

# SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS

2000 – 2009

JUSTÍCIA I PAU

CENTRE D'ESTUDIS  
PER A LA PAU  
JMDELÀS



Total value of Spanish small arms and light weapons  
exports = 147.88 million euros



Children murdered by light weapons  
since 1990 = 2 million

## REPORT

no. 8



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## SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2000 – 2009

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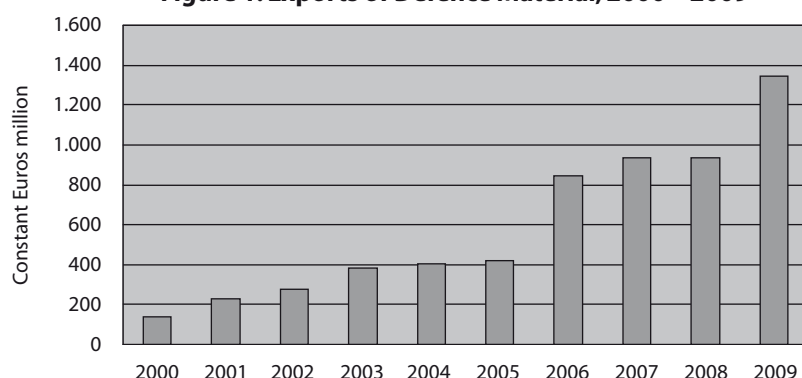
**2009 exports were the highest in Spanish history again, representing 4% of world exports and 0,9% of the total Spanish trade balance**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The 2009 report aims to show the evolution and the main trends of Spanish exports of arms and dual-use material highlighting the most significant changes in the Spanish trade and the government's politics of exports in this field. Data is analysed within the context of the last ten years.

The main source of information of this report is the annual publication of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, prepared by the Secretary of State for Tourism and Trade named: "*Estadísticas españolas de exportación de material de defensa, de otro material y de productos y tecnologías de doble uso*" (Statistics of Spanish exports of defence material, other material and of double use products and technologies). The complementary source, used for the chapter devoted to short and light weapons is the ESTACOM database, of the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute.

**Figure 1. Exports of Defence Material, 2000 – 2009**



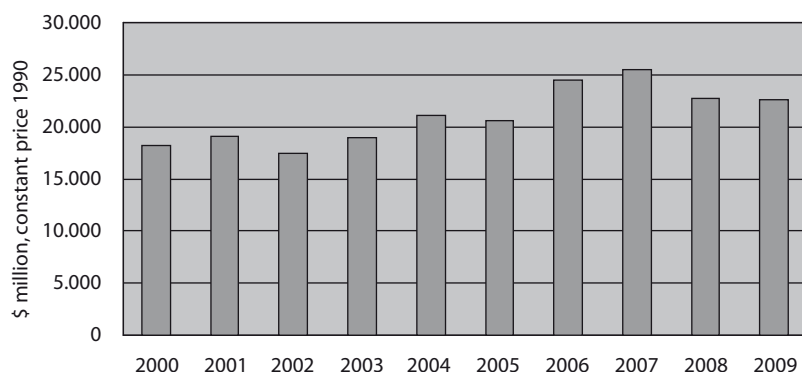
Source: Subdirección General de Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y Doble Uso.  
Figure made by the authors

### 2. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DEFENSE MATERIAL 2000 – 2009

#### Trends

Figure 1 shows the volume's evolution of defence material exports in the last ten years. The trend has been rising since 2000. 2009 exports grew by 44% compared to those of 2008 and by 871% compared with those of 2000.

**Figure 2. World arms exports, 2000 – 2009**



Source: SIPRI Yearbook 2010. Figure made by the authors

While the Spanish exports trend has been constantly rising, the world trend shows small fluctuations with a rising tendency, although not so pronounced (Figure 2). World exports in 2009 show a 0.55% decrease with respect to 2008 and a 25% increase compared with 2000. It is important to highlight that despite the current prices increase, the current volume of arms exports does not match the values of the last years of the Cold War.

It is also important to remember that the world trend of this market is determined by the behaviour of the

**73% of exports between 2000 and 2009 consist of military aircraft (32%); warships (32%); and of imaging equipment, radars etc. (11%)**

**Spanish participation in the world arms market represents approximately 4% of the total of this market**

USA and Russian exports, as they control between 50 and 60% of the world arms market.

### **Monetary value**

Spanish exports of defence material reached the value of € 1,347 million in 2009 and they represent an annual average of € 498 million for the 10 years period between 2000 and 2009.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Spain ranked sixth as world exporter of arms in 2009 compared to the eighth position of the former year, following the US, the Russian Federation, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. It is the same position that Spain reached in this ranking in 1997, although the value of the current exports is much higher. Besides, for the fourth year in a row, Spain reached the highest value of exports of its history.

As for its participation in the world arms market, Spanish exports represented approximately 4% of the total of this market in 2009, which meant 0.9% of the annual exports of the Spanish trade balance.

Given the fact that the European Union (EU) is the third arms exporter in the world, behind but still very close to the United States and Russia, it is proper to consider the role of Spain within the EU.

Spain ranks fourth or fifth in the EU arms exports.<sup>1</sup> It varies depending on the fact that we consider the exports that were finally accomplished or those that were just authorised. Some countries like Germany, the UK, Belgium, Poland and Denmark inform about the authorisations of defence material exports, but not about the value of accomplished exports; this is the reason why Spanish ranking may vary. We have to remember that both Germany and the UK are important exporters.

The exports authorised by the EU in 2009 amounted to € 40,302 million. France authorised exports for € 12,678 million and Italy for € 6,693 million. Germany authorised € 5,043 million and Spain € 3,193 million. Authorised exports in 2009 grew by 20.3% compared with than in 2008.

The EU exported € 10,222 million in 2009. France exported € 3,691 million, Italy € 2,205 million, Sweden € 1,298 million and Spain € 1,347 million. The accomplished exports in 2009 were 20.8% higher than in 2008.

### **Exported products**

CAs we show in Table 6, the most exported defence material in the last ten years are, as in the former year, military aircraft, warships, imaging and countermeasure equipment. Military aircraft make up 32% of the total of the analysed period and represented € 1,708 million (416 million in 2009); warships make up 30% for a value of € 1,563 million (449 million in 2009); and the imaging and countermeasure equipments –that include cameras, infrared or heat imaging equipment, radar equipment etc.– represented 11%, and a value of € 564 million (168 million in 2009). These three categories represented 73% of the exports in the whole period. The remaining 7% is distributed among category 8 (fuels and explosives) with a value of € 392 million (91 million in 2009), category 4 (bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles) with € 369 million (72 million in 2009) and category 6 (all-terrain vehicles, tanks, armoured and amphibious vehicles) with € 356 million (43 million in 2009).

Some of 2009 exports are particularly valuable. Spain sold a fourth frigate to the Norway Navy for the value of € 281.3 million which made up 20% of the whole year's exports. It sold a submarine for € 171.2 million and 85 all-terrain vehicles for troops transport for € 8.8 million to Malaysia. 2 cargo aircraft valued at € 45.3 million were

1. Twelfth annual report according to article 8 (2) of the Common Position 2008/944/PESC of the Council, that establishes the common rules for the control of military technology and equipments exports. *European Union Official Journal* 13/01/2011



exported to Brazil, with spare parts of armoured vehicles, ammunitions, gunpowder and small arms components. Besides, Spain exported 2 cargo aircraft and spare parts valued at € 45.3 million to Mexico and 2 cargo aircraft to Botswana for the value of € 37.5 million.

It is important to highlight the defence material that Spain exported to countries with sensitive or delicate situations for what concerns human rights violations, the existence of latent conflicts etc.

**Colombia:** 1 cargo aircraft valued at € 33.31 million.

**Morocco:** 286 all-terrain vehicles and other vehicles valued at € 28.10 million and other material for a total value of € 31.12 million.

**Saudi Arabia:** spare parts, munitions and light weapons for the price of € 5.1 million.

**Kazakhstan:** 1 countermeasure equipment valued at € 18.9 million.

**Rwanda:** 1 radar station valued at € 15.2 million.

**India:** warship spare parts and light weapons' ammunitions for a total of € 10.6 million.

**Ghana:** 30 all-terrain transport vehicles valued at € 2.3 million.

**Turkey:** aircraft's spare parts, ammunitions and aviation bomb's components for the value of € 1.2 million.

**Israel:** sport guns' components and other material for the value of € 0.79 million.

**Pakistan:** aircraft's' spare parts and bengal lights for the value of € 0.76 million.

**Sri Lanka:** € 0.10 million worth aviation bombs.

In its report for the year 2008 and 2009 the General Foreign Trade Subdirector for Defence and Dual-use Material included for the first time the

exports realised for more than € 10 million specifying the destinations and the categories of the arms that were exported, which represent 69% and 77% respectively. Table 1 shows this information.

The information provided by the Spanish Government to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms about its transfers of arms in 2009 includes the export of a war frigate to Norway, a submarine to Malaysia and ten armoured vehicles to Ghana. But the report does not provide any explanation of the criteria followed to declare only these three exports and not the rest of heavy material, although the exports list of the report is public.

As for the rejection of defence material exports, the report says that the Regulatory Interministerial Board of External Trade of Defence and Double-Use material did not authorize the export of small arms to Costa Rica, applying the criteria number 7 on the existence of the risk for this material to be deviated for a non-authorized use within the same country or to be re-exported to another country. It did not authorize the export of anti-tank arms and munitions to Georgia applying the criteria number 4 on peace keeping, security and regional stability, and it denied the export of depollution equipments to Syria applying the above mentioned criteria number 4 and 7.

### Destination of exports

OECD countries were the main markets for Spain. They received 70% of exports for a value of € 946 million, 42% higher than the former year. NATO countries made up 65% of exports, for a value of € 870 million, 32% higher than the former year. European Union countries represented 39% of exports, for a value of € 530 million, 39% higher than the former year. Finally, exports to countries with a medium HDI (mHDI) and a low HDI (lHDI) made up 8% of the total exports, for a value of € 104 million and a 17% decrease compared to the former year.

**Many exports were made to countries affected by a sensitive or delicate situations for what concerns violations of human rights**

**The information provided by the Spanish Government to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms about its transfers of arms in 2009 includes the export of a war frigate to Norway, a submarine to Malaysia and ten armoured vehicles to Ghana. The report does not include any explanation of the criteria followed to declare only these three exports and not the rest of heavy material**

**Table 1. Accomplished defence material exports (value higher than € 10 million)**

2008			2009	
País	Product	€ million	Product	€ million
Germany	EF-2000 parts and pieces	82.17	EF-2000 parts and pieces and Iris-T missile	112.78
Germany	Control section Iris-T missiles	27.7		
Botswana			2 aircraft and spare parts	37.5
Brazil	2 cargo aircraft and spare parts	60.36	2 aircraft and spare parts	45.27
Colombia	1 cargo aircraft and spare parts	29.35	1 aircraft and spare parts	33.31
United States			Military fuel for aircraft	21.35
Greece			Military fuel for aircraft and warships	30.86
Italy	EF-2000 parts and pieces	11.43	EF-2000 parts and pieces	28.74
Kazakhstan			Countermeasure equipments	18.93
Malaysia			1 submarine	171.17
Morocco	1,015 vehicles and trucks	113.9	286 vehicles and trucks	28.1
Mexico			2 aircraft and spare parts	43.78
Norway	1 frigate	258.6	1 warship	281.29
Portugal			5 aircraft and spare parts	104.97
United Kingdom	EF-2000 parts and pieces	59.75	EF-2000 parts and pieces	60.43
Rwanda			1 mobile configuration radar station	15.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>643.26</b>		<b>1,033.66</b>
<b>% of the exports' total 69%</b>		<b>69%</b>		<b>77%</b>

Source: General Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use Material Foreign Trade. Table prepared by the authors

### **The destinations of 65% of exports are NATO countries and 8% are low and medium HDI countries**

**Since 2001 statistics have been showing an increasing cooperation and collaboration of Spanish arms companies for the development of new European weaponry**

The sales to member states of the European Union made up € 530 million, quite a higher value compared to former years. The main destinations were Germany, € 160 million; United Kingdom, € 122 million; Portugal, € 105 million; and Italy, € 71 million. These four countries make up 91% of the total exports to the EU. Exported material consisted of parts of the military aircraft EF-2000, the cargo aircraft A400M (to the United Kingdom and Germany), parts of the Leopold tank and of the Iris-T missile, as well as 5 military cargo aircraft to Portugal.

24% of the exports were linked to the most relevant programmes of European weaponry development. The main project, the Eurofighter (EF-2000) absorbed 272 million euros, 20% of the

total exports. Other projects, with a lower contribution, were the Iris-T missile, for € 31 million, the Meteor missile, for € 4 million, the Tiger helicopter, the Leopard tank, the A400M cargo aircraft and the Mistral missile, each one of them for the value of € 1 million.

The fact that 8% of exports are made to countries with a low or medium Human Development Index (HDI) is worrying not for the value of the exports, but rather for the fact that arms are being sold to countries affected by severe or serious internal instabilities and by violations of their citizens' human rights.

We also see Spanish exports to these countries as a clear violation of the



Law for the Control of External Trade in Defence and Dual-use material (Law 53/2007). This law was approved in December 2007 and it should oblige not to authorize exports to countries sanctioned by the United Nations; countries affected by a clear political and democratic instability; countries affected by an armed conflict; that violate their citizens' human rights; that do not condemn terrorism or that prioritize public expenditure for defence material instead of social expenditure such as education and health. According to this Law, the arms exports recorded in the 2009 report to Angola, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey or Venezuela are violating the law for some of these above mentioned reasons.

Firstly we could analyse the cases of Colombia and Israel for being engaged in bloody internal armed conflicts. **Arms exports to Colombia** have been continuous for the last years, except in 1999 and 2006. Over the period 2000 – 2009 Colombia ranked sixteenth among the main purchasers of Spanish arms. At the same time its civil population (and especially some social groups such as union workers, afro-colombians, natives etc.) is suffering from harassment, selective killings, forced disappearances, land expropriations etc. by all armed actors, the army, the police, the paramilitaries and the guerrillas. The civil population is the victim of the violence by all actors of the conflict and all actors systematically violate human rights and the International Humanitarian Law.

**As for Israel**, despite the violent attitude of its government against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories, arbitrary detention of thousands of people, forced evictions, Palestinian homes demolitions, land expropriations, tortures and disappearances, the bombing of civil settlements as in 2006 against southern Lebanon or at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 in Gaza, the allegations of war crimes against the armed forces, the attack on the flotilla that carried humanitarian aids in interna-

tional waters that caused the death of 9 activists, etc.

Despite all these violations, in 2009 military material exports to the Israeli armed forces were approved and the industrial relations as well as the collaboration agreements among Spanish and Israeli military companies continued. After public opinion denounced the brutality of the above mentioned attack against Gaza, the Spanish government's spokesman made declarations in order to minimize Spanish arms exports to Israel. But what was actually being hidden was the importance of the strategic agreements of collaboration between the military industries.

This is proved by the report *La Industria aerospacial en Israel* (Aerospace Industry in Israel) written in 2009 by the Economic and Commercial Office of the Spanish Embassy in Tel Aviv, which shows the collaboration between the two countries in the aeronautical industry, the result of which is the development of the first Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UVA), deployed by the Spanish army in Afghanistan, and of the Spike anti-tank missile, that is carried by helicopters manufactured by Eurocopter. The same report recommends that "the commercial exchange and the cooperation between the two countries is increased" and the "fight between the US and the EU in the aircraft manufacture" is presented as the main obstacle.

Another field of collaboration with the Israeli military sector that might result in new exports in the future, linked with firms that provide processing and re-processing services, is related to the funds allocated by the European Union for research and development in the security industry's development. In this sense, the same report points out "the interest of the Israeli military industry to get involved as a contractor or subcontractor of the projects financed" by those funds.

So that, instead of being rigorous, strict and responsible in the accomplishment of the Law on the Arms Trade, which would mean the immediately suspension of all exports to Isra-

**Defence material is being exported to countries affected by conflicts, such as Colombia or Israel, or by latent conflicts, such as India and Pakistan. Arms are also being exported to countries that find themselves in a situation of tension, such as Sri Lanka and Indonesia**

**The new Law for the control of arms exports states that arms must not be sold to countries that are sanctioned, unstable, involved in an armed conflict, that violate human rights, that do not condemn terrorism or with a poor level of welfare. Based on that, how should we interpret the exports to countries such as Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, India, Pakistan, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Angola or Ghana?**

**In the case of Israel, the Spanish government uses a double-faced language: on one side, it tries to minimize the importance of exports and on the other it spurs lucrative cooperation agreements in the military industry**

**Arms are also exported to countries involved in conflicts, such as the US and the UK, whose troops are illegally occupying Iraq and Afghanistan**

**Arms are exported to countries with little respect to human rights, such as Indonesia, Kenya and Thailand, and to some of the world's poorest countries that are living delicate postwar situations, such as Angola**

el as well as all the current and future collaboration between the defence industry of both countries, Spain uses a double-faced language. On one side it denounces the violence employed by the Israeli army, and on the other it spurs lucrative bilateral cooperation agreements in the military industry.

As for other countries on the list of the exports that do not comply with the Law, **Turkey** is notable due to its constant repression of the Kurdish people and the use of torture and mistreatment, according to a number of international reports; **Saudi Arabia** for its poor record in the respect of human rights, the widespread use of torture and the application of the death penalty, the lack of recognition of the rights of women and minorities and the poor efforts made to increase freedoms; **Venezuela** for its unstable relations with neighbour countries, especially with Colombia, the harassment to people and groups belonging to the opposition, and for the high level of social violence; or **Angola**, where Amnesty International's reports denounce extra-judicial executions, arbitrary detentions, tortures and mistreatments, without the implementation of actions to protect the population or to purge the police corps by the government; we also have to keep in mind that this country is going through a post-war rehabilitation process and that sporadic clashes are still taking place between the guerrillas and the governmental forces.

**India and Pakistan** are involved in a latent and persistent conflict in which they accuse each other of terrorist attacks and struggle for the control of the territory of Kashmir. Besides, both countries experience internal insurrection episodes. Pakistan for example is affected by clashes between the Taliban or other insurgent groups and governmental forces, as well as by premeditated attacks against minorities and the civil population by the Taliban and other groups, attacks that the government is unable to prevent from happening and those responsible are unable to prosecute. It is finally necessary to highlight that some analysts consider Pakistan a collapsed

state for a number of reasons, including the fact that the central government has no control on other regions of the country.

The list also reports some countries affected by tensions, as the case of **Indonesia**, which suffers from violence in Aceh, Papúa and Timor, violence that causes displacements. Indonesia is accused of illegal killings, tortures and limitations of the rights of expression and assembly. According to many reports, **Sri Lanka**, also shown in the list, is affected by the persistent confrontation between the government and the Tamil which result in serious human rights violations, tortures, forced disappearances, killings, displacements, mistreatments, violence etc. In **Morocco**, the Sahrawi population that defends the independence of the Sahara is repressed, there are records of attacks against the freedom of expression, assembly and association of the whole population in general, and of the most extremist organizations in particular. Finally, in 2009 **Thailand** was affected by political instability, violent clashes between political opponents and governmental forces and there were accidents on the borders between Thailand and Cambodian armed forces.

We should finally highlight the countries that due to their high level of militarization allocate more resources to the military sector than to the one of education or health (according to the 2009 UNDP report). It is the case of Angola, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan or Sri Lanka.

The Common Position 2008/944/PESC of the European Union about the control of exports of military technology and equipment states that arms must not be sold to countries that are sanctioned, unstable, going through an armed conflict, that violate human rights, do not condemn terrorism or with a weak level of human development. So that it is not possible to understand nor justify the fact that arms are exported to countries such as Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, India, Pakistan, Venezuela, Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Angola or

Ghana, which are violating the Common Position in even more than one criteria in many cases.

### 3. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE MATERIAL

The exports of dual-use material amounted to € 99 million in 2009, which means a 36% decrease with respect to the former year, when they amounted to € 154 million.

The main purchasers in 2009 were Iran, which ranked first with € 38.98 million of material of category number 2 (bearings, crucibles, measurement instruments, robots, simulators of movement and mechanized centres); Libya with € 12.70 million of material of category 6 (sensors and lasers); China with € 9.65 million of material of category number 2 (bearings, crucibles, measurement instruments, robots, simulators of movement and mechanized centres) and category number 3 (electronics).

For what concerns the categories, the main one is number 2 (materials processing) for € 55 million; then follows category 1 (materials, chemical substances, micro-organisms and toxins) for € 17 million; then category 6 (sensors and lasers) for € 13 million and finally category 3 (electronics) for € 9 million.

Given the fact that since 2007 Iran has been subjected to an embargo and to restrictions in exports, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) informs that the exported material consisted in steel tubes for the manufacture of steam boilers and conditioned air. It also informs about the denial of 6 export authorizations to the same country because their use might be deviated for the production of weapons of mass destruction.

### 4. SPANISH EXPORTS OF SMALL ARMS & LIGHT WEAPONS

As far as the Spanish exports of small arms & light weapons are concerned we used two sources of information. The first one is the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) and the

second one is the customs data base collected by ESTACOM.

According to the ESTACOM's database, the exports of small arms & light weapons amounted to € 147.88 million in 2009, which means a reduction by 11% with respect to the former year. As Figure 4 shows, despite this decrease 2009 exports were 74% higher than in 2000.

The main purchasers in the last decade have been the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Ghana, Belgium and Turkey.

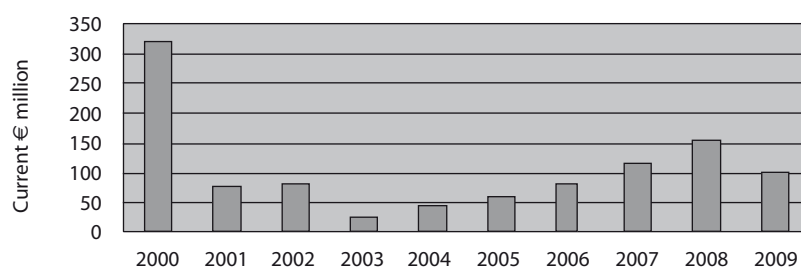
It is necessary to point out again the presence of Ghana among the above mentioned countries. It ranks eighth among the purchasers of small arms & light weapons over the period (with € 3.5 million in 2009). But the purchases of Ghana are constant. Finally, Ghana is a member of the Economic Community of Western Africa States (ECOWAS). In 1998, this organization established a moratorium about imports, exports, production and distribution of small arms and light weapons as well as of their ammunitions. According to the same report, a number of international organizations alerted about the uncontrolled proliferation of light weapons in this country and on the risk of these to be illegally smuggled from or to neighbouring countries which, in some cases, are experiencing a situation of conflict, post-war or tension, such as Togo, Nigeria, Niger or the Ivory Coast.

It is necessary to highlight three aspects about the information provided by the Ministry of Industry, Tour-

**Some of the exports are made to countries that allocate more resources to the military sector than to human development, such as Angola, Ecuador, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia or Sri Lanka**

**Dual-use material was exported in 2009 for a value of € 99 million**

**Figure 3. Spanish exports of dual-use material**



Source: General Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use Material Foreign Trade.  
Figure made by the authors

## The exports of small arms & light weapons amounted to € 148 million in 2009

ism and Trade. Firstly, the reports of the last years provide more information about the exports of police and security equipment, and of hunting and sports arms; this information has been demanded for long by the NGOs that advocate for more transparency of the Spanish exports. Secondly, this information is fragmented in a number of sections and is often contradictory.

The exports of police and security material amounted to € 6.29 million, and

With respect to the incoherences of information, according to the accounts released by the Spanish Government to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (see Table 3) small arms were not exported to Ghana. However, when the report tackles the exports of hunting and shooting material (page 69 of the MITC's report) it states that rifles and cartridges were exported for the value of € 3.5 million. In the section of defence material exports to Ghana of the same report (page 59 of the MITC's report) the value of categories 1, 2 and 3 is void, the only exports that figure in the report are armoured vehicles.

### Actions taken against the proliferation of small arms & light weapons

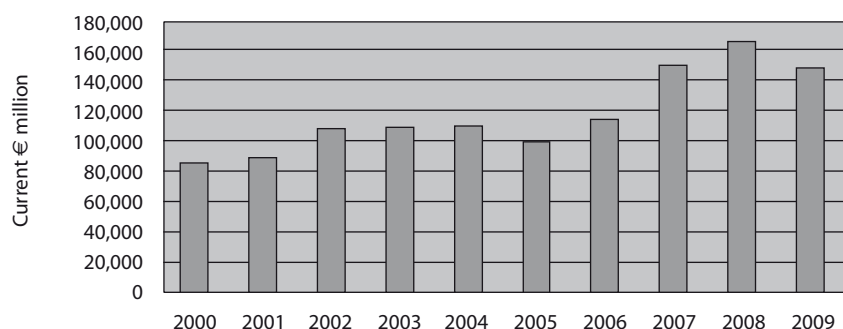
The Spanish Government intends to be a significant actor in the fight against the illegal trade, proliferation and accumulation of small arms and light weapons, as well as of their ammunitions. For this reason it increased its contribution and participation in international/regional organizations and NGOs.

The report of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) informs about the activities of the Government related to projects for the fight against the illegal trade and the proliferation of weapons and the reduction of armed violence. Spain gave € 300,000 to the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, € 250,000 to the UNDP Bureau for Prevention of Conflicts and Reconstruction, and € 250,000 to the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC).

In 2009, Spain contributed to projects related to the destruction of the surplus of conventional arms, small arms and light weapons, ammunitions and explosives with € 150,000, in the framework of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Spain also gave € 300,000 to the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme in Western Africa.

**Figure 4. Small arms & light weapons exports**



Source: ESTACOM Database, Institute of Foreign Trade. Figure prepared by the authors. Values correspond to the customs code n. 93

**Ghana keeps ranking as the first purchaser of small arms & light weapons in 2009. The value of these exports was higher than € 3,5 million, despite the moratorium decreed in 1998 by the Economic Community of Western Africa States (ECOWAS) about imports, exports, production and distribution of small arms & light weapons in the whole region due to their uncontrolled proliferation in this country as well as for the risk of these to be illegally smuggled from Ghana to its neighbours, some of them are experiencing a situation of conflict, post-war or tension, such as Togo, Nigeria, Niger or the Ivory Coast**

among the purchasers we find Angola (€ 4.1 million, 65% of the total), Bolivia (€ 1 million, 16% of the total), Venezuela (€ 0.8 million, 13% of the total). 2008 exports to Angola in this section amounted to € 24 million, 95% of the total exports and 2009 exports include a significant part of the material that was not exported during the former year.

According to the MITC's report, the exports of hunting and sports arms (hunting rifles, ammunitions and spare parts) amounted to € 40 million, which means a 34% increase compared to the former year. The main purchasers still were the United States (€ 9.9 million), the Republic of Guinea – Conakry (€ 4.1 million), Ghana (€ 3.5 million) and Turkey (€ 3.2 million), (see Table 2).

The MITC's report states that the purchasers of hunting and sports arms in Ghana were 100% from a gunsmith's shop or a private firm; those of the Republic of Guinea-Conakry were at 100% from a private firm.



As a conclusion, in 2009 Spain exported defence and dual-use material and small arms for the value of € 1,594 million and donated € 1,250 million to a number of organizations and programmes devoted to the control and destruction of arms.

## 5. USE OF EXPORTS

The MITC's report for 2009 provides again information about the final user as well as on the use of the exported arms. This means that it specifies whether the user belongs to the public sector (Armed Forces or State Security Forces and Corps) or to the private sector (private firms, gunsmiths or individual users) and the percentage corresponding to the exported products.

Given the importance of this information to measure the privatization we selected the four most significant exports categories related to possible private destinations of the arms: category 1 and 2 consist of arms (rifles, revolvers, machine guns, rifles, shells, projectile launchers, mortars); category 3 includes ammunitions for the arms of category 1 and 2; category 4 includes bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, grenades...). We crossed the economic value of these exports with the countries in which a high percentage of these exports finally ends in private firms for private use (see Table 4).

The most worrying side of this information is the very purchase of arms by private firms for private use. What kind of firm needs to buy bombs, missiles or grenades? Which kind of private use are they for? What do these firms do? Under which circumstances and under which legal principles can it be legal for a firm to employ this kind of material?

The private firms that purchase this material can be arms manufacturers, firms that take part in the production of European projects or providers of military services (mercenaries).

A high percentage of Spanish arms exports to private firms goes to Germa-

**Table 2. Hunting and sport shooting arms main exports**  
(in current € thousands)

Country	2008	2009	2008-2009
United States	5,795.05	9,892.06	15,687.10
Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	6,316.14
Guinea-Conakry	1,827.96	4,135.09	5,963.05
Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	5,130.82
Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	3,073.58
South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	2,656.00
Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,526.76
Japan	1,129.47	1,095.93	2,225.40
Russia	1,227.06	987.26	2,214.32
Australia	710.32	1,381.15	2,091.47
Morocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,980.03
Norway	683.84	772.62	1,456.46
Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,435.36
Venezuela	535.57	784.70	1,320.27
Central African Republic	250.90	753.09	1,003.99
Others	7,281.60	7,372.14	
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,795.31</b>	<b>39,939.19</b>	

Source: General Subdirectorato for Defence and Dual-use Material Foreign Trade.  
Table prepared by the authors

**According to the information provided by the Spanish government to the UN Register no light weapons were exported to Ghana; however, when the report tackles the exports of hunting and shooting material it states that rifles and cartridges were exported for a value of € 3.5 million**

**Table 3. Small arms & light weapons exports 2009**  
declaration to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Country	Product
Chile	1 rifle, 15 machine guns, 18 mortars
Cuba	1 rifle, 1 carbine
Greece	3 light machine guns
Ecuador	6 grenade launchers
Estonia	203 grenade launchers
Portugal	56 grenade launchers
Switzerland	5 grenade launchers
Denmark	1 mortar
United Kingdom	10 mortars

Source: General Subdirectorato for Defence and Dual-use Material Foreign Trade.  
Table prepared by the authors

**The main purchasers of arms for private use in 2009 were Germany, the United States, France, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Could the firms that receive these arms be defence multinationals such as Blackwater and ArmorGroup?**

**The most worrying side of this information is the very purchase of arms by private firms for private use. What kind of firm needs to buy bombs, missiles or grenades? For what kind of private use? What do these firms do? Under which circumstances and under which legal principles can it be legal for a firm to employ this kind of material?**

**Do these exports mean that Spain is contributing to the privatization of war?**

ny, the United States, France, Denmark and the United Kingdom. If we relate this with the creation of the defence multinationals in the 90s especially in the US and the UK, such as Blackwater, ArmorGroup, Northbridge Services Group or Kellogg Brown & Roots, we may assume that some similar firms are purchasing weaponry. This inevitably brings us to ask ourselves whether the Spanish state is contributing through its exports to the perversion of the privatization of war.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

The expansionist policy to simplify the exports of defence and dual-use material and small arms is being continued. A new record of the economic value of exports has been beaten, and Spain keeps the sixth position in the world ranking.

The transparency of information still is deficient and insufficient. The Government submits these exports to the law of official secrets and does not provide any information about the arms that were exported to each country. The minutes of the meetings in which decisions are taken on whether to authorize the exports to a country are secret, despite the fact that the law of official secrets only allows classification of the information when its exposure to the public opinion might jeopardise or harm the security of the Spanish state. The policy of military material exports can not be controlled without a higher transparency of information.

Still, the same report provides information about some exports and specifies the purchaser country and the arms that are exported. As for the exports of ships and aircraft there is only one manufacturing firm, so that we indirectly know that the manufacturer of aircraft is EADS-CASA and the manufacturer of ships is Navantia. So it is clear that the law of official secrets is being biased and arbitrarily applied on this issue. The exposure

of arms exports to the public opinion does not imply any risks for the security and defence of the State. In a democratic state, the Government can not use the secrecy of state to favour arms exports hiding the decisions it makes in this respect to the citizens.

It is also clear that the main programmes of exports change the proceedings for the control of exports to obey or facilitate, the interests of the Spanish military industry, perverting previous analysis on the authorisations. The Spanish Government makes a deal for the sell with another country and then the process of production or manufacture begins, and this can last some years. The proceedings for the authorisations of exports are the final step, at the moment of the delivery; yet, it should be put in place before the decision on the sell and manufacture. This was the case, for example, of a controversial export programme as the one of frigates exported to Venezuela some years ago.

2009 was the second year in which the new law on control of arms exports, that was approved in 2007, was applied. The analysis of the last report does not show a higher commitment to the transparency and the control of exports with respect to last year, neither a significant change in the exports policy.

Arms are still exported to countries affected by difficult and worrying situations or which violate human rights, and this is a clear violation of the spirit of the law that regulates these transfers.

These exports make Spain co-responsible for the worsening of regional instability and of latent conflicts, as well as for the persistence of the conflicts that already exist. It actually means exporting human suffering to different parts of the world, hiding behind the secrecy of decisions and profiting from the business that this implies.



**Table 4. Main exports in 2009 of categories n. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with the percentage of private use**

Country	Exports per category (€)				% of private use
2006	1	2	3	4	
Canada	67,012			1,031,850	99.6
United States	1,445,377	1,255,609	423,914	3,991,614	82.9
Belgium	6,875			1,694,062	35
United Kingdom	28,725			2,208,034	31
2007	Exports per category (€)				% of private use
Belgium				478,100	100
Sweden				36,370	100
France		7,240	3,400	2,031,720	96
Israel	163,599			25,474	70
Italy				147,550	58
United States	560,523	126,250	10,989,749	5,084,438	52
Indonesia	25,000		136,784	3,665,548	51
Canada	700			1,131,081	45
Switzerland	1,640	121,595	2,074	160,882	43
2008	Exports per category (€)				% of private use
United States	4,747,325	4,104	6,445,754	3,758,525	83
Germany	208,380	10,002	3,024,826	39,542,350	26
Denmark	2,944			7,189,800	100
France	8,736			7,405,824	91
Belgium	27,600		22,000	2,936,148	100
United Kingdom	700			1,577,876	61
Canada	19,100			897,889	100
Egypt			219,177	31,000	100
Italy	16,777			183,100	65
Sweden	4,767			45,462	100
2009	Exports per category (€)				% of private use
Germany	16,800	8,500	8,500	33,868,198	50
Belgium	2,550		24,075	4,026,849	100
Denmark				6,284,920	54
United States	13,869,377	404,104	9,171,366	3,152,325	51
France	818			7,256,883	92
United Kingdom			344,625	5,525,745	69

Source: General Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use Material Foreign Trade.  
Table prepared by the authors

The expansionist policy to simplify the exports of defence and dual-use material and small arms is being continued. A new record of the economic value of exports has been beaten, and Spain keeps the sixth position in the world ranking

The Government of a democratic state can not use the secrecy of state to favour arms exports hiding the decisions it takes in this respect to the citizens

The exports that break the spirit of the law make Spain co-responsible for the worsening of regional instability and of latent conflicts, as well as or the persistence of the conflicts that already exist

# APPENDIX I

**Table 5. Spanish exports of defence material** (in thousands of current €)

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
1	Norway	409.49	631.25	500.10	2,339.79	547.84	1,228.80	269,901.10	266,367.96	265,691.48	281,288.79	1,088,906.59
2	United Kingdom	30,041.89	46,701.26	84,550.54	121,049.28	87,733.90	73,268.51	86,811.06	93,157.32	95,534.57	121,955.09	840,803.41
3	Germany	471.53	24,063.98	61,507.47	74,826.89	63,035.83	65,673.93	81,328.51	82,701.92	169,371.61	160,216.29	783,197.96
4	Italy	4,540.52	33,783.09	71,639.51	70,819.45	59,475.00	34,402.03	33,500.01	47,084.24	62,319.52	70,832.53	488,395.89
5	Malaysia	2,544.04	2,323.81	1,787.65	277.77	274.45	134.09	62.83	152,939.03		180,525.76	340,869.42
6	Brazil	319.53	420.65	1,778.61		30.16	1.03	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	46,961.90	266,923.27
7	Morocco	8,097.68	28,341.05	6,647.95	433.38	3,637.98	9,229.49	16,824.34	11,133.80	113,900.26	31,118.34	229,364.27
8	United States	23,993.59	26,155.28	13,546.64	7,270.31	6,002.09	6,580.44	17,126.55	38,343.10	22,375.96	55,400.73	216,794.69
9	Poland	855.26	5.96		23,869.72	97,903.74	48,910.20	68.43	32,520.53	1,575.99	1,762.58	207,472.42
10	Chile	8.00	377.89	3.43	1,301.15	650.32	1,586.26	178,592.76	2,308.35	710.72	3,477.96	189,016.83
11	Portugal	3.38	11,912.80		0.75	4,586.82	228.39	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	105,880.75	127,644.79
12	Argelia						110,578.80			690.16	3,394.21	114,663.17
13	Greece	3,783.96	233.43	4,199.32	21,495.96	3,047.88	20,262.06	22,833.97	5,266.20	211.45	31,197.26	112,531.49
14	Colombia	361.89	98.40	438.30	11,478.12	961.42	152.00		16,022.45	31,137.53	33,311.96	93,962.07
15	France	1,062.07	12,447.56	5,581.29	1,455.82	3,625.85	1,447.94	10,489.79	16,881.94	9,602.04	17,618.26	80,212.56
16	Saudi Arabia	9,945.11	26,295.02			23,262.26	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	74,363.49
17	Ecuador	10.10	4.47		2,030.71	20,153.88	32,254.71	216.63	54.25	324.28	1,236.08	56,285.11
18	Mexico			636.60		195.36	48.04	5.30	14.00	108.11	43,782.22	44,789.63
19	Jordan	513.70		483.87	20,456.48	20,250.00		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	43,872.13
20	Botswana							5,973.56			37,499.26	43,472.83
21	Finland	1,208.03	5.12		20.00		201.15	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	26.37	39,329.15

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
22	India	8,528.61	1,143.87	3,389.81	67.92			1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	10,635.78	27,592.57
23	Switzerland	39.38	1,904.56	20.21	756.19	3.53	11.08	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	18,261.43	27,364.98
24	Denmark	109.96	121.77	33.00			0.00	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	8,824.92	24,756.05
25	Belgium	3.73	1,042.18	1,184.32	1,154.43	1,879.73	5,787.27	1,700.94	809.60	2,987.09	4,053.47	20,602.75
26	Bahrain		758.71					702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		19,729.78
27	Turkey	12,496.94	364.29	56.21	2,520.00	14.99	1.77	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	1,249.85	19,244.81
28	Austria	0.60				1,312.51	67.18	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	440.80	19,182.56
29	Kazakhstan					6.10			1.10		18,930.00	18,937.20
30	Netherlands	6,101.04	106.67	473.66	119.42	16.37	689.60	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	93.43	17,799.45
31	Venezuela	247.51	29.91	3,625.08	2,527.03	1,703.80		3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45		15,775.95
32	Rwanda										15,175.00	15,175.00
33	Uruguay	19.85	8.65	2,108.60				15.00		8,439.32	3,569.99	14,161.41
34	Iceland	13,474.48										13,474.48
35	Israel	4,909.68	487.97	1,597.10	1,005.80	35.26	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	13,416.43
36	Indonesia	115.27	42.84	725.04	206.53	1,280.53	820.90	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	5.76	12,814.73
37	South Korea							48.43		1,147.33	11,560.88	12,756.64
38	Romania				3.76			767.47	726.59	10,732.23	3.87	12,233.92
39	Australia	23.21	1.67	6.60	1,516.22	10.42	211.92	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	251.43	12,172.44
40	Canada	0.81	46.84	753.82	903.04	661.61	1,214.09	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	3,887.02	10,617.86
41	Singapore	9.41	338.41			523.99	1,051.09	1,412.33	6,021.92	570.00	682.00	10,609.14
42	Kuwait		2,808.96	1,850.76	3,121.06	3.50				1,155.22		8,939.49
43	Qatar			25.60	462.41	204.26	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	7,125.92
44	Czech Republic	594.27	84.41					108.00	117.33	105.31	5,666.44	6,675.76
45	New Zealand	270.12						5,972.54		108.75		6,351.40
46	Egypt	442.86	1,327.36	1,504.89	429.95	628.47	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	6,344.73

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
47	Paraguay				5,568.28							5,568.28
48	Ireland	0.21	31.19		510.00				2,612.50		1,415.00	4,568.90
49	Libya							25.95		3,839.22		3,865.17
50	Thailand	18.81	305.32	174.50	93.61	1,581.30	80.24	671.41		156.90	526.35	3,608.44
51	Pakistan	27.00	242.58					1,037.78	971.07	199.41	760.32	3,238.16
52	Ghana			15.35	888.90						2,293.80	3,198.05
53	Slovenia								2,721.05		1.71	2,722.76
54	Argentina	369.54	775.30	9.23	17.66	10.87	1.80	3.20		1,447.32	25.37	2,660.30
55	Philippines	711.80	1,070.18	207.21	238.20	81.38			49.82		137.84	2,496.43
56	United Arab Emirates	24.01	52.69	1,980.10	122.80	12.29	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83	2,491.03
57	Angola		30.00	1,161.20	55.47	185.00				857.22		2,288.89
58	Costa Rica	50.15	27.80	137.96	2.14	1.77			1,101.92	823.33	7.99	2,153.05
59	Oman	69.80			1.23	7.29	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	2,145.47
60	Bolivia	99.23			53.80			300.00		841.79	718.03	2,012.85
61	Sri Lanka	23.57	1,624.48		79.24	0.42		2.00	2.00	138.78	102.00	1,972.49
62	Sweden	3.25	1,329.76				63.65	27.88	36.37	50.23		1,511.13
63	Cyprus	885.00				80.00						965.00
64	Cameroon	369.92			462.99		0.90	0.90				834.72
65	Dominican Republic	186.54	431.85		129.64		0.00				66.46	814.49
66	El Salvador	5.74			446.59	5.15			124.15	124.15		705.78
67	Kenya						162.88				511.00	673.88
68	Panama		452.52		166.50				1.69		3.00	623.71
69	Luxemburg		7.08	244.75	53.04	186.93	17.59	49.21	5.54		1.91	566.04
70	South Africa	10.75					0.00	501.50		4.00	0.90	517.15

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
71	Peru			1.99	87.48	14.16	27.24	145.69	156.70			433.27
72	Russia										400.00	400.00
73	Tunis					22.45	368.00					390.45
74	Nicaragua	46.40	343.21									389.61
75	Estonia		29.49								320.99	350.48
76	Andorra	1.43	7.20	34.43	38.57	30.59	28.68	45.78	20.19	30.71	21.24	258.81
77	Cuba	133.58	3.48	22.78	23.59						3.50	186.93
78	Hungary	2.60					0.50	2.43	1.60		103.93	111.07
79	Gabon										89.86	89.86
80	Serbia-Montenegro				75.09					7.60		82.70
81	Lebanon				64.12							64.12
82	Moldavia			63.98								63.98
83	Slovakia										57.81	57.81
84	Burkina Faso				53.80							53.80
85	Iran	51.65		0.35								52.00
86	Trinidad Tobago							30.00				30.00
87	Surinamee	25.40										25.40
88	Bulgaria	0.73						19.99		1.51		22.23
89	Equatorial Guinea									14.56		14.56
90	Tanzania							0.00	12.00			12.00
91	Kyrgyzstan						3.00	0.70				3.70
92	Guinea Bissau								3.12	0.30		3.42
93	Ukraine									2.94		2.94

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
94	Mauritania						0.30				1.71	2.01
95	Mongolia								1.60			1.60
96	Zimbabwe					1.50						1.50
97	Haiti						1.43					1.43
98	Liechtenstein							0.40				0.40
99	Senegal								0.39			0.39
100	Vietnam										0.17	0.17
Total		138,674.61	231,184.22	274,709.81	383,152.05	405,880.90	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,450.43	1,346,515.87	

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorates for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs



**Table 6. Spanish exports of defence material by product category** (in thousands of current €)

Description		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL	%
1	Military aircraft	215,174.65	222,783.47	208,170.09	122,972.51	201,403.57	321,918.38	415,682.39	1,708,105.05	32
2	Warship			464.60	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	448,734.15	1,562,607.05	30
3	Imaging and countermeasure equipment	17,563.20	78,596.04	84,637.05	63,659.02	73,596.92	77,473.27	168,291.05	563,816.55	11
4	Military fuels and explosive	82,889.31	16,289.90	35,823.86	69,525.77	87,763.84	8,171.62	91,480.73	391,945.03	7
5	Bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles	18,246.39	24,244.63	15,923.34	51,175.41	88,578.75	98,951.26	72,156.70	369,276.48	7
6	Ground military vehicle	30,414.03	37,586.80	43,034.14	39,755.05	35,654.88	126,639.32	42,500.38	355,584.60	7
7	Electronic equipment	9,414.42	7,343.65	20,863.17	11,325.76	6,114.13	6,085.42	48,004.86	109,151.41	2
8	Munitions and components	330.18	13,625.88	7,323.10	9,104.54	18,132.14	16,770.97	17,848.90	83,135.70	2
9	Weapon (higher caliber 12.7 mm)	5,376.46	2,034.99	165.46	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	10,462.48	32,851.92	1
10	Firearm (12.7 mm caliber and below)	2,106.36	2,000.31	959.16	3,711.92	2,182.42	5,673.59	14,546.41	31,180.16	1
11	Software	130.72	302.14		6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	13,475.05	26,322.91	0
12	Shooting direction system	56.18	1,055.92	134.09	6,754.54	3,484.65	786.47	2,961.26	15,233.09	0
13	Technology			688.00	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	150.00	10,712.02	0
14	Training and simulation equipment			1,219.62	1,219.91				2,439.54	0
15	Armored equipment and construction			1.77	152.67	1,228.67	912.15		2,295.26	0
16	Paramilitary/security material	1,393.47							1,393.47	0
17	Equipment and several materials						969.90		969.90	0
18	Toxicological agents and radioactive material	2.89	31.80				105.00	113.00	252.69	0
19	Forgings and castings			44.35	20.86			24.17	89.38	0
20	Equipment for production							84.35	84.35	0
21	System of kinetic energy weapons								0.00	0
22	Directed energy weapons system								0.00	0
23	Cryogenic and superconducting system								0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>383,098.25</b>	<b>405,895.51</b>	<b>419,451.80</b>	<b>845,074.34</b>	<b>932,941.36</b>	<b>934,469.43</b>	<b>1,346,515.87</b>	<b>5,267,446.55</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs

**Table 7. Spanish exports of defence material to countries with medium and low HDI, OECD, European Union and NATO countries** (in thousands of current €)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2007	2008	2009
Countries with medium or low HDI	19.275	34.903	14.310	29.665	27.673	121.383	29.775	16.773	124.769	103.748
%	14 %	15 %	5 %	8 %	7 %	29 %	4 %	2 %	13 %	8 %
OECD	99.490	160.980	244.934	330.680	330.240	260.316	547.274	641.642	666.506	945.829
%	72 %	70 %	89 %	86 %	81 %	62 %	65 %	69 %	71 %	70 %
EU- 27	49.668	131.906	229.414	315.378	322.885	251.020	242.718	337.607	380.644	530.473
%	36 %	57 %	84 %	82 %	80 %	60 %	29 %	36 %	41 %	39 %
NATO	97.946	157.737	244.271	327.882	328.719	259.713	529.705	599.858	658.947	870.418
%	71 %	68 %	89 %	86 %	81 %	62 %	63 %	64 %	71 %	65 %

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs

## APPENDIX II

**Table 8. Spanish exports of dual-use products and technologies** (in thousands of current €)

Countries		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
1	United States	14,301.37	97,730.09	127,524.32	3,776.26	64,733.49	2,451.25	1,056.26	28,106.26	48,966.67	58,651.18	37,213.78	4,268.15	376,748
2	Singapore	142,935.40	150,898.60	129,058.74	29,119.71		3.36	0.05	0.16	2.00	1.88	11.40	0.22	158,198
3	Iran		218.43	1,117.82	1,474.86	3,086.66	6,555.92	5,748.70	1,601.82	2,162.30	24,896.17	61,953.31	38,983.60	147,581
4	China	1,985.59	41,353.30	14,022.41	3,315.51	3,973.18	1,015.07	13,417.45	13,046.52	7,829.89	7,943.52	14,400.75	9,646.14	88,610
5	Brazil	4,258.41	872.21	903.31	2,073.71	1,682.03	879.90	4,660.34	3,614.49	3,150.30	6,841.54	6,758.84	2,944.86	33,509
6	Venezuela	2,056.55	1,852.48	2,812.83	3,256.18	3,759.34	3,139.24	3,422.75	2,633.25	2,640.53	3,026.37	4,105.15	4,308.25	33,104
7	Libya			2,507.56	518.01			0.66			49.16	11,252.53	12,700.13	27,028
8	Thailand	3,746.80	11,849.19	18,887.55	7,484.85	5.54	3.30	1.42	381.50	2.95	17.09	7.97	22.88	26,815
9	Argentina	395.35	660.97	1,230.10	1,683.95	753.93	997.29	877.61	312.82	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	7,113.65	16,705
10	Turkey	15.31	1,022.59	4,554.48	2,328.37	258.89	966.65	1,209.64	379.51	1,638.54	559.39	2,078.69	922.01	14,896
11	Cuba	0.73	50.32	38.83	20.32	37.10	2.40	1,003.35	1,473.18	4,201.41	2,470.95	2,410.91	3,069.58	14,728
12	India		1,194.07	153.64	625.93		2,757.99	1,640.80	1,628.83	6.10	1,153.57	380.33	1,533.44	9,881
13	Russia	30.18	9.86	356.38	1,056.34	19.73	0.10		832.32	459.24	399.70	337.62	5,674.26	9,136
14	Morocco	123.36	100.74	89.56	258.01	156.96	250.46	2,332.89	474.11	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	1,035.94	7,227
15	Mexico	1,083.20	147.43	626.12	485.17	7.15		610.43	905.28	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	178.89	7,161
16	Poland		38.95	2,918.24	2,799.43	182.96	150.62	977.61				0.00		7,029
17	Israel	131.39	128.03	822.73	99.20	152.56	244.29	1,515.64	41.32	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	622.28	6,464
18	Belarus			1,102.08	4,472.91							0.00		5,575
19	Algolia	80.22	800.67	2,065.57	770.59	290.61	642.45	591.94	106.79	83.46	312.01	241.65	192.05	5,297
20	Taiwan	6,739.75	9,255.13	0.35	2,501.18	198.17	38.60	1.69	1.18	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	102.39	4,975
21	South Africa	1,203.71	217.87	118.78	362.93	246.60	276.66	602.16	257.73	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	343.64	3,966
22	Uruguay	420.25	102.17	3,214.93	133.20	144.53			1.13	20.91	29.11	43.74	77.04	3,665

Countries		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
23	Malaysia	1,374.26	491.63	667.66	458.84	93.46	163.73	1,758.66	113.56	115.42	12.79	0.00	0.18	3,384
24	South Korea	1,212.03	3,990.47	141.91	520.02	148.40		26.50	1,203.00	1.35		1,128.80		3,170
25	Nigeria	175.66	132.85		335.30	153.58	283.81	56.16	276.84	454.88	239.94	411.84	420.33	2,633
26	Lithuania	277.28		2,181.94			0.01	0.05				0.00		2,182
27	Colombia	8,800.33	171.28	108.16	69.88	166.80	106.55	347.75	25.27	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	192.06	2,166
28	Ukraine			877.41	1,145.87						21.60	0.00		2,045
29	Dutch Antilles	0.40			97.07	395.62	159.51	565.43	265.61	276.13		0.00		1,759
30	Switzerland	6,833.66			0.04	4.26	502.35	6.14	17.98	0.01	19.23	359.99	837.73	1,748
31	Japan	4,628.32	536.55		128.35			2.07	516.80	80.73	617.58	153.16	0.75	1,499
32	Egypt	4.87	471.30	459.83	569.61				0.87	47.84	0.53	313.34	81.58	1,474
33	Netherlands	2.69						3.00			416.86	489.12	515.19	1,424
34	Indonesia				729.72		0.24					607.00		1,337
35	Norway	2.19				2.13	32.04	557.23		72.86	111.45	208.15	319.87	1,304
36	Trinidad Tobago				1,287.99						1.12	0.83		1,290
37	Rumania		14.38	28.75	354.04	141.02	162.11	327.71	150.15	57.93		0.00		1,222
38	Paraguay		10.48	5.51	60.04	44.17	32.71		13.36	7.83	345.39	580.54	78.91	1,168
39	Saudi Arabia	60.90	551.29	112.69	7.29	0.41	239.94		1.35	93.47	154.75	158.71	229.43	998
40	Chile	2,988.34	223.02	23.72	7.18	38.28	5.69	22.35	10.07	27.03	4.43	6.41	702.27	847
41	Peru	693.65	99.29	19.80	24.98	51.76	22.63	6.03	20.32	14.56	625.40	26.06	21.75	833
42	Ethiopia							0.11	0.09	9.88	48.62	134.19	542.57	735
43	Burkina Faso	27.29		23.05	91.83	108.11	144.00		81.68	82.76	117.81	35.64		685
44	Tunis	10.51	31.75	3.48	30.09			31.45	6.76	28.67	11.93	550.19	13.66	676
45	United Kingdom											0.00	591.39	591
46	Syria		554.39		0.19	0.20	0.91			0.15	1.39	28.09	499.27	530

Countries		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
47	Mali		6.52	62.33	75.99	141.72	19.44	163.26		13.03	14.58	0.00	25.92	516
48	Qatar			496.75				0.10				0.00		497
49	Bulgaria			137.33	247.06	2.50	57.88	1.62	15.80	2.53		0.00		465
50	United Arab Emirates	1,836.57	359.56	1.35		0.01		1.46	1.39	297.10	0.09	0.07	22.77	324
51	Philippines	17.04	32.81	22.89	38.32	17.29	34.41	151.38	39.98	8.04		1.12		313
52	Canada	23.34	9.98			13.09	0.34	6.18		5.45		216.46	46.70	288
53	Kenya	0.24	30.26	5.49	3.33	27.18	89.55	65.16	5.40	0.53	29.92	0.00		227
54	Hungary		117.22	7.21	22.14	26.02	143.80					0.00		199
55	Slovakia	20.60			158.43		3.80					0.00		162
56	Germany				63.84			0.10				0.00	88.16	152
57	Dominican Republic	3.96		4.92	0.15	7.97	6.61	62.89	15.23	14.43	15.95	11.65		140
58	Jordan	0.05	0.29		63.00		7.45	36.50	20.25		7.72	0.00	3.27	138
59	Australia	107.41		100.25	5.89	0.61	5.12	1.55	0.16	8.61	1.70	3.34	3.68	131
60	Guatemala				7.08		13.17	54.00	2.39	44.56		0.00		121
61	Costa Rica		2.31			6.34		38.64	26.91	15.06	14.65	0.00		102
62	Andorra	49.40										0.00	80.90	81
63	France	0.57	52.61			69.07						0.00		69
64	Panama	8.58		14.06		13.29			6.79	8.64	7.57	0.00	10.68	61
65	Senegal	55.09	0.22	2.52	13.70	10.26	1.65	32.40		0.02		0.00	0.12	61
66	Serbia - Montenegro							58.00				0.00		58
67	Czech Republic				12.18	13.15	26.30					0.00		52
68	Ecuador				4.94	10.46	11.28	20.11		0.39		0.38		48
69	Georgia											30.53		31
70	Mauritania											4.03	18.14	22

Countries		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
71	Bolivia			6.14		0.83	0.05		0.03			0.04	10.71	18
72	Portugal	389.58										0.00	11.43	11
73	Pakistan		0.23	2.48	1.62		0.51	4.01		0.13		0.00		9
74	Croacia						2.39	1.02	2.45	1.04		0.88	0.83	9
75	Bosnia-Herzegovina				1.53	0.34	0.09	2.89		0.19	0.42	0.44	2.41	8
76	New Zealand	10.34	0.35		0.04	0.20		0.44	1.68	0.66	1.14	3.77	0.16	8
77	Slovenia				0.01	0.98	5.14					0.00		6
78	Zimbabwe	440.48		6.03								0.00		6
79	Kuwait	0.31					1.08			1.18	0.10	1.51	1.41	5
80	Bangla Desh										0.13	0.00	4.27	4
81	Vietnam						0.50		0.21	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.59	4
82	El Salvador									3.46		0.00		3
83	Rwanda									0.31		0.92	0.18	1
84	Ghana		579.12			0.19			0.11	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.36	1
85	Puerto Rico					0.83						0.00		1
86	Mauritius Island								0.28	0.03		0.07	0.19	1
87	Yemen					0.07	0.09			0.15	0.15	0.00	0.07	1
Total		209,563.48	326,973.20	319,649.96	75,254.20	81,400.03	22,662.40	44,083.68	58,640.93	79,039.40	114,257.84	154,242.11	99,120.26	

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs



## APPENDIX III

**Table 9. Spanish exports of arms and ammunitions, parts and accessories** (in thousands of current €)

	Countries	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
1	United States	35,250.33	35,042.13	51,160.60	52,056.20	48,464.20	31,341.13	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	33,054.00	411,898.51
2	United Kingdom	4,052.88	4,828.24	5,332.53	5,719.30	5,930.80	7,175.21	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,390.60	72,997.87
3	France	3,859.35	5,010.15	4,841.10	4,372.60	5,987.10	6,732.75	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	72,149.94
4	Germany	2,933.43	3,600.58	4,426.11	3,992.00	4,207.50	4,401.36	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	56,920.68
5	Portugal	5,888.39	5,416.73	5,803.37	5,454.30	5,536.40	5,524.89	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,228.70	55,757.22
6	Denmark	1,270.13	690.50	841.84	1,468.90	1,080.70	1,212.33	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,385.00	34,042.06
7	Italy	1,941.86	1,815.95	4,446.00	2,953.60	3,207.10	4,268.87	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	31,567.90
8	Ghana	1,938.51	3,531.40	2,771.48	3,442.50	3,130.40	2,690.68	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	31,451.17
9	Belgium	397.48	397.40	595.52	898.60	5,369.60	5,975.63	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.40	4,443.40	27,466.07
10	Turkey	4,411.41	1,205.08	3,211.65	2,679.80	1,623.60	1,324.64	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	2,966.10	23,387.18
11	Russia	251.21	533.49	605.99	758.00	909.00	1,379.61	1,799.48	4,017.17	4,791.90	2,344.20	17,390.05
12	Netherlands	622.79	952.23	775.24	650.90	831.90	1,504.78	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.10	591.20	13,953.05
13	Venezuela	2,238.83	2,144.78	1,601.75	1,095.20	939.10	2,353.21	712.34	707.65	931.90	1,072.90	13,797.66
14	Greece	1,374.02	1,402.72	1,127.81	1,251.80	1,716.10	1,588.07	1,115.22	1,492.79	1,492.70	1,170.20	13,731.43
15	Ireland	231.27	374.36	562.19	348.60	564.60	670.67	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.50	2,444.40	13,493.13
16	Australia	1,248.65	932.96	1,052.55	968.70	964.00	1,622.57	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.00	1,619.70	13,268.05
17	Finland	628.36	832.10	1,071.28	841.30	889.60	1,157.38	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.20	2,046.10	12,693.33
18	Peru	726.46	1,165.81	1,069.83	1,189.20	772.90	999.98	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.70	1,241.40	11,304.22
19	Norway	809.34	799.66	956.86	1,086.50	966.30	955.21	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.80	1,098.10	11,203.40
20	Mexico	36.77	650.58	161.37	934.20	810.30	1,731.61	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.90	1,098.00	11,191.87
21	South Africa	82.34	315.47	1,039.68	1,202.30	971.60	726.84	1,141.87	1,044.65	2,545.80	2,055.10	11,125.65
22	Sweden	599.09	893.83	1,171.63	1,062.40	945.60	1,097.38	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.70	1,042.20	10,226.92
23	Morocco	310.50	649.77	928.77	804.30	1,189.40	1,278.78	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.40	1,304.60	10,043.04

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
24	India		3.49		0.80			1,647.12	232.36	1,618.90	6,031.40	9,534.07
25	Guinea	238.84	862.80	711.15	188.20			326.79	1,402.17	2,569.30	2,965.80	9,265.05
26	Switzerland	124.87	214.80	418.14	218.10	181.60	236.64	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	3,163.90	8,788.00
27	Poland	1,034.74	519.80	657.25	931.70	422.00	282.01	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.20	862.40	8,147.46
28	Japa	814.34	1,056.78	747.22	881.40	740.30	267.65	378.25	677.03	1,542.00	1,039.70	8,144.67
29	Ukraine	172.68	222.03	427.67	402.30	262.40	485.31	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	1,485.50	7,644.56
30	Chile	1,049.06	1,180.11	1,062.58	831.60	372.50	435.03	770.21	571.94	805.20	499.00	7,577.23
31	United Arab Emirates	166.05	380.58	462.94	822.70	561.60	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	6,956.62
32	Austria	334.28	524.59	469.82	485.10	665.30	612.45	824.41	1,060.67	973.20	758.40	6,708.22
33	Canada	547.89	489.45	734.99	1,555.60	589.20	155.33	228.03	794.97	927.60	536.30	6,559.36
34	Argentina	1,730.49	1,405.12	16.61	120.70	237.00	413.13	280.60	297.28	468.10	954.60	5,923.63
35	Israel	226.57	165.99	298.16	289.30	106.40	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	2,909.10	5,794.01
36	New Zealand	313.09	270.46	309.87	595.60	519.60	782.52	879.32	522.88	841.00	699.90	5,734.24
37	Bulgaria	153.52	289.23	258.50	199.60	559.70	480.58	347.57	314.14	1,104.20	221.20	3,928.24
38	Saudi Arabia	241.29		31.18	177.40	256.60	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	3,870.93
39	Czech Republic	204.92	205.50	253.43	328.00	175.60	314.82	507.13	640.72	676.50	498.10	3,804.72
40	Angola			51.85			62.76	62.93	208.57	1,897.10	1,394.40	3,677.61
41	Guinea Bissau	7.43	181.07	73.76	145.90	93.60	350.92	474.23	986.23	756.90	362.90	3,432.94
42	Kuwait	26.88	1,743.90	95.42	49.80	0.30	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	3,267.87
43	Slovenia	34.65	41.00	38.13	40.10	39.90	52.94	40.29	2,747.21	76.90	119.80	3,230.92
44	Paraguay	434.34	252.98	279.05	162.50	352.30	405.31	329.23	494.95	289.20	224.20	3,224.06
45	Brazil	202.74	231.50	102.71	452.70	212.40	23.61	54.56	268.97	873.90	637.40	3,060.49
46	Lebanon	264.55	268.96	116.09	194.80	159.10	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	3,010.12
47	Cyprus	370.29	315.10	307.64	182.00	337.70	174.01	205.09	341.56	403.20	311.30	2,947.89
48	Hungary	197.02	178.62	360.74	371.20	253.60	217.91	226.39	257.68	499.00	257.50	2,819.66

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
49	Thailand	39.33	10.94	46.30	54.60	1,000.30	11.33	325.27	222.66	223.40	724.50	2,658.63
50	Colombia	32.36	78.25	26.95	35.70	49.00	201.49	168.85	1,308.26	220.70	447.70	2,569.26
51	Bolivia	241.62	491.78	189.14	139.20	181.60	223.43	336.31	421.77	280.00		2,504.85
52	Andorra	179.97	194.73	266.47	288.70	350.40	197.82	185.27	190.42	240.70	147.40	2,241.88
53	Rumania	138.31	208.51	295.52	277.20	404.40	343.78	209.65	24.73	63.70	187.90	2,153.70
54	Central African Republic	176.31	145.72	223.01	93.20	185.40	159.54	249.67	242.88	224.30	341.10	2,041.13
55	Guatemala	53.24	142.57	99.14	159.20	171.80	241.14	344.20	241.23	305.20	181.20	1,938.92
56	Hong Kong	3.43	35.59	1.67	3.50	23.30	70.80	141.94	180.57	635.10	710.60	1,806.50
57	Mauritania	52.10	194.63	187.36	128.00	191.40	394.86	145.59	52.72	345.90	72.10	1,764.66
58	Equatorial Guinea	1,096.63	273.42	7.95	0.20		0.10	326.80				1,705.10
59	Philippines	402.72	25.23	255.07	283.90	167.50	12.79	64.08	50.56	143.60	262.10	1,667.55
60	Uruguay	156.10	168.45	26.07	47.40	22.60	132.23	149.43	143.19	367.50	437.10	1,650.07
61	Lithuania	40.18	54.00	84.54	71.10	99.30	121.60	224.15	284.17	394.30	237.00	1,610.34
62	Namibia	78.47	80.67	274.44	75.60	130.20	197.73	166.36	57.44	342.10	165.30	1,568.31
63	Kazakhstan		10.54	26.47	49.40	64.20	131.94	193.63	363.02	427.10	225.30	1,491.60
64	Dominican Republic	67.16	192.81	153.75	192.60	185.00	156.87	148.91	45.77	74.90	263.20	1,480.97
65	South Korea	302.91	204.63	84.35	137.10	72.40	126.67	107.04	214.16	61.30	155.70	1,466.26
66	Malaysia	29.66	29.20	72.10	80.90	173.60	130.04	122.69	194.12	604.30	6.30	1,442.91
67	Mali								547.56	462.60	352.60	1,362.76
68	Burkina Faso	117.35	53.70	66.83	127.80	76.70	87.04	139.54	153.62	231.00	144.80	1,198.38
69	Iran	51.65		27.40			52.27	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	1,174.50
70	Slovakia	39.24	15.00	114.26	101.80	155.50	83.82	152.42	121.31	195.90	108.10	1,087.35
71	Cameroon		50.00	46.69	100.20	148.00	251.15	33.20	37.70	150.70	237.40	1,055.04
72	Egypt	150.60	240.89	254.57	94.40	66.70		49.46	83.08	106.30	1.70	1,047.70
73	Senegal	90.92	138.05	104.08	96.10	48.50	95.41	50.91	244.36	141.40	19.20	1,028.93

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
74	Cuba	313.28	86.81	80.96	42.20	121.20	101.27	97.01	36.81	50.70	39.10	969.34
75	Latvia	95.89	96.85	61.80	82.80	128.70	39.25	121.09	147.57	138.80	53.40	966.15
76	Malta	184.35	257.71	193.53	128.60	47.00	29.45	23.30	55.28	0.60	28.60	948.42
77	Ecuador	30.17	4.48	203.18	80.80	58.10	59.25	178.22	244.59	12.50	49.00	920.29
78	Tunis	36.62	18.67	49.02	28.20	38.70	35.85	37.65	149.98	227.90	228.50	851.09
79	Croacia	45.09	38.39	67.74	46.60	53.50	87.67	106.89	164.85	108.80	118.00	837.53
80	Taiwan	10.20	77.47	49.56	28.10	81.10	154.83	101.84	53.01	124.60	117.90	798.61
81	Nicaragua			17.39	22.90	45.60	0.81	46.88	59.35	164.10	412.70	769.73
82	Costa Rica	66.11	40.25	81.44	114.60	103.80	24.62	79.59	129.62	41.50	32.90	714.43
83	Honduras				46.30	70.90	67.83	79.58	184.78		155.10	604.49
84	Estonia	30.74	24.13	11.99	21.30	29.60	29.73	33.00	106.46	133.20	33.60	453.75
85	Albania	6.14		1.23		34.00	141.69	108.21	41.40	48.00	42.50	423.17
86	Macedonia	1.74		46.56	18.00				127.94	102.90	106.80	403.94
87	Bosnia-Herzegovina	92.03	132.06	0.64		50.10		47.50			78.80	401.13
88	Libya									86.70	220.00	306.70
89	Serbia	23.80	3.55			16.30	14.17	13.36	13.00	102.40	116.60	303.18
90	Ivory Coast		102.66	118.92	79.70	1.10						302.38
91	El Salvador	90.07			39.20	47.10	24.20			95.00		295.57
92	Gabon	11.87	45.74		29.10			0.32	4.94	187.70	10.10	289.77
93	Jamaica					111.40		30.38	55.34		48.20	245.32
94	Panama	3.99		4.96	2.60	3.70	3.10	25.54	50.35	71.00	69.00	234.24
95	Luxemburg	53.35	56.04	47.69	42.10	17.70			9.00			225.88
96	Jordan	25.20			192.40			7.68				225.28
97	Georgia			0.68				2.46	50.07	112.20	57.30	222.71
98	Zambia	3.71	5.32	3.95	2.70	46.30	4.05	4.31	7.95	7.80	119.90	205.99

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
99	Pakistan						4.02	73.73	85.10	18.40	18.00	199.25
100	Singapore	111.84	16.78	24.26	21.40	1.30	2.35	4.77	2.68		4.70	190.08
101	Trinidad Tobago				7.60	7.10	30.04	41.04	19.21	40.30	35.80	181.09
102	China	31.16		24.32	49.20				67.92			172.60
103	Iceland	43.18	7.00	9.10	2.50	6.30	2.76	29.64	22.75	12.60	22.60	158.43
104	Qatar	158.16										158.16
105	French Polynesia	2.02	8.53	11.02	13.00	12.30	6.18	27.28	23.93	8.10	21.30	133.66
106	Oman							80.72	51.31			132.03
107	San Marino	1.63	1.12	38.65	23.00	25.00	19.60	16.00				125.00
108	Indonesia	1.99	55.86	3.46	0.90			12.10	8.80	1.40	35.50	120.01
109	Tanzania						66.04		11.69	41.20		118.93
110	Montenegro							8.30	32.67	68.70	9.20	118.87
111	Zimbabwe	38.24	62.73	2.48		2.00						105.45
112	Botswana					2.80	11.60	13.02	14.47	32.50	19.00	93.39
113	New Caledonia						22.72		34.52	13.40	15.20	85.84
114	Sri Lanka	38.04			4.20	21.70	6.18	2.60			5.10	77.82
115	Gibraltar	6.89	3.49	13.92	2.30	7.30	9.16	0.36	1.57	2.60	3.80	51.39
116	Togo	44.76										44.76
117	Mauritius	20.31			2.80	14.60						37.71
118	Algeria				32.90							32.90
119	Liechtenstein		7.51			22.10						29.61
120	Sierra Leone		28.09									28.09
121	Suriname				0.20						25.80	26.00
122	Dutch Antilles							3.37		5.70	16.80	25.87
123	Uzbekistan										25.20	25.20
124	Chad									24.00		24.00

Countries		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2009
125	Armenia		1.86					0.65	6.12	1.80	7.00	17.43
126	Aruba		9.90	0.29								10.19
127	Moldavia				0.20					3.20	5.50	8.90
128	Uganda		5.26					3.30				8.56
129	Vatican City				8.50							8.50
130	Sudan				6.00	2.20						8.20
131	North Korea				3.30		3.70					7.00
132	Kenya									6.60		6.60
133	Barbados				4.40							4.40
134	Faroe Islands	2.79										2.79
135	Granada							1.05	1.22			2.27
136	Vietnam						0.20				0.70	0.90
137	Nigeria				0.80							0.80
138	Mozambique			0.41								0.41
139	North Mariana Islands					0.40						0.40
140	Afghanistan								0.35			0.35
141	Bangladesh					0.30						0.30
142	Cayman Islands			0.14								0.14
Total		85,159.56	88,427.33	107,943.43	108,699.40	109,305.60	99,164.68	113,490.19	149,833.14	165,402.60	147,879.60	

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorates for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs

**Table 10. Spanish exports of weapons for hunting and target shooting** (in thousands current €)

Countries		2008	2009	2008-2009
1	United States	5,795.05	9,892.06	15,687.10
2	Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	6,316.14
3	Guinea-Conakry	1,827.96	4,135.09	5,963.05
4	Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	5,130.82
5	Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	3,073.58
6	South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	2,656.00
7	Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,526.76
8	Japan	1,129.47	1,095.93	2,225.40
9	Russia	1,227.06	987.26	2,214.32
10	Australia	710.32	1,381.15	2,091.47
11	Morocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,980.03
12	Norway	683.84	772.62	1,456.46
13	Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,435.36
14	Venezuela	535.57	784.70	1,320.27
15	Central African Republic	250.90	753.09	1,003.99
16	Argentina	126.81	739.44	866.25
17	Mexico	582.98	274.73	857.71
18	Chile	431.43	322.81	754.23
19	New Zealand	508.12	222.11	730.23
20	Thailand	80.05	630.104	710.15
21	Colombia	211.84	471.28	683.12
22	Mali	231.79	356.68	588.47
23	Canada	457.80	115.70	573.49
24	Guinea Bissau	149.30	374.85	524.15

Countries		2008	2009	2008-2009
25	Mauritania	509.36		509.36
26	Namibia	312.96	181.67	494.63
27	Angola	257.70	208.54	466.24
28	Cameroon	212.68	247.24	459.92
29	Guatemala	318.29	140.06	458.34
30	Uruguay	291.09	165.08	456.17
31	Philippines	174.17	173.43	347.60
32	Tunis	173.85	164.75	338.60
33	Dominican Republic	73.89	255.64	329.53
34	Paraguay	223.11	99.33	322.45
35	Pakistan	25.96	269.99	295.95
36	Malaysia	295.59	0.24	295.83
37	Burkina Faso	137.44	149.75	287.19
38	Switzerland	225.39	39.71	265.10
39	Nicaragua	172.93	80.91	253.84
40	Taiwan	124.62	117.85	242.47
41	South Korea	61.28	157.30	218.58
42	Georgia	129.85	82.45	212.30
43	Bolivia	212.08		212.08
44	Honduras		164.78	164.78
45	Senegal	141.43	23.24	164.67
46	Panama	73.20	66.06	139.26
47	Ecuador		136.15	136.15
48	France		134.29	134.29



Countries		2008	2009	2008-2009
49	Israel		127.57	127.57
50	United Arab Emirates		127.52	127.52
51	Kazakhstan	50.80	76.23	127.04
52	Tanzania	122.01		122.01
53	Kuwait	15.64	91.26	106.90
54	Jamaica		96.39	96.39
55	Serbia	0.08	81.36	81.43
56	Gabon	78.81		78.81
57	Bosnia-Herzegovina		60.534	60.53
58	Iceland	13.54	25.99	39.52
59	Croatia	3.23	23.46	26.69
60	Latvia		26.64	26.64
61	France (New Caledonia)	26.19		26.19
62	Suriname		22.87	22.87
63	Andorra	5.03	12.03	17.05
64	France (Guadalupe)	9.80	7.17	16.97
65	Chad	16.93		16.93
66	Armenia	2.18	8.50	10.68
67	Moldavia	3.78	6.236	10.02
68	Kenya	6.61		6.61
69	Azerbaijan		5.55	5.55
70	Costa Rica		5.51	5.51
71	Monaco		1.2	1.20
Total		29,795.31	39,939.19	

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorates for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: Centre Delàs

## APPENDIX IV. DEFINITIONS

### Conventional weapons

Weapons that are neither biological, chemical nor nuclear.

### Heavy conventional weapons

Weapons of large volume that cannot be transported by one person or a group of persons; for example aircraft, ships, submarines, tanks, vehicles, artillery, cannon, machine guns, etc.

### Small arms and light weapons

#### *Small arms:*

Small arms are those designed to be used by individual members of armed or security forces.

- Revolvers and automatic pistols; rifles and carbines; assault rifles; light machine guns.

#### *Light weapons:*

Light weapons are defined as those designed to be used by several numbers of armed or security forces acting as a group.

- Heavy machine guns; portable grenade launchers, with or without supports; portable anti-aircraft cannon; portable anti-tank cannon; recoil-less cannon; portable anti-aircraft missile launchers; mortars of calibres less than 100 mm.

### Customs code (TARIC) 93:

**9301:** Arms of war except revolvers, pistols and weapons with blades.

**9302:** Revolvers and pistols, except those covered in sections 93.03 or 93.04.

**9303:** Other firearms and similar artifacts which use the combustion of gunpowder (for example, shotguns and hunting rifles, muzzle-loading arms, rocket-launching pistols, and other artifacts used only to launch signal

rockets, blank-shooting and pistols and revolvers, stun guns, and line-throwing guns.

**9303:** Muzzle-loading weapons.

**9304:** Other arms (for example, spring pistols or rifles).

**9305:** Parts and accessories for articles covered under 93.01 to 93.04.

**9306:** Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges, and other ammunition and projectiles and their parts including slugs or shot for cartridges.

**9307:** Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges, and other ammunition and projectiles and their parts including slugs or shot for cartridges.

### Defence material

In Spain defence materiel is divided into 23 categories:

**Category 1:** Smooth-bore weapons of calibres smaller than 20 mm.

Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols, machine guns, silencers, magazines, sights, and flash suppressors.

**Category 2:** Smooth-bore arms of calibres greater than or equal to 20 mm.

Firearms (including artillery), shells, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, flame throwers, recoil-less cannon, signature-reduction devices, military smoke and gas launchers or generators, pyrotechnic materials, and sights.

**Category 3:** Munitions, devices and components.

Munitions for weapons subject to control under Articles 1, 2 or 12. Devices for placing decoys, including sheaths, links, ties, high-power sources, sensors, submunitions.

**Category 4:** Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles.

Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke pots, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition charges, "pyrotechnical products", cartridges, and simulators, smoke grenades, incendiary bombs, rocket and missile pipes, and nosecones for reentry vehicles.

**Category 5:** Launch-guidance systems.

Sights, bombing computers, cannon aiming systems, control systems for arms and data-acquisition, surveillance or tracking, reconnaissance and identification systems.

**Category 6:** Terrestrial vehicles.

Tanks and other armed military vehicles and military vehicles equipped with supports for arms or mine-laying equipment, amphibious armoured vehicles, bullet-proof tyres.

**Category 7:** Toxic chemical or biological agents.

Biological agents and radioactive materials, nerve agents, vesicant agents, tear gas.

**Category 8:** Energy-producing materials and related substances.

Explosives, propellants, pyrotechnical products, fuels and related materials, perchlorates, chlorates and chromates, oxidants, binders, additives and precursors.

**Category 9: Warships.**

Combat ships and surface or underwater ships, seagoing equipment, diesel engines designed specifically for submarines, electric engines designed specifically for submarines, underwater detection devices, antisubmarine nets and amphibious torpedoes.

**Category 10: Aircraft.**

Combat aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, aircraft engines, remotely guided aerial vehicles, fuel tanks, pressurised breathing equipment, parachutes, automatic piloting systems.

**Category 11: Electronic equipment.**

Countermeasure and electronic countermeasure equipment, underwater acoustic material, data security equipment, equipment using coding, guidance and navigation equipment.

**Category 12: Kinetic energy weapons systems.**

Kinetic energy weapons systems, testing and evaluation installations, test models, propulsion systems, target-finding, guidance and derived propulsion systems for projectiles.

**Category 13: Armoured equipment and constructions.**

Armour plating, metallic or non-metallic constructions, military helmets, clothing and protective clothing.

**Category 14: Military training and simulation equipment.**

Attack, flight, radar, antisubmarine warfare, missile launching, imaging trainers.

**Category 15: Imaging or countermeasure equipment.**

Imaging recorders and equipment, cameras, photographic equipment, image intensification equipment, infrared or heat imaging equipment, radar-based imagesensing equipment.

**Category 16: Forged pieces.**

Forged, pieces, cast pieces, and semi-processed products.

**Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries.**

Autonomous underwater diving and swimming apparatus, closed circuit and semi-closed circuit apparatus, robots, shuttles.

**Category 18: Production equipment.**

Environmental experimental installations, continuous mode nitriding equipment, equipment or apparatuses for centrifuging, spindle extruders.

**Category 19: Guided energy weapons systems.**

Laser, particle bundle, and radiofrequency systems; particle accelerators.

**Category 20: Cryogenic and superconducting equipment.**

Equipment designed especially or configured to be installed in vehicles for military land, sea, air or space applications; superconducting electrical equipment.

**Category 21: Software.**

Software for modeling, simulation or evaluating military weapons systems or simulating military operating scenarios for command, communications, control or intelligence applications.

**Category 22: Technology.**

Technology for the development, production or use of materials subject to control.

**Other defence material**

Firearms and throwers; sights and mines, telescopes or light or image-intensifying devices; devices that generate, propel, emit or disperse vapors, gases, riot control agents or incapacitating substances; launchers of the previously described elements; bombs, grenades, and explosive devices; armoured vehicles and vehicles equipped with metallic or non-metallic materials that offer anti-ballistic protection; light and sound equipment that stuns, for riot control; devices that restrictive the movement of human beings, including shackles for feet and waist with or without chains, and rigid devices that immobilize at a distance; portable devices and belts that generate electrical shocks; riot-control vehicles.

**Dual-use material**

**Category 0:** Nuclear materials, installations and equipment.

Nuclear reactors, plants that separate naturally occurring uranium isotopes, impoverished uranium and fissionable materials, centrifuges, mass spectrometers and graphite electrodes.

**Category 1:** Chemical substances, microorganisms and toxins.

Gas masks, protective clothing, personal dosimeters, preimpregnated materials, tools, dies, moulds, continuous mixers, filament spoolers, lubricants, fluorides, cyanides, and derived halogenates.

**Category 2:** Materials treatment.

Shavings, crucibles, tooled machines, isostatic presses, measurement instruments, robots, movement simulators, mechanizing centres.

**Category 3:** Electronics.

Electronics, integrated circuits, microprocessor microcircuits, sets of programmable doors, microwave components, mixers and convertors, and electrically triggered explosives detonators.

**Category 4:** Computers.

Electronic, hybrid, digital, analogue, systolic, neuronal and optical computers.

**Category 5:** Telecommunications and “information security”.

Transmission equipment and systems for telecommunications, underwater communications systems, radio equipment, fibre optic cables, remote measurement and control equipment, security systems.

**Category 6:** Sensors and lasers.

Acoustics, image-intensifying tubes, optical sensors, instrument cameras, optics, lasers, gravimeters and gravity gradiometers, and radar systems.

**Category 7:** Navigation and avionics.

Accelerometers for inertial navigation, gyroscopes, GPS

and GLONASS, hydraulic flight-control systems, mechanics, electrooptics and electromechanics including fly by wire.

**Category 8:** Navy.

Submergible vehicles or surface craft, hydroplanes, underwater vision systems, diving and underwater swimming apparatus.

**Category 9:** Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment.

Aircraft or marine gas-turbine engines, space shuttles and space vehicles, solid or liquid propellant propulsion systems, ramjet engines, turbojets, and turbofans, probe rockets, hybrid rocket engines, launch support equipment, environment and anechoic chambers, and reentry vehicles.

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