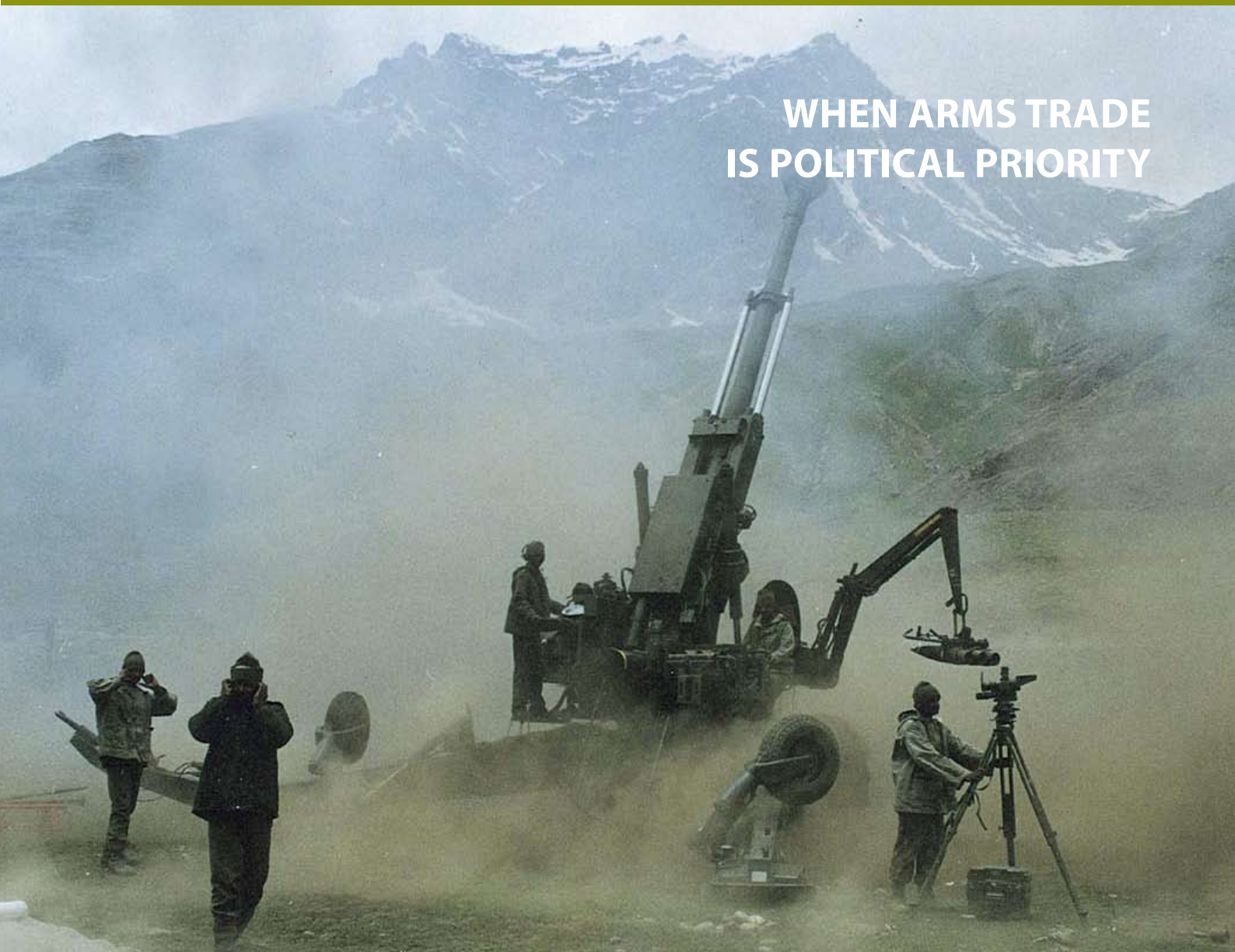


# SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2002-2011

WHEN ARMS TRADE  
IS POLITICAL PRIORITY



JUSTÍCIA I PAU

CENTRE D'ESTUDIS  
PER A LA PAU  
JMDELÀS

REPORT

n. 15



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is political priority

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### INDEX

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	7
<b>2. SPANISH POLICY OF PROMOTING ARMS EXPORTATION</b> .....	7
2.1. Secrecy in action: the exportation of Spanish cluster bombs to Libya ..	10
2.2. The case of Saudi Arabia. ....	10
<b>3. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS</b> .....	11
3.1. Spanish exports of defence materiel 2002-2011 .....	11
3.2. Spanish exports of dual-use materiel .....	16
3.3. Spanish exports of small arms and light weapons .....	17
<b>4. DESTINATION OF THE ARMS</b> .....	18
<b>5. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	25
<b>APPENDIX</b> .....	27

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spanish exports of defence materiel in 2011 have risen to 2,431 million euros, 115% higher than in 2010 and 785% higher than in 2002. In 2011, Spain was ranked eighth largest exporter of arms in the world, constituting 3% of total global exports and 1.15% of the Spanish trade balance. Every day Spain exports more than 6 million euros in arms, many of them to countries in armed conflict or where there are violations of human rights.

In the period between 2002-2011, the exports of military aircraft were worth a total of 3,418 million euros (39% of the total), warships 2,737 million euros (31% of the total), imaging and counter-measure equipment exports were worth 722 million euros (8% of the total), fuels and explosives 545 million euros (6% of the total), bombs, rockets, torpedoes and missiles 531 million (6% of the total), and all-terrain, armoured and amphibious vehicles 376 million (4% of the total). The exports of small arms and light weapons rose to 93 million euros; riot control and security materiel to 747 million euros; and hunting and sporting weapons reached the figure of 46 million euros. Spanish transfers of dual-use (civil and military) technology and products rose to 99 million euros.

Since 2002, there has been a clear upwards trend in Spanish exports of defence materiel. This is, in part, a result of the intense government policy of supporting exportation. It is also due to a less than strict interpretation by the Spanish authorities of the legal criteria for authorising the exportation of arms. Proof of this is the fact that only four requests for exportation have been denied, out of a total of 962, or 0.41 percent.

Regarding the destination of the exports, 67% (€1,637 million) went to countries of the OECD. The countries of NATO received 43% (€1,038 million) and the countries of the EU 24% (€589 million). The exports to countries with a low or medium Human Development Index (HDI) made up 5% of the total (€128 million), triple the figure of 2010.

Exports have been authorised to countries that violate human rights, breaking Law 53/2007 of control on external trade in defence and dual-use materiel and Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the European Union. These are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, the US, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey and Venezuela. The internal situation of some of these countries, the existence of armed conflict and the stability of the region also have to be taken into account. The legislation is also violated by the exports to Mali (due to its internal situation), to Ghana (due to regional instability and the risk of diversion to third countries) and to India (due to regional instability).

## Index of graphs, charts and tables

Graph 1. Spanish exports of defence materiel 2002-2011 .....	12
Graph 2. Global arms exports 2002-2011 .....	12
Graph 3. Evolution of Spanish arms exports by destination 2002-2011 .....	14
Graph 4. Spanish exports of dual-use materiel 2002-2011 .....	16
Graph 5. Spanish exports of small arms and light weapons 2002-2011 .....	17

Chart 1. The eight criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP .....	19
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### *Appendix*

Table 1. Spanish exports of defence materiel (in thousands of current euros) .....	27
Table 2. Spanish exports of defence materiel by product category (in thousands of current euros) .....	31
Table 3. Spanish exports of defence materiel to countries with medium and low HDI, OECD, European Union and NATO countries (in thousands of current euros) .....	33
Table 4. Spanish exports of dual-use products and technology (in thousands of current euros) .....	34
Table 5. Spanish exports of weapon and munitions, parts and accessories (in thousands of current euros) .....	38
Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and sporting weapons (in thousands of current euros) .....	44

## SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2002-2011

When arms trade is political priority

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**The objectives set out by the government are to search for new markets and support the international presence of Spanish industry**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report, as it does every year, aims to compile information on the evolution and the principal tendencies of the Spanish exportation of arms and dual-use materiel listing the most significant changes in the Spanish market and the exportation policy of the government in this area. To this end, the data is shown in tables and graphs and analysed in a ten-year period. In order to carry out a deeper examination, a chapter is included analysing the policy of the government on the exportation of arms and another to assess the possible non-fulfilments of the criteria for the sale of armaments applicable under Spanish and European legislation.

A principal source of information for the production of this report is the annual publication of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce (MITC), compiled by the State Secretariat of Tourism and Commerce, called *Estadísticas españolas de exportación de material de defensa, de otro material y de productos y tecnologías de doble uso* (Spanish statistics of exportation of defence materiel, other goods and of dual-use technology and products). The complementary source used for the section on small arms and light weapons is the database ESTACOM, which is maintained and published by the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade. Furthermore, some of the most prestigious sources on human rights have been consulted: the *Escola de Cultura de Pau* (School for a Culture of Peace), Amnesty International, SIPRI and the UNDP, to establish the level of human development.

### 2. SPANISH POLICY OF PROMOTING ARMS EXPORTATION

Spain occupies a prominent position in the world ranking of countries that export armaments. This is largely the result of the policy of institutional support for armament exports that the Ministry of Defence has maintained for ten years. In April 2011, the then-secretary of state for defence, Constantino Méndez, when questioned about the way in which his ministry was supporting the Spanish arms industry, stated: "In exportation. And there the support of the government is extremely relevant. We have begun a very intense effort to support and open markets for our industry throughout the world, even in areas in which we had no presence."<sup>1</sup>

This policy of support for arms exports has continued with the People's Party (PP) government. It is one of the objectives set out in the National Defence Directive of July 2012. Among the guidelines to follow in the legislature, the Directive establishes: "Finally, the defence of Spain demands pushing national industry in the sector, a suitable supplier for the necessities of our armed forces. At the current time, *the permanence and development of this industry requires the assistance of it*

1. *Revista Española de Defensa*, nº 272 (April 2011), pg. 22. (Spanish, translation here original to this report)

**In order to encourage arms exports entities such as the Office of Foreign Support, DEFEX, ISDEFE, CESCE and CIDyS are made available**

*in its international presence, especially in penetration into markets that due to their specific nature observe greater guarantees with State to State backing” (Section 4.5, italics not original, translation here original to this report).*

This policy results in very different activities: the search for markets and support for the international presence of the Spanish military industry, the signing of co-operation protocols with other states to acquire armament, networking and the negotiation of contracts, the representation of the interests of the defence industry in different forums and, even, the assurance of the operations in case of a defaulted payment.

Support for arms exports is implemented by various entities associated with the Ministry of Defence: the Foreign Support Office, an administrative unit established in 1993 and incorporated into the International Relations Division of the General Management of Armament and Ministry of Defence Equipment; the Defence Office’s Attachés, which are part of the Spanish embassies abroad and are present in 82 countries; the public company DEFEX, Ltd., established in 1972; and the public company Ingeniería de Sistemas para la Defensa de España, Ltd. (ISDEFE), chaired by the secretary of state for defence. The Compañía Española de Seguros de Crédito a la Exportación, Ltd., co., de Seguros y Reaseguros (CESCE) has also secured operations in arms sales. In October 2012, the secretary of state for defence, Pedro Argüelles, announced the creation of a new Office of Foreign Support to help the defence industry seek markets outside Spain; the Office “will assess, plan and coordinate all those involved in opening Spanish industry to the world, putting at the service of our companies various instruments of the state.”<sup>2</sup>

Currently, ISDEFE has become the principal instrument of institutional support for arms exportation, through its International Defence and Security Consultancy (CIDyS), which was created in 2009.<sup>3</sup> Among others, the functions of ISDEFE are “Support to the development of the international projection of the Defence Industry of Spain and in particular, widening the foreign market of our defence products and services” and “support to the establishment and improvement of industrial and technological relations with potential clients of defense materiel.”<sup>4</sup>

The *2011 Annual Report* of ISDEFE limits itself to stating that “through the International Defence and Security Consultancy (CIDyS), ISDEFE has carried out a large number of actions supporting the exportation of the companies in the sector among others.”<sup>5</sup> Through the press it has been made public that, in 2011, ISDEFE collaborated in the negotiation of the sale of between 200 and 270 Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia, a contract which could be worth more than 3,000 million euros (see section 2.2).<sup>6</sup> It also carried out activities with the State Defence Secretariat promoting the Spanish defence industry in the Philippines;<sup>7</sup> and was present in the 2011 LAAD International Defence and Security Fair in Rio de Janeiro,<sup>8</sup> and in the Paris Air Show.<sup>9</sup>

2. Infodefensa.com, 23 October 2012 (Spanish, translation original to this report).

3. This was what the then-secretary of state for defence, Constantino Méndez, said in an interview published in *El País (business)*, 9 May 2010. See also the *Diario de Sesiones del Congreso de los Diputados*, nº 838, IX Legislatura, Comisión de Defensa, of 21 September 2011, pg. 9.

4. See resolution 300/12557/09, 24 July 2009, State Defence Secretariat which charges ISDEFE with carrying out activities and works of assistance and support in the development of the policy of defence armament and materiel in the international field (published in the *Boletín Oficial de Defensa* 6 August 2009 (Spanish, translation original to this report)).

5. *2011 Annual Report* of ISDEFE, pg. 34 (available at [www.isdefe.es](http://www.isdefe.es)). In the *2010 Annual Report* it was recognised that in 2010 CIDyS participated in the signing of specific Collaboration Agreements with countries such as Peru, Colombia and Malaysia, and made accessible new markets like Brazil, India, Vietnam and the Philippines; see pg. 24. (Spanish, translation original to this report)

6. See *elEconomista.es*, 28 March 2011 and *Infodefensa.com*, 8 April 2011.

7. *Infodefensa.com*, 5 October 2011.

8. *Infodefensa.com*, 14 April 2011.

9. *Infodefensa.com*, 20 June 2011.



Secrecy is also a measure that forms part of the policy of encouraging arms exportation. In March 1987, the Spanish government classified as secret the agreements of the *Junta Interministerial Reguladora del Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y de Doble Uso* (Ministerial Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade in Defence and Dual-Use Materiel, JIMDDU), the body responsible for authorising arms exportation.

If the agreements of JIMDDU have been classified as secret it is because public knowledge of them could “damage or put in risk the security and defence of the State.”<sup>10</sup> There is sufficient reason to consider the aforementioned classification as illegal.<sup>11</sup> In practice, secrecy is used to keep knowledge from the citizenry about to which countries arms are being sold and what type of defence materiel is being exported. Furthermore, secrecy favours exports – or, at least, certain exports –, as has been made clear with the case of the Spanish cluster bombs in Libya (see section 2.1).

The newest instrument for favouring exportations consists of permitting the Spanish government, through the Ministry of Defence, to sign exportation contracts with a foreign government.<sup>12</sup> This has been established in Royal Decree-Law 19/2012, 25 May, of urgent measures for the liberalisation of trade and certain services.<sup>13</sup> The Ministry of Defence signs two contracts. One with the foreign government in which the Ministry of Defence commits to guaranteeing the supply of armament produced by a Spanish company, supervising the execution of the contract and the supply of the materiel. In this first contract the Ministry of Defence represents the foreign government and acts in its name. The second contract is between the Ministry of Defence and the company supplying the armament.<sup>14</sup>

This measure represents a qualitative leap in the policy of encouraging arms exports, as it is the Ministry of Defence that signs the contracts and commits to guaranteeing the supply of the armament produced by a Spanish company, supervising the execution of the contract and the supply of the materiel. The Ministry of Defence becomes the representative of military industry. It has been estimated that this type of government-to-government agreement could reach a value of 900 million euros a year.<sup>15</sup> It seems that the Ministry of Defence is considering even more ambitious objectives, as it is considering using this instrument in a generalised way in all the exportation operations that it can.<sup>16</sup>

The same government that drives this policy of encouraging exportation is charged – through JIMDDU – with monitoring the arms trade, authorising exportation to other countries. There is no doubt that JIMDDU is but one more piece in the policy of encouraging arms exports. As the data makes clear, JIMDDU is laxly interpreting the legal criteria to which arms export authorisations must adhere.

**Government-to-government  
contracts, the newest  
instrument for favouring  
arms exports**

10. By virtue of article 2 of Law 9/1968, 5 April, on official secrets.

11. See Eduardo MELERO ALONSO: *Régimen jurídico del control de las exportaciones de material de defensa y de doble uso. El secreto negocio de la industria de guerra*, Dykinson, Madrid, 2008, pgs. 182-209.

12. The Ministry of Defence signs two contracts: one with the foreign government and another with the company supplying the armament.

13. Published in the Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE) 26 May.

14. The Royal Decree-Law 19/2012 also allows the Ministry of Defence to supervise the fulfilment of the arms supply contracts signed between foreign governments and companies headquartered in Spanish territory, to plan and administer programmes to obtain armament for other governments, to transmit operational and technological knowledge of defence materiel to foreign governments, to advise on technical and operational matters for the execution of a programme of defence materiel and to carry out quality assurance.

15. This is the opinion of Inés de Alvear, lawyer of the Uria Menéndez office and expert on contracting and investment in defence; see [infodefensa.com](http://infodefensa.com) from 14 September 2012.

16. According to statements of the secretary of state for defence, Pedro Argüelles; see [infodefensa.com](http://infodefensa.com) from 8 October 2012.

**Gaddafi used Spanish cluster bombs in an attack on Misrata in 2011**

## **2.1. Secrecy in action: the exportation of Spanish cluster bombs to Libya**

In April 2011, the Spanish press reported that the army of Muammar Gaddafi had used cluster bombs made in Spain in Misrata; according to the NGO Human Rights Watch at least three cluster bombs had been used in the bombings on Thursday April 14 over the aforementioned city (see *El País* 16 April 2011). The bombs used were MAT-120 models, as shown by the photographs taken by *The New York Times*. The MAT-120 bombs were produced by the Spanish company Instalaza.

According to the government report “Spanish statistics on exportation of defence materiel, other goods and of dual-use products and technology in 2007”; in that year the export to Libya of defence materiel was authorised, comprising “Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles” worth 3,823,500 euros; the export was carried out in 2008. The official Spanish statistics do not detail, however, whether the armament exported included cluster bombs. In any case, the fact that the exportation of cluster bombs to Libya was authorised was not denied by the Spanish government.

**Parliamentary control on arms exports is not effective**

State secrets are an instrument that should be used, according to the Law on Official Secrets, to protect the security and defence of the state. In the case of the arms trade, secrecy is used as a mechanism to favour the exportation of arms. The case of the MAT-120 cluster bombs is a clear example of this. The state secret has been used to ensure that the citizens were unaware that Spain had exported cluster bombs to Libya.

This case also highlights the fact that parliamentary control on arms exports is not effective. The official statistics do not indicate exactly what kind of armament is being exported, which allows the most questionable operations to be hidden and prevents an authentic debate on the exports authorised by the government.

## **2.2. The case of Saudi Arabia**

### **Chronology of the negotiation of the sale of Leopard Tanks to Saudi Arabia**

In October 2010, the newspaper *El País* (25/10/2010) reported that Spain was negotiating the sale of Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia. The operation would include between 200 and 270 tanks and could be worth more than three billion euros, which would make it the largest arms exportation in Spanish history. The Leopards are produced in Spain by the private company General Dynamics–Santa Bárbara Sistemas. The story contained little data on how the negotiation had been carried out, except that it had started in May 2008, after a visit by King Juan Carlos to Saudi Arabia. It also mentioned that Saudi military personnel had already examined the Leopard’s functions in the training ground of San Gregorio, in Zaragoza (Spain).

In March 2011, the *Economista.es* (28/3/2011), reported that contact between Ministry of Defence personnel and the Saudi army had been made in order to continue the negotiation of the sale of the Leopard tanks. It stated that the public company ISDEFE would be leading the conversations and that if the operation was finalised, the company Santa Bárbara Sistemas would seek Indra, Amper, Tecnobit, Navantia and Sapa as partners.

**The government negotiates the sale of some 250 Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia. The value of these could be more than three billion euros**

In early April 2011 (*Infodefensa.com* 8/4/2011), the Director General of Armament and Ministry of Defence Equipment travelled to Saudi Arabia to advance the negotiations of the sale of the Leopard tanks. He was accompanied by advisers from the public company ISDEFE, the company in charge of the day to day contact for the possible contract, and by representatives of Spanish companies.

In July 2011, according to Infodefensa.com (5/7/2011), Germany's Federal Security Board authorised the sale of more than 200 Leopard 2A7 tanks to Saudi Arabia. It seems, therefore, that the German government is also negotiating the sale of Leopard tanks with Saudi Arabia.<sup>17</sup>

In December 2011, the then-secretary of state for defence, Constantino Méndez, sent a letter to the Saudi government stating that "instruction has been given to advance in the preparation of a definitive offer of the Leopard tank, according to the requirements demanded by the Kingdom of Arabia". The new secretary of state, Pedro Argüelles, would be preparing a meeting with the Saudi administration to present a final proposal, according to the newspaper ABC.<sup>18</sup>

In May 2012, The minister of defence travelled to Saudi Arabia in order to push for defence agreements and the sale of the Leopard tanks; a week after a delegation from the Saudi Advisory Board had visited Spain, meeting with the minister.<sup>19</sup>

On May 25, the cabinet approved Royal Decree-Law 19/2012, which allows the Ministry of Defence to sign contracts for armament supply with the governments of other countries, taking charge of the management and execution of the contract. The secretary of state for defence recognised that Saudi Arabia was one of the countries that demand the signing of this type of contract before acquiring armaments.<sup>20</sup>

In June 2012, the defence minister met with his Saudi counterpart in Madrid to talk about, among other topics, the sale of tanks (see Infodefensa 7/06/2012). The Ministry of Defence reported that Spain is "on the short list" for said contract.<sup>21</sup>

According to the secretary of state for defence "the support of the Ministry of Defence, the president of the government and HM the King for this project is unquestionable" referring to the possible sale of Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia.<sup>22</sup>

### **3. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS**

#### **3.1. Spanish exports of defence materiel 2002-2011**

##### **Trend**

Graph 1 shows the evolution of the volume of exports of defence materiel in the last 10 years. An upwards trend is observable since 2002. Exports in 2011 were 115% higher than in 2010 and 785% higher than in 2002. It must be highlighted that arms exportation has not been affected by the economic crisis. Among other questions this demonstrates the importance of the government policy of supporting these exports.

17. Infodefensa.com 15/02/2012.

18. Infodefensa.com 15/02/2002.

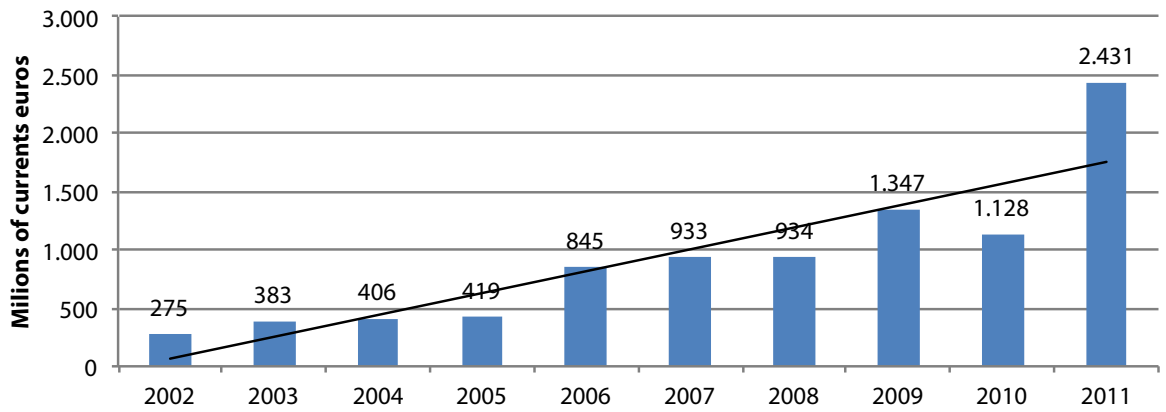
19. Infodefensa.com 14/05/2012 and El Mundo.com 14/05/2012.

20. Infodefensa.com 14/06/2012.

21. Infodefensa.com 8/06/2012.

22. Infodefensa.com 14/06/2012.

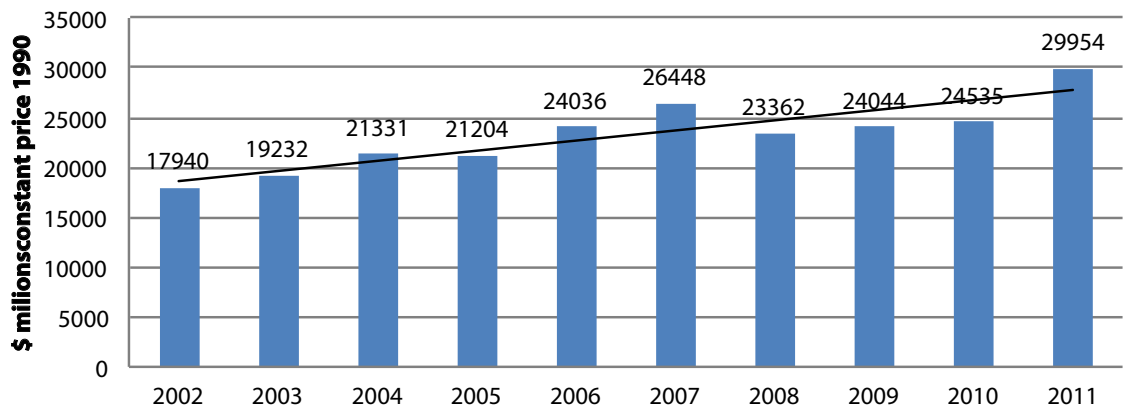
**Graph 1. Spanish exports of defence materiel 2002-2011**



Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-Use Materiel

While Spanish exportation is clearly on the rise, the global trend presents small oscillations tending upwards, though not in such a marked way (Graph 2). In other words, the gradient in the evolution of the Spanish trend is steeper than that of the global trend. Global exports in 2011 present an increase of 22% compared to 2010 and an increase of 67% compared to 2002. It should be noted that the volume of current arms exports, despite the increases in recent years, has not reached the values of the critical years of the Cold War.

**Graph 2. Global arms exports 2002-2011**



Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

It is necessary to remember that the global trend in the arms market is determined by the exportation behaviour of the United States and Russia, as between them they make up around 60% of the market; the European Union's 27 members together make up another 30% of the global market.

## Economic value

Spanish exports of defence materiel in 2011 rose to 2,431 million euros, and in the context of the 10 years between 2002 and 2011, make an average of 910 million euros.

According to SIPRI, in 2011 Spain was ranked eighth in the world of exporting countries, rising one position compared to the previous year; behind the US, Russia, Germany, France, the UK, China and Italy.

Regarding participation in the global arms market, Spanish exports in 2011 represented approximately 3% of the total market and 1.15% of total exports in the Spanish trade balance.

## Products exported<sup>23</sup>

In recent years the three highest selling types of Spanish defence materiel continue to be military aircraft, warships and imaging or counter-measure equipment (see Table 2). Military aircraft represent 39% of the total of the period studied and 3,418 million euros (1,124 euros in 2011); warships represent 31%, 2,737 million euros (941 million in 2011) and imaging or counter-measure equipment – which includes cameras, infra-red or thermal imaging equipment, radar sensors, etc. – 8%, 722 million euros (92 million in 2011). The three categories have made up 78% of exports over the whole period.

The remaining 22% is divided in the following way: 6% in category 8 (fuel and explosives), worth €545 million (€122 million in 2011); 6% in category 4 (bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles), worth €531 million (€57 million in 2011), 4% in category 6 (all terrain and amphibious vehicles, tanks, trucks), worth €376 million (€9 million in 2011).

## Destination

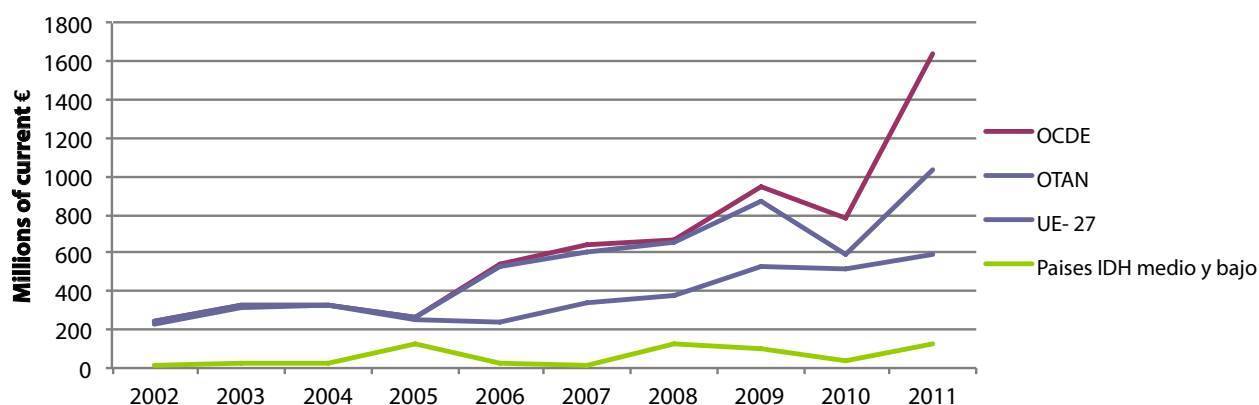
The most important destination of Spanish arms comprises the group of countries that make up the OECD. They have received 67% (€1,638 million) of the total arms produced in Spain, 108% more than the previous year. The second most important destination is the group of countries that form NATO, which have received 43% (€1,038 million) of the total arms produced, an increase of 77% compared to the previous year. The third places is occupied by the 27 countries of the EU, which have received 24% (€589 million) of the total exports, which represents a 15% increase compared to the previous year. In last place are the exports to countries with low and medium HDI which have received 5% (€128 million) of the total exports, an increase of 299% compared to the previous year.

**Exports in 2011 represented 3% of global arms exports and 1.15% of the total Spanish trade balance**

**78% of the exports in the period of 2002-2011 were military aircraft (39%); warships (31%), and direct imaging equipment, radars, etc. (8%)**

23. The arms included in the concept of defence materiel are grouped in categories, the content of each category can be consulted in Appendix II of this document.

**Graph 3. Evolution of Spanish arms exports by destination**



Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel

Sales to the European Union have reached €589 million, of which €270 million (46%) are from exchanges of parts and pieces in the programmes of joint production of armaments. The principal programme is the fighter plane EF-2000 for €228 million, followed by the IRIS-T missile for €19 million, the A-400M transport plane for €19 million and the Tiger helicopter for €5 million. The United Kingdom has received parts worth €121 million, followed by Germany at €98 million and Italy at €44 million.

In the UN Conventional Arms Register the Spanish government has reported that it has exported four tanks to Romania, one F-310 frigate to Norway, one security boat and three patrol boats to Venezuela.

### Refusals

In 2011, JIMDDU refused four licences to export defence materiel. Two refusals were based on the application of the criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP: the exportation to **Guatemala** of pistols, in application of criterion 7, the existence of risk that the technology is diverted or re-exported in undesirable conditions; and the exportation to **Zimbabwe** of spare parts for aircraft, due to the EU embargo, in application of criterion 1. The other two refusals were of the exportation of rifles to the **US**, due to lack of authorisation for production, and the sale to **Venezuela** of a rifle and operating mechanism due to lack of evidence of ownership of the weapon. Lastly, the authorisation of an export of night vision goggles to **Libya** was revoked due to the existence of armed conflict.

Of 962 applications for exportation – without taking into account the rectifications regarding authorisation already granted–, only four were refused, 0.41% of the total (0.21% if we only take into account the refusals based on Common Position 2008/944/CFSP). The minuscule number of refusals based on the application of the criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP can be considered an indication of the loose interpretation of the legal criteria that JIMDDU is practising, with the objective of favouring the Spanish defence industry. An indication that reinforces the fact that between 2001 and 2010 Spain did not consult any of the countries of the European Union about the armament exports that it authorises.<sup>24</sup>

**The scarcity of refusals can be considered an indication of an loose interpretation of the legislation by JIMDDU**

24. According to the data gathered in the annual reports of the European Union.

## Donations and transferrals of armament for a token price

In relation to the exported defence materiel, the official statistics include a table with the operations of leasing, cessions, donations, second hand, technical assistance and production under licence. In 2011, a second hand hunting rifle was sold to Australia for zero euros. There were also six armament donations, all of them without a price; three were of hunting rifles (one hunting rifle to France, two hunting rifles to the Dominican Republic, a hunting rifle and two hunting cannons to South Africa); two sporting weapons (magazines for sporting pistols to Greece, a revolver and a sporting competition pistol to Switzerland); lastly, aircraft parts and components were sent to Mauritania.

This table, however, is incomplete, as it does not include those arms exports with a value of zero euros, which are in fact related to the table of "Exports of defence materiel by country and articles of products 2011". According to this table, in 2011 exports of arms with a value of zero euros were made to: Australia (category 1), Chile (category 3), Costa Rica (categories 1 and 3), the US (category 15), France (category 2), Hungary (category 1), India (category 4), Italy (categories 7 y 9), Luxembourg (category 4), Mauritania (category 10), Mexico (category 3), the UK (category 22) and Sweden (category 15).

The official statistics also do not include sufficient information about the exports of the Spanish army's "used" armaments. These transactions, if made for a token price, must be agreed by the government. They also must be authorised by JIM-DDU, which will have in mind the general criteria for authorising the exportation of defence materiel.<sup>25</sup> These transferrals for a token price are used as a foreign policy instrument, with the objective of improving bilateral relations.

In 2011, the only cessions of armament for a token price authorised by the government consisted of the transferral of two patrol boats, for the price of one hundred euros each, sent to Senegal and Mozambique. According to the reference of the cabinet of 7 October, the objective of the sale was "to reinforce security in maritime spaces".

These operations seem to have been authorised by JIMDDU in 2011. This is deduced from the table "Exports of defence materiel by country and articles of products", in which exports to Mozambique and Senegal are included in the category of warships for zero euros, instead of the hundred euros indicated in the Agreement of the cabinet.

It is also very probable that the donation to Mauritania of aircraft parts and components for zero euros regards a Casa C-212 plane. Its transferral to Mauritania was authorised by the government for the token price of one hundred euros, 3 September 2010. This donation was made in the framework of the agreements regarding the fight against illegal immigration signed with this country.

The information of the official statistics about donations and transferrals of armament for a token price is very insufficient. Even if economically valued at zero, a transferral of an armament that can be used is taking place. It results in an underestimation of the real volume of armaments exported. For example, in 2008, the government authorised the donation to Morocco of eight sets of aerial bomb launchers, for the token price of one euro, despite their value of 86,848 euros.<sup>26</sup>

25. The exportation of used defence materiel is regulated by Royal Decree 1638/1999, of 22 October, by which the transferral of movable property and defence products in the Ministry of Defence is regulated, published in the BOE BOE 4 November 1999.

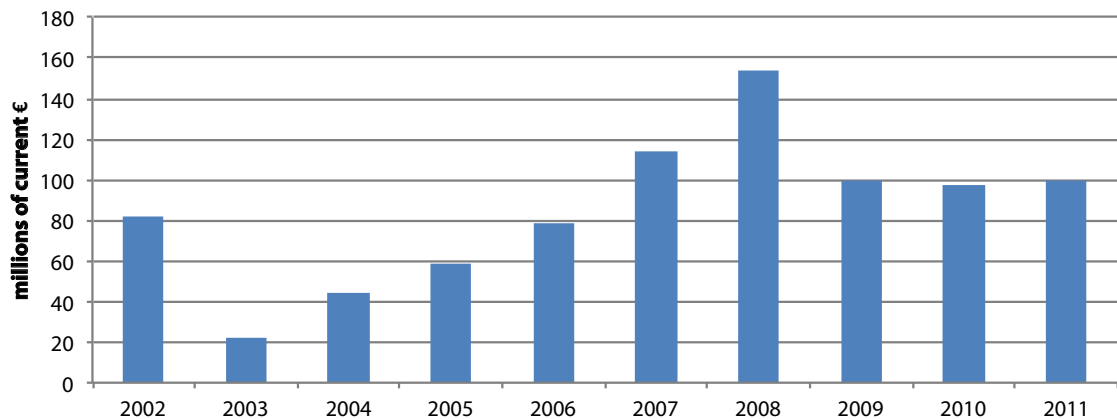
26. Cabinet meeting of 18 January 2008.

### 3.2. Spanish exports of dual-use materiel

The exports made in 2011 of dual-use materiel rose to €99 million, an increase of 2% compared to the previous year (see Table 4).

The principal recipients in 2011 were China (€18.6 million), Iran (€16.8 million), the US (€15.3 million) and Brazil (€10.6 million). Exports to these countries represent 62% of the total exports of dual-use materiel. The exports to China consisted of carbon fibre and mechanical centres for the aeronautical industry, machines for the automotive sector, numerical control systems for textile sector machines, image sensors for communication satellites in the aerospace sector etc. In the case of Iran (which is under embargo) the shipments consisted of steel tubes and valves, with spares, for the petrol and gas industry and energy generation plants.

**Graph 4. Spanish exports of dual-use materiel 2002-2011**



Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel

Regarding the products exported, the first place is occupied by the products of category 2 (treatment of materials)<sup>27</sup> with €57 million; this is followed by category 1 (materials, chemical substances, "micro-organisms" and "toxins") with €32 million; category 5 (telecommunications and "information security") with €4 million, category 3 (electronics) with €3 million and category 0 (materials, installations and nuclear equipment) with €3 million.

In 2011 there were 13 refusals of exportation, three of them to China due to the risk of diversion to military use, three to Georgia due to regional instability (unmanned aircraft), three to Pakistan due to the risk of diversion to proliferation programmes, two to Iran due to the risk of diversion to proliferation programmes, one to Sudan due to the risk of diversion and one to Lesotho of unmanned aircraft. The thirteen refusals were made from a total of 463 applications for exportation – without taking into account the rectifications of authorisations already granted–, making up 2.81%.

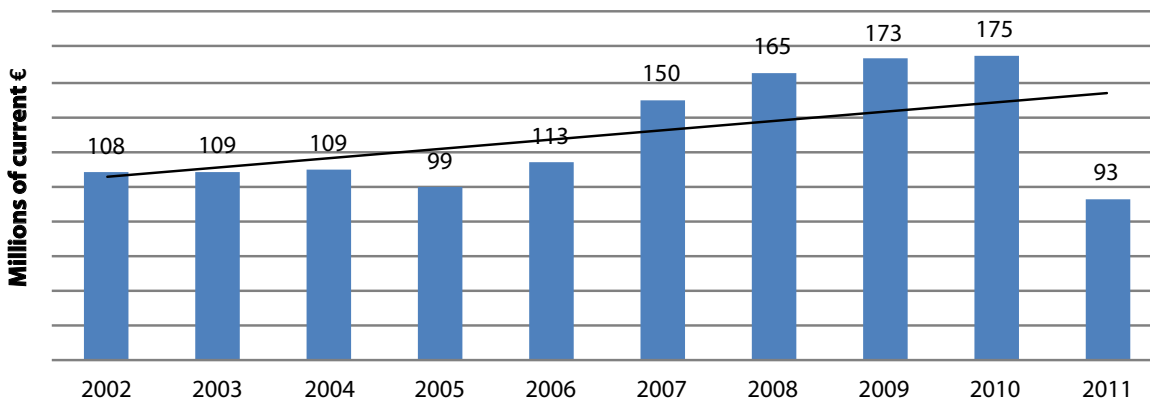
27. The products considered dual-use materiel are grouped in categories, the content of each category is detailed in Appendix II of this document.



### 3.3. Spanish exports of small arms and light weapons

Regarding the exportation of small arms and light weapons, we have two available information sources: the MITC and the ESTACOM customs database. If we follow the report of the MITC, according to the classification of defence materiel products,<sup>28</sup> we can consider that categories 1 (firearms of calibre 12.7mm and less), 2 (weapons of calibre above 12.7 mm), 3 (munitions and components) and 4 (bombs rockets, torpedoes, missiles) are exports of small arms and light weapons; though that not all this material can be considered small arms and light weapons it would be impossible to separate it. In this case, the exports of 2011 according to the MITC, rose to €109 million. If we take the ESTACOM customs database and in particular the exports made under tariff code TARIC 93,<sup>29</sup> the exports of small arms and light weapons rose to €93 million.

**Graph 5. Spanish exports of smalls and light arms 2002-2011**



Source: Database ESTACOM of the Institute of Foreign Trade. Value of the exports gathered in TARIC code 93

The top ten countries receiving small arms and light weapons, in the ten-year period, and according to the ESTACOM database, are, in order, the US, the UK, France, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Ghana and Turkey, among the 10 who received 67% of the total arms.

The MITC report does not dedicate a specific section to this class of exports but NGOs are very sensitive to them, as it is small arms that generate the largest number of victims. Thanks to pressure from NGOs, the reports of the last four years have dedicated a section to the exports of police and anti-riot materiel, and sporting and hunting weapons, weapons that are not technically for military use.

The exports of riot control and security materiel reached a value of €747,000 in 2011. If we consider the last four years the main destinations have been Angola, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and Nicaragua.

Exports of hunting and sporting weapons (shotguns, cartridges and spare parts, have risen to €46 million, an increase of 52% compared to the previous year. The principal destinations are Ghana (€7.505 million), the US (€6.718 million), Russia (€3.144 million), Norway (€2.965 million) and Australia (€2.435 million). The MITC indicates that the recipients of these weapons are private companies.

28. The arms included in the concept of defence materiel are grouped in categories, the content of each category is detailed in Appendix II of this document

29. The arms included in each summary of code 93 can be consulted in Appendix II of the document.

## It is possible that Spain is selling weapons to private armies

In the UN register for small arms and light weapons the Spanish government declared that it had exported 15 pistols to Cuba, 17 pistols to Indonesia, one rifle to Mexico, 164 grenade launchers to the US, 121 grenade launchers to Finland and 224 grenade launchers to Indonesia.

### Action against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons

The Spanish government wants to be a significant contributor to the fight against the illicit trade, proliferation and accumulation of small arms and light weapons and their munitions. Consequently, the government declares contributions to international and regional organisations: €20,000 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC); €25,000 to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP) and €15,000 to the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA).

### Nature of the final user

As in previous years the MITC report contains information on the nature of the final user and the use of the exported arms. It shows the percentage of exportation of each country according to public or private use; the private user would be an armoury, private company or individual, whereas the public user would be a public company or the armed forces or police.

The highest export figures tell us that the main users of Spanish arms are the military, with private companies second. Where it is a private company it is usually an exchange of parts and pieces in which the company forms part of a consortium, participating in the production of European arms projects or in the final assembly of a weapon in a third country. However, there is another possibility, that some of the companies that acquire Spanish arms are companies that offer military services. In other words, it is possible that Spain is selling arms to private armies.

## 4. DESTINATION OF THE ARMS

In this section we will emphasise those exports that clearly violate the current legislative framework on the trade of arms in the European Union and in Spain. The criteria for authorising or refusing armament exports to controversial or sensitive destinations are defined in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the European Union and have been incorporated in Spanish law 53/2007 *Ley de Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y Doble Uso*<sup>30</sup> (Law on Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-Use Materiel). Both the Spanish law and the Common Position establish a series of criteria for refusing exports to sanctioned or embargoed countries, countries with clear political instability, countries in armed conflict, countries that violate human rights, countries that do not fight terrorism and countries with an alarming poverty level (Chart 1 shows a summary of these criteria).

Reading each of these exportation permission criteria objectively, we observe that there is a group of destination countries that, in our opinion, would be in clear violation of both the Spanish law on the exportation of defence materiel and the EU Common Position.

30. Art. 8.c) of Law 53/2007, of 28 December, on the control of the foreign trade of defence and dual-use materiel, it includes the eight criteria of the Common Position.

## Chart 1. The eight criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

**Criterion 1.** Respect for the international obligations and commitments of Member States, in particular the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects, as well as other international obligations (like arms embargoes).

**Criterion 2.** Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law.

**Criterion 3.** Internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts.

**Criterion 4.** Preservation of regional peace, security and stability.

**Criterion 5.** National security of the Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.

**Criterion 6.** Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law.

**Criterion 7.** Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.

**Criterion 8.** Compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with the least diversion of human and economic resources for armaments.

Source: Law 53/2007 *Ley de Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y Doble Uso*

**As in previous years,  
armament exports to  
countries in armed conflict  
or with grave violations  
of human rights have  
continued**

As in previous years, armament exports to countries in armed conflict or with grave violations of human rights and/or international humanitarian law have continued; as well as exports that could threaten the regional stability or aggravate the internal situation of some of the buyer countries.<sup>31</sup> Let's see some examples:

**Saudi Arabia** – In 2011 14 million euros worth of defence materiel was exported, including military transport aircraft, illuminating projectiles and munitions and devices and components for the armed forces. Furthermore, as highlighted earlier, the PSOE (Spanish Socialist Workers' Party) government initiated conversations with Saudi Arabia, continued by the current PP government, for what would be the biggest operation in the history of Spanish arms exports: the possible sale of more than 200 Leopard tanks for more than three billion euros.

The cases of human rights abuse in this country are common knowledge, especially against woman and all those who criticise the regime. In Saudi Arabia the death penalty, torture and death in police custody are still practised and other cruel, inhumane and degrading punishments are still inflicted on incarcerated people (including prisoners of conscience). In 2010 international humanitarian law may have been violated when the armed forces intervened in a conflict in north Yemen carrying out indiscriminate and disproportional aerial attacks that caused the death and injury of civilians, according to Amnesty International.

It is for this reason that these exports may violate the legislation on arms trading, specifically criterion 2, on human rights, criterion 3 on the internal situation of the buyer county and criterion 4 on regional stability.

31. In order to carry out the following selection of countries the following reference documents have been consulted: Human Rights Index of the School for a Culture of Peace (2010); Amnesty International annual report on human rights, 2012; SIPRI Yearbook 2012 in relation to the situation of armed conflict and military embargoes; UNDP, to establish the level of human development according to the HDI.

**Venezuela** – Exports worth more than 567.4 million euros were made which included three patrol boats, a coastal security boat and munitions for weapons installed on the boats; 145,823 euros of police and security equipment (20% of the total); 3.25 million euros of dual-use materiel (chemical substances for the oil and petrochemical industry); and 810,840 euros in “shotguns, shotgun shells, shot and explosives” 100% was sold to private companies and armouries. Lastly, a brokerage deal was authorised to a Spanish company to export Russian-made military helicopter pieces from Poland.

Criminal and police violence continued to be a cause for concern. In 2010, nine out of every 10 people of the 14,000 killed that year died, at least, from one bullet wound. As a result of the high levels of armed violence, in 2011 the Venezuelan government created a Presidential Commission for the Control of Arms, Munitions and Disarmament and, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2012 prohibited the commercialisation and importation of every type of firearm and munition for a year in order to control the proliferation of small arms which increases and perpetuates criminal violence.

Given the high levels of internal violence that the country suffers we believe that it would best not to export light arms and hunting and sporting equipment in the interest of putting an end to the increase in internal violence.

These exports could be interpreted as a violation of criteria 2 and 3 of the current legislation on arms trading.

**United States** – Received 115 million euros worth of defence materiel (“aircraft, ship, tank and missile parts and pieces, military fuel and small arms with munitions”), 40% to private companies. Furthermore, 1.5 million in dual-use materiel and 6.7 million in hunting and sporting weapons were exported, 100% of which went to private companies (81%), armouries and individuals. According to customs information more than 30 million in small arms and light weapons was exported.

In the US the death penalty still applies (in 2011 43 people received the death penalty) and the state security bodies are often the subject of negative reports for the use of excessive force. The US is accused of grave human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law for maintaining Guantanamo Bay prison and for its actions in the framework of the “war on terror”. Additionally, several reports criticise the lack of respect for human rights exhibited by private military companies in their actions in countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan and their degree of impunity.

Lastly, the high amount of arms owned by the civil population and the great number of victims created by them should be noted.

In conclusion, there are no sufficient guarantees that the defence materiel exported will not end up being used in undesirable contexts contravening criterion 2 of the EU Common Position.

**Mexico** – More than 109 million euros in transport planes and spare parts were exported, as well as almost 850,000 euros in shotguns and shells (of almost 5 million authorised), destined for the armed forces.

According to Amnesty International, “Drug cartels and other criminal gangs, at times acting in collusion with the police or other public officials, killed and abducted thousands of people. Irregular migrants travelling in their tens of thousands through Mexico suffered grave abuses including kidnap, rape and killing, by such gangs.” The response of the government to these human rights violations, and others, such as “enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, torture and arbitrary arrests” committed by the police and the military, was impunity.

In conclusion, the arms exports to Mexico, and especially those of small arms and light weapons, even if intended for the armed forces, could contravene criterion 2 of the EU Common Position.

**Colombia** – The sale of 24.98 million euros of materiel was carried out, including a transport plane, spare parts for aircraft, night vision goggles and monoculars, artillery munitions and “a pistol”. Furthermore, 255,000 euros in shotguns and casings with pistons were exported, 94% to private companies.

Colombia is suffering a long-term armed conflict in which paramilitary and guerrilla groups and state security forces commit grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Some of the consequences of the conflict are forced displacements, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions (also referred to as “false positives” when the victims are falsely identified as guerrilla members killed in action) and kidnappings, crimes that usually go unpunished.

Before these facts, the Spanish arms exports to Colombia represent a clear contravention of, at least, criteria 2 (human rights) and 3 (internal situation of tension or armed conflict) of the EU Common Position.

**Egypt** – Received 69.8 million euros in military materiel (three transport planes and spare parts, and materiel of the category “all-terrain vehicle/s); 1.5 million euros in dual-use materiel and 336.5 thousand euros in shotgun shells for the private sector (75%), of which only 206.4 thousand are listed in customs.

The Human Rights Index of the School for a Culture of Peace warned in 2010 of the systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Egypt due to the existence of torture as a common and widespread practice. Amnesty International monitored events during the Arab spring noting grave violations of human rights since the revolution in January, before and after Mubarak. As such, in this context these exports all constituted a risk to the civil population, the internal situation of the country and regional stability.

These exports contravene specifically criteria 2, 3 and 4 regarding human rights in the country and its internal situation, precluding the preventative function of said legislation.

**Ghana** – Received a plane and spare parts for the armed forces worth 27 million euros. Furthermore, in 2011 it was the chief recipient of hunting and sporting weapons, ahead even of the US, with a total of 7.5 million in shotgun shells for private use (nearly 80% going to private companies).

In this case the exports of “shotgun shells” and other sporting and hunting equipment to this country are especially worrying, as they are recurrent and high in number. The private nature of their recipients is also cause for concern in a region in conflict, a region in which Ghana exports light arms munitions to countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger. In light of this, and in light of the concern expressed by various members of parliament in the Defence Commission regarding these exports, in 2010 the Secretary of State for Commerce, Iranzo Gutiérrez, made the following statement: “We know that these exports (that of Spanish arms to Ghana) goes to the local population to satisfy their food needs and, basically, is for hunting birds and even monkeys, which we know are a staple local food source.”<sup>32</sup> However, the Spanish government had previously recognised that some of these munitions are re-exported to Nigeria, Niger, Togo and Ivory Coast, many of these countries in situations of conflict.

**The Spanish government denied there was any cause for concern when it had previously recognised that some munitions exported to Ghana were being re-exported to Nigeria, Niger, Togo and Ivory Coast**

32. See *Diario de Sesiones del Congreso de los Diputados, Comisión de Defensa, IX Legislature, no. 564, of 8 June 2010, pg.19.* (Spanish, translation here original to this report)

In short, there is a clear risk of diversion and re-exportation to other neighbouring countries that in turn would put the preservation of peace, security and regional stability at risk, constituting a contravention of criteria 4 and 7 of the EU Common Position.

**Mali** – In 2011 received more than 3 million euros in hunting and sporting weapons, compared to the mere €470,000 received on average between 2007 and 2010.

These exports are worrying in the current context; the country has suffered a military coup, with rebels taking advantage of the situation to take control of the north of the country. To all this must be added the instability of Libya, with which Mali shares a border, and the ease of movement with which the rebels can move through this area of desert. The UN itself has expressed its concern over the possibility of the return of Malian ex-combatants from Libya and the proliferation of arms in circulation in the region.

Additionally, Mali and Mauritania carried out joint military operations on the border, supposedly to combat AQIM (al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb), and there is talk of a military operation in the north of the country.

Given this situation it is advisable to apply criterion 3 of the Common Position which recommends not selling arms which could exacerbate prevailing instability.

**Israel** – According to information available in the MITC report, in 2011 472,550 euros of defence materiel of categories 1, 3 and 8 (arms of less than 20mm calibre, munitions, devices, components and explosives) was exported, 74% of which went to private companies; 99,170 euros of dual-use materiel consisting of “technology for a microprocessor, SIM card software and integrated circuits for the telecommunications sector”; and 2,600 euros in hunting and sporting equipment, specifically shotgun shells for private companies. However, according to customs, the exports of “arms, munitions, parts and components” came to a total of 2.8 million euros. Taking into account the existing relations with this country regarding military co-operation, the figures indicated are surprising for being almost insignificant in economic terms, which means that the greater part of the exports are protected by the agreements on classified information signed between Israel and Spain.

Regarding the destination of these exports, Israel has been accused by the UN of committing grave human rights violations which include systemic discrimination, excessive use of force – causing numerous deaths of Palestinian civilians, including minors –, unfair trials without the due guarantees for Palestinian citizens, including minors – in military tribunals, torture, maltreatment and impunity. Furthermore, it has been accused of crimes against humanity after “Operation Cast Lead”, carried out in the Gaza Strip. Israel does not observe international humanitarian law, nor UN resolutions. There is also evidence of re-exportation of military technology and equipment to third countries.

In any case, following the recommendations of the “User’s Guide” for the application of the Common Position, these exports would constitute a flagrant violation of the existing regulations, contravening at least criteria 2, 3, 4 and 6. Therefore, in this case JIMDDU is prioritising political and commercial criteria over the criteria established by the current legislation on arms trading.

**The arms exports to Israel would constitute a flagrant violation of at least criteria 2, 3, 4 y 6 of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**

**Turkey** – In 2011 66,350 euros in defence materiel, specifically aircraft parts and pieces for the A400M plane program and a pistol was exported, 100% to private users and companies. 4.84 million euros of dual-use material was exported for private use and 1.88 million in “shotgun shells, gunpowder and casings with and without pistons”, 100% destined for private use.

In 2010 there were armed confrontations between the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) and the Turkish armed forces. Furthermore, the use of excessive force during demonstrations continued to be reported, as well as torture and maltreatment in police custody. Impunity and unfair trials without the offer of the due guarantees continued to be the habitual response.

As in previous cases, the principal part of the exports to Turkey is the 1.88 million euros of the “hunting and sporting” category. Given the open conflict between the PKK and the Turkish government, even if it is not military equipment, in this context it could be used to commit human rights violations.

In such a setting, it would be recommendable to apply criteria 2 and 3 of the EU Common Position.

**Bahrain** – 6.35 million euros in “munitions, devices and components” for the armed forces was exported.

Bahrain already experienced protests in 2010, during which the security forces (police) used firearms and live ammunition against the protesters and others. In 2011, civilian deaths occurred due to shots fired by the armed forces trying to disperse the protesters. As well as this excessive use of force, there were arbitrary arrests also linked to the protests which were, seemingly, characterised by torture and other maltreatments that, in some cases, led to deaths in custody.

To support regional stability and internal security, these exports should have been refused in virtue of criteria 2, 3 and 4.

**Pakistan** – Received flight simulators, radar systems, motor repair and modernisation and aircraft spare parts for the armed forces worth more than 12.9 million euros. A further 675,376 euros in shotguns, gunpowder and pistons (390,000 euros according to customs) was exported to private companies.

This is, without a doubt, a country in armed conflict with internal and regional tensions. The situation in Pakistan with regards to human rights is critical, given the existence of, according to Amnesty International, human rights violations such as “enforced disappearances, torture and killing of civilians, journalists, activists and suspected members of armed groups in indiscriminate attacks and extrajudicial executions”; often with the impunity with which the security forces and intelligence services act. The School for a Culture of Peace in its 2010 Human Rights Index quantified the situation as 7.7 out of a maximum of 8 regarding the situation of lack of protection and violation of internal human rights law and international humanitarian law. Lastly, Pakistan has for the last decade been developing its nuclear program to counteract the military potential of India, carrying out the last tests with a ballistic missile capable of carrying nuclear charges with a reach of 1300km.

On the grounds of all the previously indicated information, these exports would contravene criteria 2, 3 and 4 of the EU Common Position.

**Pakistan and India are still at conflict over the control of Kashmir for which criterion 4, on regional stability should be applied**

**India** – 5 million euros in defence materiel was exported, including products in categories 9, “warships”, 10, “aircraft” and 11, “electronic equipment”.

It should be noted that India is still at conflict with Pakistan over the control of the territory of Kashmir, as well as conflicts related to secessionist and autonomist movements in various states of the country.

Amnesty International criticises the excessive use of force demonstrated by the police in suppressing protests made by farmers in defence of their land and notes that impunity for abuses and violations of human rights is still widespread. Lastly, according to the Human Rights Index of the School for a Culture of Peace, India has a high level of non-fulfilment of state obligations with regards to human rights and commits violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law.

Due to this, it would be advisable to apply criterion 4 and not export defence materiel to India and Pakistan.

### **Doubts regarding the strict observation of some embargoes**

The distinction between military and civil small arms allows the Spanish exportation of “hunting and sporting weapons” to countries under embargo under the concept of being designed for “civil” use, as is the case with the products included in said category in both the MITC report and the ESTACOM database. While it is certain that the embargoes of Myanmar, Ivory Coast, the Republic of Guinea, Iran, Libya and Zimbabwe include a list of equipment with a possible use for internal repression, the accessible information does not allow us to verify the nature of the exported products.

Below we present a list of some destinations of Spanish arms exports which could violate criterion 1 of the EU Common Position regarding arms embargoes, whether imposed or voluntary.

**Lebanon**, under United Nations (August 2006) and European Union (September 2006) embargoes. In 2011, the sale of 2,659,441 euros in hunting and sporting weapons was authorised, of which 643,261 euros were in shotguns, shotgun shells and gunpowder (84% to private companies). According to customs code 93 €496,100 was exported, most of which were products treated in section 9306. The rest were small arms and light weapons and their parts and components.

**Iran**, despite being under embargoes both of the UN and the EU since 2007, in 2011 received 1.1 million euros in arms according to TARIC code 93. €916 million of this was in light arms corresponding to section 9304 (spring-action rifles and pistols), €13,000 in parts and accessories for light arms (including those of weapons of war) classified in section 9305 and, lastly, €115,400 in products of sections 9306 (which includes “bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other munitions and projectiles and their parts, including slugs, shot and cartridges wads”). Exports that are not included in the official government report.

**China**, with an EU voluntary embargo imposed in 1989, received from Spain 50,000 euros in defence materiel, 18.6 million euros in dual-use materiel (categories 2, 3 and 6) – at the same time three licences of this type were refused due to the risk of diversion for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction; and 140,000 euros in shotgun shells for private use. Despite these classifications, the aforementioned exports appear in chapter 93 of the TARIC code corresponding to “arms, munitions and their parts and components”.



**Azerbaijan**, under OSCE embargo since 1992, has been the destination of 14,000 euros in arms corresponding to chapter 93 of the TARIC code. A small amount that should not be ignored, especially as it is not reflected in the official report on arms exportation.

**Zimbabwe** has been under EU embargo since 2002, for which reason an export licence for defence materiel was revoked. Despite this, according to customs €8,800 in arms was exported, which, as in the previous case, is not reflected in the official report.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

First, the unrelenting increase in Spanish defence materiel exports must be highlighted. It has once again broken a record. Despite the economic and financial crisis, exports to industrialised countries, including the member states of the European Union, have risen. The majority of EU member states have announced reductions in their defence budgets and in the number of personnel in their armed forces. It will be a while before these policies of austerity and control of public spending are reflected by a decrease in arms exports. The exports gathered and commented on in this report come from contracts and commitments made years ago. It is possible that over the next few years we will see a decrease in exports to the countries of the EU and an increase in the importance of exports to emerging countries.

Second, the political commitment of the government to favour, or “internationalise”, the Spanish exports of defence materiel must be emphasised. Various public companies are put at the service of this objective in the search for new markets and in support of the Spanish military industry. The newest instrument has been the approval of a decree-law that permits the government, through the Ministry of Defence, to sign contracts for the exportation of Spanish armament with foreign governments. In this way the Ministry of Defence acts in the name of, and represents, the buyer and guarantees the supply of the arms manufactured by Spanish industry.

Third, secrecy as a political measure for encouraging arms exportation should be stressed. The agreements of the body which decides whether or not an arms export will be authorised are classified as secret. Enshrining them in the protection of state secrecy, the government ensures that the citizenry is unaware of which arms go to which country and that the Congress of Deputies is unable to exercise its role of controlling the actions of the government. This policy of concealing data is exacerbated by the difficulty of contrasting the data of the MITC with the comparable customs data, the occasions on which both figures coincide being the absolute minority. It is common to find cases in which the exports carried out according to the government are not listed by customs and even other cases in which the information offered by customs does not appear in the government report.

Fourth, our concern over the increasing importance that the exports of small arms and light weapons and hunting and sporting weapons have in the whole of Spanish exportation. We believe that arms are still exported to countries with worrying tensions or conflict or that violate human rights, exports that violate the spirit of the law that regulates exportation.

This violation of the spirit of the law means that the Spanish state is co-responsible for the worsening of the level of violence that many countries suffer as a result of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, regional instability, latent conflicts in many countries, as well as the lengthening of already existing conflicts as a result of the increased volume of available weapons.

Additionally, after the analysis of the available information, serious doubts remain regarding the interpretation of the current legislation of some bodies responsible for the trading of arms, given that political and commercial criteria seem to take precedence.

Lastly, it would be useful to increase the information available on small arms and light weapons sent to the United Nations Register and included in the MITC report.

# APPENDIX I

**Table 1. Spanish exports of defence materiel**  
(in thousands of current euros)

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2,005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
Norway	500.10	2,339.79	547.84	1,228.80	269,901.10	266,367.96	265,691.48	281,288.79	5,146.17	362,963.60	1,455,975.62
United Kingdom	84,550.54	121,049.28	87,733.90	73,268.51	86,811.06	93,157.32	95,534.57	121,955.09	121,616.59	277,923.24	1,163,600.09
Germany	61,507.47	74,826.89	63,035.83	65,673.93	81,328.51	82,701.92	169,371.61	160,216.29	106,009.34	113,568.17	978,239.95
Venezuela	3,625.08	2,527.03	1,703.80		3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45		212,000.00	567,357.98	794,856.52
Italy	71,639.51	70,819.45	59,475.00	34,402.03	33,500.01	47,084.24	62,319.52	70,832.53	71,899.80	50,670.32	572,642.40
Australia	6.60	1,516.22	10.42	211.92	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	251.43	24,610.34	424,472.25	461,230.16
United States	13,546.64	7,270.31	6,002.09	6,580.44	17,126.55	38,343.10	22,375.96	55,400.73	75,172.93	115,602.25	357,421.00
Malaysia	1,787.65	277.77	274.45	134.09	62.83	152,939.03		180,525.76	27.35	5,214.44	341,243.36
Mexico	636.60		195.36	48.04	5.30	14.00	108.11	43,782.22	132,716.65	109,601.96	287,108.24
Brazil	1,778.61		30.16	1.03	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	46,961.90	14,867.47	2,922.21	283,972.77
Chile	3.43	1,301.15	650.32	1,586.26	178,592.76	2,308.35	710.72	3,477.96	24,125.30	62,466.82	275,223.07
Poland		23,869.72	97,903.74	48,910.20	68.43	32,520.53	1,575.99	1,762.58	1,126.36	1,648.47	209,386.04
Portugal		0.75	4,586.82	228.39	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	105,880.75	43,963.23	41,797.02	201,488.87
Morocco	6,647.95	433.38	3,637.98	9,229.49	16,824.34	11,133.80	113,900.26	31,118.34	2,512.00	1,529.90	196,967.44
Colombia	438.30	11,478.12	961.42	152.00		16,022.45	31,137.53	33,311.96	29,128.89	24,987.27	147,617.93
France	5,581.29	1,455.82	3,625.85	1,447.94	10,489.79	16,881.94	9,602.04	17,618.26	32,258.22	46,265.87	145,227.03
Greece	4,199.32	21,495.96	3,047.88	20,262.06	22,833.97	5,266.20	211.45	31,197.26	189.71	16,061.19	124,765.00
Algeria				110,578.80			690.16	3,394.21	3,116.63	136.77	117,916.56
Czech Republic					108.00	117.33	105.31	5,666.44	105,173.42	988.46	112,158.95
Egypt	1,504.89	429.95	628.47	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	76,948.87
Finland		20.00		201.15	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	26.37	53.78	24,614.16	62,783.92
Saudi Arabia			23,262.26	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	57,954.71
Ecuador		2,030.71	20,153.88	32,254.71	216.63	54.25	324.28	1,236.08	215.38	345.21	56,831.12
Switzerland	20.21	756.19	3.53	11.08	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	18,261.43	24,605.72	724.78	50,751.52

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2,005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
Jordan	483.87	20,456.48	20,250.00		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	47,558.71
Denmark	33.00			0.00	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	8,824.92	17,208.81	4,044.18	45,777.30
Botswana					5,973.56			37,499.26	1,404.42	124.89	45,002.13
India	3,389.81	67.92			1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	10,635.78	13,741.36	4,990.82	36,652.27
South Korea					48.43		1,147.33	11,560.88	10,591.06	6,823.17	30,170.87
Ghana	15.35	888.90						2,293.80		26,958.86	30,156.92
Bahrain					702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	25,362.27
Belgium	1,184.32	1,154.43	1,879.73	5,787.27	1,700.94	809.60	2,987.09	4,053.47	3,006.67	1,618.13	24,181.64
Austria			1,312.51	67.18	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	440.80	3,323.82	1,553.89	24,059.68
Kazakhstan			6.10			1.10		18,930.00			18,937.20
Romania		3.76			767.47	726.59	10,732.23	3.87	1,082.07	3,243.57	16,559.56
Pakistan					1,037.78	971.07	199.41	760.32	390.05	12,895.91	16,254.54
Rwanda								15,175.00			15,175.00
Libya					25.95		3,839.22		11,247.10		15,112.27
Singapore			523.99	1,051.09	1,412.33	6,021.92	570.00	682.00	2,338.65	1,868.07	14,468.04
Uruguay	2,108.60				15.00		8,439.32	3,569.99	84.66	40.19	14,257.75
Indonesia	725.04	206.53	1,280.53	820.90	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	5.76	466.66	1,027.10	14,150.37
Canada	753.82	903.04	661.61	1,214.09	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	3,887.02	2,443.85	1,067.22	14,081.28
Ireland		510.00				2,612.50		1,415.00	4,706.47	4,187.00	13,430.97
Thailand	174.50	93.61	1,581.30	80.24	671.41		156.90	526.35	776.59	7,789.17	11,850.07
Netherlands	473.66	119.42	16.37	689.60	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	93.43	24.44	1.14	11,617.31
Israel	1,597.10	1,005.80	35.26	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	9,920.36
Oman		1.23	7.29	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	8,581.25
Qatar	25.60	462.41	204.26	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79	8,539.20
New Zealand					5,972.54		108.75		43.48	1,418.84	7,543.60
Turkey	56.21	2,520.00	14.99	1.77	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	1,249.85	357.00	66.35	6,806.93
Kuwait	1,850.76	3,121.06	3.50				1,155.22				6,130.53
Paraguay		5,568.28							44.02	65.18	5,677.48

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2,005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
Slovenia						2,721.05		1.71	7.28	10.25	2,740.29
Kenya				162.88				511.00	1,985.91		2,659.79
El Salvador		446.59	5.15			124.15	124.15		1,787.14		2,487.18
United Arab Emirates	1,980.10	122.80	12.29	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,480.48
Angola	1,161.20	55.47	185.00				857.22		9.58		2,268.47
Costa Rica	137.96	2.14	1.77			1,101.92	823.33	7.99			2,075.10
Bolivia		53.80			300.00		841.79	718.03	1.95		1,915.57
Argentina	9.23	17.66	10.87	1.80	3.20		1,447.32	25.37	148.12	7.67	1,671.25
Hungary				0.50	2.43	1.60		103.93	1,228.78	308.08	1,645.33
Tunisia			22.45	368.00					778.48		1,168.93
Latvia									495.48	518.88	1,014.36
Estonia								320.99	641.46	4.60	967.05
Bangladesh										749.32	749.32
Serbia and Montenegro		75.09					7.60		7.32	650.55	740.56
Philippines	207.21	238.20	81.38			49.82		137.84	0.67	2.75	717.87
Trinidad and Tobago					30.00				635.43		665.43
Dominican Republic		129.64		0.00				66.46	418.21	7.32	621.63
Luxembourg	244.75	53.04	186.93	17.59	49.21	5.54		1.91			558.96
South Africa				0.00	501.50		4.00	0.90	9.98	23.40	539.78
Sri Lanka		79.24	0.42		2.00	2.00	138.78	102.00	160.00		484.44
Cameroon		462.99		0.90	0.90				1.00	1.20	466.99
Peru	1.99	87.48	14.16	27.24	145.69	156.70					433.27
Russia								400.00			400.00
Gabon								89.86	305.33		395.19
Andorra	34.43	38.57	30.59	28.68	45.78	20.19	30.71	21.24	28.21	12.90	291.29
Cuba	22.78	23.59						3.50	44.92	168.25	263.05

Countries	2002	2003	2004	2,005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
Sweden				63.65	27.88	36.37	50.23			30.21	208.34
Panama		166.50				1.69		3.00		0.45	171.64
Slovakia								57.81	57.81		115.63
Hong Kong (China Rep)									50.00	50.00	100.00
Cyprus			80.00								80.00
Lebanon		64.12									64.12
Moldova	63.98										63.98
Burkina Faso		53.80									53.80
Bulgaria					19.99		1.51		3.66	6.83	32.00
Equatorial Guinea							14.56				14.56
Tanzania					0.00	12.00			1.60		13.60
Mauritania				0.30				1.71	2.51	1.85	6.37
Guinea Bissau						3.12	0.30			0.30	3.72
Kyrgyzstan				3.00	0.70						3.70
Malta										3.56	3.56
Ukraine							2.94				2.94
Mongolia							1.60				1.60
Zimbabwe			1.50								1.50
Haiti				1.43							1.43
Liechtenstein					0.40						0.40
Senegal						0.39					0.39
Iran	0.35										0.35
Vietnam								0.17			0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,709.81</b>	<b>383,152.05</b>	<b>405,880.90</b>	<b>419,451.80</b>	<b>845,074.34</b>	<b>932,941.36</b>	<b>934,450.43</b>	<b>1,346,515.87</b>	<b>1,128,302.78</b>	<b>2,431,212.62</b>	

Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-Use Materiel. Author: Centre Delàs

**Table 2. Spanish exports of defence materiel by product category**  
(in thousands of current euros)

Cat.		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL	%
1	Firearms (12.7 mm calibre and below)	2,106.36	2,000.31	959.16	3,711.92	2,182.42	5,673.59	14,546.41	10,095.58	14,010.68	55,286.42	1
2	Weapons (higher calibre 12,7 mm)	5,376.46	2,034.99	165.46	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	10,462.48	1,541.41	2,234.95	36,628.29	0
3	Components and Ammunition	330.18	13,625.88	7,323.10	9,104.54	18,132.14	16,770.97	17,848.90	40,882.94	36,120.74	160,139.38	2
4	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	105,160.00	56,741.31	531,177.78	6
5	Shooting direction systems	56.18	1,055.92	134.09	6,754.54	3,484.65	786.47	2,961.26	2,931.37	837.32	19,001.78	0
6	Ground military vehicles	30,414.03	37,586.80	43,034.14	39,755.05	35,654.88	126,639.32	42,500.38	10,814.74	9,273.39	375,672.73	4
7	Toxicological agents and radioactive materials	2.89	31.80				105.00	113.00		0.00	252.69	0
8	Fuels and military vehicles	82,889.31	16,289.90	35,823.86	69,525.77	87,763.84	8,171.62	91,480.73	30,871.87	122,279.34	545,096.24	6
9	Warship			464.60	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	448,734.15	232,792.99	941,495.08	2,736,895.12	31
10	Military Aircraft	215,174.65	222,783.47	208,170.09	122,972.51	201,403.57	321,918.38	415,682.39	585,703.47	1,123,946.37	3,417,754.88	39
11	Electronic equipment	9,414.42	7,343.65	20,863.17	11,325.76	6,114.13	6,085.42	48,004.86	18,119.28	17,427.67	144,698.37	2
12	Systems of kinetic energy weapons									0.00	0.00	0
13	Teams and armoured constructions			1.77	152.67	1,228.67	912.15			0.00	2,295.26	0
14	Training and simulation teams			1,219.62	1,219.91					12,244.72	14,684.26	0
15	Training image teams or countermeasure	17,563.20	78,596.04	84,637.05	63,659.02	73,596.92	77,473.27	168,291.05	65,317.74	92,397.88	721,532.17	8
16	Forgings and castings			44.35	20.86			24.17	680.67	639.07	1,409.12	0
17	Equipment and several materials						969.90			0.00	969.90	0
18	Teams for production							84.35		1,545.62	1,629.97	0

Cat.		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL	%
19	Directed energy weapons systems									0.00	0.00	0
20	Cryogenic and superconducting equipment									0.00	0.00	0
21	Softwar	130.72	302.14		6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	13,475.05	23,390.72	18.50	49,732.13	1
22	Technology			688.00	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	150.00		0.00	10,712.02	0
23	Paramilitary or security material	1,393.47									1,393.47	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>1,128,302.78</b>	<b>2,431,212.62</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel. Author: Centre Delàs



**Table 3. Spanish exports of defence material to countries with medium and low HDI, OECD, European Union and NATO countries (in thousands of current euros)**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Annual total	274,710	383,152	405,881	419,452	845,074	932,941	934,450	1,346,516	1,128,303	2,431,213
Countries with medium and low HDI	14,310	29,665	27,673	121,383	29,775	16,773	124,769	103,748	32,069	127,975
%	5	8	7	29	4	2	13	8	3	5
OECD	244,934	330,680	330,240	260,316	547,274	641,642	666,506	945,829	787,534	1,638,225
%	89	86	81	62	65	69	71	70	70	67
EU- 27	229,414	315,378	322,885	251,020	242,718	337,607	380,644	530,473	512,845	589,067
%	84	82	80	60	29	36	41	39	45	24
NATO	244,271	327,882	328,719	259,713	529,705	599,858	658,947	870,418	587,881	1,038,378
%	89	86	81	62	63	64	71	65	52	43

Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel. Author: Centre Delàs

**Table 4. Spanish exports of dual-use products and technology**  
(in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
1	United States of America	64,733.49	2,451.25	1,056.26	28,106.26	48,966.67	58,651.18	37,213.78	4,268.15	4,868.04	15,259.20	265,574.28
2	Iran	3,086.66	6,555.92	5,748.70	1,601.82	2,162.30	24,896.17	61,953.31	38,983.60	39,222.24	16,775.94	200,986.66
3	China	3,973.18	1,015.07	13,417.45	13,046.52	7,829.89	7,943.52	14,400.75	9,646.14	18,008.25	18,612.53	107,893.28
4	Brazil	1,682.03	879.90	4,660.34	3,614.49	3,150.30	6,841.54	6,758.84	2,944.86	7,861.34	10,607.48	49,001.12
5	Venezuela	3,759.34	3,139.24	3,422.75	2,633.25	2,640.53	3,026.37	4,105.15	4,308.25	4,872.39	3,249.57	35,156.85
6	Argentina	753.93	997.29	877.61	312.82	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	7,113.65	6,121.81	6,628.72	26,541.39
7	Libya			0.66			49.16	11,252.53	12,700.13	0.09		24,002.57
8	Cuba	37.10	2.40	1,003.35	1,473.18	4,201.41	2,470.95	2,410.91	3,069.58	2,799.30	2,717.03	20,185.21
9	Russia	19.73	0.10		832.32	459.24	399.70	337.62	5,674.26	3,118.99	3,084.26	13,926.20
10	Turkey	258.89	966.65	1,209.64	379.51	1,638.54	559.39	2,078.69	922.01	888.30	4,844.74	13,746.35
11	India		2,757.99	1,640.80	1,628.83	6.10	1,153.57	380.33	1,533.44	1,214.60	1,779.36	12,095.01
12	Morocco	156.96	250.46	2,332.89	474.11	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	1,035.94	1,731.82	1,580.86	10,192.29
13	Mexico	7.15		610.43	905.28	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	178.89	2.98	704.49	6,757.56
14	Israel	152.56	244.29	1,515.64	41.32	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	622.28	214.33	99.17	5,855.28
15	Japan			2.07	516.80	80.73	617.58	153.16	0.75	420.73	2,711.91	4,503.73
16	Switzerland	4.26	502.35	6.14	17.98	0.01	19.23	359.99	837.73	1,106.26	1,314.80	4,168.73
17	South Africa	246.60	276.66	602.16	257.73	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	343.64	298.14	137.72	3,919.69
18	Taiwan	198.17	38.60	1.69	1.18	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	102.39	172.17	559.32	3,204.47
19	Nigeria	153.58	283.81	56.16	276.84	454.88	239.94	411.84	420.33	369.09	533.27	3,199.73
20	Norway	2.13	32.04	557.23		72.86	111.45	208.15	319.87	319.77	1,305.04	2,928.53
21	Algeria	290.61	642.45	591.94	106.79	83.46	312.01	241.65	192.05	86.28	261.44	2,808.67
22	Malaysia	93.46	163.73	1,758.66	113.56	115.42	12.79	0.00	0.18	478.45	0.26	2,736.50
23	South Korea	148.40		26.50	1,203.00	1.35		1,128.80			25.84	2,533.88
24	Colombia	166.80	106.55	347.75	25.27	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	192.06	120.89	382.12	2,490.72
25	Hong Kong							0.00		472.78	1,830.87	2,303.65

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
26	Netherlands Antilles	395.62	159.51	565.43	265.61	276.13		0.00		61.96	463.00	2,187.26
27	Egypt				0.87	47.84	0.53	313.34	81.58	2.99	1,482.36	1,929.50
28	Paraguay	44.17	32.71		13.36	7.83	345.39	580.54	78.91	144.58	241.01	1,488.48
29	Netherlands			3.00			416.86	489.12	515.19	1.53		1,425.70
30	Saudi Arabia	0.41	239.94		1.35	93.47	154.75	158.71	229.43	136.25	309.22	1,323.53
31	Canada	13.09	0.34	6.18		5.45		216.46	46.70	1,033.42		1,321.64
32	Poland	182.96	150.62	977.61				0.00				1,311.19
33	Chile	38.28	5.69	22.35	10.07	27.03	4.43	6.41	702.27	286.39	48.03	1,150.94
34	Germany			0.10				0.00	88.16		898.03	986.28
35	Peru	51.76	22.63	6.03	20.32	14.56	625.40	26.06	21.75	31.35	25.22	845.09
36	Romania	141.02	162.11	327.71	150.15	57.93		0.00				838.91
37	Ethiopia			0.11	0.09	9.88	48.62	134.19	542.57	43.24		778.69
38	United Kingdom							0.00	591.39	9.04	102.44	702.87
39	Andorra							0.00	80.90	536.73	48.40	666.03
40	Tunisia			31.45	6.76	28.67	11.93	550.19	13.66	5.78	0.08	648.52
41	Indonesia		0.24					607.00			12.39	619.63
42	Uruguay	144.53			1.13	20.91	29.11	43.74	77.04	14.41	251.49	582.35
43	Burkina Faso	108.11	144.00		81.68	82.76	117.81	35.64		7.83	0.04	577.88
44	Syria	0.20	0.91			0.15	1.39	28.09	499.27			530.01
45	Thailand	5.54	3.30	1.42	381.50	2.95	17.09	7.97	22.88	7.16	3.55	453.35
46	Mali	141.72	19.44	163.26		13.03	14.58	0.00	25.92	23.65		401.60
47	United Arab Emirates	0.01		1.46	1.39	297.10	0.09	0.07	22.77	13.33	9.98	346.20
48	Philippines	17.29	34.41	151.38	39.98	8.04		1.12			0.87	253.08
49	Kenya	27.18	89.55	65.16	5.40	0.53	29.92	0.00				217.73
50	Hungary	26.02	143.80					0.00				169.82
51	Portugal							0.00	11.43	5.55	127.13	144.11

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
52	Dominican Rep.	7.97	6.61	62.89	15.23	14.43	15.95	11.65				134.73
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.34	0.09	2.89		0.19	0.42	0.44	2.41	20.73	105.82	133.34
54	Iraq								0.09	121.41		121.50
55	Guatemala		13.17	54.00	2.39	44.56		0.00		2.99	3.40	120.51
56	France	69.07						0.00			43.07	112.14
57	Costa Rica	6.34		38.64	26.91	15.06	14.65	0.00				101.60
58	Serbia and Montenegro			58.00				0.00			24.74	82.74
59	Senegal	10.26	1.65	32.40		0.02		0.00	0.12		38.00	82.44
60	Bulgaria	2.50	57.88	1.62	15.80	2.53		0.00				80.33
61	Jordan		7.45	36.50	20.25		7.72	0.00	3.27	0.08		75.28
62	Panama	13.29			6.79	8.64	7.57	0.00	10.68		20.51	67.48
63	Ecuador	10.46	11.28	20.11		0.39		0.38		3.20	8.42	54.23
64	Albania							0.00			52.06	52.06
65	Czech Republic	13.15	26.30					0.00				39.45
66	Australia	0.61	5.12	1.55	0.16	8.61	1.70	3.34	3.68	6.17	6.55	37.47
67	Singapore		3.36	0.05	0.16	2.00	1.88	11.40	0.22	4.09	10.05	33.21
68	Georgia							30.53		0.10		30.63
69	Bahrain							0.00			29.85	29.85
70	Ukraine						21.60	0.00			4.37	25.97
71	Mauritania							4.03	18.14			22.18
72	Côte d'Ivoire				0.28			0.00		2.73	15.50	18.50
73	New Zealand	0.20		0.44	1.68	0.66	1.14	3.77	0.16	3.57	6.01	17.63
74	Italy							0.00		17.52		17.52
75	Bolivia	0.83	0.05		0.03			0.04	10.71			11.66
76	Croatia		2.39	1.02	2.45	1.04		0.88	0.83	0.89	0.25	9.75
77	Kuwait		1.08			1.18	0.10	1.51	1.41	1.30	2.95	9.54
78	Slovenia	0.98	5.14					0.00				6.12

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
79	Pakistan		0.51	4.01		0.13		0.00		0.76	0.01	5.41
80	Bangladesh						0.13	0.00	4.27			4.40
81	Vietnam		0.50		0.21	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.59	0.55	0.16	4.26
82	Slovakia		3.80					0.00				3.80
83	El Salvador					3.46		0.00				3.46
84	Trinidad and Tobago						1.12	0.83				1.94
85	Rwanda					0.31		0.92	0.18		0.03	1.45
86	Ghana	0.19			0.11	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.36			0.85
87	Puerto Rico	0.83						0.00				0.83
88	Mauritius				0.28	0.03		0.07	0.19	0.03		0.59
89	Yemen	0.07	0.09			0.15	0.15	0.00	0.07			0.52
90	Cambodia		0.35					0.00				0.35
91	Madagascar			0.12		0.01	0.15	0.00				0.28
92	Malta	0.21						0.00				0.21
93	Nicaragua							0.00			0.21	0.21
94	Uganda				0.01	0.14		0.00				0.15
95	Benin				0.15			0.00				0.15
96	Sudan					0.09	0.04	0.00				0.13
97	Qatar			0.10				0.00				0.10
98	Togo					0.05	0.05	0.00				0.09
99	Cameroon							0.00	0.09			0.09
100	Lithuania		0.01	0.05				0.00				0.06
101	Oman							0.00	0.06			0.06
102	Myanmar			0.02	0.02			0.00				0.04
103	Uzbekistan			0.02	0.02			0.00				0.03
104	Lebanon							0.03				0.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81,400.24</b>	<b>22,662.74</b>	<b>44,083.84</b>	<b>58,641.40</b>	<b>79,039.68</b>	<b>114,258.08</b>	<b>154,242.14</b>	<b>99,120.50</b>	<b>97,320.31</b>	<b>99,401.09</b>	<b>850,170.02</b>

Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel. Author: Centre Delàs

**Table 5. Spanish exports of weapons and munitions, parts and accessories**  
(in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
1	United States	51,160.60	52,056.20	48,464.20	31,341.13	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	36,194.60	47,226.40	30,125.80	422,098.85
2	United Kingdom	5,332.53	5,719.30	5,930.80	7,175.21	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,422.00	10,073.10	9,871.40	84,092.65
3	France	4,841.10	4,372.60	5,987.10	6,732.75	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	11,991.40	6,806.60	82,078.44
4	Germany	4,426.11	3,992.00	4,207.50	4,401.36	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	7,366.00	6,234.40	63,987.07
5	Portugal	5,803.37	5,454.30	5,536.40	5,524.89	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,202.10	5,024.30	2,196.70	51,646.50
6	Denmark	841.84	1,468.90	1,080.70	1,212.33	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,400.20	11,132.80	461.40	43,690.83
7	Italy	4,446.00	2,953.60	3,207.10	4,268.87	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	5,894.50	4,948.40	38,652.99
8	Belgium	595.52	898.60	5,369.60	5,975.63	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.40	4,443.40	1,998.90	414.30	29,084.39
9	Ghana	2,771.48	3,442.50	3,130.40	2,690.68	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	1,831.40		27,812.66
10	Turkey	3,211.65	2,679.80	1,623.60	1,324.64	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	3,323.10	3,962.70	1,508.60	23,598.99
11	Ireland	562.19	348.60	564.60	670.67	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.50	2,444.40	6,747.90	662.20	20,297.60
12	Russia	605.99	758.00	909.00	1,379.61	1,799.48	4,017.17	4,791.90	2,344.20	1,690.50	1,768.80	20,064.65
13	Norway	956.86	1,086.50	966.30	955.21	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.80	3,518.60	2,441.10	710.80	15,166.80
14	South Africa	1,039.68	1,202.30	971.60	726.84	1,141.87	1,044.65	2,545.80	2,055.10	2,266.70	1,105.90	14,100.44
15	Bahrain								13,621.80	21.4		13,643.20
16	Finland	1,071.28	841.30	889.60	1,157.38	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.20	2,046.10	1,652.00	745.20	13,630.07
17	Israel	298.16	289.30	106.40	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	13,519.15
18	Netherlands	775.24	650.90	831.90	1,504.78	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.10	591.20	680.70	428.10	13,486.83
19	Australia	1,052.55	968.70	964.00	1,622.57	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.00	1,619.70	1,751.50	469.50	13,307.44
20	Greece	1,127.81	1,251.80	1,716.10	1,588.07	1,115.22	1,492.79	1,492.70	1,193.90	811.90	1,292.70	13,082.99
21	Mexico	161.37	934.20	810.30	1,731.61	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.90	1,098.00	1,865.50	702.30	13,072.32
22	Peru	1,069.83	1,189.20	772.90	999.98	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.70	1,241.40	3,036.50	74.40	12,522.85
23	Venezuela	1,601.75	1,095.20	939.10	2,353.21	712.34	707.65	931.90	1,417.80	1,661.10	154.50	11,574.55
24	Morocco	928.77	804.30	1,189.40	1,278.78	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.40	1,304.60	1,626.80	190.00	10,899.57
25	Sweden	1,171.63	1,062.40	945.60	1,097.38	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.70	1,042.20	957.80	740.60	10,432.40
26	Switzerland	418.14	218.1	181.60	236.64	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	3,259.70	1,387.50	185.10	10,116.73

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
27	India		0.80			1,647.12	232.36	1,618.90	6,031.40		46.90	9,577.48
28	Ukraine	427.67	402.30	262.40	485.31	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	1,485.50	866.70	922.20	9,038.75
29	United Arab Emirates	462.94	822.70	561.60	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	8,949.19
30	Chile	1,062.58	831.60	372.50	435.03	770.21	571.94	805.20	1,188.90	1,099.80	1,441.30	8,579.06
31	Canada	734.99	1,555.60	589.20	155.33	228.03	794.97	927.60	1,360.70	1,757.20	112.80	8,216.42
32	Guinea	711.15	188.20			326.79	1,402.17	2,569.30	2,965.80			8,163.41
33	Poland	657.25	931.70	422.00	282.01	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.20	862.40	932.00	395.90	7,920.82
34	Austria	469.82	485.10	665.30	612.45	824.41	1,060.67	973.20	758.40	1,623.40	409.60	7,882.35
35	Japan	747.22	881.40	740.30	267.65	378.25	677.03	1,542.00	1,037.70	865.30	213.90	7,350.75
36	New Zealand	309.87	595.60	519.60	782.52	879.32	522.88	841.00	699.90	773.30	251.30	6,175.29
37	Brazil	102.71	452.70	212.40	23.61	54.56	268.97	873.90	1,524.80	1,914.70	656.10	6,084.45
38	Saudi Arabia	31.18	177.40	256.60	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	5,737.14
39	Guinea Bissau	73.76	145.90	93.60	350.92	474.23	986.23	756.90	362.90	2,061.40		5,305.84
40	Czech Republic	253.43	328.00	175.60	314.82	507.13	640.72	676.50	498.10	1,357.70	415.40	5,167.40
41	Argentina	16.61	120.70	237.00	413.13	280.60	297.28	468.10	954.60	1,150.20	917.10	4,855.32
42	Lebanon	116.09	194.80	159.10	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	4,334.11
43	Colombia	26.95	35.70	49.00	201.49	168.85	1,308.26	220.70	447.70	1,281.70	552.80	4,293.15
44	Angola	51.85			62.76	62.93	208.57	1,897.10	1,394.40	365.50		4,043.11
45	Mali						547.56	462.60	352.60	519.40	2,123.30	4,005.46
46	Bulgaria	258.50	199.60	559.70	480.58	347.57	314.14	1,104.20	221.20	240.40	130.60	3,856.49
47	Hungary	360.74	371.20	253.60	217.91	226.39	257.68	499.00	257.50	949.70	351.10	3,744.82
48	Thailand	46.30	54.60	1,000.30	11.33	325.27	222.66	223.40	724.50	522.00	140.60	3,270.96
49	Slovenia	38.13	40.10	39.90	52.94	40.29	2,747.21	76.90	119.80	19.00	38.10	3,212.37
50	Paraguay	279.05	162.50	352.30	405.31	329.23	494.95	289.20	224.20	466.40	192.30	3,195.44
51	Central African Republic	223.01	93.20	185.40	159.54	249.67	242.88	224.30	341.10	461.40	966.80	3,147.30
52	Oman					80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40		3,140.43
53	Bolivia	189.14	139.20	181.60	223.43	336.31	421.77	280.00	1120.9	3.70		2,896.05
54	Cyprus	307.64	182.00	337.70	174.01	205.09	341.56	403.20	311.30	317.20	96.30	2,676.00

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
55	Hong Kong	1.67	3.50	23.30	70.80	141.94	180.57	635.10	710.60	357.00	437.00	2,561.48
56	Iran	27.40			52.27	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	2,400.05
57	Kazakhstan	26.47	49.40	64.20	131.94	193.63	363.02	427.10	225.30	391.80	405.70	2,278.56
58	Kuwait	95.42	49.80	0.30	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	2,159.79
59	Andorra	266.47	288.70	350.40	197.82	185.27	190.42	240.70	146.80	168.20	89.00	2,123.78
60	Romania	295.52	277.20	404.40	343.78	209.65	24.73	63.70	187.90	260.60	18.30	2,085.78
61	Guatemala	99.14	159.20	171.80	241.14	344.20	241.23	305.20	181.20	317.20	9.80	2,070.11
62	Uruguay	26.07	47.40	22.60	132.23	149.43	143.19	367.50	437.10	382.60	254.80	1,962.92
63	Philippines	255.07	283.90	167.50	12.79	64.08	50.56	143.60	262.10	165.70	269.00	1,674.30
64	Lithuania	84.54	71.10	99.30	121.60	224.15	284.17	394.30	237.00	103.70	45.40	1,665.26
65	Mauritania	187.36	128.00	191.40	394.86	145.59	52.72	345.90	72.10	140.40		1,658.33
66	Namibia	274.44	75.60	130.20	197.73	166.36	57.44	342.10	165.30	233.60		1,642.77
67	Cameroon	46.69	100.20	148.00	251.15	33.20	37.7	150.70	237.40	619.90		1,624.94
68	Malaysia	72.10	80.90	173.60	130.04	122.69	194.12	604.30	6.30	112.50	45.00	1,541.55
69	Dominican Republic	153.75	192.60	185.00	156.87	148.91	45.77	74.90	263.20	141.50	23.20	1,385.70
70	Tunisia	49.02	28.20	38.70	35.85	37.65	149.98	227.90	228.50	456.10	89.90	1,341.80
71	Ecuador	203.18	80.80	58.10	59.25	178.22	244.59	12.50	383.10	64.80	46.60	1,331.14
72	Burkina Faso	66.83	127.80	76.70	87.04	139.54	153.62	231.00	144.80	154.30		1,181.63
73	Slovakia	114.26	101.80	155.50	83.82	152.42	121.31	195.90	108.10	70.40	60.20	1,163.71
74	Taiwan	49.56	28.10	81.10	154.83	101.84	53.01	124.60	117.90	195.30	202.70	1,108.94
75	South Korea	84.35	137.10	72.40	126.67	107.04	214.16	61.30	155.70	61.80		1,020.52
76	Croatia	67.74	46.60	53.50	87.67	106.89	164.85	108.80	118.00	48.50	114.50	917.05
77	Trinidad and Tobago		7.60	7.10	30.04	41.04	19.21	40.30	35.80	681.00	30.80	892.89
78	Senegal	104.08	96.10	48.50	95.41	50.91	244.36	141.40	19.20	89.70		889.66
79	Latvia	61.80	82.80	128.70	39.25	121.09	147.57	138.80	53.40	41.80	52.90	868.11
80	Egypt	254.57	94.40	66.70		49.46	83.08	106.30	1.70	1.20	206.40	863.81
81	Pakistan				4.02	73.73	85.1	18.40	36.00	217.20	390.30	824.75
82	Singapore	24.26	21.40	1.30	2.35	4.77	2.68		4.70	719.10		780.56



	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
83	Costa Rica	81.44	114.60	103.80	24.62	79.59	129.62	41.50	32.90	135.30	33.10	776.47
84	Nicaragua	17.39	22.90	45.60	0.81	46.88	59.35	164.10	412.70			769.73
85	Cuba	80.96	42.20	121.20	101.27	97.01	36.81	50.70	39.10	125.70	43.40	738.35
86	Honduras		46.30	70.90	67.83	79.58	184.78		155.10	61.90		666.39
87	Kenya							6.60	511.00	110.00	1.20	628.80
88	Macedonia	46.56	18.00				127.94	102.90	106.80	49.90	72.10	524.20
89	Malta	193.53	128.60	47.00	29.45	23.30	55.28	0.60	28.60		13.50	519.86
90	Gabon		29.10			0.32	4.94	187.70	10.10	267.10	6.00	505.26
91	Estonia	11.99	21.30	29.60	29.73	33.00	106.46	133.20	33.60	59.40	11.60	469.88
92	Albania	1.23		34.00	141.69	108.21	41.4	48.00	42.50	51.10		468.13
93	Libya							86.70	220.00	153.30		460.00
94	Panama	4.96	2.60	3.70	3.10	25.54	50.35	71.00	69.00	165.40	52.20	447.85
95	El Salvador		39.20	47.10	24.20			95.00		179.60	30.80	415.90
96	Jordan		192.40			7.68				199.00		399.08
97	Serbia			16.30	14.17	13.36	13	102.40	116.60	97.40	21.10	394.33
98	Georgia	0.68				2.46	50.07	112.20	57.30	130.40	6.20	359.31
99	Equatorial Guinea	7.95	0.20		0.10	326.80				10.60		345.65
100	Jamaica			111.40		30.38	55.34		48.20	53.80		299.12
101	Tanzania				66.04		11.69	41.20			158.90	277.83
102	Zambia	3.95	2.70	46.30	4.05	4.31	7.95	7.80	119.90	12.00	38.00	246.96
103	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.64		50.10		47.50			78.8	38.60	29.30	244.94
104	Côte d'Ivoire	118.92	79.70	1.10								199.72
105	Botswana			2.80	11.60	13.02	14.47	32.50	19.00	47.00	39.80	180.19
106	Sri Lanka		4.20	21.70	6.18	2.60			107.10	4.10	28.10	173.98
107	Montenegro					8.30	32.67	68.70	9.20	19.90	19.60	158.37
108	China	24.32	49.20				67.92					141.44
109	French Polynesia	11.02	13.00	12.30	6.18	27.28	23.93	8.10	21.30		15.90	139.01
110	Iceland	9.10	2.50	6.30	2.76	29.64	22.75	12.60	22.60	24.50		132.75

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
111	San Marino	38.65	23.00	25.00	19.60	16.00						122.25
112	Luxembourg	47.69	42.10	17.70			9				0.10	116.59
113	New Caledonia				22.72		34.52	13.40	15.20			85.84
114	Indonesia	3.46	0.90			12.10	8.8	1.40	35.50	1.10	20.40	83.66
115	Afghanistan						0.35				63.30	63.65
116	Uzbekistan								25.20		37.60	62.80
117	Armenia					0.65	6.12	1.80	7.00	17.10	23.30	55.97
118	Suriname		0.20						25.80		27.70	53.70
119	Gibraltar	13.92	2.30	7.30	9.16	0.36	1.57	2.60	3.80	5.00	4.70	50.71
120	Netherlands Antilles					3.37		5.70	16.80	8.70	5.30	39.87
121	Chad							24.00		15.8		39.80
122	Algeria		32.90									32.90
123	Liechtenstein			22.10								22.10
124	Mauritius		2.80	14.60								17.40
125	Azerbaijan									9.20	4.80	14.00
126	Zimbabwe	2.48		2.00							8.80	13.28
127	Kyrgyzstan										13.00	13.00
128	Mozambique	0.41								1.70	6.90	9.01
129	Moldova		0.20					3.20	5.5			8.90
130	Vatican City		8.50									8.50
131	Sudan		6.00	2.20								8.20
132	Republic of Korea		3.30		3.70							7.00
133	Barbados		4.40									4.40
134	Uganda					3.30						3.30
135	Grenada					1.05	1.22					2.27
136	Vietnam				0.20				0.70			0.90
137	Nigeria		0.80									0.80

	Countries	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-2011
138	Northern Mariana Islands			0.40								0.40
139	Bangladesh			0.30								0.30
140	Aruba	0.29										0.29
141	Cayman Islands	0.14										0.14
142	Provisioning to third parties									1.40		1.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>107,943.43</b>	<b>108,699.40</b>	<b>109,305.60</b>	<b>99,164.68</b>	<b>113,490.19</b>	<b>149,833.14</b>	<b>165,402.60</b>	<b>173,027.50</b>	<b>174,765.50</b>	<b>92,866.90</b>	

Source: Database ESTACOM of the Institute of Foreign Trade (consulted: 2010-2011, 16 October 2012). Value of the exports gathered in TARIC code 93. Author: Centre Delàs

**Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and sporting weapons**  
(in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008-2011
1	United States	5,795.05	9,892.06	4,098.80	6,718.28	26,504.19
2	Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	1,507.52	7,504.71	15,328.36
3	Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	3,420.84	1,881.70	10,433.37
4	Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,320.31	1,468.37	6,315.44
5	Australia	710.32	1,381.15	1,563.65	2,434.73	6,089.85
6	Guinea republic	1,827.96	4,135.09			5,963.05
7	South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	1,317.52	1,281.51	5,255.03
8	Norway	683.84	772.62	824.38	2,965.39	5,246.23
9	Morocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,224.19	1,925.11	5,129.32
10	Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	728.54	1,056.15	4,858.28
11	Japan	1,129.47	1,095.93	869.06	1,250.86	4,345.32
12	Mali	231.79	356.68	534.97	3,143.78	4,267.22
13	Russia	1,227.06	987.26	441.18	1,085.31	3,740.80
14	Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,524.03	643.26	3,602.66
15	Guinea Bissau	149.30	374.85	1,395.98	1,015.64	2,935.76
16	Chile	431.43	322.81	540.96	1,433.73	2,728.92
17	Venezuela	535.57	784.70	397.09	810.84	2,528.20
18	Mexico	582.98	274.73	606.43	847.56	2,311.70
19	Cameroon	212.68	247.24	630.56	1,108.99	2,199.47
20	Argentina	126.81	739.44	639.73	573.21	2,079.19
21	New Zealand	508.12	222.11	491.66	754.96	1,976.85
22	Central African Republic	250.90	753.09	355.69	297.59	1,657.28
23	Thailand	80.05	630.10	293.60	559.29	1,563.03
24	Uruguay	291.09	165.08	337.58	734.20	1,527.95

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008-2011
25	Pakistan	25.96	269.99	413.81	675.38	1,385.14
26	Tunisia	173.85	164.75	293.89	602.07	1,234.56
27	Angola	257.70	208.54	373.08	368.55	1,207.87
28	Colombia	211.84	471.28	208.50	254.64	1,146.26
29	Paraguay	223.11	99.33	334.08	349.14	1,005.67
30	Guatemala	318.29	140.06	341.90	148.50	948.74
31	Namibia	312.96	181.67	245.37	161.91	901.91
32	Canada	457.80	115.70	159.47	104.90	837.86
33	Mauritania	509.36		208.84	69.86	788.06
34	Burkina Faso	137.44	149.75	157.16	172.21	616.56
35	Dominican Republic	73.89	255.64	144.63	131.79	605.94
36	Philippines	174.17	173.43	39.81	131.73	519.14
37	South Korea	61.28	157.30	61.80	216.16	496.54
38	Panama	73.20	66.06	166.89	155.45	461.59
39	Georgia	129.85	82.45	143.68	80.38	436.36
40	Taiwan	124.62	117.85	123.95	53.94	420.36
41	Switzerland	225.39	39.71	95.75	51.76	412.60
42	Malaysia	295.59	0.24		109.71	405.54
43	Gabon	78.81		222.00	93.52	394.33
44	France		134.29	133.07	71.53	338.89
45	Egypt				336.48	336.48
46	Senegal	141.43	23.24	89.69	76.93	331.28
47	Tanzania	122.01			184.00	306.01
48	Bolivia	212.08			80.15	292.23
49	Nicaragua	172.93	80.91		29.08	282.92
50	Honduras		164.78	50.65	57.33	272.75

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008-2011
51	Ecuador		136.15	76.84	47.89	260.88
52	Jamaica		96.39	114.31	47.46	258.16
53	Kuwait	15.64	91.26	95.40	20.32	222.62
54	Cuba			92.64	113.00	205.64
55	Kazakhstan	50.80	76.23	35.71	42.43	205.18
56	Israel		127.57	72.16	2.60	202.33
57	Serbia	0.08	81.36	55.39	40.30	177.12
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina		60.53		85.67	146.20
59	China				140.80	140.80
60	United Arab Emirates		127.52		4.11	131.63
61	Suriname		22.87	34.23	57.50	114.60
62	Costa Rica		5.51	95.38	7.41	108.30
63	Iceland	13.54	25.99	19.29	36.40	95.21
64	Albania			78.61		78.61
65	Andorra	5.03	12.03	23.40	13.89	54.34
66	Chad	16.93		15.75	20.82	53.50
67	French Guiana (France)			44.29		44.29
68	India				40.01	40.01
69	Croatia	3.23	23.46		4.39	31.08
70	Latvia		26.64			26.64
71	France (New Caledonia)	26.19				26.19
72	Armenia	2.18	8.50	13.11		23.79
73	France	9.80	7.17			16.97
74	Moldova	3.78	6.24			10.02
75	Brazil			8.81	0.20	9.01
76	Kenya	6.61				6.61
77	Greece			5.75		5.75

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008-2011
78	Azerbaijan		5.55			5.55
79	Cyprus				3.20	3.20
80	Romania			1.50		1.50
81	Monaco		1.2			1.20
82	Saudi Arabia				1.15	1.15
83	Equatorial Guinea				0.60	0.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,795.31</b>	<b>39,939.19</b>	<b>30,954.81</b>	<b>46,992.39</b>	

Source: General Sub-bureau of Foreign Trade of Defence and Dual-use Materiel. Author: Centre Delàs

# APPENDIX II

## Definitions

### Conventional arms

Arms that are not biological, chemical or nuclear.

### Conventional heavy weapons

Very large arms that cannot be transported by a person or a group of people; for example planes, boats, submarines, tanks, vehicles, artillery, cannons, machine guns, etc.

### Small arms and light weapons<sup>1</sup>

#### *Small arms:*

Broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces. They include revolvers and self-loading pistols; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; assault rifles; and light machine guns.

#### *Light arms:*

Broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by several members of armed or security forces serving as a crew. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems; portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems; and mortars of calibres less than 100 mm.

## DEFENCE MATERIEL<sup>2</sup>

The entire European Union uses the same classification of military materiel. Specifically, arms are classified in 22 categories:

### Category 1: Smooth-bore weapons with calibres less than 20mm

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

### Category 2: Smooth-bore weapons with calibres equal to or greater than 20mm

Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, military flame throwers, rifles, recoilless rifles, smooth-bore weapons and signature reduction devices, smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators, specially designed or modified for military use, weapons sights and weapon sight mounts.

### Category 3: Ammunition and fuse setting devices and specially designed components

Ammunition for weapons specified by ML1, ML2 or ML12. Fuse setting devices specially designed for ammunition specified by ML3.a. Including metal or plastic fabrications such as primer anvils, bullet cups, cartridge links, rotating bands and munitions metal parts; safing and arming devices, fuses, sensors and initiation devices; power supplies with high one-time operational output; combustible cases for charges; submunitions including bomblets, minelets and terminally guided projectiles.

### Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles

Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices, demolition-kits, "pyrotechnic" devices, cartridges and simulators, smoke grenades, fire bombs, incendiary bombs and explosive devices, missile rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nosetips.

### Category 5: Firing solution systems

Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment and weapon control systems; target acquisition, designation, range-finding, surveillance or tracking systems; detection, data fusion, recognition or identification equipment; and sensor integration equipment.

### Category 6: Ground vehicles and components

Ground vehicles and components specially designed or modified for military use; tanks and other military armed vehicles and military vehicles fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions specified by ML4; armoured vehicles; amphibious and deep water fording vehicles; recovery vehicles and vehicles for towing or transporting ammunition or weapon systems and associated load handling equipment; pneumatic tyre casings of a kind specially designed to be bullet-proof.

### Category 7: Chemical or biological toxic agents

Biological agents or radioactive materials, nerve agents, vesicant agents, tear gases, riot control agents.

### Category 8: "Energetic materials", and related substances

Explosives, propellants, "pyrotechnics", fuels and related substances, perchlorates, chlorates and chromates, oxidisers, binders, "additives", and "precursors".

### Category 9: Vessels of war

Vessels (surface or underwater) specially designed or modified for military use, surface vessels, non-magnetic diesel engines, 'Air Independent Propulsion' (AIP) systems specially designed for submarines, underwater detection devices, anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedo nets.

1. This definition of small arms and light weapons is the one commonly used by the OSCE; see the annual MITC report of 2012 pg. 31. (Spanish)  
2. Annual report of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the European Union in which the common norms that regulate the exportation of military technology and equipment are defined. Gathered in Royal Decree 844/2011, of 17 June (in appendix I); this Royal Decree was published in the BOE 2 July 2011.



### **Category 10: Aircraft**

Manned "aircraft" and "lighter-than-air vehicles", unmanned aircraft, propulsion aero-engines, Remotely Piloted Air Vehicles (RPVs), airborne refuelling equipment, pressurised breathing equipment, parachutes, automatic piloting systems.

### **Category 11: Electronic equipment**

Electronic countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment, underwater countermeasures, including acoustic and magnetic jamming and decoy, data security equipment and transmission and signalling line security equipment, using ciphering processes, guidance and navigation equipment.

### **Category 12: High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems**

Kinetic energy weapon systems, specially designed test and evaluation facilities and test models, launch propulsion systems, homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems for projectiles.

### **Category 13: Armoured or protective equipment and constructions**

Armoured plate, constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials, military helmets, body armour or protective garments, and components.

### **Category 14: 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios**

Attack trainers, operational flight trainers, radar target trainers, anti-submarine warfare trainers, missile launch trainers, image generating systems.

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

Recorders and image processing equipment, cameras, photographic equipment and film processing equipment, image intensifier equipment, infrared or thermal imaging equipment, imaging radar sensor equipment.

### **Category 16: Forgings**

Forgings, castings and other unfinished products.

### **Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries'**

Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, closed or semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus, "Robots", ferries.

### **Category 18: Production equipment**

Environmental test facilities, continuous nitrators, centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment, screw extruders.

### **Category 19: Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems**

Laser systems, high power Radio-Frequency (RF) systems, particle accelerators.

### **Category 20: Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment**

Equipment specially designed or configured to be equipment in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, "superconductive" electrical equipment.

### **Category 21: "Software"**

"Software" specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling, simulating or evaluating military weapon systems, "software" for simulating military operational scenarios, "software" for Command, Communications, Control, Computer and Intelligence (C<sup>4</sup>I) applications.

### **Category 22: "Technology"**

"Technology" "required" for the "development", "production" or "use" of the controlled materials.

## **OTHER DEFENCE MATERIEL<sup>3</sup>**

a. Those firearms defined in article 3 of Resolution 55/255 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, by which is approved the Protocol against the manufacture and illegal traffic of all those firearms, their pieces, components and munitions, which are not included in Annex I.1, articles 1, 2 and 3 of the List of Defence Equipment.

b. Telescopic and light/image intensifying sights for firearms.

c. Generator, projection, and gas emitting or dispensing devices, gases, "riot control agents" and incapacitating substances.

d. Launchers of the elements described in the previous section: c.

e. Light and sound based stunning equipment, for riot control.

f. Vehicles for riot control with any of the following characteristics:

1. Systems for producing electrical discharges.
2. Systems for dispensing incapacitating substances.
3. Systems for dispensing riot control agents.
4. Water cannons.

g. Normal handcuffs.

## **DUAL-USE MATERIEL<sup>4</sup>**

Dual-use products and technology, are classified in 10 categories common to the entire European Union.

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

Nuclear reactors, plants for separating the isotopes of "natural uranium", "depleted uranium" and "special fissile materials", gas centrifuges, mass spectrometers and graphite electrodes.

3. The list of other materials can be found in Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June (Spanish, translation here original to this report).

4. The categories of dual-use products are defined in Regulation (EU) 388/2012, from 19 April (in annex I); Regulation published in OJEU 16 May 2012.

### Category 1: Special materials and related equipment

Gas masks, body armour, personal dosimeters, prepregs, tools, dies, moulds, continuous mixers, filament winding machines, lubricating fluids and substances, fluorides, sulphides, cyanides and halogen derivatives.

### Category 2: Materials processing

Bearings, crucibles, machine tools, isostatic presses, measuring instruments, robots, motion simulators and machining centres.

### Category 3: Electronics

Electronic components, integrated circuits, micro-controller microprocessors, field programmable logic devices, microwave components, mixers and converters and electrically driven explosive detonators.

### Category 4: Computers

"Electronic," "hybrid," "digital," "analogue," "systolic array," "neural" and "optical" computers.

### Category 5: Telecommunications y "information security"

Transmission equipment and systems for telecommunications, aquatic communication systems, radio equipment, fibre-optic cables, telemetry and telecontrol equipment and security systems.

### Category 6: Sensors and lasers

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

### Category 7: Navigation and avionics

Accelerometers for inert navigation, gyroscopes, GPS and GLONASS, hydraulic, mechanical, electro-optical and electro-mechanical flight control systems, including those controlled by electrical signals (fly by wire).

### Category 8: Marine

Submersible vehicles and surface vessels, hydroplanes, underwater vision systems, diving and underwater swimming equipment.

### Category 9: Aerospace and propulsion

Aeronautical and marine gas turbine engines, space launchers and spacecraft, rocket propulsion systems for solid or liquid propellant, ramjet engines, turbojets and turbofans, sounding rockets, hybrid rocket motors, launch support equipment, environmental chambers, anechoic chambers and reentry vehicles.

### CUSTOMS CODE (TARIC) 93<sup>5</sup>

**9301.-** Weapons of war except revolvers, pistols and bladed weapons

**9301.11.00.-** Self-propelled artillery pieces (for example cannons, howitzers and mortars)

**9301.19.00.-** All others

**9301.20.00.-** Rocket launchers; flame-throwers; grenade launchers; torpedo launchers and similar launchers

**9301.90.00.-** All others

**9302.-** Revolvers and pistols (except those in sections 9303 and 9304)

**9303.-** All other firearms and similar devices that utilise the deflagration of gunpowder (for example: hunting weapons, muzzle-loaded weapons, missile-launching pistols and other devices designed only to fire flares, starting pistols and revolvers, butchers pistols, line throwing cannons)

**9303.10.00.-** Muzzle-loaded weapons

**9303.20.-** All other long hunting and sporting guns that have, at least, a smooth-bore barrel

**9303.20.10.-** With smooth-bore barrel

**9303.20.95.-** All others

**9303.30.00.-** All other long hunting and sporting

**9303.90.00.-** All others

**9304.-** All other weapons [for example: long guns and spring-loaded, air or gas pistols, truncheons] (except those in section 9307)

**9305.-** Parts and accessories of the articles in sections 9301 to 9304

**9305.10.00.-** Of revolvers and pistols

**9305.21.00.-** Of shotguns and hunting rifles of section 9303, smooth-bore barrels

**9305.29.00.-** All others

**9305.91.00.-** All others, of weapons of war in section 9301

**9305.99.00.-** All others

**9306.-** Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other munitions and projectiles and their parts, including slugs, shot and cartridge wads

**9306.21.00.-** "Cartridges for shotguns and with smooth-bore barrel and their parts; buckshot for air rifles," cartridges

**9306.29.-** All others

**9306.29.40.-** Casings

**9306.29.70.-** All others

**9306.30.-** All other cartridges and their parts

**9306.30.10.-** For revolvers and pistols of section 9302 and for machine pistols of section 9301

**9306.30.30.-** For weapons of war

**9306.30.91.-** Centerfire cartridges

**9306.30.93.-** Rimfire cartridges

**9306.30.97.-** All others

**9306.90.-** All others

**9306.90.10.-** Of war

**9306.90.90.-** All others

**9307.-** Sabres, swords, bayonets, spears and other bladed weapons, their parts and sheaths

5. Databases of Foreign Trade.

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**REPORT 2007****Spanish Arms Exports 1997-2006**

Tica Font  
June 2008

**REPORT 2008****Spanish Arms Exports 1998-2007**

Tica Font  
October 2008

**REPORT no. 3****Spanish military expenditure 2009**

Tica Font  
November 2008

**REPORT no. 4****Alliance of Barbarities. Afghanistan 2001-2008: 10 Reasons to question (and rethink) foreign involvement**

Alejandro Pozo  
December 2008

**REPORT no. 5****Spanish military expenditure and R&D 2010**

Pere Ortega & Xavier Bohigas  
December 2009

**REPORT no. 6****Spanish Arms Exports 1999-2008**

Tica Font & Francesc Benítez  
March 2010

**REPORT no. 7****The Truth About the Spanish Military Expenditure 2011 · Military expenditure and R&D in times of crisis**

Pere Ortega & Xavier Bohigas  
December 2010

**REPORT no. 8****Spanish Arms Exports 2000-2009**

Tica Font  
February 2011

**REPORT no. 9****The controversial Spanish arms trade, a secret business 2001-2010**

Tica Font & Francesc Benítez  
October 2011

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