

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: DEFENCE AND SECURITY IN NUMBERS

CABSEC 16 will be taking place in Cartagena in 2016, bringing the South American, Caribbean and international security decision-makers together in one place to tackle discuss the countering of mutual threats. To provide perspective, we look at some of the latest figures relevant to this region...

DEFENCE SPENDING CHANGES

According to SIPRI, South American military expenditure was essentially flat in 2014. Total military spending in South America was \$67.3 billion, down 1.3% in real terms since 2013, but 48% higher than in 2005; in Central America and the Caribbean the total was \$10.4 billion, up 9.1% over 2013, and 90% since 2005.

Major military expenditure in the Americas

Regional spending 2014 (USD\$ bn)

Americas	705
Central America and Caribbean	10.4
North America	627
South America	67.3

Major expenditure increases 2013-2014 (%)

Paraguay	13
Mexico	11
Argentina	8.5
Dominican Republic	8.1

Major expenditure decreases 2013-2014 (%)

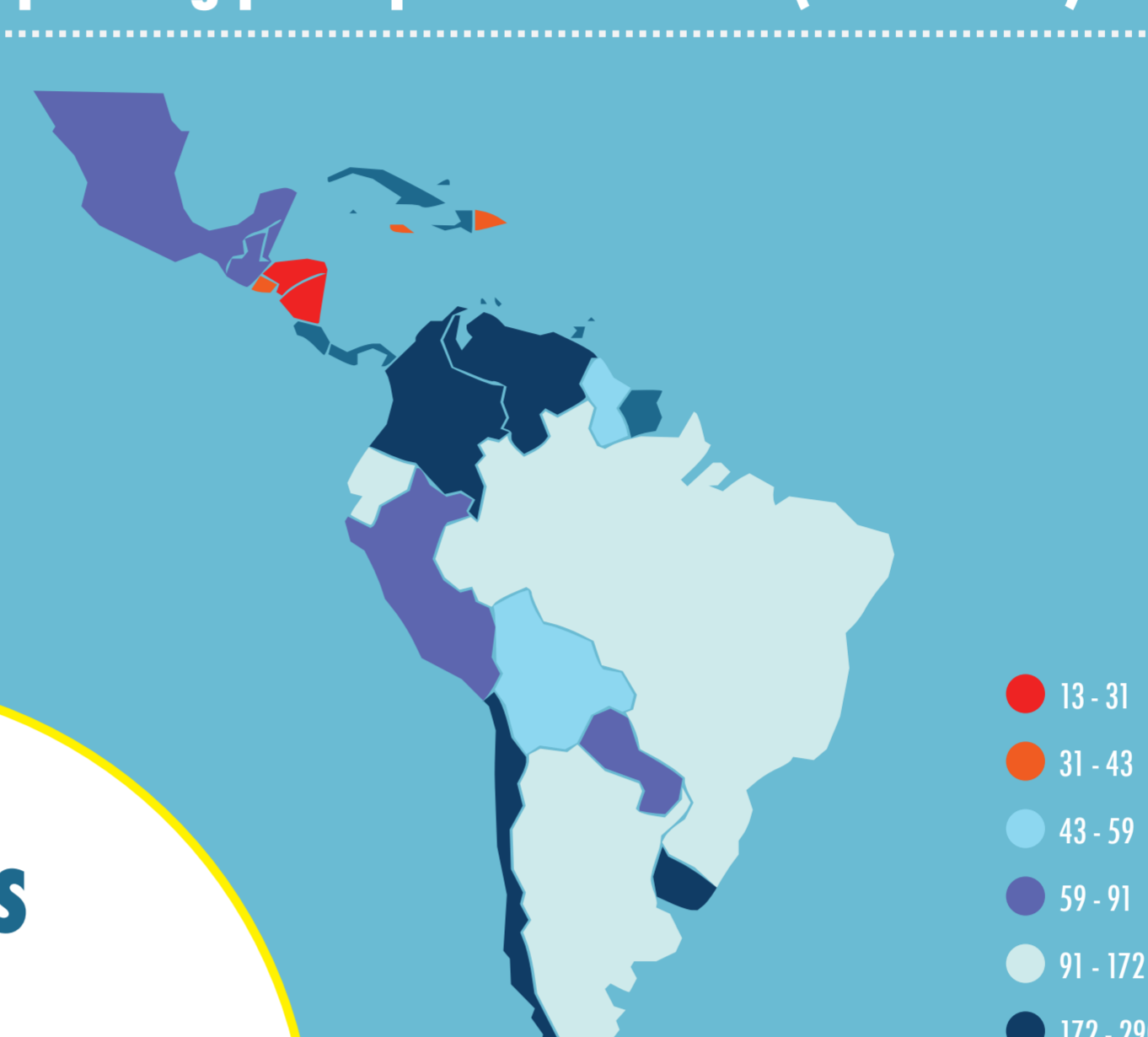
Venezuela	-34
Uruguay	-11
USA	-6.5
Dominican Republic	-5.1



South America & Caribbean Defence and Security spending in billions of dollars as of 2014 (estimated; current USD)

	Brazil 31,743.84
	Colombia 13,053.96
	Mexico 8,659.80
	Venezuela 5,576.38
	Chile 5,149.20
	Argentina 4,347.12
	Peru 2,797.04
	Ecuador 2,749.50
	Uruguay 914.93
	Bolivia 487.32
	Paraguay 451.64
	Dominican Rep. 398.61
	Guatemala 263.90
	El Salvador 262.50
	Honduras 254.47
	Trinidad & Tobago 219.65
	Jamaica 119.86
	Nicaragua 82.95
	Guyana 38.21
	Belize 17.60

South America & Caribbean Defence and Security spending per capita as of 2014 (estimated)



NATURAL DISASTERS

57 MILLION PEOPLE

in South America and the Caribbean were affected by natural disasters between 2005-2012

COLOMBIA IN FOCUS

Recent economic drives

According to Research and Markets, Colombia's drive towards economic prosperity can be greatly improved if peace deals can be made with the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and ELN (National Liberation Army). There remains an increasing threat posed by the criminal gangs vying for the control of drug production, while the bilateral relationship with Venezuela has been strained by border disputes. These factors are expected to drive the defense spending of the nation with a substantial allocation for procurement of military equipment.

Key Findings

- **Colombia's** military expenditure is expected to increase to grow to CAGR 5.04% by 2020
- **Colombia's** military expenditure will be driven by the threat from Venezuela, threat from rebel groups and development of domestic industry
- **Coca fields** are returning in volume, requiring new strategies and initiatives to counter production
- **The Defense Ministry** is expected to procure fighters and multi-role aircraft, transport and utility aircraft, main battle tank, infantry fighting vehicles and armored personnel carriers

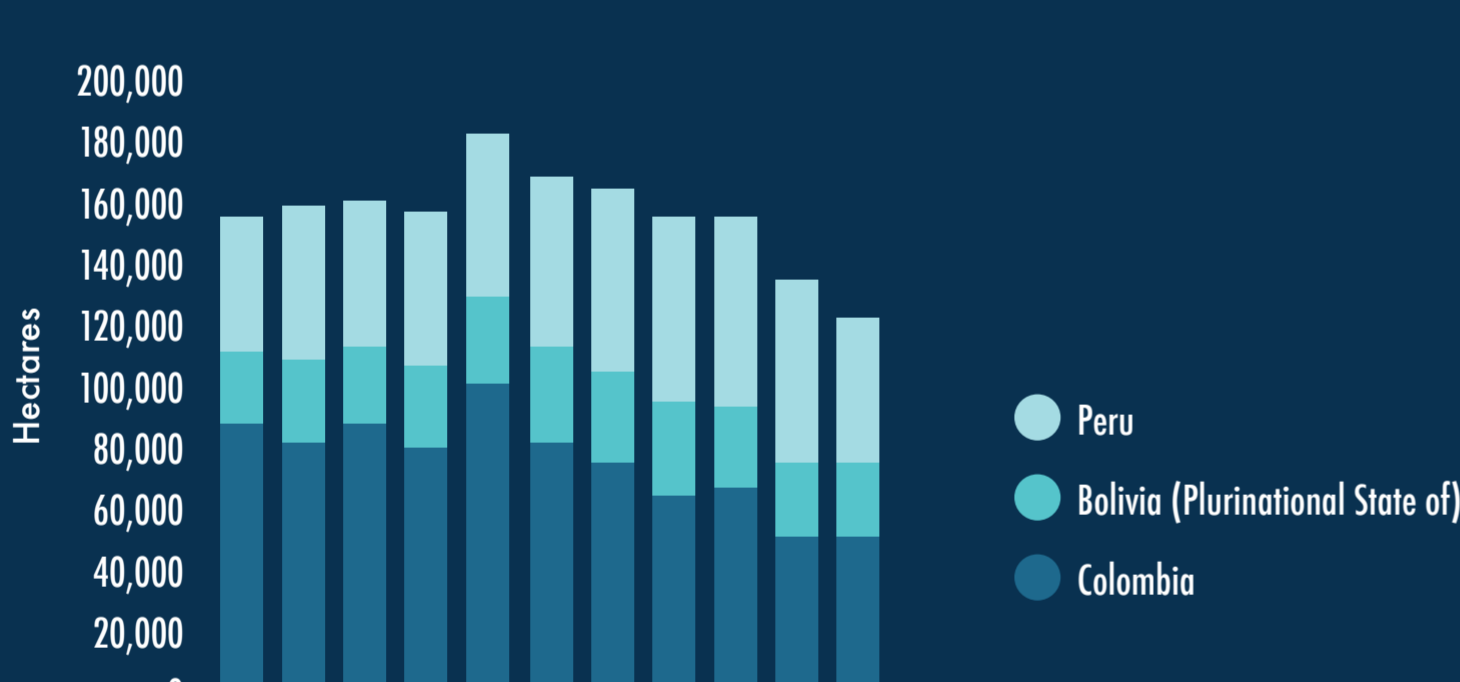
NARCOTICS TRADE

Major drug trafficking routes

Main global trafficking flows of cocaine



Major coca bush cultivation 2003-2013



CAPABILITY

2015 South American nations ranked in order of 'power'



South America & Caribbean: Active Regional OPV fleets by volume

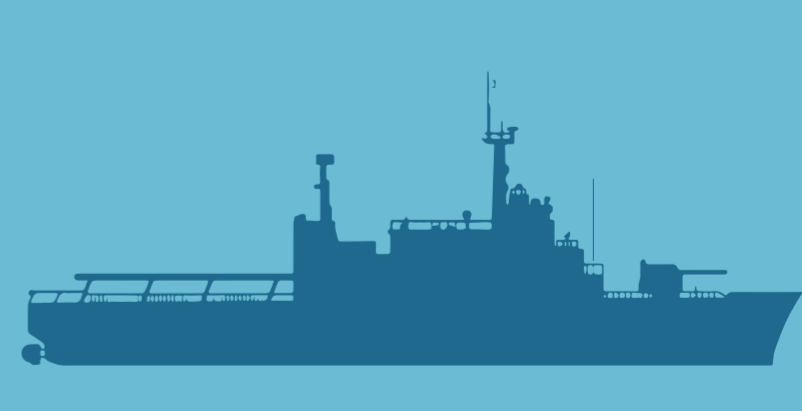
ARGENTINA	10
BRAZIL	25 (+6 under contract)
CHILE	3
COLOMBIA	7 (+1 under contract)
DOM.REP	1
ECUADOR	3 (+2 under contract)
FALKLANDS	1
GUYANA	1
MEXICO	34
PANAMA	2
PERU	1 (+5 under contract)
SURINAM	1
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	3
URUGUAY	1
VENEZUELA	7 (+7 under contract)

Western hemisphere nations with plans to procure OPVs (not yet under contract)

BRAZIL	46
COLOMBIA	4
MEXICO	4
PERU	10
URUGUAY	3
VENEZUELA	4
U.S.A	35
CANADA	8

TOTAL 114

TOTAL 100
(+21 under contract)



Existing Maritime Patrol Aircraft in South American and the Caribbean

ARGENTINA 4 P-3B Orion MPA (Navy) 2 S-2 Tracker MPA (Navy) 6 King Air 200 MPA (Navy) UAVs Yaraara	COLOMBIA 3 CN-235 (Navy) 5 Citation Ultra MPA 2 Turbo Commander MPA UAVs Hermes 450 and 900; ScanEagle	PERU 2 F-60 MPA (Navy) 3 King Air 200 MPA (Navy)
BAHAMAS 1 King Air 350 MPA	ECUADOR 2 CN-235 MPA (Navy) 4 King Air 200 MPA (Navy) UAVs Heron (2) (Navy); Searcher II	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO 2 Metro 23 MPA
BRAZIL 8 P-3AM Orion MPA 12 EMB.110 MPA Note: C-295s are operated in SAR role UAVs Hermes 450 (more on order)	HONDURAS 1 King Air 200 MPA	URUGUAY 2 C.212 MPA 1 King Air 200 MPA (Navy)
CHILE 3 C-295 MPA (Navy) (4 more required) 3 P-3A Orion MPA (Navy) 5 EMB.110 MPA (Navy) UAVs Hermes 900	MEXICO 2 C.212 MPA (Navy) 6 CN-235 + 1 on order MPA (Navy) UAVs Hermes 450 (4?); Heron (3); Skylark 1; Orbiter	VENEZUELA 3 C.212 MPA (Navy)

Key nations that have attended the CABSEC / SAMSEC Summit



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARGENTINA
ARUBA
AUSTRALIA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CURACAO
EL SALVADOR
FRANCE
GERMANY | HONDURAS
ISRAEL
JAMAICA
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NORWAY
SPAIN
SURINAME
SWEDEN
THE NETHERLANDS
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
VENEZUELA
BELIZE
DENMARK | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GUYANA
ITALY
MEXICO
PUERTO RICO
SAINT KITTS & NEVIS
AUSTRIA
CAYMAN ISLANDS
GUATEMALA
MARTINIQUE
PERU
UGANDA
URUGUAY
ECUADOR
PARAGUAY |
|---|---|---|



Sources: SIPRI; Jane's IHS; Defence IQ; Research and Markets; Global Firepower; CIA.gov; UNODC