement approved in 2002 by the political and social forces, states that the "National Security Policy" is a commitment of the State to maintain a policy that guarantees independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and safeguarding national interests;

That, through Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG, the State Policy for Defense and National Security was approved, in which the objectives and policies to guarantee independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safeguarding of national interests were determined; However, its "Secret" classification did not make possible a comprehensive, articulated and coordinated implementation by State entities;

That, the Strategic Plan for National Development, called the Bicentennial Plan, approved by Supreme Decree No. 054-2011-PCM, incorporated as one of the priorities of Strategic Axis 3: State and Governance, the "Operation and Effectiveness of the Security System and National Defense" and determined as one of its policy guidelines regarding National Security and Defense, to optimize the operation of the National Security and Defense System, to defend the permanent interests of Peru;

That, Supreme Decree No. 027-2007-PCM approves the National Policies of mandatory compliance for the entities of the National Government, defines the national policies in various matters and recognizes the policy on National Security and Defense, which has as one of its guidelines, to encourage the active participation of all sectors, levels of Government and society as a whole, in achieving the objectives of the

National Security and Defense Policy;

That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 4 of Law No. 29158, Organic Law of Power Executive, it is the exclusive responsibility of the Executive Branch to design and supervise national and sectoral policies, which are mandatory for all State entities at all levels of government; Likewise, national policies define the priority objectives, guidelines, the main contents of public policies, national compliance standards and the provision of services that must be achieved and supervised to ensure the normal development of public and private activities;

That, Legislative Decree No. 1129, which regulates the National Defense System, provides that the National Security and Defense Council is the governing body of the National Defense System and the body at the highest level of political decision-making and strategic coordination that, among its functions, approves the Objectives and National Security and Defense Policy, as well as the technical standards and guidelines for the implementation and evaluation of the Security and Defense Policy National;

That, Legislative Decree No. 1134 that approves the Law of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Defense, and its Regulations approved by Supreme Decree No. 006-2016-DE, assigns the governing function of directing, coordinating, executing, supervising and evaluating the Policy of Security and National Defense, in accordance with the provisions of the President of the Republic in his capacity as Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, as well as with the agreements adopted by the Security Council and National defense;

That, in accordance with the provisions contained in Law No. 29158, Organic Law of the Executive Branch and Law N° 27658, Framework Law for Modernization of the Management of the State, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through Supreme Decree No. 061-2016-PCM, ordered the merger of the former Secretariat of National Security and Defense (SEDENA), to the Ministry of Defense, corresponding to the Vice Ministry of Defense Policies to assume the functions of SEDENA, as provided in the Resolution Ministerial No. 850-2017-DE/SG, which establishes, among other functions: "Formulate and propose to the National Security and Defense Council the National Security and Defense Objectives and Policy";

That, under this regulatory framework, the Ministry of Defense has formulated the Security and Defense Policy National, multidimensional in nature, with the aim of strengthening the functioning of the Defense System National, in order to promote the development of the country and guarantee the security of the Nation, the full validity of fundamental rights, the well-being of the population and the consolidation of the constitutional rule of law; all of which contributes to peace, integral development and social justice;

That, in this sense, the Ministry of Defense has presented the National Security and Defense Policy to the National Security and Defense Council, for approval;

That, the National Security and Defense Council, in an ordinary session held on July 6, 2017, approved the National Security and Defense Policy; which contains three (03) objectives and twenty-nine (29) guidelines, which guide the actions of all the actors involved who interact in an articulated and participatory manner in National Security and Defense activities;

Considering the above, and in accordance with the provisions of section 8) of article 118 of the Constitution Policy of Peru, and in paragraph 3) of article 11 of the Law N° 29158 - Organic Law of the Executive Branch;

DECREE:

Article 1.- Approval of the National Security and Defense Policy

Approve the National Security and Defense Policy, the text of which in the Annex forms an integral part of this Supreme Decree.

Article 2.- Scope of application

The National Security and Defense Policy is mandatory for State entities at all levels of government, in accordance with the scope of their powers and functions.

Article 3.- Financing

The implementation of the National Security and Defense Policy is financed from the authorized institutional budget of the corresponding specifications, without demanding additional resources from the Public Treasury and in accordance with current regulations.

Article 4. Publication

Publish this Supreme Decree and its Annex in the Official Gazette El Peruano; as well as, on the Peruvian State Portal ([www.peru.gob.pe](http://www.peru.gob.pe)) and on the Institutional Portal of the Ministry of Defense ([www.mindef.gob.pe](http://www.mindef.gob.pe)), the same day of publication of this standard.

Article 5. Endorsement

This Supreme Decree is endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice and Human Rights.

#### FINAL COMPLEMENTARY PROVISION

Sole.- Implementation of the National Security and Defense Policy

Empower the Ministry of Defense to dictate the complementary regulations that are required for compliance with the provisions of the National Security and Defense Policy, approved in article 1 of this Supreme Decree.

#### REPEALING PROVISION

Sole.- Repeal of Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG

Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG, which approves the State Policy for Defense and National Security, as well as the legal provisions that oppose this Supreme Decree, be repealed.

Likewise, empower the other public entities involved to adapt their standards and services for the implementation of the National Security and Defense Policy.

Given in the Government House, in Lima, at twenty days of the month of December of the year two thousand and seventeen.

PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD  
President of the Republic

MERCEDES ARÁOZ FERNÁNDEZ  
President of the Council of Ministers

JORGE NIETO MONTESINOS  
Defense Minister

RICARDO LUNA MENDOZA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

CLAUDIA MARÍA COOPER FORT  
Minister of Economy and Finance

CARLOS BASOMBRÍO IGLESIAS  
Minister of the Interior

ENRIQUE JAVIER MENDOZA RAMÍREZ  
Minister of Justice and Human Rights

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY  
OF THE PERUVIAN STATE  
2017

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SECURITY POLICY AND  
NATIONAL DEFENSE

I. BACKGROUND

The Political Constitution of Peru establishes that the defense of the human person and respect for their dignity are the supreme goal of society and the State; Likewise, it states that the primary duties of the State are to defend national sovereignty, guarantee the full validity of human rights, protect the population from threats to its security, promote general well-being, which is based on justice, comprehensive development and balance of the Nation, as well as guaranteeing the security of the latter through the National Defense System.

In the National Agreement Forum, developed in 2002, in order to define a course for development

sustainability of the country and affirm its democratic governance, the commitment to maintain a National Security Policy that guarantees independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safeguarding of interests was assumed, through the Ninth Policy called National Security Policy. national.

This Forum considers that National Security involves society as a whole, the governing bodies of the State, especially the Armed Forces, within the framework of the Constitution and the laws; assumes the commitment to prevent and confront any external or internal threat that endangers social peace, comprehensive security and general well-being, for which it proposes that the State:

a) Promote the active participation of all of society as a whole, to achieve the objectives of the National Security Policy.

b) Guarantee the full operation of the Armed Forces, aimed at deterrence, defense and conflict prevention, as well as peacekeeping.

c) Promote the teaching of the basic concepts of National Security at all levels of the National Educational System.

d) Promote active participation in the protection of Antarctica, the environment, the development of the Amazon and national integration.

e) Establish and maintain close coordination between the National Defense System and foreign policy, for the definition and defense of the permanent interests of the State.

With this background, the State Policy for Defense and National Security is approved, through Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG, in which the objectives and policies to guarantee independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity were determined. and the safeguarding of national interests.

In 2007, the approval of Law No. 29158, Organic Law of the Executive Branch, standardizes the definitions and contents of government public policies; classifying them into national and sectoral policies, specifying that national policies define the priority objectives, guidelines, main contents of public policies, national compliance standards and the provision of services that must be achieved and supervised to ensure the normal development of public and private activities.

Likewise, it establishes that national and sectoral policies consider the general interests of the State and the diversity of regional and local realities, in accordance with the unitary and decentralized character of the government of the Republic.

Additionally, the Strategic Plan for National Development, called the Bicentennial Plan, approved in 2011, incorporated as one of the priorities of the axis called State and Governance, the "Operation and Effectiveness of the National Security and Defense System" and determined the following policy guidelines in matters of National Security and Defense:

a) Guarantee the full operation of Armed Forces aimed at deterrence, defense and conflict prevention; as well as the maintenance of peace and its international projection in coordination with diplomatic action.

b) Promote the teaching of National Security concepts at all levels of the National Educational System.

c) Guarantee the effective presence of the State in areas susceptible to terrorist violence and illicit drug trafficking.

d) Protect and conserve Antarctica, the environment, the development of the Amazon and national integration.

e) Optimize the operation of the National Security and Defense System<sup>1</sup>, to defend the permanent interests of Peru.

In that same axis, another policy guideline was established called: "Strengthen the policy of

security at the hemispheric level and promote a policy of peace and security at the regional level, with the aim of establishing a cooperative security system that makes it possible to avoid armed conflicts, reduce arms use and redirect national resources to the fight against poverty, consolidating a zone of South American peace and thus contributing to a climate of world peace and security.”

On the other hand, Supreme Decree No. 027-2007-PCM approves the National Policies of mandatory compliance for National Government entities, defines national policies in various matters and recognizes the policy on National Security and Defense, which has the following guidelines:

a) Promote the active participation of all sectors, levels of government and society as a whole, in achieving the objectives of the National Security and Defense Policy.

b) Promote pride and national identity.

c) Promote the establishment and consolidation of living borders as authentic poles of development.

At the international level, a broader concept of Security was forged, which modifies the approach that prioritized the defense of territory through weapons to another that incorporates the protection of the human person supported by development actions.

In the “Declaration on Security in the Americas”<sup>2</sup> signed by our country in 2003 in Mexico City, it was determined that hemispheric security is affected in different ways; For this reason, security has a multidimensional character that includes terrorism, transnational organized crime, the world drug problem, corruption, money laundering, illicit arms trafficking and the connections between these crimes, extreme poverty, disasters of natural origin, human trafficking, attacks on cybersecurity, and access and possession by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Finally, for the formulation of the objectives and guidelines of the National Security and Defense Policy, the guidelines of the Government Plan were considered.

### 1.1. GOVERNING ENTITY

The National Security and Defense Council is the governing body of the National Defense System, which approves the Objectives and the National Security and Defense Policy; as well as the standards and technical guidelines for its implementation and evaluation.

### II. NORMATIVE BASIS

- Political Constitution of Peru.
- Law No. 26839, Law on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Law No. 27658, Framework Law for Modernization of the State Management and its modification.
- Law No. 27783, Law of Bases of Decentralization.
- Law No. 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments.
- Law No. 27933, Law of the National Citizen Security System.
- Law No. 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities.
- Law No. 28044, General Education Law.
- Law No. 29158, Organic Law of the Executive Branch and its amendments.
- Law No. 29807, Law that creates the National Criminal Policy Council.
- Law No. 30077, Law against Organized Crime.
- Legislative Decree No. 1088, Law of the National Strategic Planning System and the National Strategic Planning Center.

- Legislative Decree No. 1129, Legislative Decree that regulates the National Defense System.
- Legislative Decree No. 1131, Legislative Decree that creates the Secretariat of National Security and Defense.
- Legislative Decree No. 1134, Legislative Decree that approves the Law of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Defense.

• Supreme Decree No. 105-2002-PCM, Specifies that the President of the Republic presides over the National Agreement and institutionalizes the National Agreement Forum.

• Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG, Supreme Decree that approves the State Policy on National Security and Defense.

• Supreme Decree No. 027-2007-PCM, Defines and establishes the National Policies of mandatory compliance for National Government entities.

• Supreme Decree No. 054-2011-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the Bicentennial Plan: Peru towards 2021.

• Supreme Decree No. 089-2011-PCM, Authorizes the National Center for Strategic Planning-CEPLAN to begin the process of updating the Strategic Plan for National Development.

• Supreme Decree No. 008-2012-JUS, Approves the Criminal Policy Regulation.

• Supreme Decree No. 012-2013-IN, Approves the Policy National of the Peruvian State in Citizen Security.

• Supreme Decree No. 005-2014-JUS, Approves the National Human Rights Plan 2014-2016.

• Supreme Decree No. 010-2014-JUS, Approves the National Education Plan on Human Rights and Fundamental Duties for 2021.

• Supreme Decree No. 011-2014-IN, Supreme Decree that approves Regulations of Law No. 27933, Law of the National Citizen Security System.

• Supreme Decree No. 006-2016-DE, Approves the Regulation of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Defense.

• Supreme Decree No. 061-2016-PCM, which approves the assignment of public organizations and the modification of the dependency, assignment or merger of instances of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to various ministries.

### III. RATIONALE

Since the promulgation of Supreme Decree No. 001-B-2004-DE-SG, which approves the State Policy on National Security and Defense, various changes have occurred in terms of Security at the global, regional and national levels. At the global level, we are moving towards an increasingly multipolar world where there is no hegemonic power at the global level, especially after the economic crisis of 2008.

The traditional Western powers have reduced their power and international presence, while regional countries have managed to achieve sustained levels of economic growth, becoming emerging powers in the world order.

Since the early years of the 20th century, terrorism has become the main threat to global security. In many cases, this has degenerated into a series of violent situations that have led to conflicts and wars, especially on the African and Asian continents.

At the regional level in recent decades, what stands out most is the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague regarding the maritime delimitation between Peru and Chile; and, the peace negotiations between the Government

<sup>2</sup> Denomination of the National Defense System in Law No. 28478 ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) (2003) *Special Conference on Security. Declaration on security in the Americas. Mexico City, October 27 – 28, 2003.*

Colombian and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

At the national level, threats to national security have changed since 2004. We can highlight the presence of terrorist remnants in the VRAEM and their increasingly close relationship with criminal organizations in the area, especially those linked to illicit trafficking of drugs. This situation causes one of the priority issues to be the fight against terrorist and criminal organizations in said area.

Furthermore, the high rates of victimization and perception of citizen insecurity, due to common crime and organized crime, have made the lack of security the main problem in the country.

On the other hand, in the first decades of the 20th century, new approaches to security have appeared. In the Declaration on Security in the Americas, made at the Special Security Conference of the Organization of American States (OAS) in 2003, it is recognized that the threats, concerns and other challenges to security in the Hemisphere are of a diverse and multidimensional scope; and, that the concept of traditional threats must be expanded.

Furthermore, since 1994, the United Nations has promoted the human security approach. The idea of human security appeared for the first time in the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations Program, where a different notion of security was proposed than the defense of the sovereign State and its interests. Human security relates security no longer to States but to people and the concerns of daily life; it is understood as a condition of "freedom from fear and freedom from the needs" of people. Human security is divided into seven dimensions related to various types of threats: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security.

Within these changes in the security context, where the scenario has changed and two new approaches have appeared, multidimensional and human security, various regulations have also been promulgated that make it necessary to update the guidelines and objectives of the Security Policy, and National Defense. Various entities that make up the Defense Sector have updated or modified their laws and a law has been enacted that regulates the National Defense System.

In this sense, it can be seen that the National Security and Defense Policy approved in 2004 was given under the following regulations:

- Legislative Decree No. 743 – Law of the National Defense System, dated November 8, 1991.
- Law No. 27860 – Law of the Ministry of Defense, of November 12, 2002.
- Legislative Decree No. 440 – Organic Law of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, of September 27, 1987.
- Legislative Decree No. 437 – Law of Organization and Functions of the Peruvian Army, of September 27, 1987.
- Legislative Decree No. 438 – Organic Law of the Peruvian Navy, dated September 27, 1987.
- Legislative Decree No. 439 – Organic Law of the Peruvian Air Force, September 27, 1987.

These regulations are not in force to date, the regulations having been modified, according to the following detail:

- Regulations of the Security and Defense System National:

Law No. 28478 – Law of the National Security and Defense System, of March 27, 2005. (Repealed to date)

Legislative Decree No. 1129 – Regulates the System of National Defense, December 7, 2012.

- Regulations of the Ministry of Defense:

Law No. 29075 – Law that establishes the legal nature, function, powers and basic organic structure of the Ministry of Defense, dated August 1, 2007. (Repealed to date)

Law No. 29605 – Law of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Defense, of October 22, 2010. (Repealed to date)

Legislative Decree No. 1134 – Legislative Decree that approves the Law of Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Defense, of December 10, 2012.

- Regulations of the Joint Forces Command Armed

Legislative Decree No. 1136 – Legislative Decree of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, dated December 10, 2012.

- Regulations of the Peruvian Army

Legislative Decree No. 1137 – Law of the Peruvian Army, of December 10, 2012.

- Regulations of the Peruvian Navy

Legislative Decree No. 1138 – Navy Law Peruvian War, December 10, 2012.

- Regulations of the Peruvian Air Force

Legislative Decree No. 1139 – Air Force Law of Peru, dated December 10, 2012.

Due to the above, it is necessary to incorporate the reform of the National Defense System into Government Policies, with the aim of strengthening its constitution and operation to promote the development of the country and guarantee the security of the Nation, the full validity of fundamental rights, the well-being of the population and the consolidation of the constitutional rule of law; all of which contributes to peace, integral development and social justice.

#### IV. DIAGNOSIS

##### 4.1. Methodology

The public problem of national security required considering a set of social, political, economic, diplomatic, technological, environmental and military phenomena that threaten the State and the population; putting the continuity of the Nation at risk and truncating people's development options. In this way, a methodology with a systemic and comprehensive approach was developed, which contributed to facing the problem and structuring the problem to convert them into necessary aspects to design the National Policy.

This work began by forming a working group with professionals specialized in National Security, with whom analysis groups were developed, based on the study of reality, segmenting it into seven axes (socio-human, political-economic, environmental, technological, informational, geostrategic and energy) in order to be able to study the multiple phenomena that may constitute threats to National Security and identify their level of impact, probabilities of occurrence, structure of the problem, and levels of importance that are relevant in the definition of the public problem (See Graph N°1).

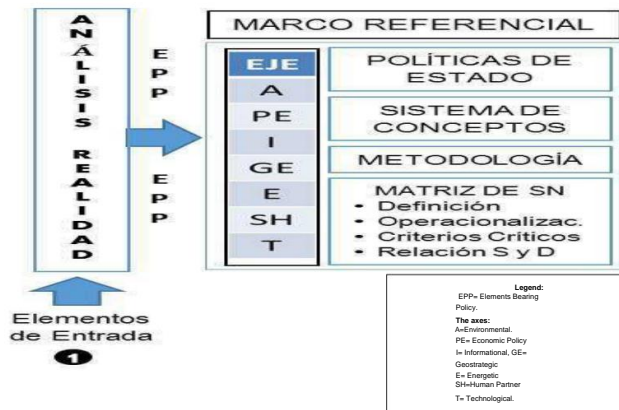
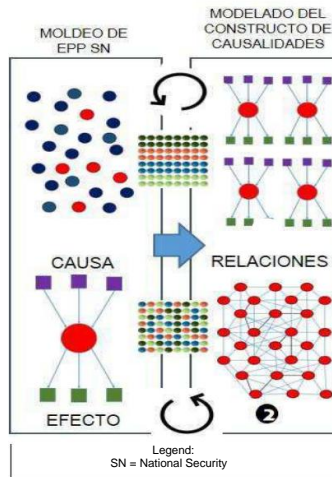


Chart No. 1

In this way, each group developed the analysis work and the parameters on which the axis operates were established, defining its content, which allowed the sectors involved to be identified to take their products as sources of information. Once this was defined, the documentary exploration began, taking the main instruments that the sectors have produced such as policies, plans, strategies or other instruments that served as a source to gain knowledge of the main problems that affect them.

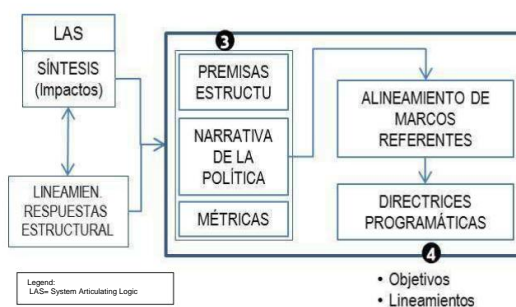
Phenomena such as illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption, social conflicts, environmental pollution, the risk caused by natural disasters and others, once determined, were analyzed in a particular way, in order to determine their center of action and its critical dynamics. Their patterns, development and levels of expansion were analyzed, verifying the frameworks on which they impact and the degree to which they do so, facilitating their understanding to recognize their management forms and solution possibilities.

After analyzing the development of each problematic factor, it was determined whether each of these, independently or together, had high or moderate risks that, if they occurred, could constitute threats to National Security, which required the development of a graduation within an assessment scale that included a mixed approach, since it included an objective and a subjective perspective to define the implications of each event capable of being a carrier of National Security policy (See Chart N°2).



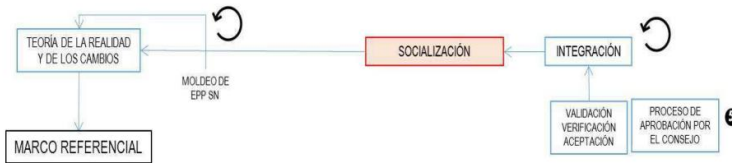
Graph No. 2

With the construct concluded, the action is developed in an “articulating” logic of the system. Likewise, the structural response to the problem is determined, which led to the structural premises that are the first alternative solutions to the identified problems, the same ones that will be described in the policy narrative, which explains the problems and their solution. systemically (See Chart N°3).



Graph No. 3

The socialization phase, with all sectors and public organizations involved, addressed the identified problems and the programmatic response frameworks, expressed in the objectives and policy guidelines, which allowed them to be classified according to the interests of the actors in a dual adaptation of politics. In this way, it was determined that the policy would have a better level of receptivity by making it compatible with the major strategic approaches that have been developed in the State; it will also combine with sectoral policies and, at the same time, will constitute the guiding instrument that serves as a reference so that, in a transversal manner, all levels of government adjust their political and strategic planning instruments with regard to issues that threaten National Security (See Chart No. 4).



Graph No. 4

The level of impact as a response to the problem, confirmed the need to have a public policy, in matters of national security and defense, that proposes solutions to National Security in a concrete way to guarantee the well-being of the population and strengthen the national development.

#### 4.2. Problem Identification

In the literature, regarding the problems that, due to their magnitude, affect the objectives of National Security, there is a broad consensus in considering that they require attention, among others: citizen insecurity, illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, organized crime, arms trafficking, the poor quality of justice services, corruption, inadequate management of the State, social conflicts, informal mining activities and illegal mining, environmental pollution, vulnerability to disasters, scarce levels of technological development and poverty.

The National Security and Defense Policy identifies the State and the human person as subjects of National Security and Defense; and, as its objects, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the rule of law and national interests (corresponding to the subject "State"), in addition to social peace and the protection of fundamental rights (corresponding to the subject "human person").

The problem of National Security affects the development of other problems, generating effects capable of aggravating it, even due to inadequate action or inaction in its treatment. Thus, the following problems will be analyzed in particular:

##### 4.2.1 Military capacity of the Armed Forces

**CLASSIFIED**

**CLASSIFIED**

##### 4.2.2 Protection of the Amazon, presence in Antarctica and combating illegal mining

The Ninth State Policy of the National Agreement (2002) and the National Security Policy guidelines established in the Strategic Plan for National Development - CEPLAN (2011), identified the need for the protection of the Amazon and the presence in Antarctica.

The most important environmental challenges in Peru are to reduce the frequency of water-borne illnesses, diseases caused by urban and indoor air pollution, and minimize the vulnerability of natural disasters. These categories of

Damage to the environment has an approximate economic cost of 4% of GDP, and mainly affects the poorest.

For decades, the country's extractive policy has been disorderly and without an adequate vision of development, based mainly on the obtaining and export of raw materials. Since the 1970s, oil exploration, exploitation and transportation activities have been carried out in the so-called Lots 1-AB and 8, located in the basins of the Pastaza, Tigre, Corrientes and Marañón rivers.

The affected Amazonian peoples share the impacts generated by the exploitation of Lot 1-AB and Lot 83.

The natural resources in the Peruvian Amazon have generated the interest of national and foreign companies to invest in the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons. Faced with this situation, the State must strengthen the entities in charge of supervising and supervising extractive activities and environmental protection; providing them with budget and technical capabilities.

On the other hand, among the activities that generate greater deterioration in the Peruvian Amazon is illegal mining, which is present in various regions of the country, especially in Cusco, Madre de Dios and Puno.

In Madre de Dios, alluvial gold mining has devastated thousands of hectares of forests and has caused standing dead trees, destroyed lagoons and swamps, and extensive earth movement that alters drainage systems and produces habitat losses for many species<sup>4</sup>.

The accelerated increase in illegal mining, during the last decade, would have caused illegal gold exports to exceed drug trafficking in value, becoming one of the main illicit economic activities in the country.

The frontal fight against illegal mining, to eradicate criminal conduct around it and protect the environment, requires continuing the implementation of concrete, coordinated and articulated measures at the highest level and with the participation of civil society in seeking and safeguarding the fundamental rights of people to enjoy a healthy and balanced environment.

In the 1980s, Peru acceded to the Antarctic Treaty, which is the axis of the Antarctic Treaty System, an international cooperation regime that manages Antarctic affairs. Our presence on said continent seeks to deepen scientific research and environmental protection<sup>5</sup>, having achieved limited progress in this aspect.

On the other hand, it is necessary to expand joint work between the Armed Forces of the region, the integration of agendas on security issues, the promotion of exchange

<sup>3</sup> Final Report of the Multisectorial Commission Attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in charge of analyzing, designing, and proposing measures to improve the social and environmental conditions of the populations of the Pastaza, Tigre, Corrientes and Marañón basins of the department of Loreto, created by Supreme Resolution No. 200-2012-PCM of June 28, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Brack A, Ipenza C, Alvarez J, Sotero V; Gold Mining in Madre de Dios and Mercury Pollution – A Time Bomb, Ministry of the Environment, Lima April 2011.

<sup>5</sup> National Antarctic Policy, approved by Supreme Decree No. 01-2014-RE

of experiences, the fight against threats to international security and the deployment of surveillance and control tasks in the Amazon; whose protection has become a topic of global interest due to its ability to reduce the adverse effects caused by climate change by absorbing large amounts of carbon dioxide.

Because the Amazon represents a significant percentage within the territory of our country, the State has assumed commitments both nationally and internationally to strengthen the control and protection of the Amazon, and promote orderly development and occupation, respecting the ecosystems and the social and cultural entity of the native communities.

Likewise, our country's participation in international policy actions aimed at generating scientific knowledge and aspiring to the better development of national interests in Antarctica will increase.

#### 4.2.3 Capacity to fight terrorism

**CLASSIFIED**

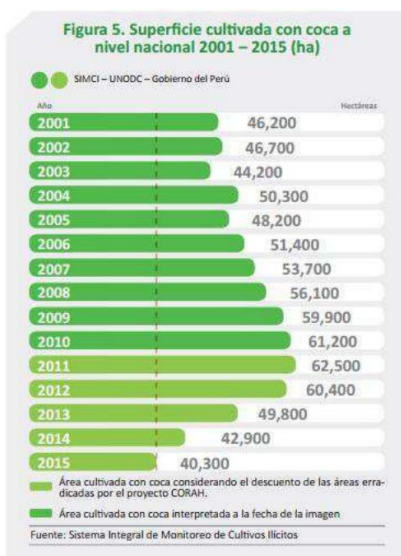
**CLASSIFIED**

#### 4.2.4 Capacity to combat illicit trafficking of drugs and related crimes

The 2015 Coca cultivation monitoring report prepared by the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs - DEVIDA, highlights important advances regarding the variation in the distribution and presence of coca leaf. The results show that the total area occupied by coca in the national context decreased during 2015 for the fourth consecutive year.

As of December 31, 2015, the occupied space reached 40,300 hectares (ha), that is, 6.1% less compared to that registered in 2014 (42,900 ha) and, this in turn, 13.9% less compared to that registered in 2013 (49,800 ha). The largest extensions are concentrated in the area of the Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro rivers (VRAEM) with 18,845 hectares and in La Convención and Lares, with 10,342 hectares, which together represent 68.0% of the total space occupied at the national level<sup>7</sup> (See Chart No. 5).

#### EXTENSION CULTIVATED WITH COCA AT LEVEL NATIONAL 2000 – 2015 (HA)



SOURCE: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC

Graph No. 5

The economic and social impact of the problem of drug consumption in Peru is significant, since its cost has been estimated at US\$ 444.7 million annually, which corresponds to about US\$ 16 per capita, these figures represent 0.2% of GDP. Of this annual cost, US\$245.4 million correspond to alcohol, US\$192.3 million to illegal drugs and US\$7 million to tobacco<sup>8</sup>.

The National Strategy to Fight Drugs 2012 – 2016 contemplated the destruction of clandestine landing strips, the intervention of small planes and the seizure of cross-border money, among other police operations. The new National Strategy to Fight Drugs 2017-2021 prioritizes strengthening the articulated actions of the competent institutions in the fight against drugs and would emphasize prevention activities to prevent people from becoming involved in the illicit trafficking chain.

The effects of illicit drug trafficking are a permanent threat to the safety and health of people, since they generate damage to the external image of the country and a distorter of economic dynamics, as they are linked to acts of corruption and financial laundering operations. of assets. This situation is aggravated by its link with terrorist organizations, which are financed by drug trafficking for their political resurgence with the reactivation of their ideology in universities and unions in general that seek to insert themselves into public activity, through front organizations. .

Therefore, it is essential to act in a multidisciplinary manner to promote the comprehensive process of regulatory reform, as well as the guidelines, agreement and coherence of the indicators of the national plans aimed at combating these illicit acts, and their related ones.

#### 4.2.5 Capacity to combat corruption

According to the Corruption Perception Index – CPI, prepared by Transparency International, in 2016 Peru was ranked 101; 13 places below 2015 (88th place), out of a total of 176 countries evaluated. However, the 2015 CPI score decreased by two points compared to 2014 and this, in turn, 3 places below compared to 2014 (85th position).

The corruption perception index in Peru, in comparison with other countries in the region, shows that it is a problem that deserves particular concern (See Chart No. 6).

#### PERCEPTION INDEX OF CORRUPTION 2016

The CPI Score corresponding to a country or territory indicates the degree of corruption in the public sector as perceived by businessmen and country analysts, between 100 (perception of no corruption) and 0 (perception of very corrupt).

<sup>4</sup> General conclusions of the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Available at: <http://www.cverdad.org.pe/iffinal/conclusions.php>.

<sup>7</sup> DEVIDA (2015) Monitoring of coca crops. July 2015. Available [http://www.devida.gob.pe/uploads/libros/Informe\\_monitoreo\\_coca\\_2014\\_web.pdf](http://www.devida.gob.pe/uploads/libros/Informe_monitoreo_coca_2014_web.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> DEVIDA- OPD (2010). *Study of the social and economic impact of drug consumption in Peru*. Edit. National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs – DEVIDA and Peruvian Drug Observatory – OPD – Available on the website: [www.devida.gob.pe](http://www.devida.gob.pe); [www.opd.gob.pe](http://www.opd.gob.pe)



Position Country	Country/ Territory	CPI 2016 score	Surveys used	Standard deviation	90% confidence interval				Range minimum/maximum	
					Min.	Max.	Lower	Upper		
9	Canada	82	7	2.03	79	85			73	90
24	Chile	66	8	2.65	61		70		54	76
79	Brazil	40	8	4.34	33	47			25	61
90	Colombia	37	8	2.27	34	41			28	47
95	El Salvador	36	7	2.76	31	40			22	45
101	Peru	35	7	2.04	32	39			29	45

SOURCE: *Transparency International America* - 2016

#### Graph No. 6

Corruption does not develop as a unitary or unidirectional phenomenon, it is not concentrated in a single economic sector or in a single institution and it is not explained by a single factor; On the contrary, it has different ways of appearing in a diverse way in the social, political and economic scenario of our country, relating to criminal and illicit activities<sup>9</sup>.

There are advances facilitated by legal regulations and executive actions of the State for the fight against corruption, such as, for example, the strengthening of the Anti-Corruption Public Prosecutor's Office through the increase of its budget, also with the creation of the National Commission for Seized Assets – CONABI, in charge of ordering seizure and administration processes of national assets. The High Level Anti-Corruption Commission - CAN-Anti-Corruption, is a space made up of public and private institutions and civil society that has been making important efforts to articulate, coordinate actions and propose medium and long-term policies aimed at preventing and combating corruption. corruption in the country.

The registry of those sanctioned and dismissed from the National Civil Service Authority –SERVIR, the creation of the National Works System - INFOBRAS, registry of works to monitor their progress and compliance; The incorporation of Peru into the Open Government Society<sup>10</sup> and with it the creation of an Open Government Commission are efforts that add up and should not

be isolated.

The low percentage of corruption complaints is due to the lack of knowledge about the means of reporting and the lack of trust in the institutions in charge of channeling the complaints and prosecuting them.

This would have a basis in that citizen participation continues to be deficient and fails to actively insert itself in the advances that focus on the creation of campaigns such as "I denounce corruption", whose implementation of the Whistleblower Guidance Center and preparation of a Whistleblower's Manual, has not been adequately carried out.

There are also no tangible results from the application of the following laws:

- Law No. 30521, which modifies Law No. 30161, Law that regulates the presentation of the Affidavit of Income, Assets and Income of Officials and Public Servants of the State with the purpose of extending the aforementioned obligation to all Public Officials, Trusted Employees and Public Servants to increase the scope of the inspection carried out by the Comptroller General of the Republic.

- Law No. 30514, which incorporates literal j) to article 9 of Law No. 26872, Conciliation Law, modified by Law No. 29876, by which it is established that extrajudicial conciliation is not required for legal actions. compensation measures exercised by the Comptroller General of the Republic.

- Law No. 30304, which prohibits the suspension of the execution of sentences for crimes committed by public officials and servants.

- Legislative Decree No. 1104, which perfects the Loss of Domain Law; Law No. 30111, which incorporates the fine for crimes committed by public officials; Law No. 30270 that modifies the

article 21, paragraph b), and article 4 of Law No. 26367; the Organic Law of the National Council of the Judiciary, granting powers to suspend judges, among others.

Finally, the progress of the National Plan to Fight Corruption, led by the CAN-Anti-Corruption, should be reflected in the strengthening of civil servant structures, such as the control bodies, the National Police, the Public Ministry and the Judiciary, a fact that blocks any healthy public policy.

#### 4.2.6 Capacity to effectuate the modernization of public management

In order to make public management more efficient and effective, the Public Management Modernization Policy for 2021 was approved; The implementation plan, started in 2013, has made favorable progress. However, the problems of articulation with the Public Budget System in regional and local governments still persist, which have inadequate processes for the production of goods and services; limited infrastructure, equipment and logistics management; inadequate human resources policy and management due to the diversity of labor regimes; limitations in the evaluation of results and impacts in the follow-up and monitoring of inputs, processes, products and results of projects and activities; and the weak intergovernmental and intersectoral coordination sometimes fostered by political interests unrelated to the reform.

administrative.

One of the most serious problems of public management, which affects the political system, is the corruption of its authorities and officials since it distorts the adequate intervention of the State through its public entities.

#### 4.2.7 National Security Culture

There is little knowledge on the part of citizens about the concept of National Security. The most serious thing about this is that some regional and local authorities have shown little knowledge on the subject, which could explain the absence of the following aspects:

Yo. Poor education about National Security at the secondary, technical and university education levels.

ii. Lack of will to promote education in educational entities and on National Security and Defense issues with a comprehensive approach that promotes national cohesion.

iii. Poor dissemination of information about the meaning, correct preparation and appropriate use of national symbols.

iv. Absence of dissemination of the role of the State to promote citizen adhesion and trust in institutions in an environment of peace, order and respect for the rule of law.

The approach of a National Security culture that values and incorporates the new vision and approach of National Security and Defense is a political and legal responsibility of the State with the citizens in all the dimensions on which security and defense are developed.

This is because Peru, throughout its republican life, has not consolidated a culture of National Security, which is reflected in the fact that citizens

<sup>9</sup> High Level Anti-Corruption Commission (CAN) (2014) National Plan to Fight Corruption – 2012-2016.

<sup>10</sup> The "Open Government Partnership" (OGP) initiative is an international initiative that seeks to promote concrete commitments from governments that guarantee greater access to public information, greater citizen participation, and the fight against corruption. and taking advantage of new technologies with the purpose of making governments more transparent, efficient and accountable to citizens.

It does not have a standardized and internalized concept of the meaning and scope of National Security; because it has been identified only with military aspects, without being able to understand the diverse nature of the problems it faces and the scope of the dimensions in which it develops.

On the other hand, a large sector of the population does not have an adequate education that promotes social peace, which increases criminal behavior, as well as the indifference of regional and municipal authorities and of the citizens themselves, who avoid getting involved in this problem. For both reasons, the concepts of the subject will be standardized and its dissemination in the educational system will be promoted, to strengthen peaceful coexistence, commitment, pride and the national identity of Peruvians.

The image of Peru will be promoted to project to the world a nation that develops peacefully, that seeks to strengthen its relations of cooperation, integration and identification of common interests with the states of the world; placing emphasis on neighboring states, with the aim of increasing levels of trust that help guarantee peace and stability in the region, promoting the principle of peaceful resolution of disputes between states and respect for their respective internal legal instruments.

All of this will strengthen the principles of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in accordance with the Constitution and International Treaties. In this sense, the Peruvian community abroad constitutes a tool of great importance for this purpose, which is why its organization will be promoted to strengthen its identity and commitment to the benefit of national interests, since in addition to representing a tenth of the Peruvian population, who contributes considerably to the national GDP with their remittances,

It constitutes a key element of relationship and interaction with the countries where its members reside.

#### 4.2.8 National identity in citizens.

In Peru, the strengthening of national identity is more related to knowledge of the characters than to historical events; In this sense, the proposal to inform and train the population through knowledge of the historical profiles of illustrious national figures, who have marked a milestone in the history of Peru or who, with their life example, can become a role model. For its part, culture is the set of all forms, models or explicit or implicit patterns, through which a society manifests itself.

A component of the affirmation of national identity is related to the scale of pride and national identity of Peruvians; It is important to consolidate a nation respectful of its values, its ancient heritage, traditions and ethnic and cultural diversity, reaffirmed in values to allow harmonious national development and open to the world. Even for Peruvians residing abroad, whose population is estimated at approximately 3.5 million, of which some 2.4 million left the country in the last 22 years.

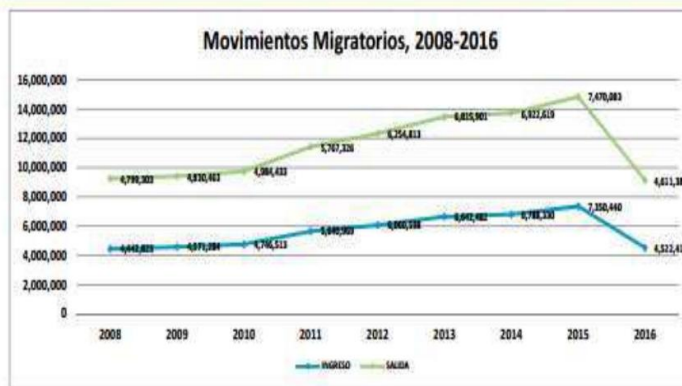
The households that have migrated make up a population of more than 2.8 million people.

The importance of the role that national identity plays in the development and well-being of a Nation is clear, as this is directly related to the self-esteem of the national group. Efforts to strengthen national identity and pride are carried out in other contexts such as the culture and image of the country, which need to be articulated to reach all Peruvians.<sup>11</sup> (See Chart No. 7).

#### SUMMARY OF ENTRY AND EXIT MIGRATION MOVEMENTS, 2008-2016

SOURCE: MIGRATIONS Database 08/05/2016.

Movimiento Migratorio	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total General
INGRESO	4,442,823	4,571,284	4,746,513	5,640,969	6,060,598	6,642,482	6,788,330	7,350,440	4,522,411	50,765,858
SALIDA	4,799,303	4,830,463	4,984,433	5,767,326	6,254,813	6,815,901	6,922,619	7,470,083	4,611,381	52,456,322
Total General	9,242,126	9,401,747	9,730,946	11,408,295	12,315,411	13,458,383	13,710,949	14,820,523	9,133,792	103,222,172



Graph No. 7

#### 4.2.9 Capacity to confront citizen insecurity

The National Agreement, which seeks to build a democracy based on justice and dialogue, establishes in its seventh policy: "The eradication of violence and the strengthening of civility and citizen security", proposing specific objectives for this policy.

In the National Citizen Security Plan 2013-2018, approved by Supreme Decree No. 012-2013-

IN establishes as its vision: "A safe, inclusive country, at the service of people, where Peruvians develop their maximum potential", for which purpose various strategic objectives are proposed.

<sup>11</sup> SÁNCHEZ, Aníbal (2012) *Migratory Profile of Peru 2012*. International Organization for Migration.

According to the INEI, citizen insecurity has reached a point where 30.8% of the population aged 15 years and older has been affected by relevant crimes such as aggravated robbery, aggravated robbery, homicide, injuries caused by firearms, extortion, kidnappings and rapes, corresponding to the year 2015 (See Chart No. 8).

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, VICTIM OF SOME CRIMINAL ACT,  
BY NATURAL REGION, 2011-2015

Región natural	Año					Variación porcentual (2015 - 2014)
	2011 a/	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total	40,0	36,6	35,9	30,5	30,8	0,3
Costa	41,7	37,6	36,9	30,7	31,6	0,9
Sierra	39,6	37,4	36,1	32,8	32,3	-0,5
Selva	27,2	27,4	28,0	24,2	21,3	-2,9

Nota: Hecho delictivo que atenta contra la seguridad, es todo aquello que vulnera los derechos de una persona y conlleva al peligro, daño o riesgo como: robo o intento de robo personal, robo o intento de robo de vehículo automotor, amenazas e intimidaciones, maltrato físico y psicológico, ofensas sexuales, secuestro o intento de secuestro, extorsión, estafa y robo de negocios.  
a/ Los datos corresponden al periodo abril - diciembre.

SOURCE: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics – National Survey of  
Strategic Programs 2011 – 2015

Graph No. 8

The high perception of insecurity<sup>12</sup> is aggravated by the poor quality and coverage of the police service, poor quality and access to justice services, lack of education for peaceful coexistence, lack of strategic communication and the increase in crimes such as organized crime, trafficking illicit drugs, human trafficking and arms trafficking. The absence of plans and tasks defined through public and private entities; Furthermore, due to the high incidence of corruption, unemployment and social unrest, it affects the perception of insecurity. (See graph No. 9).



MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY

SOURCE: IX National Survey on Perception of Corruption in Peru 2015 – Proética  
Graph No. 9

4.2.10 Disaster risk management capacity

Disasters, such as those caused by the El Niño Phenomenon in recent decades, add up to economic losses of 6.5 billion dollars<sup>13</sup>. Only the earthquake that occurred in Ica on August 15, 2007, caused damages that amounted to 3,977.8 million soles to the detriment of the treasury and national development<sup>14</sup>. Likewise, the recent El Niño Costero Phenomenon has left economic losses of at least 3,100 million soles, 800,000 people affected, as well as damage to 153,329 homes, 7,500 kilometers of land roads, 509 bridges, 1,250 schools and a hundred centers. of health.

In a scheme projected for the next 50 years or more, it is estimated that natural disasters at the national level will generate a loss and property damage to the State of US\$ 458,234 million, as exposed values of public infrastructure.

Disaster Risk Management Policy No. 32 and Territorial Planning Policy No. 34 of the National Agreement, as well as the promulgation of Law No. 29664 that creates the National Disaster Risk Management System - SINAGERD and the Policy National Disaster Risk Management establishes a comprehensive and decentralized approach, primarily for prevention and risk reduction, as well as preparedness, response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Despite this, the SINAGERD implementation process has not been completed.

On the other hand, the authorities of the regional and local governments show very little knowledge of the

operation of SINAGERD and its articulation with the National Defense System, as well as with the Citizen Security System.

Peru is characterized by having diverse geographical and climatic conditions, as well as by the presence of the Andes Mountains and the location of Peru within the Pacific Ring of Fire. Given this, the Government has been promoting the formulation and adoption of policies that achieve a safe and resilient society in the event of natural phenomena. For this reason, the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD 2014-) has been approved.

2021), the execution of which would make it possible to reduce the vulnerability of the population and allow the established goals to be achieved.

<sup>12</sup> The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) prepared the "Regional Human Development Report 2013-2014, Citizen Security with a human face: diagnosis and proposals for Latin America." The document indicates that Peru has the highest perception of insecurity in the neighborhood, with 50% (this according to a survey carried out in the country of 1,500 adults per country). Available at <http://nacionesunidas.org.co/biblioteca/informe-regional-de-desarrollo-humano-2013-2014/>.

<sup>13</sup> National Disaster Risk Management Policy.

<sup>14</sup> Civil Defense Institute (INDECI) (2011) "Socioeconomic and environmental impact of the Earthquake of August 15, 2007" Technical Notebook Available at: <http://bvpad.indeci.gob.pe/doc/pdf/esp/doc/1742/doc/1742-content.pdf>.

#### 4.2.11 Prison overcrowding and resocialization of sentenced people

The analysis of the problematization of the precariousness of National Security showed a high rate of prison overcrowding, which limits or affects the rehabilitation of those sentenced and prosecuted, increasing the levels of danger and preventing the resocialization of inmates<sup>15</sup>.

The penitentiary system, in accordance with the current legal framework, aims both at the reeducation, rehabilitation and reintegration of the convicted person into society, and at ensuring adequate conditions for their confinement. However, these actions exceed the scope of the National Penitentiary Institute - INPE, since they require the coordination of other institutions such as the Judiciary, the Congress of the Republic, the Ministry of the Interior, among others<sup>16</sup>.

The slowness of judicial processes and the tendency to increase custodial sentences, cut prison benefits and expand punishable conduct are contributing to an uncontrolled growth of the prison population; All of this makes the work of the INPE difficult since this situation contributes to overcrowding, in addition to having inadequate and deficient prison infrastructure.

#### 4.2.12 Competitiveness of the Peruvian economy<sup>17</sup>

Regarding competitiveness, Peru is among the group of countries that base their competitiveness on efficiency, along with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and Panama. No country in the region is in the final stage (competitiveness based on innovation) and only Chile, Mexico and Uruguay are in the transition stage towards that level.

Internally, the National Competitiveness Council, following the systemic approach, has developed a Regional Competitiveness Index - ICR, a tool that shows the heterogeneity and potential of regions to enter the global economy, which allows guiding the design of public policies. The Peruvian economy grew on average 4.7%, above the 2.4% of Latin America and the Caribbean in the period 2011-2015. Despite the complicated international environment, total investment as a percentage of GDP in Peru is among the highest in the region. Thus, it would reach 25.7% of GDP at the end of 2015<sup>18</sup>.

According to the Global Competitiveness Index, Peru has a strong delay in its provision of physical infrastructure; regarding roads, ports, airports, urban sanitation, energy and telecommunications that limits its economic and productive development. The Peruvian Institute of Economics - IPE, estimates in its research the investment deficit in infrastructure, which indicates that the greatest investment needs are found in the expansion and improvement of road networks, the generation of electrical energy to sustain growth of the economy and the expansion of cell phones; Also, investments in ports, railways, drinking water and sewage are important.

These investments, which represent 30% of the national GDP, are much greater than the State's investment capacity; Therefore, the participation of the private sector will be necessary.

Peru is classified by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in the group of efficiency-enhancing economies; However, it still has pending challenges in the basic pillars of institutional, infrastructure, instruction (primary and secondary education) and innovation. It is for this reason that the National Competitiveness Council -CNC has prioritized, for the period 2014-2018, attention to structural reforms in the four "i"s of competitiveness.

#### 4.2.13 Investment in science and technology

The externalities produced by Science, Technology and Innovation, hereinafter STI in the economy and society allow a greater accumulation of wealth, which countries can distribute in education, health,

housing, etc.; as well as technological advances that allow the reduction of diseases, improvements in education, reduction of negative impact on the environment, among others. The research-oriented training programs offered by universities are not aligned with social, economic and environmental needs, and present little contribution to solving the problems of said sector. Likewise, the Higher Technological Institutes have weak ties of cooperation with companies and their programs do not respond to economic needs. Finally, companies and the public sector demand STI services from abroad instead of turning to the internal market.

The lack of technical capabilities and economic resources has been limiting the possibilities for research centers to address the recurring problems of the social, economic and environmental sectors; Added to this is the little connection between them and with international research centers that allows them to share and acquire knowledge.

It has been mentioned in previous paragraphs that the National Security problem is affected by the lack of adequate technology, which in turn responds to the low investment in science and technology<sup>19</sup>; All of this has made the development of technologies in academic institutions, public and private sectors of the country precarious, limiting the modernization of public management that involves transparency, surveillance and development actions in productive factors and competitiveness. The limited incentives for STI occur because companies do not have sufficient financing mechanisms for their technological innovation activities; Also, the State has not implemented sufficient financial instruments to promote technological innovation. Neither the market nor the State have generated sufficient mechanisms that allow Peruvian companies, especially medium and small ones, to have access to existing technologies or participate in technology transfer processes.

Peru does not have an adequate system to attract and retain talents, especially for those related to scientific activity; In addition, there is a small number of training programs, innovative companies, research centers, technological extension centers, etc., in which professionals with high levels of training can be inserted. What's more, salaries and financial allowances are limited and the level and prestige of the centers do not constitute incentives that attract talent.

Given this situation, the State has not developed incentives for the system that contribute to attracting and retaining talent.

The National Council of Science and Technology - CONCYTEC, as the governing body of the National Science and Technology System SINACYT, presents serious weaknesses related to its operational capacity, characterized by limited resources to carry out its activities, lack of clarity in its functions and instability in its functional location (See Chart No. 10).

<sup>15</sup> Overcrowding in the Peruvian prison system increased by 52% between 2006 and 2012, according to statistics from the National Council of Criminal Policy (CONAPOC) and the National Penitentiary Institute (INPE). Available at: <http://gestion.pe/politica/inpe-hacinamiento-penales-se-incremento-52-seis-anos-2063143>.

<sup>16</sup> Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) 2016-2018 of the INPE, approved by Presidential Resolution of the National Penitentiary Institute No. 179-2016-INPE/P, of June 28, 2016.

<sup>17</sup> This section comes from the document "Review of Science Policies, Technology and Innovation" (UNCTAD, 2011).

<sup>18</sup> Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Pre-election Report. Administration 2011-2016.

At: [https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/pol\\_econ/documentos/Informe\\_PreElectoral\\_2011\\_2016.pdf](https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/pol_econ/documentos/Informe_PreElectoral_2011_2016.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Economy and Finance. Peru: Policy on Public Investment in Science, Technology and Innovation - Priorities 2013-2020.

Researchers with doctoral degrees required by field of specialization

(Number of researchers and graduates)

Specialty	Doctors	Doctors	Gap	Gap
	Researchers Actual	Optimal Researchers	Doctors Researchers	Doctors Graduates
Natural sciences	550	3 383	2 833	4 047
Engineering and Technology	527	5 349	4 822	6 889
Medical and Health Sciences	262	2 555	2 293	3 275
Agricultural Sciences	177	1 913	1 736	2 479
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>13 200</b>	<b>11 684</b>	<b>16 681</b>
Social Sciences	254	3 129	2 875	4 107
Humanities	78	1 201	1 123	1 604
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>5 711</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>17 529</b>	<b>15 681</b>	<b>22 402</b>

Source: UNESCO, CONCYTEC  
Graph No. 10

These human capital gaps are reflected in the global competitiveness ranking 2015 - 2016<sup>20</sup>, where it can be seen that Peru is ranked 69th out of a total of 143 countries evaluated, regarding the availability of scientists and engineers. Likewise, in the subindex of linkage in research and development activities between the university and industry, Peru appears in position 110. Both data reflect the country's weakness in addressing innovation needs.

The absence of new technologies in the maintenance of internal order, public order, and citizen security<sup>21</sup> protection of critical infrastructure and disaster risk management does not allow real-time articulation; due to the lack of a governing entity that reflects these actions through information and communications technologies that contribute to guaranteeing National Security.

#### 4.2.14 Infrastructure to face attacks on information systems: Cybersecurity

Information technologies are increasingly integrated into the operation of physical infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, so there is a greater danger that their operation may be damaged or interrupted, putting the economy and lives at risk. daily life of millions of people. In light of these risks and their potential consequences, protecting cyberspace and its infrastructure becomes a matter of National Security.

Isolated efforts and lack of recognition of the public problem weaken synchronized defense at the public-private level. Furthermore, the lack of cutting-edge technologies and the absence of a specialized governing body aggravate this situation; despite the efforts made by the Digital Government Secretariat and the Telecomputing Network Emergency Coordination System of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - PeCERT.

Cyberspace and its infrastructure are susceptible to a wide range of risks from both physical and cyber threats, so a number of actors could exploit these vulnerabilities to steal information and disrupt, compromise or destroy the ability to provide services; Likewise, cyberspace is particularly difficult to protect due to the ability of these actors to act virtually from anywhere in the world. According to the Anti-Phishing Working Group - APWG consortium, Peru is the fifth country in the world with the highest rate of malware or malicious software infection<sup>22</sup>, with the aggravating factor that the damage or violation is carried out to the systems of various public entities, where the information content is reserved, which seriously endangers the governance of the State. This is reflected in the results shown in the Global Cybersecurity Index 2014<sup>23</sup>, which measures the level of commitment of States in relation to cybersecurity and in which our country obtained an index of 0.32 out of a maximum of 1, placing it in the only region above Paraguay, Bolivia and Venezuela.

On the other hand, having achieved a high level of computerization at the national level, consistent with the global trend, the creation of a

National Cybersecurity System, with the participation of the private sector and society as a whole, which

promote the training of specialists for the defense of cyberspace.

In this broad context, the constitutional missions of the Armed Forces and the National Police will be strengthened to increase their military capabilities.

police and their human resources, with the purpose of guaranteeing international peace and internal order; through the integration of security-related systems to deter, confront, effectively combat and eliminate terrorist and drug trafficking organizations.

Because National Development is a priority, conditions will be generated that allow participation effective role of the Armed Forces in the economic and social development of the country and in disaster risk management, which will also favor the consolidation of its links with society, in order to protect and promote the drive to achieve the interests national.

#### 4.2.15 Capacity to meet the energy supply

Secure and reliable energy supply for all social and productive sectors represents a fundamental aspect to ensure the normal functioning and sustainable economic growth of the country. Thus, given its scope, the energy sector has a close relationship with National Security; However, there are multiple problems that can prevent adequate energy supply.

On the one hand, physical problems can generate a permanent interruption of the energy supply, resulting from the depletion of an essential resource, as is the case of temporary interruption due to a geopolitical conflict or a natural disaster; On the other hand, energy supply may be endangered due to social conflicts.

In this sense, the Ombudsman's Office identified, in March 2015, that although the vast majority of conflicts socio-environmental were related to the mining sector, activities related to hydrocarbons and energy represented the second and third causes, respectively, of this type of conflict<sup>24</sup>; These conflicts can cause the stagnation of energy projects, as well as the paralysis of existing ones.

There are also external economic factors, resulting from the volatility in the price of energy, in addition to international political factors caused when an energy exporting state seeks to use this condition to obtain political influence over importing states that depend on this supply; All this can seriously compromise the national energy supply.

This is why the National Energy Policy of Peru 2010-2040 aims to have a competitive energy supply, as well as a diversified energy matrix with emphasis on renewable sources and energy efficiency, in addition to achieving self-sufficiency in the production of energy, among others<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> World Economic Forum - The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016: En: [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/gcr/2015-2016/Global\\_Competitiveness\\_Report\\_2015-2016.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/gcr/2015-2016/Global_Competitiveness_Report_2015-2016.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Igor Sakuma Carbonel, Information technologies and citizen security. ESAN Connections, 2013. Available at: [https://www.google.com.pe/?gfe\\_rd=cr&ei=UMrMVdeJCIPa8geMnYtgDQ&gws\\_rd=ssl#q=Igor+Sakuma+Carbonel%2C+The+technology%2C+ADas+of+the+informaci%C3%B3n+and+citizen+security.+Connections+ESAN%2C+2013](https://www.google.com.pe/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=UMrMVdeJCIPa8geMnYtgDQ&gws_rd=ssl#q=Igor+Sakuma+Carbonel%2C+The+technology%2C+ADas+of+the+informaci%C3%B3n+and+citizen+security.+Connections+ESAN%2C+2013).

<sup>22</sup> Organization of American States. "Cyber Security Trends in Latin America and the Caribbean." June 2014. Available <https://www.sites.oas.org/cyber/Documents/2014%20-%20Tendencias%20de%20Seguridad%20Cibern%C3%A9tica%20en%20Am%C3%A9rica%20Latina%20y%20el%20Caribe.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> International Telecommunications Union. "Global Cybersecurity Index". Available at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx>.

<sup>24</sup> Of the total socio-environmental conflicts, those related to hydrocarbons and energy together represent 24.3%. Ombudsman's Office. March 2015. Available at <http://www.defensoria.gob.pe/conflictos-sociales/conflictosportipo.php>.

Having established the solid relationship between security and development, and taking into account that the latter has energy support as a fundamental element, energy supply for sustainable development must be prioritized; That is, development that meets current needs without compromising the development capacity of future generations must be prioritized.

For this reason, the forecast of energy growth will be made under the promotion of new projects from renewable sources, prioritizing hydroelectric supply, respecting the commitments assumed by the State, especially in aspects related to environmental safety; but, also encouraging the use of natural gas consumption technologies and its use in domestic activities, transportation, commerce and industry.

This forecast, which was developed in a continuous, sufficient, safe and inclusive manner, as well as the protection of sources of energy production and transportation, will allow us to avoid risks that affect the economic growth of the State.

#### 4.2.16 Ability to slow down the deterioration of the environment

Peru's natural resources and biodiversity represent great potential for the development of the country and the application of security strategies to protect it.

Peru has a complex geography where around 31 million inhabitants coexist with an enormous diversity of landscapes, species and cultures; make it one of the ten most biodiverse countries in the world, it is the ninth country in the world and the second in Latin America in extent of natural forests. However, each year approximately 150,000 hectares of forests are lost, the equivalent of 10 times the area of the entire Constitutional Province of Callao<sup>26</sup>.

Mining, particularly illegal mining, is one of the main components in this problem, specifically in the case of alluvial mining that uses mercury to amalgamate gold that is evaporated and dragged to the ground and bodies of water due to the effect of the rains. It is estimated that in the last 20 years more than 3,000 tons of mercury have been dumped into the Amazon rivers, contaminating the water, aquatic organisms, and the human populations that consume the water and fish<sup>27</sup>.

The current destruction of forest areas due to illegal trafficking of forest resources is reflected in the value of illegal logging activities, equivalent to 1.5 times the value of legal timber exports<sup>28</sup>. On the other hand, according to the Tyndall Center for Climate Change Research<sup>29</sup>

After England, Peru is the third most vulnerable country to climate change after Bangladesh and Honduras<sup>30</sup>.

Overfishing, air and water pollution, and inadequate solid waste disposal also represent serious problems that are not addressed in a timely and efficient manner.

In the context of the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement signed between Peru and the United States, through Law No. 29263<sup>31</sup>, various articles of the Penal Code were modified, in the chapter dedicated to crimes against ecology, and new punishable crimes were introduced. Thus, for example, the chapter on crimes against natural resources includes crimes such as illegal trafficking of protected wildlife species and protected aquatic species of fauna. Also punishable is the illegal extraction of aquatic species, the predation of protected wildlife, the illegal trafficking of genetic resources, in addition to the obstruction of research, verification, supervision or audit processes; However, due to the ineffectiveness of the sanctions established in the Penal Code, the intensity and frequency of illegal trafficking in forest resources continue to rise.

Environmental challenges are increasingly complex, global and long-lasting. The massive use of fossil fuels, livestock and intensive/extensive agriculture, the accelerated disappearance of forests and jungles, as well as the great urban expansion have triggered environmental indicators, mainly those related to greenhouse gases.

greenhouse (CO<sub>2</sub>, CFC, methane and others), and have led to a series of alterations and imbalances in the environment in a few decades. The effects are already evident and even persistent in many biological species:

#### 4.2.17 Capacity for technology development

Economic development, the functioning of governments and our daily lives in general increasingly depend on technologies. As they constitute such vast and important areas, development and innovation in science and technology represents an aspect with a strong impact on National Security.

On the one hand, the development of technologies generates new spaces of vulnerability in States and people since, being increasingly dependent on them, information and the normal development of their activities could be at risk, therefore, the adequate implementation of technologies for protection in this area is essential for National Security.

Peru invests only 0.15% of its GDP in science and technology, while the regional average is 0.5% and in the case of Brazil, the country that invests the most in this area in the region, it amounts to 1% of its GDP.

Likewise, the number of patents of residents in our country during 2014 was 54, out of a Latin American total it is 7,543, that is, only 0.71% of the total. Furthermore, only 0.8% of our exports can be classified as high technology compared to a regional average of 4.3%, and 3.5% are considered medium technology compared to an average of 9.5%<sup>32</sup> in the region.

According to The World Economic Forum, in the ninth and twelfth pillars of competitiveness, corresponding to technological preparation and innovation, respectively, Peru obtains scores of 3.3 and 2.8, on a scale of 1 to 7, which places it in positions 92 and 117 worldwide<sup>33</sup>, respectively.

The efforts to reverse this situation are relatively recent and are expressed in the Policy on Public Investment in Science, Technology and Innovation 2013-2020, whose main obstacle is the poor connection between the organizations that generate knowledge and technologies with the agents involved in the transfer and dissemination of knowledge.

The low number and diversity of organizations or institutions, technical training centers, university liaison offices, technology transfer centers, patent offices, technological intermediation services, business schools and others, aimed at promoting assistance services to facilitate to producers or companies the use and exploitation

<sup>25</sup> Supreme Decree No. 064-2010, of November 24, 2010. Policy

National Energy of Peru 2010-2040.

<sup>26</sup> Ombudsman's Office. Thematic Areas: Environment. Available in

<http://www.defensoria.gob.pe/temas.php>

<sup>27</sup> Ministry of the Environment. Environmental dialogues. October 25, 2013.

Available [http://www.minam.gob.pe/prensa/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2013/12/dialogue-con-la-prensa-2\\_Mineria\\_ilegal.pdf](http://www.minam.gob.pe/prensa/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2013/12/dialogue-con-la-prensa-2_Mineria_ilegal.pdf).

<sup>28</sup> Global Witness. The deadly environment in Peru. Available in:

[http://www.globalwitness.org/perudeadlyenvironment/docs/peru\\_deadly\\_environment\\_es.pdf](http://www.globalwitness.org/perudeadlyenvironment/docs/peru_deadly_environment_es.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> The Tyndall Center for Climate Change Research is a UK-based organization that brings together scientists, economists, engineers and social scientists to investigate, evaluate and communicate from a distinct transdisciplinary perspective, the options to mitigate, and the needs to adapt to, ongoing climate change and continuing global warming, and to integrate them into global contexts. United Kingdom and local sustainable development. Available at: <http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/>

<sup>30</sup> Minam Why is Peru the third most vulnerable country to climate change?

Available at: <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/por-que-el-peru-es-el-tercer-pais-mas-vulnerable-al-cambio-climatico/>.

<sup>31</sup> Publicada en el Diario Oficial El Peruano el 02/10/2008.

<sup>32</sup> Data from the World Bank. Available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/>.

<sup>33</sup> World Economic Forum 2014-2015. Disponible en <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/economies/#indexId=GCI&economy=PER>.

of new technologies in the different communities and regions of the country, also represents a problem that impedes scientific and technological development<sup>34</sup> to which is added the lack of financing.

On the other hand, it is necessary to have productive and diversified autonomy of energy, science and technology that will allow us to affirm National Security, which involves the increase in scientific research articulating the public, private and academic sectors, in the search for efficiency and effectiveness. collective through the promotion of the study and development of "clusters", a joint action that will also strengthen companies and State entities related to National Security.

#### 4.2.18 Capacity for territory management

The regionalization process in Peru has as its regulatory basis the Law of Bases of Decentralization - Law No. 27783 and the Organic Law of Regional Governments - Law No. 27867; However, its implementation has not been completed to date and the territorial organization of the country has not followed technical criteria. The currently existing regions do not have a territorial, economic or social unity or articulation.

An important part of the problems identified responds to the fact that the national territory has not been systemically integrated due to inadequate territorial management, which prevents planned development and the identification of critical national infrastructure for the development of its economic and human activities. These negative variables influence the generation and escalation of political and social conflict, which occurs, among other causes, due to incomplete territorial delimitation, as well as the improper use of natural resources. These situations constitute risks of internal fragmentation and hinder the possibilities of development and the generation of opportunities for the population, which prevents progress in the configuration of a solid connection process between urban and rural areas, as well as in the consolidation of the Nation. .

The Amazon has also not been systemically integrated, which prevents planned development and the identification of infrastructure that recognizes the ecosystems, diversity, and social and cultural identity of native communities; All of the above influences the generation of political and social conflict, which is produced by the incomplete territorial delimitation and the improper use of natural resources, with the consequent risk of internal fragmentation and the increase in development possibilities and generation of opportunities for the population.

There is an obvious connection between natural resources and security. The former have been sources of conflict, which is why they become strategic and can cause tension between those who own them and those who demand them. This issue will increase as resources are depleted due to greater demands among the most developed and emerging economies, and as a consequence of environmental degradation.

To overcome the adverse situation presented by territorial management, the strategic process for territorial planning will be carried out that aims to improve the management capacity and supply of services of the State, and to guarantee inclusive and articulated development between the different levels of government. with the regional associations and society as a whole, integrating the border areas and improving the country's infrastructure, identifying priority areas for the well-being of the Nation-State; At the same time, these positive changes will tend to help guarantee human security, reduce poverty in the country and close the social gap.

#### 4.2.19 Capacity to combat poverty and social inequality

Despite historical growth rates greater than 6%, this growth has been heterogeneous within the country. For example, the regions of Cusco and Ica have grown in the period 2001-2011 at annual rates slightly below 9%, while Huancavelica and Pasco at rates close to 3%. These differences imply

that Cusco and Ica in a period of approximately eight years have doubled their regional gross added values, while Huancavelica and Pasco (if they continue with their historical growth rates) will do so in approximately 2025.

This heterogeneity in growth also explains the differences observed in regional poverty, which shows a high correlation between economic growth and poverty. Thus, it is not surprising that the half million children who still suffer from childhood malnutrition are concentrated mainly in rural areas, the highlands and the jungle.

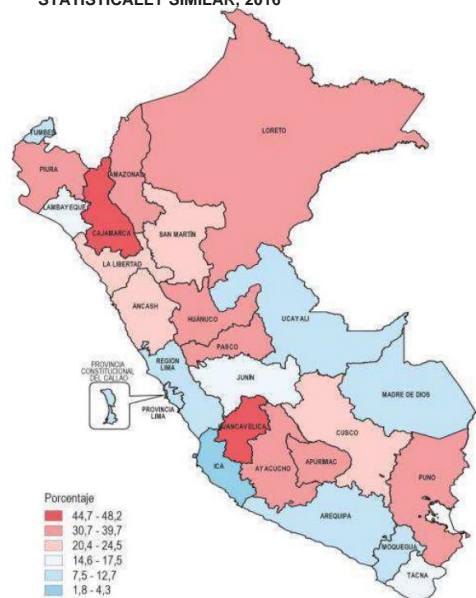
According to the poverty map, a large part of the country still maintains poverty levels above 18.1%, with only seven departments with a poverty level below 10% (See Chart No. 11 and Chart No. 12). .

PERU: GROUPS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH POVERTY LEVELS STATISTICALLY SIMILAR 2016

GROUP	YEAR	DEPARTMENTS	95% confidence intervals	
			Inferior	Superior
2016	Group 1	Cajamarca, Huancavelica	43.8	50.9
	Group 2	Amazon, Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huánuco, Loreto, Pasco, Piura, Puno	32.4	36.1
	Group 3	Áncash, Cusco, La Libertad, San Martín	20.6	24.7
	Group 4	Jurín, Lambayeque, Tacna	14.0	18.1
	Group 5	Arequipa, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Callao Province, Lima Province, Region Lima, Tumbes, Ucayali	9.6	12.0
	Group 6	Ica	1.8	4.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - National Household Survey 2007 - 2016 Graph No. 11

GROUP OF DEPARTMENTS WITH LEVELS OF TOTAL POVERTY, STATISTICALLY SIMILAR, 2016



SOURCE: INEI, ENAHO 2016 Graph No. 12

**GIRLS AND BOYS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE WITH CHRONIC MALNUTRITION (WHO PATTERN), ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT**

The level of chronic malnutrition in children close to turning five years old is an indicator of the cumulative effects of growth retardation, and is determined by comparing the child's height with that expected for his or her age and sex. In addition, it serves as an alternative indicator (proxy) to measure developmental problems in childhood, due to its close relationship with learning problems and school dropouts. (See Chart No. 13).



Source: INEI, ENDES (2015)  
Graphic No. 13

This inequality revealed by the cited data greatly fuels social conflicts, creating a situation that could lead to violence and political instability, which sometimes produces ungovernability in some departments and provinces of the country<sup>35</sup>.

For its part, the Human Development Index shows that in the Peruvian case the greatest shortcomings are located in the literacy rate, life expectancy and the quality of education (See Chart No. 14).

Graph N°14  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Position	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE HDI	INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT HUMAN				HDI Adjusted for Inequality		Index of Development of Gender		index of Inequality of Gender		Poverty Index Multidimensional	
		Value	Value	Total loss (%)	Difference with respect to the classification in the HDI	Value	Group	Value	Position	Value	Year and Survey		
87	Peru	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
		0.740	0.580	21.6	-8	0.959	2	0.385	86	0.043	2012D		

SOURCE: Human Development Report 2016 – UNDP

According to these results<sup>36</sup>, the main challenges of growth with inclusion include: i) reducing rural poverty, which is double the national average; ii) reduce chronic malnutrition, which affects a third of children in rural areas, iii) promote early childhood development and, in particular, attendance at initial education in rural areas; iv) promote the comprehensive development of children and adolescents, reducing gaps in access and quality of the educational system, anemia, child labor and the rate of teenage pregnancies; v) improve the quality of public education, expand coverage in initial education and articulate it with the following educational levels to improve educational performance and close the gaps in rural and intercultural bilingual education, vi) substantially reduce the gaps in access to quality health services; vii) reduce the gaps in

access to drinking water, sanitation, road infrastructure and electricity in the poorest districts of the country; viii) articulate development and social inclusion policies and programs with policies and programs to promote productive development and employability; and ix) promote the protection and well-being of older adults.

<sup>35</sup>DefensoriadelPueblo,(2015)ReportedeConflictossocialesN.°132.

Available at: [www.defensoriadelpueblo.gob.pe](http://www.defensoriadelpueblo.gob.pe).

<sup>36</sup> Ministry of Economy and Finance. Main guidelines of economic policy. Available at: <https://www.mef.gob.pe/es/politica-economica-y-social-sp-2822/750-preguntas-frecuentes-pol-econ/4653-07-cuales-son-los-principales-economic-policy-guidelines>

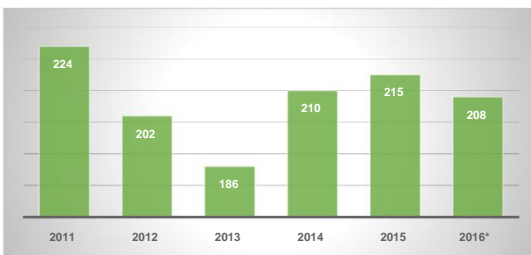


The increase in poverty in Peru can become a National Security problem, with economic and social repercussions as long as the poverty and extreme poverty rates do not reduce their numbers and are caused by the increase in unemployment. This situation could cause an increase in social discontent, social conflict or the exploitation of anti-system currents and ideologies, among others.

#### 4.2.20 Ability to manage social conflicts.

In recent years, there has been poor management of social conflicts and notable neglect in the active participation of the State, mainly in the preventive stage of the conflict, which would prevent an escalation that makes governability and the principle of authority difficult. The Ombudsman's Office, in its monthly reports, shows the number of social conflicts that have arisen, that remain in force and in other cases that are resolved at the national level. According to statistics from the last four years, the annual average is 205 latent social conflicts at the national level (See Chart No. 15 A):

SOCIAL CONFLICTS PER YEAR



\* As of March 2016  
SOURCE: Ombudsman's Office  
Graph N.º 15 A

Likewise, during the month of January 2017, the main competence (among several that coexist) in addressing registered social conflicts falls on the National Government, with 139 cases (65.0%); in regional governments with 42 cases (19.6%); and in local governments with 19 cases (8.9%). Regarding the average of social conflicts, it explains a worrying trend, revealing that, despite management efforts, this average does not fall below the current 200 monthly conflicts according to the following table (See Chart No. 15 B):

PERU: SOCIAL CONFLICTS, ACCORDING TO MAIN GOVERNMENT COMPETENCE, JANUARY 2017  
(Number of cases)

Nivel de gobierno	N.º casos	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Gobierno nacional	139	65.0%
Gobierno regional	42	19.6%
Gobierno local	19	8.9%
Poder Judicial	7	3.3%
Org. Const. Autónomo	6	2.8%
Poder Legislativo	1	0.5%

SOURCE: Ombudsman's Office - SIMCO  
Chart No. 15 B

Studies carried out by the Research Consortium Economic and Social - CIES37, determined that the State institutions function in a fragmented and "compartmentalized" manner, aggravated by a conflict management body that has been recycled through successive governments, expanding its powers with the increase of more methodologies, more personnel and resources, but with the same political perspective

(of defense of the government), and not of conflict transformation.

The Secretariat of Social Management and Dialogue of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - PCM), is responsible for directing, within the scope of its powers, the dialogue process with the various social actors, representatives of private institutions and public officials, with the objective of preventing controversies, differences and social conflicts; However, its effectiveness is not yet perceived by the population and is not reflected in the reports issued monthly by the Ombudsman's Office.

## V. SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

The National Security and Defense Policy has been formulated in accordance with the legal system of the State, based on the adequacy of the concept of national security; the national objectives, the strengthening of the National Defense System, within the framework of Legislative Decree No. 1129, which regulates the National Defense System; as well as the National Agreement, the Strategic Plan for National Development and is in accordance with the Government Plan.

The approval of this Security and Defense Policy National, seeks to guarantee internal order, contributing to the normal functioning of the State institutions, to achieve levels of sustainable development for the benefit of human security. It contains objectives and guidelines, which will guide the actions of all the actors involved who interact in an articulated and participatory manner in National Security and Defense activities.

This intersectoral and intergovernmental articulation will establish cooperation, collaboration and coordination mechanisms to address social demands, dialogue, capacity for conciliation and the opportunity to develop regulatory, social and economic solutions.

5.1. Policy Objectives. - Within the framework of the National Security and Defense Policy, the multidimensional security approach was used, the following objectives have been developed:

#### Objective #1

The first objective is related to the set of provisions and actions that the State generates and permanently executes to guarantee sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the protection of national interests: "Guarantee sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the protection of national interests."

#### Objective #2

The second objective is related to the set of provisions and actions that the State permanently adopts to guarantee the stability and normal functioning of the political-legal institutionalization: "Guarantee the Internal Order by contributing to the normal functioning of the political-legal institutionalization of the State".

#### Objective #3

The third objective is related to Human Development, which is the process of creation, expansion

<sup>37</sup> The Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES) is an association made up of 48 prestigious Peruvian institutions dedicated to research and teaching in economic and social sciences. Its members include universities and research centers, both from Lima and the regions of Peru. Since the beginning of activities in 1989, CIES has had the support of Canadian Technical Cooperation, specifically the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC). - Available at: <http://cies.org.pe/es/que-es-el-cies#sthash.13f>

or rational, sustained and sustainable increase in economic, psychosocial, political, scientific, technological, environmental and military conditions, which allow achieving increasing levels of general well-being: "Achieve levels of sustainable development that contribute to guaranteeing national security."

## 5.2. Policy Guidelines

The guidelines of the National Security and Defense Policy are the set of guidelines approved by the National Security and Defense Council, to be implemented by the national government and regional and local governments. Each guideline is aimed at achieving the Policy Objectives, and is related to a specific sector that will execute it according to its policies, plans, programs and projects, also considering its administrative and budgetary capacities.

In the formulation of the guidelines, according to the methodology developed, in what corresponds to the alignment of the reference frameworks, the analysis of the State Policies of the National Agreement, national and sectoral policies, and the conception have been considered as political criteria. Strategic Security and National Defense. Likewise, the analysis of the CEPLAN Strategic National Development Plan and the sectoral plans, programs and projects has been considered as a technical criterion, which allows us to have the same orientation of the country's objective, maximizing articulated inter-institutional and intergovernmental efforts, for the implementation of politics.

After consensus and respective approval, the guideline was drafted and its scope were determining factors to consolidate and ensure its approval and inclusion in the policy, developing three (3) objectives and twenty-nine (29) guidelines.

### OBJECTIVE N° 1

**GUARANTEE INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL INTERESTS.**

#### Guidelines

1. Promote the active, articulated and comprehensive participation of the powers of the State, public entities, regional governments, local governments and society as a whole, to guarantee National Security and Defense.

2. Control and protect the territory of the Republic, considering that Peru is a maritime, Andean, Amazonian country, present in the Pacific basin, with a bioceanic projection and that promotes its active and permanent presence in Antarctica.

3. Reach the level of military capabilities, to fulfill the constitutional roles of the Armed Forces, promoting their modernization and ensuring that investments in National Defense include technology transfer and industrial compensation.

4. Actively participate in international organizations competent in global, hemispheric and regional security issues; promote the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes between States and respect for the principles of international law; as well as promote measures of mutual trust, and protect and project our national interests through bilateral and multilateral cooperation organizations and mechanisms.

5. Strengthen the National Intelligence System, promoting its specialization and the use of advanced tools and technology that allow it to improve its performance against external threats to National Security

6. Promote the strengthening of the values of identity and commitment to the Nation of Peruvian communities abroad.

7. Protect critical national assets (ACN) against all types of threats, as well as information systems, from threats that, from cyberspace, threaten National Security and Defense.

8. Promote education in National Security and Defense at all stages and levels of the System

Educational, contributing to the affirmation of a culture of peace and security, within the framework of respect for Order Constitutional.

9. Strengthen national identity, promoting recognition, respect and appreciation of the history of Peru, its heroes, its culture and its traditions.

### OBJECTIVE N° 2

**ENSURE ORDER AND INTERNAL CONTRIBUTING TO THE NORMAL FUNCTIONING OF THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONALITY OF THE STATE.**

#### Guidelines

1. Strengthen the rule of law, social peace, internal stability, as well as the promotion and protection of human rights,

2. Promote mechanisms that allow the consolidation of governability, democratic institutions and promote the balance of powers and adequate political representation.

3. Strengthen citizen security, disaster risk management, national intelligence and other systems that help guarantee National Security.

4. Strengthen the fight against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, criminality and delinquency in all its forms, using the necessary technological, human and logistical resources

5. Strengthen the National Intelligence system, promoting its specialization and the use of advanced tools and technology that allow it to improve its performance against internal threats to National Security

6. Achieve the level of police capacity that allows greater efficiency in the fulfillment of the roles that the Political Constitution assigns to the National Police of Peru, promoting its modernization and seeking investments in citizen security, including technical, professional specialization and use of advanced technology.

7. Promote the construction of a coordinated and comprehensive integrity system in the country to fight against small, medium and large corruption in all its forms.

8. Contribute to the strengthening and modernization of the Justice Administration System, to guarantee legal security and speed in the resolution of conflicts, and in actions against threats to national security.

9. Promote a comprehensive process of reform and adaptation of the current regulations of the legal system, referring to threats to National Security, in particular terrorism, cybercrime, illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, illicit trafficking of flora and fauna, wildlife, illegal logging, illegal and informal mining, human trafficking and money laundering, among others.

10. Strengthen and modernize the Penitentiary System, placing emphasis on the dismantling of criminal organizations within penitentiary establishments, and on the effective social reintegration of people who have completed their sentences.

11. Achieve the level of capacity of the Maritime Authority, which allows greater efficiency in compliance with legal mandates for the control and surveillance of aquatic activities, promoting its equipment with the versatility of naval means, as well as its specialization and modernization.

12. Promote the development of prevention, surveillance and timely response management technologies to support the maintenance of internal order, the protection of national critical infrastructure and disaster risk management, promoting sectoral articulation between levels of government and taking into account the management of operational continuity.

13. Promote the prevention and adequate management of social conflicts with a focus on dialogue and sustainability, to strengthen governance, promote responsible investments and guarantee citizen rights with the active participation of the three levels of government.

## OBJECTIVE N° 3

ACHIEVE LEVELS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THAT CONTRIBUTE TO GUARANTEE NATIONAL SECURITY.

## Guidelines

1. Reduce inequality gaps by promoting and promoting with a human security approach that all people have equal opportunities to develop, focusing intervention on critical areas, vulnerable and difficult to access areas.

2. Promote the development of renewable and clean energy projects, through the exploration and exploitation of alternative energy sources that ensure energy supply.

3. Promote development in science, technology and innovation, prioritizing information and communication technologies, energy, food, health, the environment, aquaculture, agriculture, the Defense industry, among other strategic areas, with the participation of the academic community and specialized public and private entities.

4. Promote the development of strategically useful public infrastructure, which contributes to guaranteeing National Security, with priority given to universal access to drinking water and sanitation.

5. Promote the comprehensive participation of public and private entities in the economic and social development of isolated and vulnerable populations, aimed at the eradication of extreme poverty, with the participation of the Armed Forces and the National Police.

6. Ensure the protection and conservation of the environment, the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, the development and orderly occupation of the national territory, especially the Amazon, with respect to assigned uses, ecosystems, diversity and identity culture of the communities.

7. Ensure the research, development and use of aerospace technology, as a basic resource for the socio-economic development of the Country, whose applications benefit all sectors of the State, such as: satellite communication for the extensive and diverse demographic geography of our territory, prevention and response to natural disasters, study and protection of natural resources, combating illegal acts and for Defense and National Security.

## VI. ARTICULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

The National Security and Defense Policy has established three objectives that are developed in various dimensions through guidelines, which will be incorporated first in sectoral policies and plans (horizontal articulation), and then in regional and regional policies and plans. premises (vertical joint)<sup>38</sup>.

Just as the Organic Law of Regional Governments<sup>39</sup> establishes that the policies of regional governments must be consistent with national State policies; In the same way, the Organic Law of Municipalities<sup>40</sup> approves its local policies in accordance with regional, sectoral and national policies, standards and plans. In this way, the general coordination mechanisms are configured, which will allow the execution, in an orderly and planned manner, of the National Security and Defense Policy at subnational levels.

The components of the National Defense System - SIDENA, which carry out executive action in the implementation of the National Security and Defense Policy, are the Ministries, Public Organizations, Regional and Local Governments, so they must plan, program, execute and supervise National Security and Defense actions. Therefore, these actors are the first responsible for articulating and coordinating, inter-institutionally and intergovernmentally, the objectives and guidelines of the National Security and Defense Policy, involving the private sector, academia and civil society.

In this sense, coordination mechanisms will be formulated that include:

a) The technical guidelines for the implementation of the Policy that will describe the articulation at the 3 levels of government.

b) The directives that detail the procedures (phases, roles of the actors and methodology to develop indicators and matrices).

c) The Interinstitutional Framework Agreements, from which the Specific Agreements that commit consensus actions, obligations and objectives will emerge.

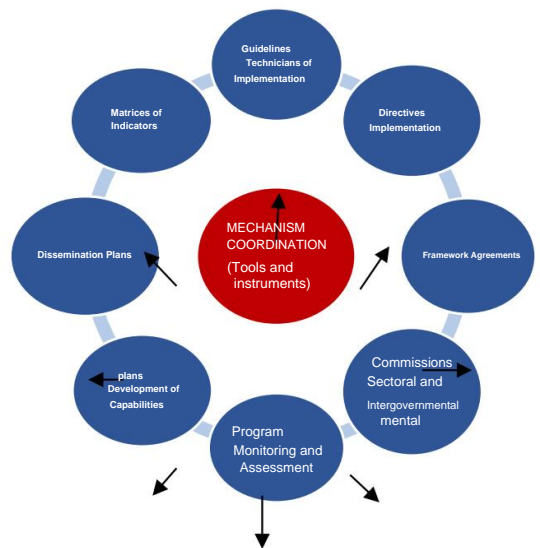
d) Intergovernmental, Sectoral, or Interregional, which are spaces to develop inter-institutional relationships that allow defining and following up in an orderly manner the intervention, according to territory and scenarios, of policies, plans, strategies and actions.

e) The monitoring and evaluation program according to the objectives, goals and indicators (matrices) of the actions, and activities to be developed in the implementation and evaluation stage of the policy.

f) The Capacity Development Plan, which serves as an accompaniment to the Policy, to strengthen the capacities of the officials who will be responsible for the implementation and evaluation of the policy.

g) Dissemination plans, to disseminate the policy at the national level, determining stages, recipient actors of the policy and users of the policy.

h) The matrices of objectives, goals and evaluation, which will allow consensus and evaluation of the progress of the policy, redesigning the gaps or deficiencies that arise during the implementation process (See graph No. 17):



(Own creation)  
Graph N.º 17

<sup>38</sup> Article 4 of Law No. 29158, Organic Law of the Executive Branch: "National and sectoral policies consider the general interests of the State and the diversity of regional and local realities, in accordance with the unitary and decentralized character of the government of the Republic. For its formulation, the Executive Branch establishes coordination mechanisms with regional governments, local governments and other entities, as required or appropriate to the nature of each policy."

<sup>39</sup> Law No. 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments.

<sup>40</sup> Law No. 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities.

These mechanisms will facilitate the National Defense System to guarantee National Security, through the development of the conception, planning, direction, preparation, execution and supervision of actions that, in a multidimensional manner, articulate - inter-institutionally and intergovernmentally - the procedures and technical operations that arise from the coordination mechanisms. In this sense, they are linked to all the functional systems involved in the National Security and Defense Policy, particularly:

- The National Border Development and Border Integration System
- The National Environmental Management System
- The National Water Resources Management System
- The National Social Development System
- The National Coordinated and Decentralized Health System
- The National Forestry and Wildlife Management System
- The National System of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation
- The National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State

Likewise, it is linked to the National Citizen Security System - SINASEC, which aims to effectively coordinate the action of the State and promote citizen participation to guarantee a situation of social peace, and with the National Disaster Risk Management System - SINAGERD, whose purpose is to identify and reduce the risks associated with dangers or minimize their effects, as well as to avoid the generation of new risks, preparation and attention to disaster situations.

Considering that the National Defense System guarantees National Security within the framework of modern public management, the link arises with the Administrative System for the Modernization of Public Management, under the responsibility of the Secretariat of Public Management of the PCM. (See graph No. 18)

#### ARTICULATION OF FUNCTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS WITH THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM - SIDENA



Graph No. 18

Likewise, the Comprehensive Strategic Planning of National Security and Defense, which is the permanent and dynamic process through which the long-term National Security and Defense policy guidelines are established - is also linked to the Security and Defense Policy. National - is linked to the National Strategic Planning System to coordinate and enable the national strategic planning process in order to promote and guide the harmonious and sustained development of the country.

In the specific case of the National Security and Defense Policy, for its vertical and horizontal articulation, the policy guidelines to be implemented are identified (considering the socialization stage of the policy) and its relationship with the sectors occurs through the competencies and functions attributed by its organic law (national, regional and local) (See graph No. 19).



(Own creation)  
Graph No. 19

Once the sector responsible for the guideline to be implemented has been identified, through vertical articulation, the subnational (territorial) government, as demonstrated in the following example (See graph No. 20):



(Own creation) Graph N.º 20

Once the articulation phases of the National Security and Defense Policy have been identified, it is necessary to structure its implementation process. For this design, the internal and external process of policy displacement has been considered, depending on the actors responsible for its execution.

The objective of all public policies is to provide solutions to problematic situations generated by needs or expectations - which, due to their importance, are on the political agenda and whose scope depends on the dimension or dimensions - in which it is the responsibility to act in accordance with the reality that exists. present in a territorial area, which will determine the way in which National Security will be provided.

According to the proposed guidelines, the successful participation of the public sector through the components of the National Defense System will depend on the involvement of the private sector and civil society; That is, if the effects of the policy guidelines for which it was designed are not perceived by the citizen, it is because the policy has flaws in its content or its articulation, and this will justify the necessary changes and/or corrections after carrying out a thorough analysis. of the evaluation process.

Legislative Decree No. 1129, which regulates the National Defense System, establishes, in its article 15, that the entities that make up the National Defense System must have National Security and Defense Offices, which depend on the highest authority. of your entity.

Currently, National Security and Defense Offices - OSDENA are implemented in the ministries, attached organizations and regional governments, many of which depend on the General Secretariat of the ministries or public organizations and very few depend on the owner of the document of each entity. public.

Supreme Decree No. 037-2013-PCM, which approves the Regulation of the National Defense System, establishes the functions of the OSDENA; These are responsible for advising the Senior Management of their entities in the planning, programming, execution and supervision of National Security and Defense policy and strategies, within the scope of their jurisdiction. In this sense, the OSDENAs perform an important coordination task within ministries, public organizations and subnational governments.

VII. SELECTED INTERVENTION ARTICULATION

To carry out the articulation of the System, the regions have been divided by territorial zones, which will allow greater efficiency in the rationalization of resources and the execution of activities, seeking synergy between regional governments and developing capacities that allow the mastery of the implementation of the guidelines in the public entities to which they belong, with adequate advice to the owners of the entity and its senior management. (See graph No. 21).



(Own creation) Graph N.º 21