

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2003-2012

ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR ARMS EXPORTS



JUSTÍCIA I PAU

CENTRE DELÀS
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REPORT

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Analysis of institutional
support for arms exports

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spanish exports of defense material in 2012 amounted to €1,953 million, which is 19.7% lower than the exports of 2011 but 410% higher than 2003; however, this decrease does not necessarily indicate a trend, because what is exported only makes up 25% of total authorizations. In the world ranking of arms exporting countries, Spain was ninth in 2012, representing 2.6% of total world exports and 0.88% of the Spanish trade balance. Every day Spain exports more than €5 million in arms, and many of these arms continue to be exported to countries in armed conflict or countries where there are grave human rights violations.

In 2003-2012, the three types of Spanish defense material most commonly sold continued to be, as in years past, military aircraft, warships, and imaging or countermeasure equipment. During this time period, military aircraft represented 39% of the total with a value of €4,181 million (€763 million in 2012), naval vessels represented 32% or €3,425 million (€688 million in 2012), imaging or countermeasure equipment represented 7% or €768 million (€46 million in 2012), and fuel and military explosives represented 7% or €796 million (€251 million in 2012). The three categories above made up 85% of the total exports of this time period. The remaining 15% was divided between: 6% in bombs, rockets, torpedoes and missiles, with a value of €620 million (€89 million in 2012); and 4% in all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and cars, armored and amphibious, with a value of €386 million (€10 million in 2012).

Exports of small arms and light weapons totaled €120 million; riot material €3.6 million; and weapons for hunting and sport-shooting (handguns, cartridges, and spare parts) amounted to €34.5 million. Actual exports of double-use material totaled €234 million, which represents an increase of 136% over the previous year.

It should be noted that the official statistics report does not include any reference to the government's policy of export promotion, despite the importance that it is recognized in the National Defense Directive of July 2012. One of the goals of this is the momentum of the Spanish defense industry and its internationalization, making the Ministry of Defense into a commercial agent of the Spanish defense industry. In the same way, the so-called "Government to Government contracts," introduced by Royal Decree 19/May 25, 2012, represented a qualitative leap in the arms export promotion policy, since in these contracts the Government can act as a guarantor of compliance.

This arms export promotion policy is also directly affecting the authorizations approved by the Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on the Foreign Trade of Defense and Double-Use Material (JIMDDU). The JIMDDU processed 1,181 defense material export licenses, of which 1,153 were authorized for a value of €7,694.56 million. There were only 6 refusals, which indicate that only 0.5% of the applications were denied. This data can be considered an indication of the lax interpreta-

tion of the legal criteria implemented by the JIMDDU, as judge and jury of arms trade, with the aim of favoring the Spanish defense industry.

Regarding the destination of Spanish arms exports, the countries that form part of the OECD received 75% of Spanish arms (€1,467 million); the countries that form part of NATO, 44% (€867 million); and the countries of the EU received 38% (€744 million). Lastly, the countries with a medium and low HDI received 8% (€154 million). With respect to the previous year, there was a decrease in exports to the countries of the OECD (-10%) and NATO (-17%), while there was an increase to the countries of the EU (+26%) and the countries with a medium and low HDI (+20%).

As in previous years, arms exports have continued to be made to countries in armed conflict or with grave violations of human rights and/or International Humanitarian Law, such as Israel, Colombia, Egypt, Bahrain, India, and Pakistan. Exports that could threaten regional stability or aggravate the internal situation of some of the destination countries have also continued to be made, such as in the case of exports to the Middle East, Ghana or Venezuela, or embargoed countries such as Libya, Iran, or Lebanon.

One year later, the official statistics of arms trade highlight that the Government is giving priority to its economic and commercial interests instead of to the protection of human rights and conflict prevention.

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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

The Ministry of Defense acts as a commercial agent of the Spanish defense industry

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report, like every year, aims to capture the evolution and the principal trends of the Spanish export of arms and double-use material, gathering the most significant changes of the Spanish market and of the government export policy of this material. The data is displayed in tables and graphs and analyzed in a series of ten years. In order to perform a more thorough examination, a chapter is included that analyzes the government arms export policy, and another specifically to assess the possible noncompliance of the arms sales criteria applicable according to Spanish and European legislation.

The main source of information for the preparation of this report has been the annual publication of official statistics, compiled by the Secretary of State for Trade of the Ministry of Economics and Competitiveness (MEC), 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 specific section about small arms and light weapons is the ESTACOM database, which is maintained and published by the Spanish Institute of Foreign Trade. Furthermore, some of the most prestigious sources in the field have consulted the material on human rights: the *Escola Cultura de Pau* (School for a Culture of Peace), Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, SIPRI and UNDP, in order to establish the level of human development.

2. SPANISH POLICY OF ARMS EXPORT PROMOTION

Spain occupies a prominent position in the world ranking of arms exporting countries. This is largely the result of the governmental policy of institutional support for arms exports. The National Defense Directive of July 2012 establishes, within the guidelines of this legislation, that: "The defense of Spain requires boosting the domestic industrial sector, the ideal supplier of the needs of our Armed Forces. In modern times, *the retention and development of this makes its international presence precise, especially in the penetration of markets* that, for their specificity, observe higher-backed guarantees from State to State." (Section 4.5, unoriginal italics)

This policy takes the form of very different activities: searching for markets and supporting the external presence of the military industry, signing protocols of cooperation with other States to acquire arms, establishing contacts, negotiating contracts, and representing the interests of the defense industry in different forums...in this way, the Ministry of Defense acts as a commercial agent of the Spanish defense industry.

In 2012 there was a qualitative leap in the arms promotion policy through what are called "Government to Government contracts," introduced by Royal Decree

In 2012, there was a qualitative leap in the promotion policy of arms exports: the “government to government agreements” signed with the Ministry of Defence as a guarantor

The figures of the authorized exports offer a more realistic image of how the regulations of arms trade are interpreted

Exports made in 2012 represent just 25% of the total authorized, this may reflect the tendency of arms exports promotion policy

Law 19/May 25, 2012.¹ These arms sale contracts are signed by the Ministry of Defense, who is committed to ensuring supply. The Ministry of Defense intends to use the Government to Government contracts across the board in all export operations possible.² Despite the importance of this new instrument of promoting exports, the official statistics do not offer any information about the export authorizations covered in these types of contracts, their amount, or their destination countries. Because of this, it is recommended that the next reports include a specific section where they itemize the contracts made under this formula, such as the type of product, the quantity and the economic value of the exported product, the destination country, and the end user.

2.1. The value of the authorizations reflects the trend that will set the arms export promotion policy

The official statistics are based on figures of the exports that have been made, leaving out authorized exports. These figures do not coincide because there are authorizations that are granted for time periods of many years, therefore the exports are reflected in the following years. This methodology is not neutral, as it puts forth a distorted image of the performance of the Administration. The figures of the authorized exports, although they have yet to be made, are very important in that they offer a more realistic image of how the regulations of arms trade are interpreted. In the following chart, you can see the quantities of arms exports, the value of the authorizations made, and the percentage of what was authorized in relation to what was exported.

Chart 1. The value of exported defense material and the value of arms export authorizations 2003-2012 (in millions of euros)

	Exported	Authorizations	% Authorizations
2003	383,1	n.d.*	n.d.
2004	405,90	439,63	108
2005	419,45	1.230,27	293
2006	845,07	1.295,65	153
2007	932,94	1.961,09	210
2008	934,45	2.526,41	270
2009	1.346,52	3.193,44	237
2010	1.128,30	2.238,41	198
2011	2.431,21	2.871,20	118
2012	1.953,45	7.694,56	393

* No data available

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

Author: Centre Delàs

The figures of arms authorizations exceed than the amount of arms exported. There are years in which they are doubled or even tripled. In 2012 there was a dramatic increase of authorizations, both in absolute figures and figures as a percentage. Exports were made for a value of €1,953 million, and authorizations were granted for an export value of €7,692 million. This indicates that what was exported only accounted for 25% of what was authorized for 2012, but the remaining 75% could be made in the next few years. If this trend is confirmed in

1. Royal Decree 19/2012 entered into force May 27, 2012. Later became Law 12/2012.

2. According to statements of the Secretary of State for Defense, Pedro Argüelles; see infodefensa.com of October 8, 2012.

the coming years, it will demonstrate that the government policy of arms export promotion is having a clear impact on the promotion of arms trade and all that it implies.

The JIMDDU is interpreting the legal criteria in a lax manner

These figures demonstrate that the body in charge of controlling arms exports, the Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade of Defense and Double-Use Material (*Junta Interministerial Reguladora del Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y de Doble Uso*, JIMDDU), is another piece of the arms trade promotion policy. The JIMDDU is interpreting the legal criteria in a lax manner so that the arms exports that are authorized can conform, especially if we consider the figures of exports that have been authorized.

2.2. The administrative organization serving arms exports

The government policy of export support is put into practice through a fairly complex organization directed by the Ministry of Defense. This consists of two administrative units: The Foreign Support Office (*Oficina de Apoyo Exterior*, OFICAEX) and the Defense Attaché Offices (*Agregadurías de Defensa*); and two publicly owned companies: DEFEX and ISDEFE.

The **Foreign Support Office** was created in 1993. In 2013, it reinforced its role through Instruction 25/April 22, 2013, from the Secretary of State for Defense, which develops the momentum of institutional support for the internationalization of the Spanish defense industry.³ "With this measure, the Ministry aims to promote the national industrial Defense sector, supporting its export efforts and facilitating its growth in international markets."⁴ OFICAEX fits organically into the International Relations Division of the Ministry of Defense's General Directorate of Armament and Equipment. The Foreign Support Office is responsible for leading and promoting the internationalization of the Spanish defense industry. Its tasks include: planning and coordinating the actions of the Ministry of Defense in support of the defense industry, interacting with aggregates and defense counselors, providing information to businesses about foreign markets, and advancing the Spanish defense industry in foreign markets. From amongst the new features which it has been attributed, the promotion and marketing of used defense material are emphasized, as well as the support that it provides to the preparation of arms sale contracts between Governments.

The **Defense Attaché** forms part of the Diplomatic Missions of Spain.⁵ It depends on the Ministry of Defense's Secretary General for Defense Policy, specifically the General Director for Defense Policy. The duty of promoting arms exports is not expressly noted amongst the tasks attributed to the Defense Attaché; however it does devote itself to this task in practice.⁶ Currently, there are 37 diplomatic missions and Spanish consular offices of the Defense Attaché abroad that, thanks to multiple accreditations, extends its presence to 82 countries.

The public company **DEFEX** was created in 1972, with the aim of promoting the exports of Spanish defense businesses. This company forms part of the *Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales* (SEPI). Its Board of Directors includes representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Ministry of

3. Official Bulletin of the Ministry of Defense, May 3, 2013.

4. See the press release of the Ministry of Defense, April 30, 2013

5. Its legal system is established in Royal Decree 959/June 29, 2005 in order to regulate the Attaché, and Order DEF/783/March 22, 2007, about the organization and operation of the Defense Attaché.

6. This is recognized by Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo, who considers the Defense Attaché as "one of the best partners of the weapons and double-use material industries"; the Attaché "serves as an element of support and introduction to the national industry of defense materials". Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo: «La acción de las FAS en el extranjero», *Ejército de tierra español*, No. 783 (June 2006), pg. 85 and 87.

An intensification of institutional support for arms exports is occurring

Economics and Competitiveness, and the Ministry of Defense.⁷ Its main task is representing the Spanish companies that are engaged in manufacturing weapons and defense products, in order to market their activities and facilitate the export of their products.⁸ DEFEX acts as a contractor to its foreign clients and then later subcontracts to national businesses.⁹ In fiscal year 2012, DEFEX earned €4.3 million in profit, tripling the figure of the previous year (€1.4 million). In 2012, “Sales were made with a value of €95 million, contracts were signed for €50 million, and a backlog of €173 million was achieved”; its main clients being Saudi Arabia (€13 million); Vietnam (€15 million) and Malaysia (€10 million).¹⁰

Ingeniería de Sistemas para la Defensa de España S. A. (ISDEFE) is a public capital society fully dependent on the Ministry of Defense and chaired by the Secretary of State for Defense. Within this, the **Consultoría Internacional de Defensa y Seguridad (CIDyS)** is responsible for providing institutional support to the military industry. Its objectives include: the “Support for the international promotion of the Spanish Defense Industry and in particular, expanding the foreign market for our products and services of defense” and the “Support for the establishment and improvement of industrial and technological relations with potential clients of defense material.”¹¹ According to the *2011 Annual Report* of ISDEFE (pg. 34) “Through the *Consultoría Internacional de Defensa y Seguridad* (CIDyS), ISDEFE carried out a large number of actions to support exports of the companies of the sector, among others.”

2.3. Specific actions carried out for the promotion of exports in 2013

As noted above, the policy of export promotion is implemented through different activities. The majority of them remain hidden from the public. Here we gather information about high-level meetings that have occurred thus far in 2013, and which have been collected from the specialized press. Of all of these actions, it can be deduced that an intensification of institutional support for arms exports is occurring.

- February 3: The Minister of Defense visits Saudi Arabia to support the presence of the Spanish company URO in that country, and to analyze the contract of tank supply.¹²
- February 11-12: Pedro Morenés visits Indonesia to promote the implementation of trade agreements.
- February 13: The Minister of Defense visits Australia, where he is negotiating the possible sale of two combat supply ships manufactured by Navantia.¹³
- February 18: The Minister of Defense visits the IDEX arms fair, one of the largest in the world, “to support the Spanish companies participating in IDEX with his presence.”¹⁴

7. The basic data about this company can be found on the web: <http://sepi.es/default.aspx?cmd=0004&IdContent=28774&IdLanguage=->.

8. Hermann Ranninger: *La transferencia internacional de tecnología: teoría y evidencia. El caso de la industria militar española*. Doctoral Thesis, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 1985, pg. 485.

9. <http://sepi.es/default.aspx?cmd=0004&IdContent=28774&IdLanguage=->.

10. Infodefensa.com, April 2, 2013.

11. See Resolution 300/12557/09, of June 24, 2009 of the Secretary of State for Defense, which charged the ISDEFE with the activities and work of assistance and support in the development of weapons and defense material policy at the international level (BOD, August 6, 2009). It can also be accessed on the web: www.isdefe.es.

12. Press note of the Ministry of Defense, February 3, 2013.

13. Ateneadigital, February 12, 2013: “Morenés apoya a Navantia y a Airbus Military en su viaje a Indonesia y Australia”. See also infodefensa.com, February 11, 2013: “Morenés viajará esta semana a Indonesia y Australia para impulsar acuerdos comerciales”.

14. Press note of the Ministry of Defense, February 18, 2013. Also in Infodefensa (February 18, 2013): “Morenés apoya a la industria española en la feria internacional IDEX”.

- Week of March 11-17: The Minister of Defense visits Brazil, Peru, and Chile, with the objective of selling Eurofighter European fighter jets or the Leopard tank.¹⁵
- March 12: Pedro Morenés meets the Brazilian Minister of Defense relating to the acquisition of frigates by Brazil worth 4,000 million euros, in a contract in which the offer of Navantia had been preselected.¹⁶
- March 13: The Minister of Defense visits Peru to push for a legal framework for Government to Government agreements.¹⁷
- April 8: The Spanish navy frigate Méndez Núñez docks in the port of Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia, to promote the capabilities of the national Defense industry.¹⁸
- April: King Juan Carlos is in contact with the Emir of Qatar to push for a bid submitted by Navantia to sell 11 boats to the Qatari Navy.¹⁹
- April 9-12: The Secretary of State for Defense visits the arms fair LAAD in Río de Janeiro, to offer institutional support to the Spanish companies.²⁰
- April 15: The Ministers of Defense of Spain and Morocco meet in Madrid. They agree to organize a business trip to Morocco for those Spanish industries that are interested.²¹
- April 16: The Ministers of Defense of Spain and Morocco visit the company UROVESA in Santiago of Compostela.²²
- April 25: The Ministers of Defense of Spain and Peru meet in Madrid to negotiate the sale of the surplus material of the Spanish Armed Forces.²³
- Second week of May: A delegation of the Ministry of Defense visits Peru to check the status of weapons no longer used by the Spanish army: Leopard tanks, and BMR and TOA vehicles.²⁴
- June 11: The Minister of Defense travels to Kazakhstan to sign a military cooperation agreement to promote the trade of defense material. The possible purchase by Kazakhstan of two C295 planes is announced.²⁵

3. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2003-2012

3.1. Spanish exports of defense material

Trend

Figure 1 below shows the evolution of the amount of defense material exports in the last 10 years. As you can see, the trend has been rising since 2003. Exports in 2012 had decreased by 19.7% compared to 2011, and were 410% higher than those of 2003. The decrease in exports in 2012 does not necessarily represent a trend, given that exports only represented 25% of authorizations in this year. It is expected that the authorized exports and the exports that were not made in 2012 will be made throughout 2013 or in the following years.

Spanish exports of defense equipment in 2012 were 19.7% lower than in 2011 and there was a 410% increase compared to 2003

15. Ateneadigital.es, March 7, 2013: "Morenés visitará Chile, Brasil y Perú en busca de nuevos contratos y para vender material "sobrante". Infodefensa.com, March 10, 2013: "Morenés viaja a Iberoamérica para promocionar la industria de la defensa".

16. Ateneadigital.es, March 13, 2013: "España ratifica su "enorme interés" en la venta de fragatas a Brasil".

17. Press note of the Ministry of Defense, March 13, 2013

18. Infodefensa.com, April 12, 2013

19. Infodefensa.com, April 10, 2013

20. Infodefensa.com, April 3, 2013

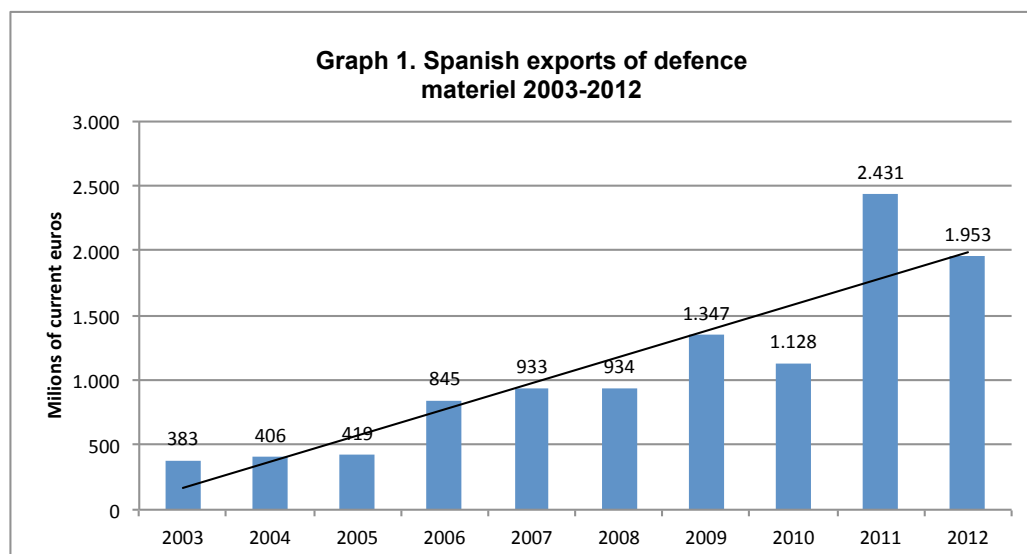
21. Press note of the Ministry of Defense, April 15, 2013

22. Press note of the Ministry of Defense, April 16, 2013

23. Infodefensa.com, April 25, 2013

24. Ateneadigital.es, May 7, 2013

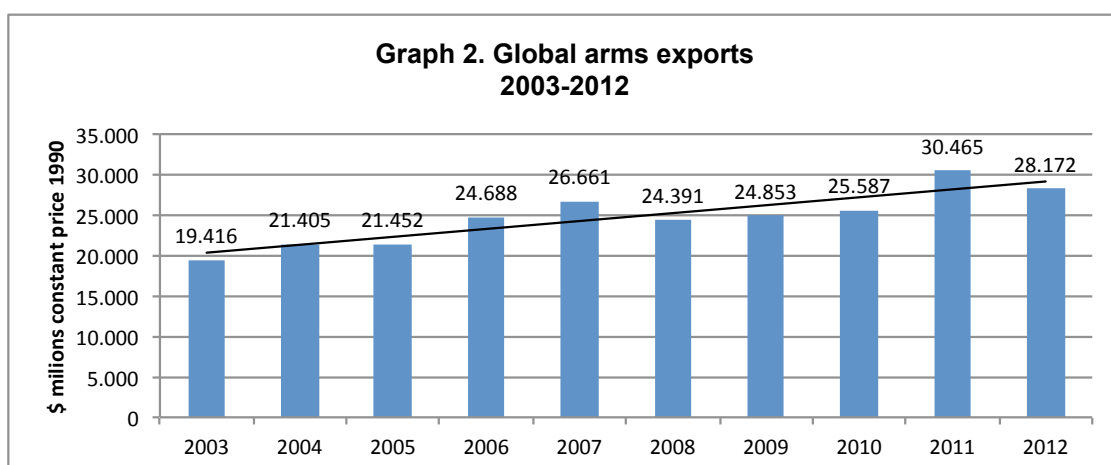
25. Europapress.es, June 11, 2013



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

In 2012, global arms exports were 7.5% lower than in 2011 and 45.1% higher than in 2003 representing a more gradual increase than in the case of Spain

While the Spanish exporting trend is clearly rising, the global trend shows small oscillations and an upward trend that is less pronounced (graph 2); in other words, the slope of the projection of the Spanish trend is greater than the slope of the world trend. World exports in 2012 also show a decrease of 7.5% compared to 2011 and an increase of 45.1% compared to 2003. Note that the amount of real weapons exports, despite the increase in recent years, have failed to reach the peak values of the Cold War.



Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

The global trend of the arms market is determined by the behavior of exports from the United States, Russia, and the members of the European Union

It is also necessary to note that the global trend of the arms market is determined by the behavior of exports from the United States, Russia, and the members of the European Union, given that these three account for nearly 90% of the market.

Economic Value

Spanish exports of defence materiel in 2012 amounted to €1,953 million, and in the period of 10 years between 2003 and 2012, assumed an annual average of €1,078 million.

According to SIPRI, in 2012 Spain was 9th in the world ranking of export countries behind the U.S., Russia, Germany, France, the U.K., China, Holland, and Italy.

In terms of its participation in the global arms market, Spanish exports in 2012 represented approximately 2.6% of the total; and with respect to Spain's total trade balance they accounted for 0.88% of total exports.

2012 exports represented 2.6% of global arms exports and 0.88% of Spain's total trade balance

Exported products²⁶

In the last few years, the three types of defense material most commonly sold were, as in years past: military aircraft, warships, and imaging or countermeasure equipment (see Table 3). Military aircraft represents 39% of the total for the time period studied and accounts for €4,181 million (€763 million in 2012); warships represent 32% with a value of €3,425 million (€688 million in 2012); imaging or countermeasure equipment—which includes cameras, infrared or thermal imaging equipment, radar sensors, etc.—accounts for 7% with a value of €768 million (€46 million in 2012); and military fuel and explosives represent 7% with a value of €796 million (€251 million in 2012). The three previous categories compose 85% of the total exports of the period.

85% of the exports for the period 2003-2012 correspond to military aircraft (39%); war ships (32%); and imaging equipment, fuel, and explosives (14%)

The remaining 15% is divided as follows: 6% in category 4 (Bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles), with a value of €620 million (€89 million in 2012); and 4% in category 6 (all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and armored and amphibious trucks), with a value of €386 million (€10 million in 2012).

Destination

The largest destination of Spanish arms is composed of the group of countries that make up the OECD, which have received 75% (€1,467 million) of the total weapons manufactured in Spain, representing a 10% decline over the previous year. The second largest destination is the countries that form part of NATO, which have received 44% (€867 million) of the total manufactured arms, representing a decrease of 17% over the previous year. The third destination consists of the 27 countries of the EU, which have received 38% (€744 million) of the total exports, and account for an increase of 26% over the previous year. Lastly, countries with a low or medium HDI have received 8% (€154 million) of the total exports and represent an increase of 20% over the past year.



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

The decrease in exports to the OECD and NATO has been marked primarily by the decline in purchases of Norway in 2012, which makes up part of the OECD and NATO but not the EU (€358 million); and secondly by the decline in acquisitions of the U.K. (€93 million). The exports to the EU do not fault the declines for the

26. The weapons included under the concept of defense material are grouped into categories, the content of each category can be found in Annex 2 of this document.

increase of acquisitions by certain countries such as Greece (€136 million) and Poland (€80 million), because the final balance of internal arms transfers within the EU continues to rise.

Sales to the European Union have reached 744 million euros, of which €375 million (50%) are due to the trade of parts and pieces of the joint arms manufacturing programs. The main program is the combat plane EF-2000 worth €302 million, followed by the transport aircraft A-400M worth €31 million. In terms of countries, the U.K. has received pieces or parts worth €175 million, followed by Germany with €115 million and Italy with €70 million. Ultimately, the political position of the European Union has transformed into a market for the production and consumption of arms capable of competing with the North American industry—progressing slowly but advancing nonetheless.

Finally, noting the quantity, exports to Australia (belonging to the OECD) of €506 million were in the form of a warship and other components; and exports to Venezuela consisted of an ocean patrol vessel worth €180 million.

In the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the Spanish government reported that it has exported 4 patrol vessels: one to Australia valued at €500 million, another to Venezuela with a value of €180 million, and the other two—one to Mozambique and one to Senegal—were donations amounting to €0. Finally, it reported that it exported 1 Howitzer ATP M-110 to Holland.

Denials

In 2012, the JIMDDU processed 1,181 defense material export licenses, of which 1,153 were authorized and 6 were denied, signifying that only 0.5% was denied export requests. The very low number of denials made by applying the criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP can be considered an indication of the lax interpretation of the legal criteria that the JIMDDU implements in order to favor the Spanish defense industry. This is an indication that is reinforced by the fact that during the period 2001-2011, Spain made no consultations with the countries of the European Union about the arms export operations that it aimed to authorize.²⁷

Of the 6 denials, one of them was a temporary license to **Libya** of 1 demonstration aircraft, and the reason for the denial was the arms embargo; however, it is inconsistent that a temporary demonstration aircraft export was denied and yet a value of 825,120 euros was exported in small arms and light weapons (as recorded in the Foreign Trade Database). Another three denials were to **Costa Rica** for the shipment of pistols and revolvers, the reason being its internal situation and the possibility of diversion; but this is another inconsistency since, according to the information from MEC, €8,970 worth of category 1 private-use defense material was authorized and exported, and according to customs €26,090.16 was exported. The other two denials were for **Bahrain**, where the export authorization of night-vision goggles and observation and shooting systems was denied because of its internal situation of tension and conflict, as well as the possibility of diversion. However, exports to **Bahrain** of various ammunition were in fact authorized (category 3) for a value of €20 million; as well as rocket bombs, torpedoes, and missiles (category 4) worth €21 million.

In conclusion, the inconsistency is striking in the application of criteria 3 (internal situation of the destination country) and criteria 7 (risk of diversion) of the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the European Union—criteria also recognized in Law 53/2007 on the control of the foreign trade of defense and double-use material. These inconsistencies highlight the importance of economic and trade interests when authorizing arms exports. The law is interpreted more severely with

The low number of denials can be considered an indication of lax legislative interpretation by the JIMDDU

Inconsistency in applying the criteria of the European Common Position highlights the importance of economic and trade interests when authorizing arms exports

27. As stated in the data collected in the European Union's annual reports.

the exports of lower value, in this case night-vision goggles, while it is interpreted in a less rigorous manner when we encounter a more important operation.

Donations and weapons sales at a nominal price

Regarding the exported defense material, the official statistics include a table with the operations of leasing, sales, donations, second hand, technical assistance and licensed production. In 2012, a hunting rifle and small-barreled gun was donated to Mexico, 2 hunting rifles to Namibia, 1 patrol vessel with spare parts to Mozambique, and another patrol vessel with spare parts to Senegal—all for a value of zero euros.

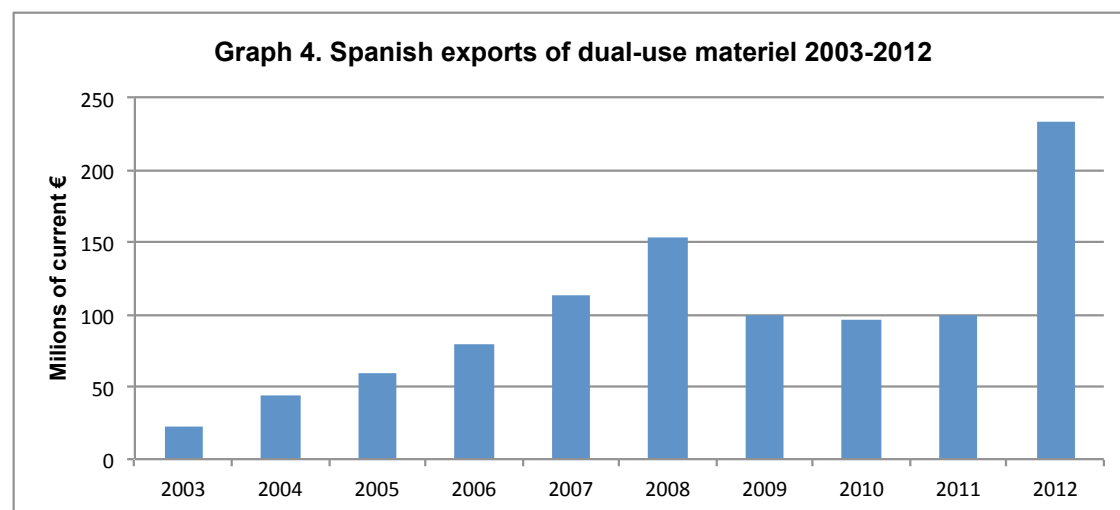
In this table, those exports that account for €0 should be added, therefore the donations, which are now found in the table “defense material exports by country and product 2012.” In this category we can find, for example, exports to Denmark (category 1), France (category 2), Italy (category 9), and the Netherlands (category 6), among others.

3.2. Spanish exports of double-use material

The exports made in 2012 of double-use material totaled €234 million, representing an increase of 136% over the previous year (see table 5).

The main recipients in 2012 were the United States (€91.4 million), Iran (€31 million), China (€20 million), France (€17 million) and Turkey (€12.3 million). Exports to these five countries accounted for 73% of the total exports of double-use material. Exports to Iran (under embargo) consisted of steel pipes and valves with spare parts for the oil and gas industry, as well as seawater pumps; exports to China consisted of numerical control systems for automotive and footwear machines, satellite sensors, electronic components, etc.

The main recipients of Spanish exports of double-use material in 2012 were the U.S., Iran, China, France and Turkey, with a total of 73%



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

In regards to the products exported in 2012, the first place of the ranking was occupied by the products of category 0 (nuclear material, installations, and equipment)²⁸ with a value of €109 million, followed by category 2 (material processing) with €79 million. Next was category 1 products (materials, chemical substances, “microorganisms” and “toxins”) with a value of €27 million, category 5 (telecommunications and “information security”) with €10 million, and category 3 (electronics) with €6 million.

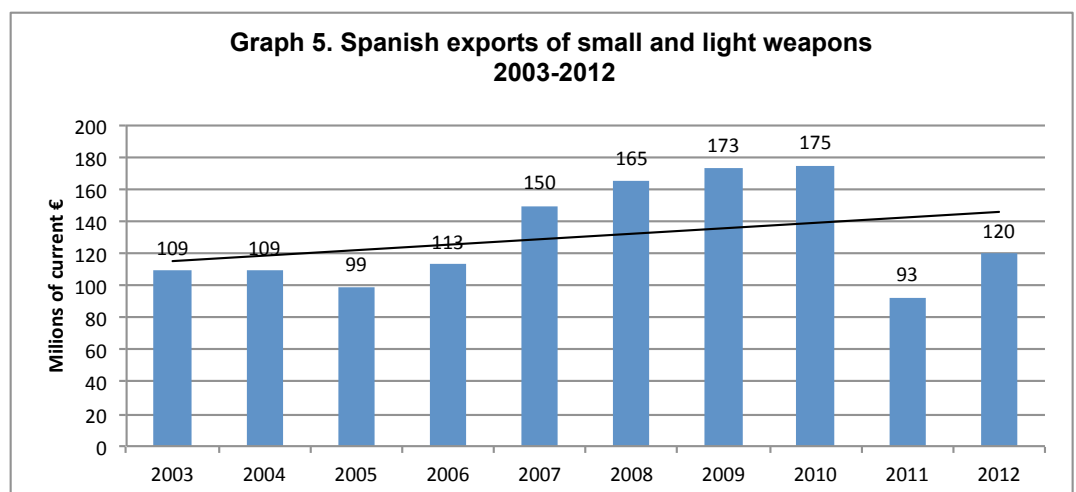
28. The products that are considered double-use material are grouped into categories; the content of each category can be found in Annex 2 of this document.

In 2012, 393 export licenses were authorized and 6 were denied, therefore 1.5% was rejected. Two of these denials were to Iran—one of them for the risk of proliferation, and the other on account of products included in the list of restricted products to this country. Another was to Lebanon for not offering sufficient guarantees of the final user. Another denial was made to Pakistan for the risk of proliferation, another to India, and yet another to Togo.

3.3. Spanish exports of small arms and light weapons

Spanish exports of small arms and light weapons in 2012 amounted to 152 million €, according to the MEC

Regarding the exports of small arms and light weapons, we have two sources of information available: one is provided by the MEC, and one is established in the Customs database ESTACOM. According to the classification of defense material products²⁹ detailed in the MEC report, category 1 (firearms of caliber 12.7mm and lower), category 2 (high-caliber arms above 12.7mm), category 3 (ammunition and components) and category 4 (rocket bombs, torpedoes, and missiles) can be considered small arms and light weapons—even with the knowledge that not all of this material can be considered light weapons or small arms, but given the impossibility of segregating it. In this case, 2012 exports according to the MEC amounted to €152 million. If we take the Customs database ESTACOM, and specifically the exports made under the tariff code TARIC 93,³⁰ exports of small arms and light weapons amounted to €120 million.



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

With regards to police and security equipment, exports were authorized in 2012 for a value of €15.6 million and it was exported equipment worth €3.6 million

With regards to **law enforcement and security material**, exports were authorized in 2012 for a value of €15.6 million and actual material exports reached a value of €3.6 million. If we take into account the exports of the last 5 years, the main destinations have been Angola, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Tunisia, Nicaragua, and Cuba. Of the 2012 exports, note that exports of riot control material were authorized to Peru for €13 million and to Venezuela for €1.7 million; and note specifically the exports of artifices (tear gas) to Peru for a value of €2 million and to Tunisia for €1 million. Also, take into consideration that both countries exhibit a significant level of social conflict and protests. Ultimately the social protests of both countries will be repressed with material manufactured in Spain.

In regards to the exports of hunting and sport-shooting arms (shotguns, cartridges, and spare parts), the government authorized 209 export licenses and denied only 13. Five of these export licenses were destined for Mali, and the reason for the denial was the unstable situation in which the country finds itself. Authorized exports amounted to €67.4 million, and the value of exports made amounted to

29. Arms included under the concept of defense material are grouped into categories; the content of each category can be found in Annex 2 of this document.

30. The weapons included in each section of code 93 can be found in Annex 2 of this document.

€34.5 million—51% of what was authorized and 27% lower than the previous year. The main destinations were the United States with €6.4 million, followed by Ghana with €2.5 million, Turkey with €2.2 million, and Peru with €1.7 million. The MEC affirmed that 70% of these exports consist of hunting cartridges.

In the United Nations registrar of small arms and light weapons, the Spanish government declared that it had exported 74 light machine guns to Chile, 1,756 grenade launchers to Estonia, 1,101 grenade launchers to Indonesia, 150 grenade launchers to Peru, and 40 mortars to Bahrain.

Actions against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons

The Spanish government wants to make a significant contribution to the fight against illicit trade, the proliferation and accumulation of small arms and light weapons, and their ammunition. In this regard, the government is declaring contributions to international and regional organizations, including €20,000 to the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC).

Nature of the end-user

As in previous years, the MEC report provides information about the nature of the end-user and the use of exported arms. It indicates each country's export percentage according to public or private use; and within the category of private use, it indicates whether the destination would be an armory, a private company, or an individual. Also, within the category of public use, it indicates whether the destination would be a public company, the armed forces, or the police.

The highest export figures tell us that the main operators of Spanish weapons are armed forces and that in second place are private companies. In the instance that the final user is a private company, this can be interpreted as an exchange of parts or pieces that are participating in a consortium for the production of European arms projects, or in a weapon's final assembly in a third-world country. However, there could also be the possibility that some of the companies that acquire a Spanish weapon are military service provider companies; i.e. it is possible that Spain is selling weapons to a private army.

It is possible that Spain is selling weapons to private armies

4. DESTINATION OF ARMS

In this section, we intend to emphasize those exports that may clearly violate the existing legislative framework on arms trade in the European Union and Spain. The criteria for authorizing or denying arms exports to controversial or sensitive destinations are defined in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the European Union and have been incorporated into Spanish law 53/2007 *Law of the Foreign Trade of Defense and Double-Use Material*.³¹ In this way, both the Spanish law as well as the Common Position establish a series of criteria for denying exports to those countries that are sanctioned or embargoed, countries with gross political instability, countries in armed conflict, countries that violate human rights, countries that do not fight against terrorism, or countries with a concerning poverty rate (Chart 2 provides a summary of these criteria).

From an objective interpretation of each of these export denial criteria, we note that there is a set of destination countries which, according to our standards, would clearly violate both the Spanish law on the trade of defense material, as well as the European Common Position.

As in previous years, arms exports to countries in armed conflict or with grave violations of human rights have continued to be made

31. The Art 8.c) of Law 53/2007, of December 28, about the control of the foreign trade of defense and double-use material, including the 8 criteria of the Common Position.

Chart 2. 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 defense 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, exports of arms to countries in armed conflict or with grave violations of human rights and/or International Humanitarian Rights have continued to be made, as well as exports that could threaten regional stability or aggravate the internal situation of some destination countries.³²

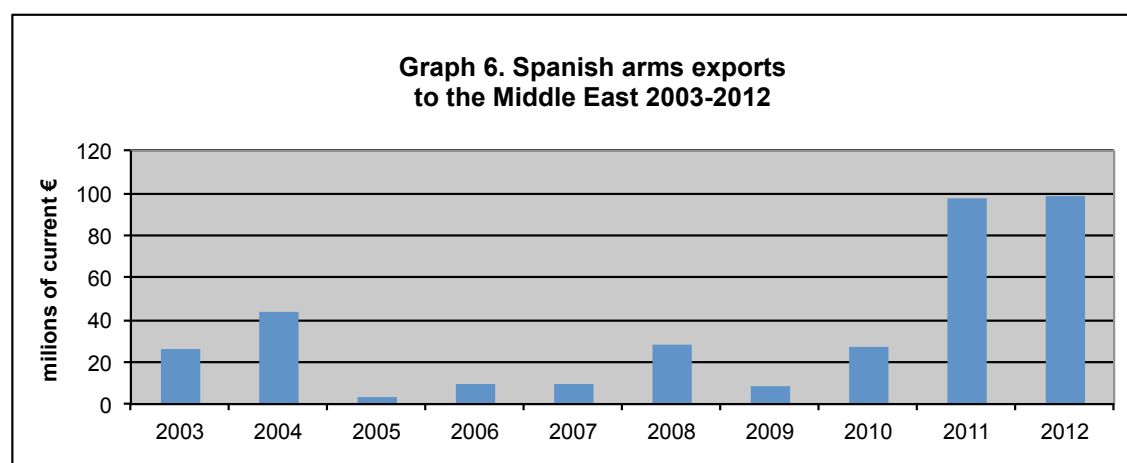
Below are some of the main destinations, outlining: the exported material, a brief description of the reasons for concern, and a recommendation on which criteria would apply to the possible denial of such exports according to the obligations and recommendations recognized in the applicable legislation. The selection of these countries was made based on the first twenty destinations of defense material exports by economic value, their internal situation, and their respect for international human rights.

The Middle East is highlighted as the most concerning region with relation to the defense material exports made or authorized

First, the **Middle East** is highlighted as the most concerning region with relation to the defense material exports made or authorized (see Table 8). Since the start of the Arab revolts, arms exports made and authorized by the Spanish government to countries at risk, or countries in a situation of internal conflict, have been denounced. This includes the regular exports made to countries of this region that systematically violate human rights, such as the cases of Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, and Bahrain, just to name a few. Once again, it should be noted that the concern arises not only in exports already made, but also in what is represented by authorized exports (for example, an individual license was authorized for the export of eight transport aircraft and logistical support to Oman for a value of €600 million), and the specific actions of export support to countries such as Qatar and Saudi Arabia (a country where most efforts are being devoted). This is because these authorizations show the trend and the strong government commitment to boosting military trade relations with

32. The following documents were consulted to produce the following selection of countries: for the human rights analysis, the Amnesty International 2013 Annual Report and the 2013 *Human Rights Watch World Report*; in relation to the situations of armed conflict and military embargoes, the 2013 SIPRI Yearbook; and to establish the level of human development according to the HDI, the 2013 Human Development Report (UNDP).

countries of the region outside of the strict application of the relevant legislation, and under the protection of secretive and opaque mechanisms like the JIMDDU.



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

To **Venezuela**, €182.4 million in defense material was exported in ocean surveillance patrol, blocks for the construction of a coastal monitoring vessel, various sets of tools, supplies and spare parts for cannons installed on ocean surveillance patrollers, and parts for transport and rescue aircraft (€22.2 million was authorized); €449.6 thousand was exported in other material for the armed forces and the police; €118,400 was exported in shotguns and cartridges for private companies (of €1.2 million authorized); and €6.1 million was authorized in double-use chemicals.

In 2012 Venezuela created the Presidential Commission for the Control of Arms, Ammunition, and Disarmament, and in June published the *Resolution banning the import and sale of firearms and ammunition, as well as all types of accessories or finished equipment that may be directly or indirectly related to those objects for a span of 1 year*. According to customs, from June to December 2012 at least €96,800 in firearms and ammunition were exported (€53,100 in guns and spring pistols; and €43,700 in ammunition).

Furthermore, riot control material worth €449,624 was exported and nearly €1.7 million was authorized for the Armed Forces and the Police when, according to the latest Human Rights Watch report, the extrajudicial killings committed by security agents are a grave problem. According to a quote by the Ministry of Interior and Justice, it is estimated that the police commit one in five crimes in the country.

Based on everything mentioned above, on this occasion it would be advisable to preventatively apply criteria 3 referring to the internal situation of the final destination country. Spain should have given its support to the initiative undertaken by Venezuela, revoking export licenses for these categories of weapons.

The **United States** received 4.7% of total exports, with a value of €91 million, in defense material such as spare aircraft parts, ships, battle tanks, missiles, radar and its components, military fuel, and small arms with their ammunition; and €35.2 million was authorized. Furthermore, €6.4 million in hunting and sport-shooting arms was exported.

In its annual report, Amnesty International denounced the use of lethal methods in the context of antiterrorism. This occurred as the United States continued to carry out, against the international law of human rights, "targeted killings" of alleged terrorists with UAVs in Yemen, Somalia, or Pakistan following its policy of

the “Global War on Terror”. Also the excessive use of strength is prominent in law enforcement actions at the national level, for example according to the same report, 42 people died after being shocked with laser weapons by the police. This includes on other occasions gunshot-wound deaths caused by Border Patrol Agents.

According to this information, as well as the application of Spanish law to control defense material trade and the European Common Position, it would be advisable to deny this type of armament to the United States under CFSP criteria 2.

The exports to **Mexico** totaled €84.7 million for three transport and surveillance aircraft, aircraft parts, and a rifle and small-barrel gun (€3,700 was authorized by category 1, smoothbore weapons with a caliber less than 20mm). Furthermore, €577,930 was exported in cartridges (12.8% to private companies); and €659,300 was exported in double-use material of the €4.4 million that was authorized.

According to Amnesty International, the country continues experiencing arbitrary arrests, torture, disappearances, excessive use of force committed by police and security forces, as well as extrajudicial killings, with an alarming degree of impunity.

As noted in previous years, in this case it would be advisable to apply criteria 2 and 7 of the Common Position in order to avoid the undesired use of exported material.

To **Indonesia** €55.6 million was exported, of the €303.5 million that was authorized, in two transport aircraft for troops and equipment, antitank grenade launchers, and submarine data equipment for the armed forces.

During the last year, the security forces were subject to constant allegations of human rights violations, such as torture and other abuses, as well as the excessive use of force and firearms.

In this instance, the application of criteria 2 of the Common Position is recommended; also the possible increase in defense material exports in the coming years is a cause for concern given the human rights situation that has a medium HDI level.

Kazakhstan received €54 million in two transport aircraft and electronic card parts, and was authorized €66.1 million. Furthermore, €46,965 in shotguns, shells, and gunpowder was exported to private companies, while €75,000 in hunting and sport-shooting material was authorized. It should be mentioned that, according to TARIC code 93, €567,485.60 was exported by categories 9303, 9304, 9305, and 9306; therefore there remains a great disparity in the data provided.

Security forces have been involved in grave violations of human rights for the excessive use of force, torture, and other abuses against protestors in several demonstrations, as well as limiting the rights of freedom of expression, association, and religion.

In this instance, the official report should specify the reasons for ensuring that this material will not be employed in an undesired manner, being used either to limit or to commit violations of the international law of human rights (criteria 2).

Egypt received €50.3 million, of a total of €92.7 million authorized, in defense material including: transport aircraft, several maintenance batches and aircraft motor repair, spare parts for troop transport vehicles and track vehicles, parachute equipment, and pistols. €6,380 was exported in private-use shotguns;

and €96,800 was exported in double-use material of the €318,000 that was authorized.

In the first half of 2012 there was a revival of protests, this time mainly against the military government, in which the security forces used excessive and unnecessary force; this included the use of firearms and tear gas, according to Amnesty International, and the use of lethal methods without prior warning, causing the death of 16 protestors. The answer to the political and military abuses continued to be impunity. Sexual violence and discrimination against women also increased, and there was a major repression of the freedom of expression.

In this context of internal instability and human rights violations, it would have been advisable to apply criteria 2, 3, and 4 of the Common Position in order to prevent the possible use of this material for unintended purposes. The country did not have a consolidated government at the time of these exports, and at the time of this writing there were even assessments about the possibility of a coup; thus the denial of any arms exports to this country is advised until its stabilization under the preventive character of arms trade law.

To **Turkey**, €31.63 million was exported, of the €502.9 million authorized, in defense material; these exports consisted of guided and sub-guided missile units, parts for the A400M military transport aircraft, parts for the repair and maintenance of military warship diesel engines, military fuel, and an NBC equipment; 5.5% went to private companies. Of the €11.1 million authorized in other material (hunting and sport-shooting arms), €2.2 million was exported in shotguns, cartridges, gunpowder, pistons, and shells; and 100% went to private companies. In double-use material, 13 licenses were authorized for a value of €12.4 million, and exports were made for a value of €12.25 million; more than 40% were bound for private companies.

The reality in Turkey continues to be marked by Kurdish conflict and, in 2012, armed confrontations continued between the armed forces of the government and members of the PKK. Civilians continued to die from attacks as the PKK kidnapped civilians against the provisions of international humanitarian law. Furthermore, throughout the year Turkey received more than 148,000 refugees fleeing armed violence in Syria; and as a result it partially closed its border at the end of August in contravention of international law. For all of these reasons, it would be advisable to apply criteria 2, 3, and 4 of the European Common Position.

To **Ghana**, a transport aircraft, spare parts, and technical documentation were exported for a value of €27.1 million. Additionally, €6.14 million was authorized and €2.5 million was exported in cartridges, 100% of which had the destination of private companies and armories. These exports continue to raise particular concern for the characteristics of the material and its final recipient.

From 1995 to 2012, according to the information available in Customs, nearly €43.5 million was exported in cartridges; however, there is no available data for the years 2011 and 2012. As a result, while it claims to provide complete and accurate information about its end use and users, the desire of the government to control the destination and end user of its material is doubted. Ultimately, this re-emphasizes the recommendation of applying criteria 4 and 7 of the European Common Position, to revoke the licenses granted yet still unrealized in 2012 as well as successive licenses, before the risk manifests into diversion and re-exporting to neighboring countries and threatens to undermine regional security.

To **Saudi Arabia**, €21.3 million worth of defense material was exported in spare parts, technical documentation and technical assistance for aerial refueling aircraft, and artillery transport and ammunition (more than €15 million) for the Saudi armed forces; and €1.4 million in double-use material was exported for

private use. Conversations for selling Leopard Tanks remain open,³³ and are still of great concern for the negative impact that they could have internally as well as regionally and internationally.

As in previous years, there is still concern about the violation of human rights and the restriction of basic freedoms such as the freedom of expression, assembly, and association; furthermore cruel, inhumane, or degrading punishments have continued to be imposed, torture and other abuses applied, and the death penalty has continued to be applied as well.

These exports could breach criteria 2 (regarding human rights), 3 (on the internal situation of the destination country), and 4 (related to regional stability).

To **Bahrain**, €21.2 million was exported in air defense ammunition, mortars, and mortar grenades (category 4 according to the classification of defense material), and more than €41 million was authorized; 100% was directed to the armed forces.

According to Amnesty International, “the security forces continued to use excessive force against protestors, which resulted in deaths by gunfire or tear gas, and allegedly inflicted torture and ill-treatment on detainees”

Remarkably, two denials of defense material were made to the same destination, consisting of shooting and observation systems for mobile turrets, appealing to criteria 3 (internal situation of the final destination country, concerning the existence of tension or armed conflict), and 7 (existence of a risk that the technology or military equipment will be diverted within the purchasing country or will be re-exported under undesirable conditions) of the Common Position; thus it would have been equally as advisable to apply the same criteria in reference to the ammunition exported to this destination.

Israel, Colombia, India and Pakistan, are other conflict countries with serious or grave violations of international human rights laws, which received exports of defense material contrary to the provisions of criteria 2, 3, and 4 of the European Common Position as well as art. 8 of Spanish Law 53/2007 on arms trade.

Other concerning exports include the thermal cameras that have been sent to **Morocco** for perimeter surveillance which could be used, for example, to monitor Saharawi territories; hence the importance of knowing their final use and users. Also included are the exports of antiriot material to **Peru** and **Tunisia**. More than €13 million has been authorized to Peru and almost €2 million has been exported, while protests have continued against mining projects that were denounced for the excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, and other abuses by security forces. Antiriot material was also exported to the Tunisian police for a value of €1 million, when there had been new allegations of torture and other abuses by the police, who also had used excessive force against protestors according to Amnesty International.

On a positive note, we commend the preventative denials of 5 export licenses of hunting cartridges, shells, lead bullets, and pellets to **Mali** on account of the “situation of internal instability in the destination country”; and two others were revoked that had the same destination, material, and motive. French and Malian troops launched an offensive against Islamic groups, beginning as an international military intervention and following with increased human rights violations, in a country with one of the lowest HDI levels in the world. This is a good example of the correct application of criteria 3 and 4. However, it should be noted that in the past year, €3 million was exported in this type of material when there had

33. For more about this operation, see our previous report *Spanish arms exports 2002-2011. When selling weapons is a political priority*, p. 10-11. You can also consult Eduardo MELERO ALONSO: “Leopard Tanks made in Spain for Saudi Arabia”, *mientrastanto.e* núm. 86, December 2010.

already been news about the unstable situation, and an international military intervention was anticipated. In any case, the implementation of such denials is valued, and the application of the same positive initiative is recommended to other countries as a preventative measure, such as Ghana for example.

Finally, in relation to **countries under embargo** by the United Nations, the European Union, or the OSCE, the embargo applies to defense and double-use material and leaves out hunting and sport-shooting material, according to the MEC. Also according to the MEC, the Department of Customs established 31 control filters on the trade of defense, double-use, and other material. Despite this, the foreign trade statistics show that exports were made for a value of more than €2.1 million in material under chapter 93 of the TARIC code (arms, parts, and components) to embargoed countries in 2012 (chart 3), and €8.6 million in the period 2003-2012.

According to Customs, throughout 2012 €825,120 in arms (9304), parts and components (9305), and ammunition (9306) was exported to **Libya**—exports that are not recognized in the report produced by the Secretary of State for Trade. However according to the same report, and in application of criteria 1 (embargo) of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, a license denial was made for the temporary export of a demonstration military transport aircraft to Libya.

Also according to Customs, arms, ammunition, and accessories were exported to **Iran** for a total value of €730.84 thousand, through categories 9304, 9305, and 9306 of chapter 93 of the TARIC code—exports not specified in the annual report produced by the Secretary of State for Trade. Due to this, the detailed publication of the filters applied by the Department of Customs, as well as the criteria applied by the JIMDDU that permitted the export of flagged material allegedly contravening criteria 1 of the European Common Position, is recommended.

Finally, according to the export report, shotguns, cartridges, smokeless powder, and shells were exported to **Lebanon** for a value of €627,508—100% destined to private companies and armories. According to Customs, there was €502,340 worth of categories 9303, 9304, 9305, and 9306, when it came to a country under arms embargo since 2006 (criteria 1 of the Common Position). One denial of double-use material was made to Lebanon for not offering sufficient guarantees of the end-user.

To our knowledge, when a country is under embargo, it is because the internal situation is so severe that it is not appropriate to reinforce any part. That which is left out of the arms embargo ends up in civilian hands, and can have multiplying effects on the violence suffered by civilians. It is logical to consider that an arms embargo should extend to all existing arms categories.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The first thing to note is that the concealment of the arms export promotion policy is one of the main shortcomings of the official statistics. This is because this policy determines the enforcement of legislation on the control of arms trade, so much so that the Administration's interpretation of the regulations can be considered an additional measure of the arms export promotion policy. The policy maintained by the government to stimulate or "internationalize" exports of defense and double-use material, and all types of Spanish arms, is put in place to serve this objective for diverse public companies in the search for new markets and in support of the Spanish military industry. For this, new juridical instruments have been created, such as the Law that permits the government, through the Ministry of Defense, to enter Spanish arms export contracts with foreign governments; these are called "Government-to-Government contracts," so as the Ministry of Defense will act on behalf of the buyer and ensure the supply of arms manufactured by the Spanish industry, as well as act in the signing of coopera-

Chart 3. Exports made to embargoed countries 2012

Countries	Exports TARIC 93 (thousands of euros)
Azerbaijan	42.72
Iran	730.84
Lebanon	502.34
Libya	825.12
Total	2,101.03

Source: Spanish Foreign Trade Statistics.
Preparation: Centre Delàs.

The Spanish foreign trade statistics show that Spain has exported weapons to countries under embargo

The policy of promoting arms exports affects both the interpretation and application of legislation on the control of arms trade

tion protocols with other countries, or act in the representation of the Spanish military industry's interest in various forums and arms fairs.

The result of the policy of support to the internationalization of the Spanish military industry has been the historic value of exports authorized versus exports made, as well as the policy conducted for export denials. Symbolic and insignificant exports have been denied, and the application of the law has been more rigorous with low-value exports than with the exports of large economic cost. All of this reveals that the Ministry of Defense has become the commercial agent of the Spanish defense industry with one objective: to sell.

Secrecy prevents the citizens from being able to know what and where weapons are exported, and that Congress could exercise its control function over the government's actions

Secondly, like every year, we highlight the use of secrecy as a policy measure in promoting arms exports. The proceedings of the body that decides whether or not to authorize an arms export are classified as covert. Relying on a state of secrecy, the government prevents the citizens from being able to know what weapons reach each country, and prevents the House of Representatives from being able to exercise its control function over the government's actions. This policy of hiding the data is compounded by the difficulty of contrasting the MEC data with the comparable data from Customs—the occasions in which both figures coincide are very rare. It is common to find cases in which the exports made according to the government are not recorded in Customs, and other cases in which the information provided by Customs is not recorded in the government's report; this is something that should be corrected and/or explained in future reports.

Thirdly, we express our concern with the increasing weight of small arms and light weapon exports, or hunting and sport-shooting weapon exports, as a portion of all Spanish exports. We also consider the fact that weapons continue to be exported to countries in concerning situations of tension or conflict, that violate human rights, and occasionally to embargoed countries—exports that violate the spirit of the law governing arms exports.

This violation of the spirit of the law makes the Spanish state responsible for the deteriorating degree of violence that many countries suffer because of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as regional instability, latent conflicts in many countries, and the elongation of existing conflicts as a consequence of the increasing level of available arms.

Also, after analyzing the available information, serious doubts remain about the interpretation of the existing legislation made by competent bodies of arms trade, since they seem to prioritize political or commercial criteria.

Statistics produced by the MEC should include detailed information about Government-to-Government contracts and its content

Finally, to highlight the fact that the control carried out by the House of Representatives' Defense Commission is rather ineffective. As already indicated, the statistics do not refer to the export promotion policy; furthermore, this control is treated as *a posteriori*, once the exports have already been authorized. It is necessary that the Defense Commission fixes prior guidelines that will link the Administration to the export policies that they execute. We won't forget that on some occasions, these exports are used as foreign policy instruments. Specifically, we consider that the statistics produced by the MEC should include information about the Government-to-Government contracts that have been realized, as well as the type of arms, the value of the contract, the user, and the final user. In addition, information should be offered about the authorizations granted in relation to these contracts and the exports ultimately made.

In 2012, the Spanish government signed the Arms Trade Treaty. This Treaty, in Article 13.3, obliges States to produce a report about the exports and also the imports of conventional weapons. Once the Treaty has entered into force, the Defense Commission should be able to control the government's fulfillment of this obligation in relation to arms imports. Thus we consider that the next reports should include information about the arms imports made in the previous year.

APPENDIX I

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

Countries	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
Norway	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	4,777.64	1,460,253.17
UK	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	184,773.74	1,263,823.29
Germany	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	129,688.22	1,046,420.70
Venezuela	2,527.03	1,703.80		3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45		212,000.00	567,357.98	182,364.69	973,596.12
Australia	1,516.22	10.42	211.92	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	251.43	24,610.34	424,472.25	505,740.97	966,964.53
Italy	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	101,991.64	602,994.53
USA	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	91,220.62	435,094.98
Mexico		195.36	48.04	5.30	14.00	108.11	43,782.22	132,716.65	109,601.96	84,726.74	371,198.38
Malaysia	277.77	274.45	134.09	62.83	152,939.03		180,525.76	27.35	5,214.44	10,879.26	350,334.97
Chile	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	20,468.13	295,687.77
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	81,197.70	290,583.73
Brazil		30.16	1.03	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	46,961.90	14,867.47	2,922.21	1,175.65	283,369.81
Greece	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	152,559.18	273,124.85
France	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	72,004.03	211,649.77
Portugal	0.75	4,586.82	228.39	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	105,880.75	43,963.23	41,797.02	28.37	201,517.23
Morocco	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	2,854.22	193,173.71
Colombia	11,478.12	961.42	152.00		16,022.45	31,137.53	33,311.96	29,128.89	24,987.27	5,744.10	152,923.73
Egypt	429.95	628.47	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	125,767.57
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	3,383.30	115,542.25
Saudi Arabia		23,262.26	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	79,218.14
Kazakhstan		6.10			1.10		18,930.00			54,052.34	72,989.54
Indonesia	206.53	1,280.53	820.90	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	5.76	466.66	1,027.10	55,560.29	68,985.63
Finland	20.00		201.15	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	26.37	53.78	24,614.16	3.93	62,787.85

Countries	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
Ghana	888.90						2,293.80		26,958.86	27,080.40	57,221.97
Ecuador	2,030.71	20,153.88	32,254.71	216.63	54.25	324.28	1,236.08	215.38	345.21	233.63	57,064.75
Switzerland	756.19	3.53	11.08	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	18,261.43	24,605.72	724.78	836.87	51,568.18
Denmark			0.00	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	8,824.92	17,208.81	4,044.18	3,935.32	49,679.62
Jordan	20,456.48	20,250.00		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	47,459.35
Bahrain				702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	46,507.62
Botswana				5,973.56			37,499.26	1,404.42	124.89		45,002.13
India	67.92			1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	10,635.78	13,741.36	4,990.82	8,968.76	42,231.22
Turkey	2,520.00	14.99	1.77	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	1,249.85	357.00	66.35	31,628.94	38,379.66
South Korea				48.43		1,147.33	11,560.88	10,591.06	6,823.17	3,839.34	34,010.20
Austria		1,312.51	67.18	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	440.80	3,323.82	1,553.89	3,467.80	27,527.48
Belgium	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	1,709.66	24,706.98
Pakistan				1,037.78	971.07	199.41	760.32	390.05	12,895.91	3,558.72	19,813.26
Thailand	93.61	1,581.30	80.24	671.41		156.90	526.35	776.59	7,789.17	7,297.40	18,972.97
Romania	3.76			767.47	726.59	10,732.23	3.87	1,082.07	3,243.57	3.52	16,563.08
Ireland	510.00				2,612.50		1,415.00	4,706.47	4,187.00	2,323.70	15,754.67
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	90.04	14,558.08
Canada	903.04	661.61	1,214.09	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	3,887.02	2,443.85	1,067.22	1,204.68	14,532.15
Uruguay				15.00		8,439.32	3,569.99	84.66	40.19	0.60	12,149.75
Netherlands	119.42	16.37	689.60	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	93.43	24.44	1.14	615.54	11,759.20
Oman	1.23	7.29	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	9,251.32
Israel	1,005.80	35.26	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	8,961.10
Qatar	462.41	204.26	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79		8,513.60
New Zealand				5,972.54		108.75		43.48	1,418.84		7,543.60
Kuwait	3,121.06	3.50				1,155.22				1,703.01	5,982.78
Paraguay	5,568.28							44.02	65.18	80.00	5,757.48

Countries	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
Argentina	17.66	10.87	1.80	3.20		1,447.32	25.37	148.12	7.67	2,501.64	4,163.66
Sweden			63.65	27.88	36.37	50.23			30.21	3,780.42	3,988.76
Estonia							320.99	641.46	4.60	2,376.04	3,343.09
Hungary			0.50	2.43	1.60		103.93	1,228.78	308.08	1,558.88	3,204.21
United Arab Emirates	122.80	12.29	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	2,879.98
Slovenia					2,721.05		1.71	7.28	10.25	2.03	2,742.32
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
Costa Rica	2.14	1.77			1,101.92	823.33	7.99			8.97	1,946.11
Bolivia	53.80			300.00		841.79	718.03	1.95			1,915.57
Latvia								495.48	518.88	540.96	1,555.32
Tunisia		22.45	368.00					778.48			1,168.93
Cameroon	462.99		0.90	0.90				1.00	1.20	674.75	1,141.75
Angola	55.47	185.00				857.22		9.58			1,107.27
Peru	87.48	14.16	27.24	145.69	156.70					522.60	953.88
Bangladesh									749.32	184.37	933.69
Serbia - Montenegro	75.09					7.60		7.32	650.55		740.56
Trinidad Tobago				30.00				635.43			665.43
Gabon							89.86	305.33		252.68	647.87
Luxembourg	53.04	186.93	17.59	49.21	5.54		1.91			323.30	637.51
Dominican Republic	129.64		0.00				66.46	418.21	7.32		621.63
South Africa			0.00	501.50		4.00	0.90	9.98	23.40	17.75	557.53
Philippines	238.20	81.38			49.82		137.84	0.67	2.75		510.66
Sri Lanka	79.24	0.42		2.00	2.00	138.78	102.00	160.00			484.44
Russia							400.00			14.34	414.34
Cuba	23.59						3.50	44.92	168.25	63.47	303.74

Countries	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
Andorra	38.57	30.59	28.68	45.78	20.19	30.71	21.24	28.21	12.90	18.22	275.08
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
Burkina Faso	53.80										53.80
Bulgaria				19.99		1.51		3.66	6.83	12.10	44.09
Equatorial Guinea						14.56					14.56
Tanzania				0.00	12.00			1.60			13.60
Seychelles										12.08	12.08
Mauritania			0.30				1.71	2.51	1.85		6.37
Lithuania										6.25	6.25
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
Vietnam							0.17				0.17
Total	383,152.05	405,880.90	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,450.43	1,346,515.87	1,128,302.78	2,431,212.62	1,953,447.93	

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

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

Cat.	Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL	%
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	763,229.64	4,180,984.52	39
9	Warships			464.60	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	448,734.15	232,792.99	941,495.08	688,474.28	3,425,369.39	32
8	Fuels and military explosives	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	250,948.24	796,044.48	7
15	Equipment imaging 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	46,336.23	767,868.40	7
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	88,692.81	619,870.59	6
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	10,290.85	385,963.58	4
3	Ammunition and Components	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	35,845.09	195,984.47	2
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	36,521.89	181,220.25	2
1	Firearms (caliber 12.7 mm 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	16,961.37	72,247.79	1
21	Software	130.72	302.14		6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	13,475.05	23,390.72	18.50	801.61	50,533.74	0
2	Guns or weapons (higher caliber 12.7 mm)	5,376.46	2,034.99	165.46	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	10,462.48	1,541.41	2,234.95	10,518.79	47,147.07	0
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	4,195.90	23,197.68	0
14	Training and simulation equipment			1,219.62	1,219.91					12,244.72		14,684.26	0
22	Technology			688.00	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	150.00		0.00	237.57	10,949.59	0
13	Armored equipment and constructions			1.77	152.67	1,228.67	912.15			0.00		2,295.26	0
18	Equipment for production							84.35		1,545.62		1,629.97	0
16	Forging and casting parts			44.35	20.86			24.17	680.67	639.07		1,409.12	0
23	Paramilitary or security material	1,393.47										1,393.47	0
17	Equipment and other materials						969.90			0.00	359.67	969.90	0

Cat.	Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL	%
7	Toxicological agents and radioactive materials	2.89	31.80				105.00	113.00		0.00	34.00	286.69	0
12	Systems of kinetic energy weapon									0.00		0.00	0
19	Directed energy weapons systems									0.00		0.00	0
20	Cryogenic and superconducting equipment									0.00		0.00	0
	Total	383,098.25	405,895.51	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,469.43	1,346,515.87	1,128,302.78	2,431,212.62	1,953,447.93		100

Font: Subdirecció General de Comerç Exterior de Material de Defensa i de Doble Ús. Elaboració: Centre Delàs

Table 4. Spanish exports of defence material to countries with medium and low HDI, OECD, European Union and NATO countries
(in thousands of current euros)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Total	383,152	405,881	419,452	845,074	932,941	934,450	1,346,516	1,128,303	2,431,213	1,953,448
Countries with medium and low HDI	29,665	27,673	121,383	29,775	16,773	124,769	103,748	32,069	127,975	153,823
%	8	7	29	4	2	13	8	3	5	8
OECD	330,680	330,240	260,316	547,274	641,642	666,506	945,829	787,534	1,638,225	1,467,321
%	86	81	62	65	69	71	70	70	67	75
EU-27	315,378	322,885	251,020	242,718	337,607	380,644	530,473	512,845	589,067	743,910
%	82	80	60	29	36	41	39	45	24	38
NATO	327,882	328,719	259,713	529,705	599,858	658,947	870,418	587,881	1,038,378	866,545
%	86	81	62	63	64	71	65	52	43	44

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

Table 3. Spanish exports of dual-use products and technology
(in thousands current euros))

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
1	USA	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	91,415.96	292,256.76
2	Iran	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	31,041.97	228,941.97
3	Republic of China	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	19,958.59	123,878.69
4	Brazil	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	4,599.20	51,918.29
5	Venezuela	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	6,129.93	37,527.44
6	Argentina	997.29	877.61	312.82	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	7,113.65	6,121.81	6,628.72	6,280.53	32,067.99
7	Turkey	966.65	1,209.64	379.51	1,638.54	559.39	2,078.69	922.01	888.30	4,844.74	12,254.41	25,741.87
8	Cuba	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	4,304.59	24,452.71
9	Libya		0.66			49.16	11,252.53	12,700.13	0.09			24,002.57
10	Russia	0.10		832.32	459.24	399.70	337.62	5,674.26	3,118.99	3,084.26	4,308.89	18,215.36
11	France						-			43.07	16,955.62	16,998.69
12	Morocco	250.46	2,332.89	474.11	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	1,035.94	1,731.82	1,580.86	2,573.24	12,608.56
13	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	32.09	12,127.10
14	Slovenia	5.14					-				7,516.42	7,521.55
15	Mexico		610.43	905.28	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	178.89	2.98	704.49	659.36	7,409.77
16	Taiwan	38.60	1.69	1.18	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	102.39	172.17	559.32	3,635.46	6,641.76
17	Turkmenistan						-				6,161.00	6,161.00
18	Switzerland	502.35	6.14	17.98	0.01	19.23	359.99	837.73	1,106.26	1,314.80	1,750.70	5,915.16
19	Israel	244.29	1,515.64	41.32	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	622.28	214.33	99.17	36.40	5,739.12
20	Oman						-	0.06			5,127.70	5,127.76
21	Japan		2.07	516.80	80.73	617.58	153.16	0.75	420.73	2,711.91	69.90	4,573.62
22	Hong Kong						-		472.78	1,830.87	2,131.60	4,435.24
23	South Africa	276.66	602.16	257.73	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	343.64	298.14	137.72	184.12	3,857.21
24	Norway	32.04	557.23		72.86	111.45	208.15	319.87	319.77	1,305.04	663.76	3,590.17
25	Nigeria	283.81	56.16	276.84	454.88	239.94	411.84	420.33	369.09	533.27	96.55	3,142.69

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
26	Colombia	106.55	347.75	25.27	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	192.06	120.89	382.12	807.66	3,131.58
27	Saudi Arabia	239.94		1.35	93.47	154.75	158.71	229.43	136.25	309.22	1,445.72	2,768.83
28	Malaysia	163.73	1,758.66	113.56	115.42	12.79	-	0.18	478.45	0.26	67.70	2,710.74
29	Algeria	642.45	591.94	106.79	83.46	312.01	241.65	192.05	86.28	261.44	111.57	2,629.62
30	South Korea		26.50	1,203.00	1.35		1,128.80			25.84	41.40	2,426.88
31	Egypt			0.87	47.84	0.53	313.34	81.58	2.99	1,482.36	96.80	2,026.30
32	Netherlands Antilles	159.51	565.43	265.61	276.13		-		61.96	463.00	198.93	1,990.57
33	Andorra						-	80.90	536.73	48.40	1,266.81	1,932.83
34	Paraguay	32.71		13.36	7.83	345.39	580.54	78.91	144.58	241.01	210.30	1,654.61
35	Netherlands		3.00			416.86	489.12	515.19	1.53			1,425.70
36	Chile	5.69	22.35	10.07	27.03	4.43	6.41	702.27	286.39	48.03	275.27	1,387.94
37	Canada	0.34	6.18		5.45		216.46	46.70	1,033.42		24.88	1,333.43
38	Poland	150.62	977.61				-					1,128.23
39	Germany		0.10				-	88.16		898.03		986.28
40	Thailand	3.30	1.42	381.50	2.95	17.09	7.97	22.88	7.16	3.55	535.78	983.58
41	UK						-	591.39	9.04	102.44	175.33	878.21
42	Peru	22.63	6.03	20.32	14.56	625.40	26.06	21.75	31.35	25.22	18.88	812.21
43	Ethiopia		0.11	0.09	9.88	48.62	134.19	542.57	43.24			778.69
44	Romania	162.11	327.71	150.15	57.93		-					697.89
45	Tunisia		31.45	6.76	28.67	11.93	550.19	13.66	5.78	0.08		648.52
46	Indonesia	0.24					607.00			12.39		619.63
47	Vietnam	0.50		0.21	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.59	0.55	0.16	526.20	530.46
48	Syria	0.91			0.15	1.39	28.09	499.27				529.81
49	Burkina Faso	144.00		81.68	82.76	117.81	35.64		7.83	0.04		469.77
50	Uruguay			1.13	20.91	29.11	43.74	77.04	14.41	251.49	8.64	446.46
51	United Arab Emirates		1.46	1.39	297.10	0.09	0.07	22.77	13.33	9.98	41.89	388.08

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
52	Mali	19.44	163.26		13.03	14.58	-	25.92	23.65			259.88
53	Philippines	34.41	151.38	39.98	8.04		1.12			0.87	3.25	239.04
54	Kenya	89.55	65.16	5.40	0.53	29.92	-					190.55
55	Ukraine					21.60	-			4.37	141.52	167.49
56	Portugal						-	11.43	5.55	127.13		144.11
57	Hungary	143.80					-					143.80
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.09	2.89		0.19	0.42	0.44	2.41	20.73	105.82	1.01	134.01
59	Dominican Republic	6.61	62.89	15.23	14.43	15.95	11.65				2.20	128.96
60	Iraq							0.09	121.41			121.50
61	Guatemala	13.17	54.00	2.39	44.56		-		2.99	3.40		120.51
62	Cape Verde Rep										113.00	113.00
63	Serbia-Montenegro		58.00				-			24.74	22.86	105.60
64	Costa Rica		38.64	26.91	15.06	14.65	-					95.26
65	Singapore	3.36	0.05	0.16	2.00	1.88	11.40	0.22	4.09	10.05	47.90	81.11
66	Bulgaria	57.88	1.62	15.80	2.53		-					77.83
67	Jordan	7.45	36.50	20.25		7.72	-	3.27	0.08		0.01	75.29
68	Senegal	1.65	32.40		0.02		-	0.12		38.00		72.18
69	Panama			6.79	8.64	7.57	-	10.68		20.51		54.19
70	Albania						-			52.06		52.06
71	Ecuador	11.28	20.11		0.39		0.38		3.20	8.42		43.77
72	Australia	5.12	1.55	0.16	8.61	1.70	3.34	3.68	6.17	6.55	6.43	43.28
73	Ivory Coast			0.28			-		2.73	15.50	22.23	40.74
74	Georgia						30.53		0.10			30.63
75	Bahrain						-			29.85		29.85
76	Czech Republic	26.30					-					26.30
77	Mauritania						4.03	18.14				22.18
78	New Zealand		0.44	1.68	0.66	1.14	3.77	0.16	3.57	6.01	0.29	17.72

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
79	Italy						-		17.52			17.52
80	Cameroon						-	0.09			12.44	12.53
81	Bolivia	0.05		0.03			0.04	10.71				10.83
82	Kuwait	1.08			1.18	0.10	1.51	1.41	1.30	2.95	0.37	9.90
83	Croatia	2.39	1.02	2.45	1.04		0.88	0.83	0.89	0.25		9.75
84	Pakistan	0.51	4.01		0.13		-		0.76	0.01		5.41
85	Bangladesh					0.13	-	4.27				4.40
86	Slovakia	3.80					-					3.80
87	El Salvador				3.46		-					3.46
88	Trinidad Tobago					1.12	0.83					1.94
89	Rwanda				0.31		0.92	0.18		0.03		1.45
90	Yemen	0.09			0.15	0.15	-	0.07			0.25	0.70
91	Ghana			0.11	0.11	0.08	-	0.36				0.66
92	Mauritius			0.28	0.03		0.07	0.19	0.03			0.59
93	Cambodia	0.35					-					0.35
94	Madagascar		0.12		0.01	0.15	-					0.28
95	Nicaragua						-			0.21		0.21
96	Uganda			0.01	0.14		-					0.15
97	Benin			0.15			-					0.15
98	Sudan				0.09	0.04	-					0.13
99	Qatar		0.10				-					0.10
100	Togo				0.05	0.05	-					0.09
101	Lithuania	0.01	0.05				-					0.06
102	Myanmar		0.02	0.02			-					0.04
103	Uzbekistan		0.02	0.02			-					0.03
104	Lebanon						0.03					0.03
	Total	22,662.75	44,083.84	58,641.40	79,039.68	114,258.08	154,242.14	99,120.50	97,320.31	99,401.10	234,115.48	

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

Table 5. Spanish exports of weapons and ammunition, parts and accessories
(in thousands of current euros) Value of the exports gathered in TARIC code 93

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
1	USA	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	47,308.60	418,246.85
2	UK	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	12,626.30	91,386.42
3	France	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	5,515.70	82,753.04
4	Germany	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	6,173.30	65,734.26
5	Portugal	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	1,915.40	47,758.53
6	Denmark	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	593.50	43,442.49
7	Italy	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	9,165.90	43,372.89
8	Belgium	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	630.00	29,118.87
9	Ghana	3,442.50	3,130.40	2,690.68	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	1,831.40			25,041.18
10	Turkey	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	3,598.40	23,985.74
11	Russia	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	947.20	20,405.86
12	Ireland	348.60	564.60	670.67	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.50	2,444.40	6,747.90	662.20	415.60	20,151.01
13	Israel	289.30	106.40	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	15,744.19
14	Norway	1,086.50	966.30	955.21	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.80	3,518.60	2,441.10	710.80	659.90	14,869.84
15	Australia	968.70	964.00	1,622.57	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.00	1,619.70	1,751.50	469.50	2,096.30	14,351.19
16	South Africa	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	796.20	13,856.96
17	Finland	841.30	889.60	1,157.38	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.20	2,046.10	1,652.00	745.20	1,240.30	13,799.09
18	Bahrain							13621.8	21.4			13,643.20
19	Mexico	934.20	810.30	1,731.61	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.90	1,098.00	1,865.50	702.30	652.50	13,563.45
20	Netherlands	650.90	831.90	1,504.78	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.10	591.20	680.70	428.10	390.20	13,101.79
21	Greece	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	830.90	12,786.08
22	Peru	1,189.20	772.90	999.98	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.70	1,241.40	3,036.50	74.40	71.40	11,524.42
23	United Arab Emirates	822.70	561.60	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	2,105.30	10,591.55
24	Venezuela	1,095.20	939.10	2,353.21	712.34	707.65	931.90	1,417.80	1,661.10	154.50	605.20	10,578.00
25	Morocco	804.30	1,189.40	1,278.78	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.40	1,304.60	1,626.80	190.00	276.50	10,247.30
26	Sweden	1,062.40	945.60	1,097.38	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.70	1,042.20	957.80	740.60	729.40	9,990.17

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
27	Switzerland	218.1	181.60	236.64	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	3,259.70	1,387.50	185.10	172.60	9,871.19
28	India	0.80			1,647.12	232.36	1,618.90	6,031.40		46.90	167.20	9,744.68
29	Ukraine	402.30	262.40	485.31	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	1,485.50	866.70	922.20	929.00	9,540.08
30	Chile	831.60	372.50	435.03	770.21	571.94	805.20	1,188.90	1,099.80	1,441.30	892.30	8,408.78
31	Saudi Arabia	177.40	256.60	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	2,189.20	7,895.16
32	Austria	485.10	665.30	612.45	824.41	1,060.67	973.20	758.40	1,623.40	409.60	368.80	7,781.33
33	Canada	1,555.60	589.20	155.33	228.03	794.97	927.60	1,360.70	1,757.20	112.80	93.30	7,574.73
34	Poland	931.70	422.00	282.01	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.20	862.40	932.00	395.90	226.30	7,489.87
35	Guinea	188.20			326.79	1,402.17	2,569.30	2,965.80				7,452.26
36	Brazil	452.70	212.40	23.61	54.56	268.97	873.90	1,524.80	1,914.70	656.10	1,183.60	7,165.34
37	Japan	881.40	740.30	267.65	378.25	677.03	1,542.00	1,037.70	865.30	213.90	82.10	6,685.63
38	New Zealand	595.60	519.60	782.52	879.32	522.88	841.00	699.90	773.30	251.30	281.20	6,146.62
39	Argentina	120.70	237.00	413.13	280.60	297.28	468.10	954.60	1,150.20	917.10	1,039.70	5,878.41
40	Colombia	35.70	49.00	201.49	168.85	1,308.26	220.70	447.70	1,281.70	552.80	1,575.20	5,841.40
41	Czech Republic	328.00	175.60	314.82	507.13	640.72	676.50	498.10	1,357.70	415.40	499.40	5,413.37
42	Guinea Bissau	145.90	93.60	350.92	474.23	986.23	756.90	362.90	2,061.40			5,232.08
43	Lebanon	194.80	159.10	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	502.30	4,720.32
44	Mali					547.56	462.60	352.60	519.40	2,123.30	39.20	4,044.66
45	Angola			62.76	62.93	208.57	1,897.10	1,394.40	365.50			3,991.26
46	Bulgaria	199.60	559.70	480.58	347.57	314.14	1,104.20	221.20	240.40	130.60	299.00	3,896.99
47	Central African Republic	93.20	185.40	159.54	249.67	242.88	224.30	341.10	461.40	966.80	856.10	3,780.39
48	Hungary	371.20	253.60	217.91	226.39	257.68	499.00	257.50	949.70	351.10	175.20	3,559.28
49	Thailand	54.60	1,000.30	11.33	325.27	222.66	223.40	724.50	522.00	140.60	76.10	3,300.76
50	Paraguay	162.50	352.30	405.31	329.23	494.95	289.20	224.20	466.40	192.30	332.10	3,248.49
51	Slovenia	40.10	39.90	52.94	40.29	2,747.21	76.90	119.80	19.00	38.10	20.70	3,194.94
52	Oman				80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40			3,140.43
53	Iran			52.27	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	730.80	3,103.45
54	Hong Kong	3.50	23.30	70.80	141.94	180.57	635.10	710.60	357.00	437.00	402.90	2,962.71

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
55	Kazakhstan	49.40	64.20	131.94	193.63	363.02	427.10	225.30	391.80	405.70	567.50	2,819.59
56	Bolivia	139.20	181.60	223.43	336.31	421.77	280.00	1120.9	3.70			2,706.91
57	Cyprus	182.00	337.70	174.01	205.09	341.56	403.20	311.30	317.20	96.30	96.20	2,464.56
58	Kuwait	49.80	0.30	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	289.00	2,353.37
59	Uruguay	47.40	22.60	132.23	149.43	143.19	367.50	437.10	382.60	254.80	159.80	2,096.65
60	Guatemala	159.20	171.80	241.14	344.20	241.23	305.20	181.20	317.20	9.80	25.80	1,996.77
61	Andorra	288.70	350.40	197.82	185.27	190.42	240.70	146.80	168.20	89.00	109.40	1,966.71
62	Romania	277.20	404.40	343.78	209.65	24.73	63.70	187.90	260.60	18.30	24.20	1,814.46
63	Philippines	283.90	167.50	12.79	64.08	50.56	143.60	262.10	165.70	269.00	341.10	1,760.33
64	Malaysia	80.90	173.60	130.04	122.69	194.12	604.30	6.30	112.50	45.00	222.50	1,691.95
65	Lithuania	71.10	99.30	121.60	224.15	284.17	394.30	237.00	103.70	45.40	60.40	1,641.12
66	Cameroon	100.20	148.00	251.15	33.20	37.7	150.70	237.40	619.90		11.50	1,589.75
67	Tunisia	28.20	38.70	35.85	37.65	149.98	227.90	228.50	456.10	89.90	197.10	1,489.88
68	Mauritania	128.00	191.40	394.86	145.59	52.72	345.90	72.10	140.40		4.50	1,475.47
69	Namibia	75.60	130.20	197.73	166.36	57.44	342.10	165.30	233.60		9.30	1,377.63
70	Taiwan	28.10	81.10	154.83	101.84	53.01	124.60	117.90	195.30	202.70	229.50	1,288.88
71	Libya						86.70	220.00	153.30		825.10	1,285.10
72	Dominican Republic	192.60	185.00	156.87	148.91	45.77	74.90	263.20	141.50	23.20	22.60	1,254.55
73	Ecuador	80.80	58.10	59.25	178.22	244.59	12.50	383.10	64.80	46.60	41.60	1,169.56
74	Slovakia	101.80	155.50	83.82	152.42	121.31	195.90	108.10	70.40	60.20	81.60	1,131.05
75	Burkina Faso	127.80	76.70	87.04	139.54	153.62	231.00	144.80	154.30		11.50	1,126.30
76	Egypt	94.40	66.70		49.46	83.08	106.30	1.70	1.20	206.40	346.00	955.24
77	South Korea	137.10	72.40	126.67	107.04	214.16	61.30	155.70	61.80		9.60	945.77
78	Trinidad Tobago	7.60	7.10	30.04	41.04	19.21	40.30	35.80	681.00	30.80	36.70	929.59
79	Croatia	46.60	53.50	87.67	106.89	164.85	108.80	118.00	48.50	114.50	50.80	900.11
80	Pakistan			4.02	73.73	85.1	18.40	36.00	217.20	390.30	62.70	887.45
81	Latvia	82.80	128.70	39.25	121.09	147.57	138.80	53.40	41.80	52.90	34.90	841.21
82	Senegal	96.10	48.50	95.41	50.91	244.36	141.40	19.20	89.70			785.58

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
83	Singapore	21.40	1.30	2.35	4.77	2.68		4.70	719.10			756.30
84	Nicaragua	22.90	45.60	0.81	46.88	59.35	164.10	412.70				752.34
85	Costa Rica	114.60	103.80	24.62	79.59	129.62	41.50	32.90	135.30	33.10	26.10	721.13
86	Cuba	42.20	121.20	101.27	97.01	36.81	50.70	39.10	125.70	43.40	36.10	693.49
87	Honduras	46.30	70.90	67.83	79.58	184.78		155.10	61.90		13.20	679.59
88	Kenya						6.60	511.00	110.00	1.20		628.80
89	Macedonia	18.00				127.94	102.90	106.80	49.90	72.10	59.70	537.34
90	Gabon	29.10			0.32	4.94	187.70	10.10	267.10	6.00	6.70	511.96
91	Estonia	21.30	29.60	29.73	33.00	106.46	133.20	33.60	59.40	11.60	22.50	480.39
92	Albania		34.00	141.69	108.21	41.4	48.00	42.50	51.10			466.90
93	Panama	2.60	3.70	3.10	25.54	50.35	71.00	69.00	165.40	52.20		442.89
94	Serbia		16.30	14.17	13.36	13	102.40	116.60	97.40	21.10	46.40	440.73
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	Malta	128.60	47.00	29.45	23.30	55.28	0.60	28.60		13.50	41.20	367.53
98	Georgia				2.46	50.07	112.20	57.30	130.40	6.20		358.63
99	Equatorial Guinea	0.20		0.10	326.80				10.60			337.70
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina		50.10		47.50			78.8	38.60	29.30	80.90	325.20
101	Jamaica		111.40		30.38	55.34		48.20	53.80			299.12
102	Zambia	2.70	46.30	4.05	4.31	7.95	7.80	119.90	12.00	38.00	48.80	291.81
103	Tanzania			66.04		11.69	41.20			158.90	12.30	290.13
104	Botswana		2.80	11.60	13.02	14.47	32.50	19.00	47.00	39.80	52.50	232.69
105	Sri Lanka	4.20	21.70	6.18	2.60			107.10	4.10	28.10	17.10	191.08
106	Montenegro				8.30	32.67	68.70	9.20	19.90	19.60	8.80	167.17
107	French Polynesia	13.00	12.30	6.18	27.28	23.93	8.10	21.30		15.90	7.50	135.49
108	Iceland	2.50	6.30	2.76	29.64	22.75	12.60	22.60	24.50			123.65
109	Surinam	0.20						25.80		27.70	64.30	118.00
110	China	49.20				67.92						117.12

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
111	Indonesia	0.90			12.10	8.8	1.40	35.50	1.10	20.40	14.40	94.60
112	new Caledonia			22.72		34.52	13.40	15.20			1.00	86.84
113	San Marino	23.00	25.00	19.60	16.00							83.60
114	Armenia				0.65	6.12	1.80	7.00	17.10	23.30	26.50	82.47
115	Ivory Coast	79.70	1.10									80.80
116	Luxembourg	42.10	17.70			9				0.10		68.90
117	Afghanistan					0.35				63.30		63.65
118	Uzbekistan							25.20		37.60		62.80
119	Gibraltar	2.30	7.30	9.16	0.36	1.57	2.60	3.80	5.00	4.70	20.90	57.69
120	Azerbaijan								9.20	4.80	42.70	56.70
121	Netherlands Antilles				3.37		5.70	16.80	8.70	5.30	5.50	45.37
122	Kyrgyzstan									13.00	28.70	41.70
123	Chad						24.00		15.8			39.80
124	Algeria	32.90										32.90
125	Liechtenstein		22.10									22.10
126	Moldova	0.20					3.20	5.5			11.40	20.30
127	Mozambique								1.70	6.90	11.40	20.00
128	Mauricio	2.80	14.60									17.40
129	Seychelles										12.10	12.10
130	Zimbabwe		2.00							8.80		10.80
131	Vatican City	8.50										8.50
132	Sudan	6.00	2.20									8.20
133	North Korea	3.30		3.70								7.00
134	Barbados	4.40										4.40
135	Uganda				3.30							3.30
136	Granada				1.05	1.22						2.27
137	Vietnam			0.20				0.70				0.90
138	Nigeria	0.80										0.80

	Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
139	Madagascar										0.50	0.50
140	Northern Mariana Islands		0.40									0.40
141	Bangladesh		0.30									0.30
	Undetermined territories										43.30	43.30
	Provisioning to third parties								1.40			1.40
	Total	108,699.40	109,305.60	99,164.68	113,490.19	149,833.14	165,402.60	173,027.50	174,765.50	92,866.90	119,634.90	

Source: Database ESTACOM of the Institute of Foreign Trade. Author: Centre Delàs

Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and shooting sports weapons
(in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
1	U.S.	5,795.05	9,892.06	4,098.80	6,718.28	6,388.97	32,893.15
2	Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	1,507.52	7,504.71	2,500.00	17,828.37
3	Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	3,420.84	1,881.70	2,229.59	12,662.96
4	Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,320.31	1,468.37	1,688.79	8,004.22
5	Australia	710.32	1,381.15	1,563.65	2,434.73	1,673.33	7,763.18
6	South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	1,317.52	1,281.51	1,626.48	6,881.50
7	Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	728.54	1,056.15	1,612.15	6,470.43
8	Morocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,224.19	1,925.11	1,053.10	6,182.43
9	Republic of Guinea	1,827.96	4,135.09				5,963.05
10	Norway	683.84	772.62	824.38	2,965.39	647.71	5,893.94
11	Japan	1,129.47	1,095.93	869.06	1,250.86	1,463.28	5,808.60
12	Russia	1,227.06	987.26	441.18	1,085.31	963.43	4,704.23
13	Mali	231.79	356.68	534.97	3,143.78	111.07	4,378.29
14	Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,524.03	643.26	627.51	4,230.16
15	Chile	431.43	322.81	540.96	1,433.73	959.10	3,688.02
16	Guinea Bissau	149.30	374.85	1,395.98	1,015.64	741.82	3,677.59
17	Cameroon	212.68	247.24	630.56	1,108.99	1,241.65	3,441.12
18	Mexico	582.98	274.73	606.43	847.56	577.93	2,889.63
19	Venezuela	535.57	784.70	397.09	810.84	118.14	2,646.34
20	Argentina	126.81	739.44	639.73	573.21	458.88	2,538.07
21	New Zealand	508.12	222.11	491.66	754.96	482.54	2,459.39
22	Central African Republic	250.90	753.09	355.69	297.59	636.00	2,293.28
23	Tunisia	173.85	164.75	293.89	602.07	1,025.08	2,259.64
24	Uruguay	291.09	165.08	337.58	734.20	334.99	1,862.94

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
25	Pakistan	25.96	269.99	413.81	675.38	372.90	1,758.04
26	Thailand	80.05	630.104	293.595	559.29	162.25	1,725.28
27	Angola	257.70	208.54	373.08	368.55	479.50	1,687.38
28	Paraguay	223.11	99.33	334.08	349.14	352.20	1,357.87
29	Colombia	211.84	471.28	208.50	254.64	180.80	1,327.05
30	Namibia	312.96	181.67	245.37	161.91	256.19	1,158.10
31	Mauritania	509.36		208.84	69.86	362.66	1,150.72
32	Guatemala	318.29	140.06	341.90	148.50	193.56	1,142.30
33	Dominican Republic	73.89	255.64	144.63	131.79	306.42	912.36
34	Burkina Faso	137.44	149.75	157.16	172.21	282.40	898.96
35	Canada	457.80	115.70	159.47	104.90	35.12	872.98
36	Malaysia	295.59	0.24		109.71	392.67	798.21
37	Cuba			92.64	113.00	504.00	709.64
38	Philippines	174.17	173.43	39.81	131.73	150.98	670.12
39	South Korea	61.28	157.30	61.80	216.16	66.12	562.66
40	Taiwan	124.62	117.85	123.95	53.94	134.52	554.88
41	Georgia	129.85	82.45	143.68	80.38	71.29	507.65
42	Switzerland	225.39	39.71	95.75	51.76	52.51	465.11
43	Panama	73.20	66.06	166.89	155.45		461.59
44	Gabon	78.81		222.00	93.52		394.33
45	Honduras		164.78	50.65	57.33	118.34	391.09
46	Egypt				336.48	6.38	342.86
47	France		134.29	133.07	71.53		338.89
48	Senegal	141.43	23.24	89.69	76.93		331.28
49	Bolivia	212.08			80.15	37.67	329.90
50	Tanzania	122.01			184.00		306.01

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
51	Jamaica		96.39	114.31	47.46	43.82	301.99
52	Nicaragua	172.93	80.91		29.08		282.92
53	Israel		127.57	72.16	2.60	76.60	278.93
54	Ecuador		136.15	76.836	47.89		260.88
55	Kazakhstan	50.80	76.23	35.71	42.43	46.97	252.15
56	Arab Emirates USA		127.52		4.11	118.91	250.53
57	Kuwait	15.64	91.26	95.40	20.32	5.03	227.65
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina		60.534		85.67	80.91	227.11
59	Serbia	0.08	81.36	55.39	40.30	37.18	214.30
60	French Guiana (France)			44.29		136.97	181.26
61	China				140.80		140.80
62	India				40.01	81.50	121.51
63	Suriname		22.87	34.23	57.50		114.60
64	Costa Rica		5.51	95.38	7.41		108.30
65	Iceland	13.54	25.99	19.29	36.40		95.21
66	France (Guadeloupe)	9.80	7.17			65.71	82.67
67	Chad	16.93		15.75	20.82	27.44	80.94
68	Albania			78.61			78.61
69	Armenia	2.18	8.50	13.11		52.26	76.05
70	Andorra	5.03	12.03	23.40	13.89	5.07	59.41
71	New Caledonia					46.88	46.88
72	Croatia	3.23	23.46		4.39		31.08
73	Latvia		26.64				26.64
74	France (New Caledonia)	26.19					26.19
75	Brazil			8.81	0.20	1.36	10.37
76	Moldova	3.78	6.236				10.02
77	Kenya	6.61					6.61

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
78	Greece			5.75			5.75
79	Azerbaijan		5.55				5.55
80	Equatorial Guinea				0.60	3.16	3.76
81	Chipre				3.20		3.20
82	Romania			1.50			1.50
83	Monaco		1.2				1.20
84	Saudi Arabia				1.15		1.15
85	Botswana					0.40	0.40
	Total	29,795.31	39,939.19	30,954.81	46,992.39	34,510.18	

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

Tabla 8. Spanish arms exports to the Middle East
(in thousands of current euro)

	Countries	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012
1	Egypt	429.95	628.47	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	125,767.57
2	Saudi Arabia		23,262.26	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	79,218.14
3	Jordan	20,456.48	20,250.00		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	47,459.35
4	Bahrain				702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	46,507.62
5	Libya				25.95		3,839.22		11,247.10			15,112.27
6	Oman	1.23	7.29	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	9,251.32
7	Israel	1,005.80	35.26	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	8,961.10
8	Qatar	462.41	204.26	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79		8,513.60
9	Kuwait	3,121.06	3.50				1,155.22				1,703.01	5,982.78
10	United Arab Emirates	122.80	12.29	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	2,879.98
11	Lebanon	64.12										64.12
	Total	25,663.84	44,403.33	2,652.84	10,189.43	8,633.32	27,570.23	8,166.58	26,922.61	97,008.27	98,507.40	

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 weapons¹

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 MATERIEL²

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

Firearms (including artillery), rifles, howitzers, guns, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, flame throwers, recoilless rifles, signature reduction devices, projectors or military smoke generators, pyrotechnic gas and viewers.

Category 3: Ammunition, devices and components

Ammunition for the weapons controlled by Articles 1, 2, or 12. Devices for decoys, including sheaths, links, ribbons, the sources of high power output, sensors, submunitions.

Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles

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

Category 5: Fire control systems

Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment, weapon control systems and data acquisition systems, surveillance or tracking, recognition or identification.

Category 6: Ground vehicles

Vehicles specially designed or modified for military use, trucks and other military armed vehicles or equipment for the laying of mines, armored vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bullet proof tires.

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 products, fuels and related substances, perchlorates, chlorates and chromates, oxidisers, binders, "additives", and "precursors".

Category 9: Vessels of war

Combatant vessels and surface or underwater vessels, navigable equipment, diesel engines specially designed for submarines, electric motors specially designed for submarines, underwater detection devices, anti-submarine and anti-torpedo nets.

Category 10: Aircraft

Combat aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, aircraft engines, Remotely Piloted Air Vehicles (RPVs), airborne refuelling equipment, pressurized breathing equipment, parachutes, automatic piloting systems.

Category 11: Electronic equipment

Countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment, underwater acoustic equipment, data security equipment, using coding equipment, guiding equipment, navigation and transmissions.

Category 12: 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 systems for projectiles.

1. This definition of small arms and light weapons is the one commonly used by the OSCE; see the annual MEC report of 2013, pg. 34 (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. This list has been updated by the European Union Council and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on March 22, 2012.

Category 13: Armored equipment and constructions

Armoured plate, constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials, military helmets, protective clothing and parts.

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, 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 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 installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, "superconductive" electrical equipment.

Category 21: "Software"

"Software" specially designed for modelling, simulating or evaluating military weapon systems, "software" for simulating military operational scenarios, "software" for Command, Communications, Control, and Intelligence applications.

Category 22: "Technology"

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

OTHER DEFENCE MATERIEL³

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.

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

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 MATERIEL⁴

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.

Category 1: Materials, chemicals, "microorganisms" and "toxins"

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.

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 5: Telecommunications y “information security”

Transmission equipment and systems for telecommunications, subaquatic 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 inertial 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: Propulsion systems, spacecraft and related equipment

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) 93⁵

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 weap-

ons, 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.

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

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The Truth About the Spanish Military Expenditure 2011 · Military expenditure and R&D in times of crisis

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December 2010

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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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Teresa de Fortuny & Xavier Bohigas
February 2012

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Tica Font, Eduardo Melero and Camino Simarro
January 2013

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Pere Ortega and Moara Crivelente · January 2013

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Pere Ortega · June 2013

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