

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2006-2015



SPANISH WEAPONS USED
IN MIDDLE EAST CONFLICTS

CENTRE DELÀS
D'ESTUDIS
PER LA PAU

REPORT

no. 29

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Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau
Barcelona, November 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spanish arms exports in 2015 amounted to €3,720 million (16% more than in 2014, but 391% more than in 2006). This year the amount of exports is €10,676 million, which is a record number. Thus consolidate the upward trend of recent years. According to SIPRI, in 2015 Spain ranked seventh in the world arms exporting countries ranking, behind the United States, Russia, Germany, France, China and the United Kingdom.

The 2015 exports represented 4.4% of global arms exports and 1.5% of the Spanish trade balance. 56% of the Spanish arms were destined to OECD countries; NATO members received 49% of the total, the EU internal market 43% of the total, countries with a low and medium Human Development Index have acquired 9% of Spanish weapons in 2015. In any case, the Spanish market is supported by two pillars: 56.5% of exports to industrialized countries and 24.5% of exports to countries with a high GDP as the Middle East.

24.5% of the arms exports to the Middle East

24.5% of exports (€911 million) were destined to the Middle East countries especially to the Gulf countries. The most significant exports were destined to Saudi Arabia (€546 million), with two refueling planes, an aircraft carrier, parts, ammunition and grenades, followed by: Oman (€161 million) with two transport planes and parts of aircraft; Egypt (€106 million) with four transport planes, aircraft components and spare parts for armored vehicles; and Iraq (€85 million) with six armored vehicles, robot arms and ammunition.

These exports would have to be considered illegal if we refer to Spanish legislation as well as European legislation on arms trade due to the current situation of instability in the Middle East, and specifically due to the regional influence of countries like Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, since they support part of the conflict in Syria (insurgent groups), and in other countries like Libya, Egypt or Yemen.

Regarding this issue, we would like to highlight three alarming cases: the special relationship with Saudi Arabia, the fact that the explosives from Maxam group will end up in the hands of ISIS and the presence of weapons produced by Spain in the war in Yemen:

1) Saudi Arabia has become the biggest buyer of Spanish weapons in the Middle East. A country with which Spain maintains several military cooperation agreements. During the period 2006 - 2015 defence material has been exported to Saudi Arabia for €1,299 million.

2) In June 2015 it is almost achieved the sale of more than 21 tons of explosives (detonating cords) directed to Amman, by the Maxam Anadolu Company via Syrian territory. The load was then detained at the Turkish customs bordering

Syria. The recipient was a ghost company and there are strong suspicions that the shipment could end up in the hands of militias operating in the area. The underlying problem of this operation is the degree of involvement of the Spanish companies' conglomerate Maxam, of which is part Maxam Anadolu, and how it has avoided the application of the Spanish legislation since Maxam Anadolu is a Turkish company.

3) In Yemen it was noticed the presence of C-90CR rocket launchers and hand grenades, produced by the Spanish company Instalaza, in the hands of the Houthi insurgency. These weapons come from Saudi Arabia and have ended up in the hands of the Houthi insurgency. Despite this fact, the exports of arms from Spain to Saudi Arabia have continued.

Arms exports to Iraq

In 2015 the exports of defence material that have been authorized to Iraq amount to 64.5 million €, while total export turnover reached the amount of €85.4 million. These exports are used as military interference tool in international relations. These exports, taken in the context of the agreements reached within the European Union, intend to favour the fight against the Islamic State. However, they are at odds with the legal criteria designed to prevent conflicts and to avoid human rights violations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the analysis by the Delàs Centre for Peace Studies of government statistics on Spanish arms exports, customs data and the most relevant events that have occurred in relation to the policy of promoting these exports during the last year 2015. The first chapter contains an analysis of statistics on arms exports published by the government in ten year sets, which can be found in full in Annex 1. General data is included about said exports; a summary of the main destinations of these exports and the exports categories.

The second chapter analyses with more detail the exports to the Middle East and some of the most relevant operations authorized and carried out to some of these countries. This year we paid special attention to the exports to Saudi Arabia, firstly because it is the first importer of arms in the Middle East, secondly due to its involvement in the war in Syria and Yemen, and thirdly because arms purchased in Spain have been found in the hands of Yemeni militias. Finally we wanted to pay attention to the frustrated operation of sending dual-use material, made in Spain, to ISIS in Syria.

Lastly, chapter three addresses the Spanish policy of promoting arms exports and their use as an instrument of foreign policy; in particular, it addresses the change of approach with respect to Iraq, to which under the justification of the military struggle against ISIS, export licenses for weapons are granted, exports that go against the law, but are protected by the European Union, which legitimizes them by claiming "humanitarian purposes". Finally, it is analysed the Spanish annual report 2015 presented to the ATT secretariat.

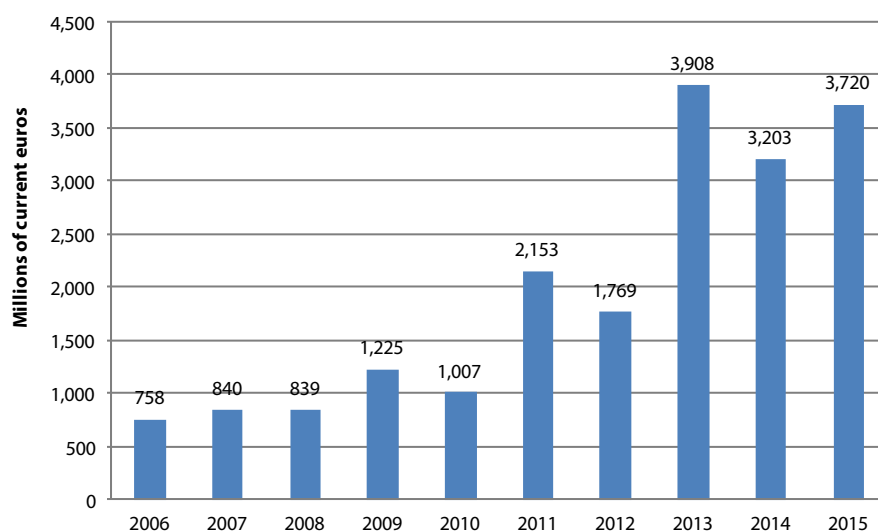
2. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS

2.1 Spanish exports of defence material

Trend in exports

Spanish arms exports have been steadily increasing in the last 10 years (see Graph 1), the government-driven export policy began to be noticeable from 2011 onwards, but it will be especially from 2013 when the leap is significant. Exports in 2015 are a 16% higher than in 2014, but 391% higher than exports in 2006. The policy of export promotion and internationalization of the defence industry suggests that the trend will keep on that way or that it will continue to rise.

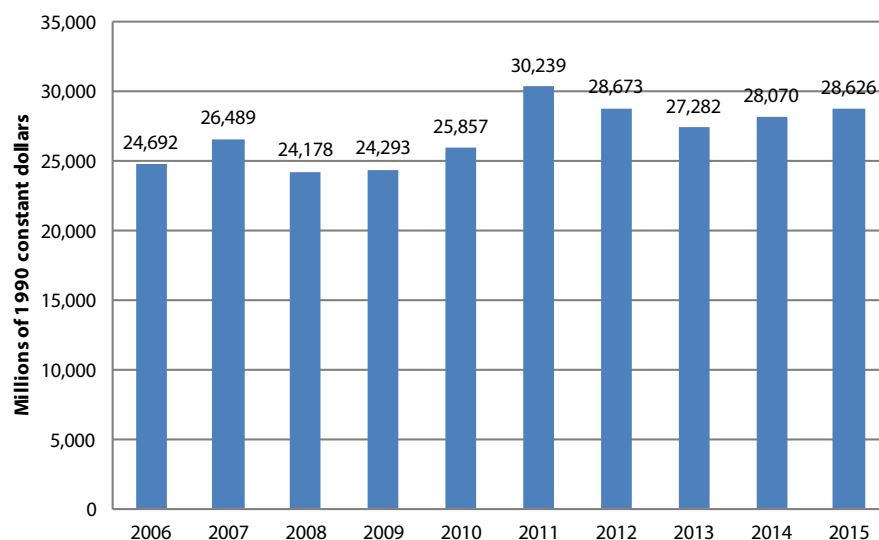
Graph 1. Spanish exports of defence material 2006-2015



Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Double Use
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

While the Spanish exports trend is clearly rising, the global trend shows small fluctuations, without a clear upward or downward trend (Graph 2). It should be mentioned that the behaviour of the world arms market is determined by the behaviour of the United States, the European Union and Russia, which are the three major emitters of arms production in the world.

Graph 2. Global exports of arms 2006-2015



Source: SIPRI. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

A record figure is reached in authorized exports

The most notable aspect of 2015 is that arms exports authorized amounted to €10,676 million. It is the largest figure ever reached in terms of arms transfers' value authorized by the Spanish Government (see table 1 and graph 3).

If we analyse the behaviour between the authorized defence material and the Spanish defence material exported for the last four years, it can be predicted that the exports of 2016 will be higher than those of 2015. In 2012, 25% of authorized weapons were exported, which means that weapons that were authorized in that

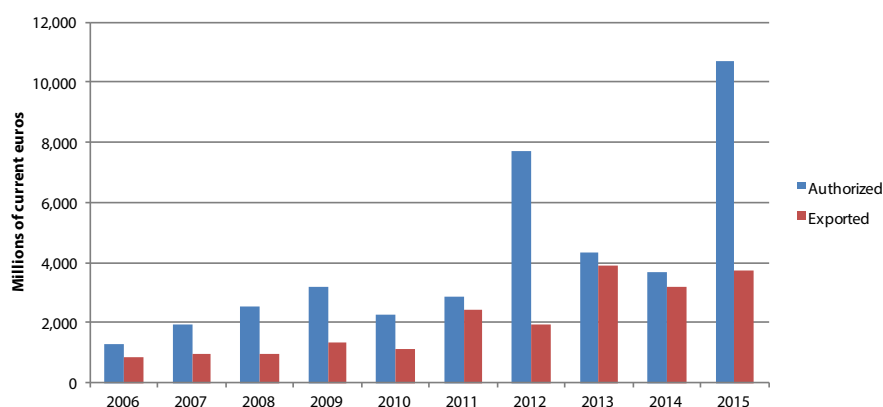
year were exported in the following years. The same is happening in 2015, that only 35% of authorized weapons have been exported; therefore, the remaining arms will be exported in 2016 and in subsequent years¹. In fact, in the last decade exports of defence equipment have been authorized for double the sales made, indicating that there are a large number of contracts to be carried out and that the volume of exports will in all likelihood remain very high during the next years.

Table 1. Value of exported and authorized defence material 2006-2015 (in millions of current euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Authorized	1,295.65	1,961.09	2,526.41	3,193.44	2,238.41	2,871.20	7,694.56	4,321.28	3,666.40	10,676.90	40,445.35
Exported	845.07	932.94	934.45	1,346.52	1,128.30	2,431.21	1,953.45	3,907.90	3,203.25	3,720.31	20,403.40
%	65%	48%	37%	42%	50%	85%	25%	90%	87%	35%	50,45%

Source: General Sub-Directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Graph 3. Value of authorized and exported defence material 2006-2015



Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Economic value

Spanish exports of defence equipment in 2015 amounted to €3,720.31 million, when the annual average of the decade 2006 and 2016 was €1,942.16 million.

According to SIPRI, in 2015, Spain ranked seventh in the world ranking of exporting countries, behind the United States, Russia, Germany, France, China and the United Kingdom.

With regard to participation in the global armaments market, Spanish exports in 2015 accounted for 4.5% of the total world exports, and in relation to the Spanish trade balance represented 1.5% of the total Spanish exports. It is important to highlight that the weight of arms exports in the Spanish trade balance has been rising in these recent years of economic crisis, showing that it is an industry that has not been affected by the economic crisis.

Exports in 2015 amounted to €3,720 million, they are the 4.5% of global arms exports and the 1.5% of the Spanish trade balance

1. The discrepancy between the number of authorizations and the amount of arms actually exported is due to the fact that authorizations usually have a validity period of more than one year. Thus, the Individual Transfer License has a validity period of 12 months, extendable, while the Global Transfer License and the Global Project License are granted for a period of three years, extendable (see articles 22, 23, 24 and 29 of Royal Decree 679/2014).

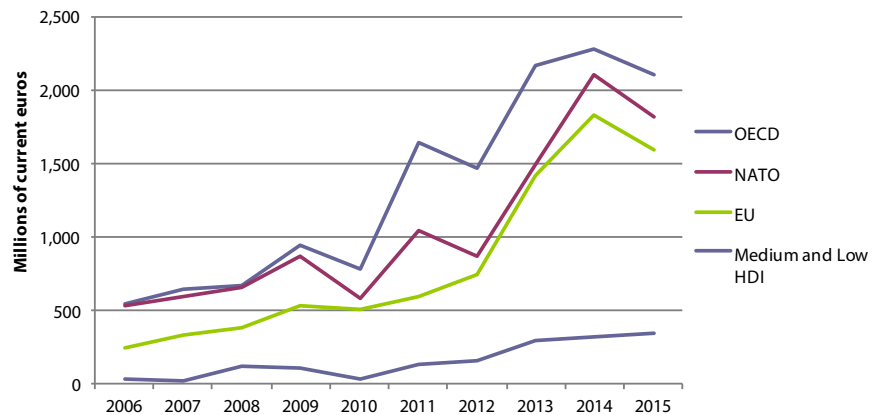
Exported products²

Over the last few years, the two best-selling categories of Spanish defence material continue to be military aircraft and warships (see Annex I, Table 2). The military aircraft represent 59% of the total of the reference period and they represented €12,076 million (€3,185 million in 2015); warships represent 21%, with €4,290 million (€65 million in 2015), military fuel and explosives 5%, with €985 million (€52 million in 2015) and rocket bombs and missiles and imaging teams 4% respectively, with €811 million (€113 million in 2015) and with €731 million (€47 million in 2015) respectively. The five previous categories have accounted for 93% of exports throughout the period. anteriores han supuesto el 93% de las exportaciones en todo el periodo.

Destination

Exports of Spanish arms have been destined, ordered by amount, firstly to the countries that are part of the OECD, which received €2.102 million, 56% of the total, representing a decrease of 7% over the previous year. Secondly, NATO countries have received €1,815 million, 49% of the total, and 17% less than the previous year. Thirdly, the European Union's internal market amounted to €1,585 million, 43% of the total, representing a decrease of 13% compared to the previous year. Finally, in the fourth place, countries with a low and medium Human Development Index have acquired weapons worth €348 million, 9% of total exports, representing a 9% increase. In general we can say that Spanish exports have a consolidated market, which is supported by two pillars, exports to industrialized countries, with 56.5%, and countries with high GDP level as the Middle East, with 24.5%.

Graph 4. Evolution of Spanish exports by destination



Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

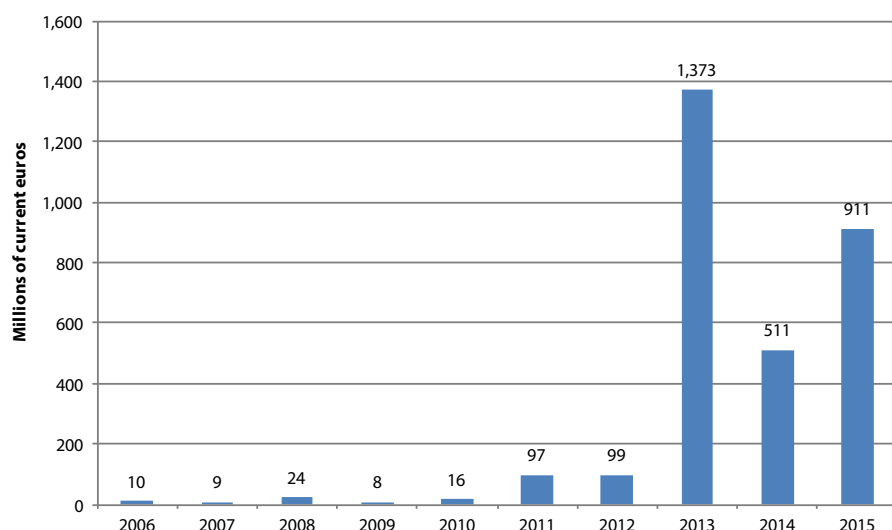
Sales to the European Union have reached €1,585 million, mainly to Germany with €647 million; the United Kingdom, with €474 million; France with €327 million; and Italy with €71 million. These exports are predominantly made within the most relevant European weapons programs, such as the EF-2000 fighter plane, the A400M transport plane, the Tigre combat helicopter and the Meteor, Iris-T or ESST missiles. In short, the EU is trying to unify the weapons of the national armies of the EU countries, while at the same time trying to become an industry capable of competing with the North American industry.

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

The most important exports were destined to the Middle East countries, in particular it is worth mentioning the exports to Saudi Arabia of €546 million, with two in-flight refueling plane (€447 million), a transport aircraft (€33 million), parts and parcels, grenades and various ammunition; followed by exports to Oman, amounting to €161 million, of two transport planes (€159 million) and aircraft spare parts; Egypt, €106 million, of four transport planes (€97 million), aircraft components, spare parts and spare parts for armored vehicles; Iraq, €85 million, with six armored vehicles with robot arm and various ammunition.

These exports would have to be considered illegal if we bide by Spain's legislation as well as European legislation on arms trade, due to the current situation of instability in the Middle East region, in particular due to the regional influence of countries such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain or the United Arab Emirates as they support a part of the conflict in Syria (insurgent groups) and in other countries like Libya or Egypt or while they form part of the coalition that acts militarily in Yemen. Exports to Iraq would have to be banned as long as it is engaged in a war in its own territory.

Graph 5. Exports of defence material to Middle East countries 2006-2015



Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Each year the United Nations member states present information to the United Nations Registry of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) on exports and imports of conventional weapons and small arms. The quality of these reports is often very deficient, incomplete, conflicting, vague or misleading. The Spanish government has informed the United Nations Registry that it has exported large-calibre artillery systems in 2015 to Uruguay (180), Bahrain (6) and the Czech Republic (19).

Denials

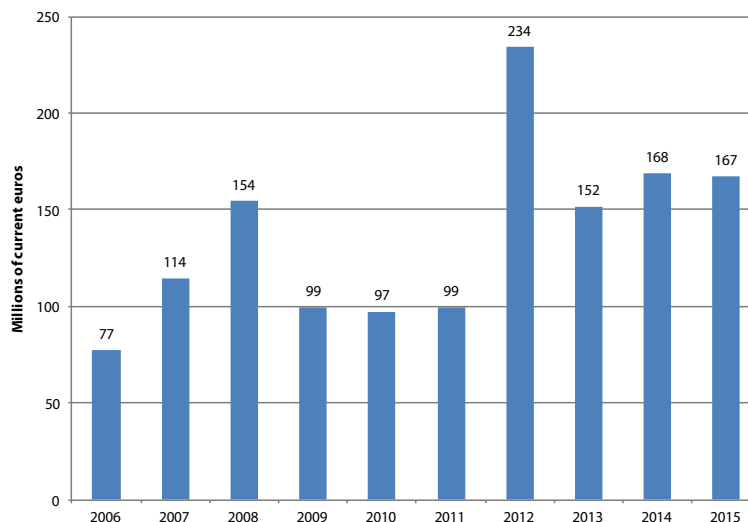
In 2015, JIMDDU granted 1,479 licenses for the export of defence equipment and denied only 4, 2 of them to Russia, 1 hunting rifle and 60 sport guns, applying criterion 1 of the Common Position regarding respect for sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations. It was denied 1 to Israel consisting of rocket propellant, applying criterion 4 of the Common Position on the maintenance of regional peace and stability. And 1 was denied to Venezuela for engine spare parts, applying criterion 3 of the Common Position on the internal situation of the country. The small number of refusals must be interpreted as a lack of political will in the application of Law 53/2007 on the control of foreign trade in defence and dual-use material and the criteria established by the Common Position 2008/944 / CFSP.

The low number of refusals can be seen as an indication of a poor interpretation of the legislation by the JIMDDU

Finally, it should be mentioned that in the period 2006-2014, Spain has only made one enquiry to European Union countries about arms export operations that it was supposed to authorize. This consultation took place in 2013³.

2.2 Spanish exports of dual-use material

Graph 6. Spanish exports of dual-use material 2006-2015



Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Exports of dual-purpose materials carried out in 2015 have risen to 167 million euros, which represents a decrease of 0.6% on the previous year (see table 4 in Annex I). These transactions represent 66% of the authorized operations amounting to 255 million euros.

The main beneficiaries in 2015 were the United States (€22.89 million), China (€18.72 million), India (€16.37 million), Brazil (€16.32 million), Iran (€14.12 million), the United Arab Emirates (€13.82 million), Russia (€11.39 million), Saudi Arabia (€10.68 million), Japan (€8.19 million), Israel (€5.93 million) and Malaysia (€5.01 million). Exports to these countries represent 86% of total exports.

Regarding products exported in 2015, the first place in the ranking is occupied by products of the category 2 (material processing) with €119 million; followed by category 1 (materials, chemical substances, "microorganisms" and "toxins") with €23 million; category 5 (telecommunications and "information security") with €5 million; category 0 (nuclear materials, facilities and equipment) with €3 million and category 6 (sensors and lasers) with €2 million.

It should be remembered that countries like Iran, Russia or China are subject to embargoes for certain products. However, the report of the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness states that these exports comply with and respect all the commitments made by Spain.

3. See the sixteenth annual report pursuant to Article 8 (2) of the Council's Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment, p. 523 (published in the OJEU of 27 March 2015). It is the first consultation made by Spain since this coordination mechanism was established between the countries of the European Union in 2001.

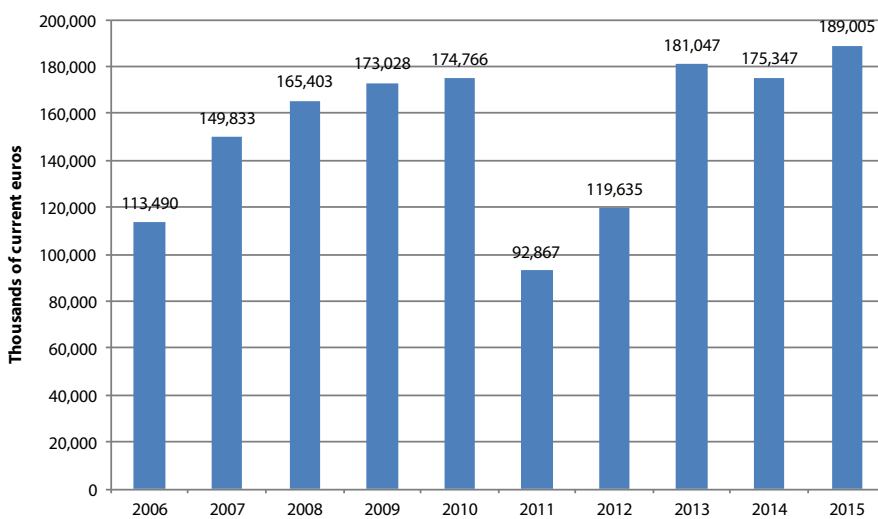
Exports of dual-use material made in 2014 amounted to 168 million euros, an increase of 11% over 2013

In 2015, 405 export licenses were authorized, and 7 were denied. A denial was made to Iran of steel valves, as this product was included among the restrictive measures against Iran because of the danger of diversion to nuclear programs; another to Libya of sodium sulphide due to the internal situation of the country; another to Myanmar by EU embargo; another to Pakistan for sodium sulphide for not offering guarantees to the end user and 3 denials to Russia of electronic circuits because of their internal situation.

2.3 Exports of small and light weapons according to ESTACOM

Regarding the exportation of small arms and light weapons, we have two sources of information available: the one supplied by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MEC) and the one contained in the customer database ESTACOM. According to the classification of products and material for defence detailed in MEC's report, in 2015 for category 1 (firearms of calibre less than 20 mm) material to the value of €15.55 million was exported, category 2 (arms with a calibre equal to or greater than 20 mm) to the value of €9,51 million, for category 3 (munitions and components) exported material amounted to €130,15 million and for category 4 (rocket bombs, torpedoes, missiles) material to the value of €112.85 million. These exports can be considered as those of small arms and light weapons, even with an awareness of the fact that not all of the material can be considered as light or small weaponry. In summary, according to MEC, exports in 2015 rose to € 268.07 million.

Graph 7. Spanish exports of small and light weapons 2006-2015



Source: ESTACOM database of the Foreign Trade Institute. Values corresponding to tariff code 93
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

According to the ESTACOM database, specifically the exports carried out under the tariff code TARIC 93⁴, exports of small arms and light weapons amounted to €189 million. The four main exports took place under tariff 9306 (bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles, and parts thereof, including pickets, shotguns and cartridges), which rose to €93,72 million; followed by tariff 9304 (other weapons: long arms and spring guns, compressed air or gas, truncheons) which rose to €38.13 million; tariff 9303 (other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge of a firearm: hunting guns, shotguns, shotguns and other devices designed solely for the firing of signal rockets, pistols and revolvers, pistols of slaughtering, launching guns) which rose to €25.44 million and tariff 9305 (parts and accessories of articles of headings 9301 to 9304) which rose to €22.25 million.

4. The files, including the code 93, can be consulted in Annex II of the document.

According to the ESTACOM database, the ten countries which received the largest amount of small arms and light weapons are ranked as follows: The United States (€66.92 million), The United Kingdom (€18.04 million), Italy (€13,68 million), Portugal (€5.49 million), France (€5,49 million), Ghana (€4.23 million), Germany (€3.94 million), Turkey (€2,56 million), Denmark (€1,1 million) and Israel (€1,1 million).

Table 2. Spanish exports of arms and ammunition, parts and accessories (in thousands of current euros)

Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
USA	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	36,194.60	47,226.40	30,125.80	47,308.60	79,358.48	68,634.44	66,917.34	501,295.58
United Kingdom	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,422.00	10,073.10	9,871.40	12,626.30	13,902.35	20,591.66	18,043.94	125,099.06
France	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	11,991.40	6,806.60	5,515.70	5,675.41	4,767.91	5,486.55	81,590.46
Italy	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	5,894.50	4,948.40	9,165.90	10,479.28	10,461.88	13,679.43	67,563.91
Germany	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	7,366.00	6,234.40	6,173.30	4,800.95	2,543.44	3,040.04	63,517.83
Portugal	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,202.10	5,024.30	2,196.70	1,915.40	4,370.37	4,228.51	5,489.56	45,331.38
Denmark	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,400.20	11,132.80	461.40	593.50	855.73	620.65	1,107.05	42,263.99
Israel	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.55	6,025.57	1,144.64	27,805.61
Turkey	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	3,323.10	3,962.70	1,508.60	3,598.40	2,399.16	2,203.73	2,562.80	25,523.39
Ghana	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	1,831.40			1,874.16	2,794.08	4,226.44	24,672.28
Total	113,490.19	149,833.14	103,533.40	92,478.30	109,644.40	64,975.70	89,420.30	129,176.44	122,871.87	121,697.79	

Source: ESTACOM database of the Institute of Foreign Trade. Values corresponding to tariff code 93.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

2.4 Export of police and security equipment, hunting weapons and sport shooting

The report of the General Sub-Directorate for Foreign Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material does not assign a specific section to the export of small arms and light weapons, but thanks to the pressure exerted by specialized centres for peace and disarmament and some NGOs, the reports of the last four years have allocated a section to report on exports of police, riot gear and sporting weapons and firearms, weapons that, because of their technical characteristics, are not for military use but have a huge impact in armed conflicts.

Therefore, in relation to **police and security material (riot gear)**, in 2015, exports to the value of €9.24 million were authorized and 2.75 million euros of material was exported, it was exported the 29,3% of all the authorized material. Considering the exports of the last eight years, the main destinations have been Angola, Peru, Tunisia, Venezuela and Bolivia. The most relevant export in 2015 has gone to Peru, to the value of €2.53 million in tear gas, aerosols and material to manufacture them.

In 2015, 2 export licenses were refused to Egypt and 1 to Israel. To Egypt of tear gas and to Israel of cartridges of rubber bullets, for their possible use in internal repression.

With regard to **exports of hunting and sporting weapons** (pens, cartridges and spare parts), the government authorized 349 export licenses valued at €150.61 million and denied only 2 licenses for the export of hunting cartridges to Guinea Bissau and 1 to Sierra Leone, the reason for the refusal was the situation of instability in the country.

Throughout 2015 hunting and sporting weapons worth €34.10 million were exported, 22.8% of what was authorized. The main destinations by value of the exported for the period 2008-2015 were the United States (€2.95 million in 2015), Ghana (€3.89 million in 2015), Turkey (€1.77 million in 2015), Australia (€2.62

million in 2015), Peru (€1.76 million in 2015), Japan (€1.47 million in 2015), South Africa (€0.56 million in 2015) and Ukraine (€0.86 million in 2015).

According to the Sub-directorate General, 79.5% of these exports consisted of hunting cartridges, 6.7% of pods, 7.7% shotguns and 5.0% of gunpowder.

Finally, it should be mentioned as information to take into account that in the United Nations Registry of small arms and light weapons, the Spanish government has declared that it has exported to Senegal 75 revolvers and automatic pistols, to Italy 19 machine guns, to Cameroon 8 grenade launchers, 377 portable missile launchers to Indonesia and 666 portable missile launchers to Peru.

3. WEAPONS EXPORTS TO MIDDLE EAST AND PRESENCE IN YEMEN

Again this year we want to emphasize three issues: first, the political commitment of the Spanish government to export weapons to countries that are involved in the conflict in the Middle East; second, putting foreign policy criteria and economic benefit criteria above the humanitarian crises that such exports can generate; and third how these weapons end up or could end up in the hands of militias.

In 2015, 24% of the total exports of Spanish defence equipment (€911 million) have gone to the countries that form the Middle East, especially the countries of the Persian Gulf. Until 2013, Spanish exports to these countries were not relevant, the average between 2006 and 2012 were €37 million, to rise in 2013 to €1,373 million and in 2015 to €911 million (see Table 3).

Table 3. Exports of defence material to Middle East countries (in thousands of current euros)

Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
Saudi Arabia	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	406,437.36	292,861.79	545,979.75	1,299,249.80
United Arab Emirates	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	717,047.17		3,942.91	723,727.61
Egypt	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	126,653.09	107,951.05	106,412.58	465,589.13
Oman	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	98,036.16	64,893.48	161,335.79	333,443.07
Bahrain	702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	24,129.99	39,931.56	3,238.88	113,808.06
Iraq										85,420.83	85,420.83
Israel	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	52.13	3,428.09	2,187.27	13,313.81
Jordan	600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	608.97	190.21	1,394.11	8,946.17
Qatar	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79			666.77	289.67	8,618.54
Kuwait			1,155.22				1,703.01		817.80	834.00	4,510.03
Iran											0.00
Lebanon											0.00
Palestina											0.00
Syria											0.00
Yemen											0.00
Total	10,163.49	8,633.32	23,731.03	8,166.60	15,675.52	97,008.29	98,507.41	1,372,964.86	510,740.75	911,035.79	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defence Material and Dual Use.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 4. Main destination of small arms and munitions in the Middle East (in thousands of current euros)

Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
Israel	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.50	6,025.57	1,144.64	26,660.92
Bahrain				13,621.80	21.4			350.60	3.76	320.38	13,997.56
United Arab Emirates	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	2,105.30	1,389.30	2,349.68	1,902.30	12,664.06
Saudi Arabia	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	2,189.20	2,848.80	1,706.62	2,765.16	11,415.59
Lebanon	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	502.30	785.10	527.68	1,190.47	5,522.44
Iran	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	730.80	201.60	590.56	45.19	3,843.34
Oman	80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40					12.5	3,140.43
Kuwait	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	289.00	434.10	343.57	427.31	3,022.50
Jordan	7.68				199.00				0.91		207.59
Total	2,625.48	2,429.10	3,100.50	21,809.10	12,085.50	7,066.60	8,339.80	11,470.00	11,548.35	7,807.95	

Source: ESTACOM database of the Institute of Foreign Trade.
Elaboration: Centre Delàs

3.1 Saudi Arabia, preferred customer of the Spanish defence material

The most important exports in 2015 have been destined to Saudi Arabia and have reached the value of €546 million, with two aerial refuelling airplanes (€447 million), a transport plane (€33 million), pieces and parts, grenades and various ammunition; followed by Oman with €161 million, with two transport aircraft (€159 million) and spare parts for aircraft; Egypt with €106 million with four transport aircraft (€97 million), aircraft components, spare pieces and spare parts for armored vehicles; and Iraq with €85 million, with six armored vehicles with robot arm and various ammunition.

Prior to arms exports, it is often a common requirement to establish cooperation agreements on defence. The buying country does not buy a weapon system if there is no military and political alliance with the selling government that guarantees the adequate technological transfer, support in the life cycle of the weapon and the supply of spare parts in case of any eventuality or training of personnel in its use. Essentially the buyer requires commitments of cooperation and political agreements between the two governments. Apart from these cooperation agreements, financing agreements are also usually established to accompany the procurement of defence equipment to be carried out.

In recent years Spain has signed military cooperation agreements with Saudi Arabia. Specifically, a defence cooperation agreement in 2008 and a technical agreement for training of personnel for Eurofighter of the Saudi Air Force by Spanish Air Force personnel in 2010.

In 2011, the statute of the Joint Commission was signed, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the National Security Office of Spain and the Saudi Ministry of Defence; and also a Memorandum of Understanding of Association of Saudi Arabia to the MOU of the program Eurofighter. Finally, at the end of 2014, a strategic dialogue group was formed to work on the development of all bilateral issues in the area of defence. Saudi Arabia is included in the Programme of Cooperation in Military Education.

Saudi Arabia is negotiating the purchase or acquisition of 5 Avante 2200 type corvettes with Navantia. It is also negotiating a contract added to it that includes the control systems, the complete life cycle and the training in the use of this equipment. At the maritime defence material fair held in Doha in late March 2015, Navantia made a statement announcing that it was negotiating a contract for the construction of 6 warships for the Saudi Royal navy.

Saudi Arabia a few years ago showed its interest in acquiring armored vehicles. It is known that it showed the possibility of buying from Santa Barbara Systems-General Dynamics the purchase of 250-270 Leopard combat tanks, valued in €3,000 million, an acquisition that has to be accompanied by the purchase of ammunition for them. On Wednesday, September 21, 2016, the US Senate authorized the sale of 130 Abrams tanks, 20 armored vehicles and various military equipment worth \$ 1.15 billion to Saudi Arabia; this sale was approved by 17 senators, that is to say by two thirds of the chamber⁵. The acquisition of the American Abrams tank model could jeopardize the Spanish sale of Leopards to Saudi Arabia.

The British BAE has announced an agreement with Saudi Arabia to sell 72 Eurofighter combat aircraft for €5,340 million, these aircraft are part of the joint armament program of EU countries in whose consortium the Spanish company EADS Casa participates.

In the last 5 years Spain has sold to Riyadh 7 aerial refuelling airplane, 1 transport plane, ammunition of artillery, pumps, torpedoes, missiles spare parts and pieces of aircraft and other materials⁶.

The SIPRI 2016 report highlights Saudi Arabia as the world's second-largest buyer of arms and notes that its acquisitions in the period 2011-2015 represent a 275% increase over acquisitions in the period 2006-2011.

Saudi Arabia is the main importer of arms from the countries that form the Middle East. Its acquisitions have represented 27% of the weapons destined for this region. 46% of the weapons purchased in the period 2011-2015 come from 46% of the United States, 30% from the United Kingdom and 6% from Spain.

3.2 Spanish explosives could fall in ISIS hands

In June of 2015 a truck loaded with more than 21 tons of explosive material (detonating cord⁷) was retained by the Turkish customs in the Syrian border, the material came from the factory of Maxam Anadolu, a Turkish branch of the Spanish Maxam. The cargo had Turkish police permission and its destiny was Aman. The suspicion is that the cargo had to cross Syrian territory to reach its destination with the obvious risk that it would end up in the hands of any armed group or even ISIS.

It is somewhat logical to think that it was an illegal shipment of explosives to some militias, with the approval of the Turkish Government or senior public officials.

A paper published by Badia and Meseguer⁸ affirms that the recipient company that appears in the invoice as buyer, is a ghost company; it does not exist, both by telephone and on the Internet there is no track of it. The production company claims to have no knowledge of this commercial operation. Something unlikely since without a demand for a company's purchase, the Turkish administration cannot grant a transit and export authorization, documentation with which the shipment of explosives was endowed.

5. See: <http://www.lavanguardia.com/internacional/20161002/41720616367/crisis-relaciones-eeuu-arabia-saudi-11s-acuerdo-iran.html>

6. See: http://www.centredelas.org/images/INFORMES_i_altres_PDF/ArabiaSaudiYemenArmas2016_foto.pdf

7. The detonating cord with an explosive core of more than 64 g/m is considered as a dual-use material. See category 1A008 of Annex I to the delegated regulation of the European Union 2015/2420 of 12 October 2015.

8. See: <https://news.vice.com/en/article/as-explosivos-marca-espana-maxam-pudieronacabar-internos-jihadistas-siria>

The manufacturing company is Maxam Anadolu, one of the 45 subsidiaries of the Spanish company Maxam. According to the investigations of Badia and Mesguer in the board of directors of Maxam Anadolu there is a delegate of Maxam Spain and this one is the one that decides the strategy that has to follow the Turkish company. According to Maxam, the Turkish company makes its decisions independently from the Spanish company.

All of these are elements of responsibilities that need to be addressed. Maxam Spain had to know of that sale, it is impossible that it had no knowledge of the sale or the route, so it is possible to suppose that they knew they were selling explosives to the Syrian militias or to ISIS. But since the manufacturing and selling are carried out from a Turkish company (Maxam Anadolu) and in Turkish territory, Maxam Spain does not have to request authorization from the JIMDDU (Interministerial Board of Defence Material and Double Use) and at customs there is no record of such sale. So how can Maxam continue to sell explosives and not comply with European and Spanish legislation? It is easy, establishing a company in another country that has its own legal personality in that country and evade Spanish political and legal controls.

The question is, what does our government consider to do with Maxam, reward it for that, hire more supplies of explosives, bombs or missiles or is it going to take arms control seriously and prevent such sales from taking place?

3.3 Instalaza weapons in the war in Yemen

For almost 2 years Yemen has been immersed in a civil war between two large factions claiming to hold the country's legitimate government, forces loyal to the government of Abd Rabbuh Mansur al-Hadi with the support of southern factions, based in Aden, clashed with the Houthis and their forces, loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. An international coalition of Sunni Arab countries (including the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Bahrain or Jordan) led by Saudi Arabia and with the support of the United States, the United Kingdom and Turkey, attacks the Houthis (Shiite) claiming that they are being supported by Iran.

The Yemen conflict includes internal political tensions and that involve with the geopolitical ones, especially in a context of regional confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran, disguised as a sectarian confrontation between Sunnis and Shiites. The struggle is related to the control over a strategic corner of the Arabian Peninsula, such as the Red Sea gate - access to the Suez Canal - and the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, where much of the Persian Gulf oil and gas flows on its maritime route to Europe. The complexity of the conflict goes far beyond a dichotomy between Houthis and loyalists to President al-Hadi with the support of the Saudi-led coalition. It includes other actors, among whom the loyal troops to the former President Ali Abdallah Saleh, the South Secessionist Movement of Yemen, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) -Ansar al Sharia and the Islamic State, are worth outlining.

In August 2016 ARES (Armament Research Services) published its report nº 6,⁹ the presence of C-90CR rocket launchers and Alhambra hand grenades produced by the Spanish company Instalaza in the hands of the Houthi insurgency in Yemen. The government of Yemen has not bought these weapons to Spain, therefore the fact that the Houthis are in possession of these arms, can only be because they have stolen them from the forces of Saudi Arabia or because Saudi Arabia has supplied them to Yemeni rebel groups and that the Houthis have taken these arms from these groups.

9. See: <http://armamentresearch.com/research-report-no-6-spanish-c90-cr-rocket-launchersalhambra-hand-grenades-in-yemen>

The list of Spanish military equipment whose presence has been confirmed in Yemen also includes tactical URO VAMTAC vehicles from Urovesa (made in Santiago de Compostela).¹⁰

In conclusion, these weapons have been acquired by Saudi Arabia with authorization from the Spanish government and have subsequently ended up in the hands of the Houthi insurgency. The JIMDDU authorizes arms exports to countries such as Saudi Arabia or Egypt, Turkey, Bahrain or Jordan, even knowing that these weapons may end up being used in the Yemen conflict, where it is often the civilian population and even hospitals that are subject to the fighting.

4. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY REGARDING ARMING EXPORTS

4.1. The policy of promoting arms exports

One of the key elements explaining the high level of Spanish arms transfers is the policy of export promotion that the Government has continued to implement. This policy is marked by an important degree of secrecy and opacity. In this regard, official statistics continue to provide no information on government-to-government contracts concluded during the year 2015, despite the importance that this instrument appears to be acquiring. The lack of information in this regard is not an obstacle to incorporating in this report a reminder of the tools of the policy to promote arms exports in Spain, analysed in our report: "Spanish Exports of arms 2004-2013 Does the government sponsor illicit arms exports?"¹¹ In which it can be verified that in the sale of arms political will is obvious and is materialized in concrete policies.

4.2. Exports to Iraq: the use of the arms trade as an instrument of military interventionism

The Spanish Government is using the arms trade as an instrument of military interference in international relations. During 2014, the Government authorized the export of armaments to Iraq worth 96 million euros¹². According to what the Secretary of State for Trade said in front of the Defence Committee of the Congress of Deputies, exports to Iraq were a response to a change of approach towards that country in order to contribute to the fight against the so-called Islamic State. A change of approach following the agreements reached at the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union in August 2014¹³. In the year 2015, exports authorized to Iraq were worth €64.5 million, while exports totalled €85.4 million.

These exports go against the legal criteria to grant authorizations of arms, criteria that are oriented to prevent conflicts and to avoid violations of human rights. On this issue, it is problematic that the European Union countries consider the

10. See: http://politica.elpais.com/politica/2016/10/08/actualidad/1475941722_950052.html

11. "Spanish Arms Exports 2004-2013. Does the Government Promote Illicit Arms Exports?" (2014), p. 18 and 19

12. In September 2014, the Spanish Government donated 300 helmets and 500 anti-fracturing vests to Ukraine, within the framework of the support measures taken by NATO.

13. See the Journal of Sessions of the Congress of Deputies, X Legislature, nº 78, Committee on Defense of 10 June 2015, p. 3; [http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/PopUpCGI?CMD=VERLST&BASE=pu10&FMT=PUWTXDTS.fmt&DOCS=1-1&QUERY=%28DSCD-10-CO-828.CODI.%29#\(P%C3%A1gina2\)](http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/PopUpCGI?CMD=VERLST&BASE=pu10&FMT=PUWTXDTS.fmt&DOCS=1-1&QUERY=%28DSCD-10-CO-828.CODI.%29#(P%C3%A1gina2))

export of weapons “for humanitarian purposes”¹⁴ are legitimate, a category in which Spanish arms transfers to Iraq could be included.

Interference through the armaments trade is more opaque and involves a smaller degree of intensity despite intervening militarily through the deployment of troops. Therefore, it implies a lower political cost for the Government that adopts them. And this, despite the incoherent policy of control of the exports practiced by the Spanish Government. While, on the one hand, the export of arms to Iraq is authorized to favour the fight against the Islamic State, on the other, transfers to countries that openly support this terrorist organization are authorized: Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. In 2014, were exported arms to Saudi Arabia worth €292 million and in 2015 worth €546 million (a total of €1,299 million during the period 2006-2015). In the case of the United Arab Emirates, although were exported arms to a value of €3.9 million in 2015 and there were no exportation in 2014, in 2013 the transfers amounted to €717 million (€723 million in the period 2006-2015).

4.3. Application of the Arms Trade Treaty in Spain

The Arms Trade Treaty entered into force on 24 December 2014¹⁵. In Spain, since the 3rd of June 2013, articles 6 and 7 of the ATT have been provisionally applied, concerning prohibitions and criteria to be taken into account when authorizing arms exports¹⁶. Therefore, 2015 is the first year during which the entire ATT has been in force.

According to the ATT, this treaty requires to each Member State to draw up a national check list, which is recommended to be public and should contain at least the categories included in the United Nations Registry of Conventional Arms (UNROCA). Spain has fulfilled this obligation through the European Union Common Military List approved by the Council on the 9th of February 2015 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union¹⁷.

The fundamental tool for exercising control over arms transfers will be determined by the annual reports each state carries out. The Treaty does not provide for the possibility of making public the reports submitted by each State Party to the ATT Secretariat. These annual reports must include authorized and realized exports and imports. Failure to do so may exclude commercially sensitive or national security data. It is anticipated that this report may contain the same information as that submitted by the States to the UNROCA.

Spanish official statistics make no reference to what specific data have been provided in the report submitted to the ATT Secretariat, but do include information submitted to UNROCA¹⁸. The report submitted by the Spanish State to the ATT

14. Exports of armaments “for humanitarian reasons” are set out in a technical document, the Common Position 2008/944 / CFSP, the latest version is from 20 July 2015 (COARM 172 CFSP / CFSP 393), p. 10. The User’s Guide can be found in the document search engine of the European Council and the Council of the EU (www.consilium.europa.eu). For a critical analysis of this type of exports see Eduardo Melero Alonso: The policy of arms exports from the countries of the European Union to Africa (2002-2010). Special consideration to Spanish exports, ICIP, Barcelona, 2014, pp. 20-22, http://icip.gencat.cat/web/.content/continguts/publicacions/documents_i_informes/arxiu/melero2_definitivo.pdf.

15. BOE, 31 October 2014, https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2014-11165

16. BOE, 9 July 2013, <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2013-7471>

17. DOUE C 129, 21 April 2015, [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015XG0421\(05\)&from=ES](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015XG0421(05)&from=ES) The list is also included in Annex I. 1 of Royal Decree 679/2014 of August 1st, which approves the Regulation for the control of foreign trade in defense material, other materials and products and technologies of dual-use.

18. See Annex V. Spanish statistics on the United Nations Registry of Conventional Arms; Page 99 of the Spanish export statistics of defense material, other material and dual-use products and technologies, year 2015.

Secretariat coincides with the information submitted to UNROCA on exports and also indicates that two rifles have been imported from the United States¹⁹.

In order for the exchange of information within the ATT framework to be successful and for the UNROCA report to serve its intended purpose, transparency is necessary and the reports to be public. There is also a need to resolve the low participation of States in reporting, exporting countries such as China, France, Italy, Israel or Russia have not reported their exports, and relevant buyers such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates or Pakistan, have not reported their acquirers. The quality of the information provided must also be improved.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One more year, Spain consolidates its relevance in the world ranking of arms exporter countries, occupying the seventh position and maintaining the value of the exports in excess of €3,000 million, reaching also the record figure of €10,676 million in authorized exports. This is largely due to the active government policy of promoting arms exports and the internationalization of the defence industry.

This policy of promoting arms exports presents a great opacity. One more year our recommendation in this regard is to provide transparency to the policies favouring the export of Spanish defence material. In particular, the Ministry of Defence should report Government-to-Government contracts and also Memorandums of Understanding that may have an effect on the arms trade, in order to analyse the extent to which these instruments are influencing the granting of Administrative export authorizations. Only in this way would it be possible to determine whether the government's arms export promotion policy jeopardizes the rigorous application of the legislation in the field of trade control of exports of defence equipment that is obligatory for Spain.

Proof of this little rigorous application of the law is the fact that the Middle East has become a destination of great importance for Spanish weapons, both because of the weight they have and the armed conflict that strikes the entire region. 24% of the Spanish exported weapons have gone to the Gulf Countries, all of them involved in one way or another (political, economic or armament support) to one of the armed parties of the conflicts that hit the region. It is likely that all these weapons and those purchased in previous years are being used in the bombing of Kurdish, Syrian, Iraqi or Yemeni cities, just as there is a possibility that the use of these weapons has led to the massive departure of citizens to other sites, including the current humanitarian crisis of refugees.

In this year's report we want to highlight three particularly controversial cases on Spanish arms exports. Firstly, the fact that explosives produced by the Turkish company **Maxam Anadolu**, part of the Spanish group Maxam, may have fallen into ISIS hands. Maxam avoided the application of the most stringent controls of European legislation through the creation of a company in another country. The second case concerns Spanish weapons exported to **Saudi Arabia** being used in the conflict in Yemen. A fact that should mean the immediate denial of exports authorizations to this country. The third example is exports to **Iraq**, in order to support their armed forces in the fight against the so-called Islamic State. In short, these examples show that arms exports are used as a foreign policy instrument of the Government.

Another area in which the lack of enforcement in the law is evident is the export of small and light arms, as well as hunting and sporting weapons. The increasing

19. The report submitted by Spain to the ATT secretariat can be consulted in http://thearmstradetreaty.org/images/ATT_Informe_Anual_Espa%C3%B1a_2015.pdf

weight of transfers of these types of arms in the whole of Spanish exports is worrying. Arms continue to be exported to countries in situations of tension or conflict, countries with high and extreme levels of violence, countries that regularly appear as countries that systematically violate human rights, or countries subject to some type of embargo. These are, in short, exports that can be considered illegal, since they violate the spirit of the law that regulates the exports of arms in Spain.

However, the control of arms exports is not simply a legal challenge, it is not sufficient to verify the extent to which the law governing such exports has been complied with. The main challenge is political and humanitarian. That is to say, it is in no way acceptable that Spanish arms are used as a tool of foreign policy and even more if this entails causing violence and irreversible damage to the lives of millions of people.

ANNEX I

Table 1. Spanish exports of defence material 2006-2015 (en thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
1	United Kingdom	86,811.06	93,157.32	95,534.57	121,955.09	121,616.59	277,923.24	184,773.74	546,144.69	862,685.36	474,378.76	2,864,980.41
2	Germany	81,328.51	82,701.92	169,371.61	160,216.29	106,009.34	113,568.17	129,688.22	167,569.85	272,448.95	646,981.15	1,929,884.01
3	Australia	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	251.43	24,610.34	424,472.25	505,740.97	609,132.64	139,688.56	94,372.51	1,808,419.68
4	Norway	269,901.10	266,367.96	265,691.48	281,288.79	5,146.17	362,963.60	4,777.64	3,577.88	2,019.63	1,590.75	1,463,325.00
5	France	10,489.79	16,881.94	9,602.04	17,618.26	32,258.22	46,265.87	72,004.03	402,333.48	520,669.01	326,688.89	1,454,811.54
6	Saudi Arabia	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	406,437.36	292,861.79	545,979.75	1,299,249.79
7	Venezuela	3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45		212,000.00	567,357.98	182,364.69	16,673.24	10,778.85	15,301.04	1,012,118.42
8	United Arab Emirates	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	717,047.17		3,942.91	723,727.60
9	Italy	33,500.01	47,084.24	62,319.52	70,832.53	71,899.80	50,670.32	101,991.64	117,304.17	96,126.32	71,461.62	723,190.16
10	Malaysia	62.83	152,939.03		180,525.76	27.35	5,214.44	10,879.26	5,490.81	2,515.28	297,522.27	655,177.02
11	USA	17,126.55	38,343.10	22,375.96	55,400.73	75,172.93	115,602.25	91,220.62	84,615.81	34,026.19	65,350.25	599,234.39
12	Mexico	5.30	14.00	108.11	43,782.22	132,716.65	109,601.96	84,726.74	1.10	78.54	140,935.09	511,969.70
13	Egypt	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	126,653.09	107,951.05	106,412.58	465,589.13
14	Brazil	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	46,961.90	14,867.47	2,922.21	1,175.65	114,523.77	28,867.08	31,995.67	458,725.14
15	Turkey	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	1,249.85	357.00	66.35	31,628.94	7,501.76	243,673.49	167,954.97	454,973.12
16	Greece	22,833.97	5,266.20	211.45	31,197.26	189.71	16,061.19	152,559.18	97,380.34	47,443.85	18,652.25	391,795.39
17	Oman	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	98,036.16	64,893.48	161,335.79	333,443.05
18	Chile	178,592.76	2,308.35	710.72	3,477.96	24,125.30	62,466.82	20,468.13	19,269.69	9,607.30	8,759.83	329,786.86
19	Indonesia	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	5.76	466.66	1,027.10	55,560.29	85,709.62	112,030.58	21,861.81	286,279.68
20	Colombia		16,022.45	31,137.53	33,311.96	29,128.89	24,987.27	5,744.10	59,729.07	1,709.16	12,847.11	214,617.52
21	Morocco	16,824.34	11,133.80	113,900.26	31,118.34	2,512.00	1,529.90	2,854.22		9,702.55	24,226.53	213,801.95
22	Portugal	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	105,880.75	43,963.23	41,797.02	28.37	236.11	3,472.28	4,732.71	205,142.38
23	Poland	68.43	32,520.53	1,575.99	1,762.58	1,126.36	1,648.47	81,197.70	61,160.21	803.24	1,836.80	183,700.33
24	Kazakhstan		1.10		18,930.00			54,052.34	1,479.89	53,895.55	21,990.26	150,349.15
25	Czech Republic	108.00	117.33	105.31	5,666.44	105,173.42	988.46	3,383.30	1,491.32	1,863.22	16,445.38	135,342.18

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
26	Bahrain	702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	24,129.99	39,931.56	3,238.88	113,808.04
27	Philippines		49.82		137.84	0.67	2.75				102,089.57	102,280.66
28	Ecuador	216.63	54.25	324.28	1,236.08	215.38	345.21	233.63		85,921.27	11,171.95	99,718.67
29	Vietnam				0.17					36,491.58	60,588.14	97,079.89
30	Cameroon	0.90				1.00	1.20	674.75	62,457.61	28,522.91	1,540.03	93,198.40
31	Iraq										85,420.83	85,420.83
32	Switzerland	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	18,261.43	24,605.72	724.78	836.87	13,607.04	7,225.19	9,807.94	81,437.54
33	India	1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	10,635.78	13,741.36	4,990.82	8,968.76	12,053.72	14,783.37	8,775.76	77,776.14
34	Finland	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	26.37	53.78	24,614.16	3.93	2.20	679.73	2,181.33	65,429.96
35	Ghana				2,293.80		26,958.86	27,080.40	3,784.84	342.74	332.31	60,792.95
36	Denmark	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	8,824.92	17,208.81	4,044.18	3,935.32	1,587.85	2,333.00	2,358.91	55,959.38
37	Uzbekistan										54,750.11	54,750.11
38	South Korea	48.43		1,147.33	11,560.88	10,591.06	6,823.17	3,839.34	70.04		14,394.92	48,475.16
39	Botswana	5,973.56			37,499.26	1,404.42	124.89				470.41	45,472.55
40	Belgium	1,700.94	809.60	2,987.09	4,053.47	3,006.67	1,618.13	1,709.66	4,225.11	7,248.41	8,799.65	36,158.73
41	Sweden	27.88	36.37	50.23			30.21	3,780.42	11,802.93	10,099.51	5,550.85	31,378.41
42	Austria	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	440.80	3,323.82	1,553.89	3,467.80	1,796.38	1,568.15	1,132.78	30,645.10
43	Pakistan	1,037.78	971.07	199.41	760.32	390.05	12,895.91	3,558.72	4,018.03	1,441.97	2,076.58	27,349.83
44	Thailand	671.41		156.90	526.35	776.59	7,789.17	7,297.40	2,310.16	3,431.53	3,591.12	26,550.63
45	Canada	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	3,887.02	2,443.85	1,067.22	1,204.68	1,969.88	3,310.79	4,792.40	21,826.48
46	Singapore	1,412.33	6,021.92	570.00	682.00	2,338.65	1,868.07	90.04	845.73	2,330.09	5,031.05	21,189.88
47	Greenland									19,786.74		19,786.74
48	Ireland		2,612.50		1,415.00	4,706.47	4,187.00	2,323.70	897.50	600.00	1,466.53	18,208.70
49	Israel	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	4,884.47	3,428.09	2,187.27	18,146.14
50	New Zealand	5,972.54		108.75		43.48	1,418.84		3,107.72	448.26	6,334.35	17,433.93
51	Romania	767.47	726.59	10,732.23	3.87	1,082.07	3,243.57	3.52	10.33	0.15	47.89	16,617.69
52	Peru	145.69	156.70					522.60	1,092.75	2,836.16	10,923.42	15,677.32
53	Libya	25.95		3,839.22		11,247.10				278.67		15,390.94

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
54	Rwanda				15,175.00							15,175.00
55	Uruguay	15.00		8,439.32	3,569.99	84.66	40.19	0.60	52.50	1,101.41	874.97	14,178.64
56	The Netherlands	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	93.43	24.44	1.14	615.54	51.70	402.51	1,766.50	13,154.52
57	Tunisia					778.48				1,611.60	9,897.67	12,287.75
58	Argentina	3.20		1,447.32	25.37	148.12	7.67	2,501.64	20.31	549.47	5,821.20	10,524.30
59	Algeria			690.16	3,394.21	3,116.63	136.77			419.85	1,608.65	9,366.26
60	Jordan	600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	608.97	190.21	1,394.11	8,946.16
61	Qatar	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79		52.13	666.77	289.67	8,670.67
62	Kenya				511.00	1,985.91				748.25	1,352.80	4,597.95
63	Kuwait			1,155.22				1,703.01		817.80	834.00	4,510.03
64	Estonia				320.99	641.46	4.60	2,376.04	5.52		295.63	3,644.24
65	Hungary	2.43	1.60		103.93	1,228.78	308.08	1,558.88	0.50	386.79		3,591.00
66	Slovenia		2,721.05		1.71	7.28	10.25	2.03	1.78	636.17	5.40	3,385.67
67	Afghanistan								2,257.73	572.59	149.30	2,979.62
68	Latvia					495.48	518.88	540.96	74.75	597.55		2,227.61
69	El Salvador		124.15	124.15		1,787.14						2,035.44
70	Costa Rica		1,101.92	823.33	7.99			8.97				1,942.20
71	South Africa	501.50		4.00	0.90	9.98	23.40	17.75	66.39		1,299.76	1,923.68
72	Bolivia	300.00		841.79	718.03	1.95						1,861.77
73	Trinidad and Tobago	30.00				635.43			250.32		570.05	1,485.80
74	Bulgaria	19.99		1.51		3.66	6.83	12.10	138.93	633.10	228.34	1,044.47
75	Bangladesh						749.32	184.37		0.71		934.40
76	Angola			857.22		9.58						866.80
77	Luxembourg	49.21	5.54		1.91			323.30	18.15	151.76	268.24	818.10
78	Serbia - Montenegro			7.60		7.32	650.55			10.27	12.01	687.75
79	Guatemala									680.16		680.16
80	Cuba				3.50	44.92	168.25	63.47	53.75	129.18	208.08	671.16
81	Gabón				89.86	305.33		252.68				647.87

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
82	Dominican Republic				66.46	418.21	7.32					491.99
83	Brunei										429.81	429.81
84	Russia				400.00			14.34		6.87		421.20
85	Sri Lanka	2.00	2.00	138.78	102.00	160.00						404.78
86	Andorra	45.78	20.19	30.71	21.24	28.21	12.90	18.22	11.96	24.61	74.73	288.54
87	Paraguay					44.02	65.18	80.00	3.44		1.00	193.65
88	Slovaquia				57.81	57.81			3.16	6.80	65.18	190.76
89	Lesotho										178.00	178.00
90	Hong Kong (Rep China)					50.00	50.00					100.00
91	Nicaragua								62.52			62.52
92	Tanzania	0.00	12.00			1.60			1.20	33.00	2.47	50.27
93	Senegal		0.39								33.23	33.62
94	Seychelles							12.08		11.73		23.81
95	Ucranie			2.94							20.29	23.23
96	Equatorial Guinea			14.56							2.55	17.11
97	Lithuania							6.25	2.92		4.50	13.68
98	Malta						3.56		8.01			11.57
99	Zambia								0.57	8.13		8.70
100	Mauritania				1.71	2.51	1.85					6.07
101	Kirghizistan	0.70									5.10	5.80
102	New Caledonia (France)										5.40	5.40
103	Panama		1.69		3.00		0.45					5.14
104	Guinea Bissau		3.12	0.30			0.30		0.70			4.42
105	Mongolia		1.60									1.60
106	Burkina Faso										0.58	0.58
107	Liechtenstein	0.40										0.40
	Total	758,263.29	839,784.04	838,915.86	1,224,560.78	1,006,686.19	2,153,289.38	1,768,674.19	3,907,901.36	3,203,248.42	3,720,310.87	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 2. Spanish exports of defence material by product category 2006-2015 (in thousands of current euros)

Cat.	Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015	%
10	Military aircraft	122,972.51	201,403.57	321,918.38	415,682.39	585,703.47	1,123,946.37	763,229.64	2,756,702.27	2,598,884.46	3,185,437.17	12,075,880.21	59
9	Warships	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	448,734.15	232,792.99	941,495.08	688,474.28	642,793.01	156,880.02	65,083.80	4,289,661.62	21
8	Military fuels and explosives	69,525.77	87,763.84	8,171.62	91,480.73	30,871.87	122,279.34	250,948.24	160,490.02	111,154.36	52,365.64	985,051.43	5
4	Rockets, torpedoes and missiles	51,175.41	88,578.75	98,951.26	72,156.70	105,160.00	56,741.31	88,692.81	58,697.50	78,121.87	112,850.86	811,126.47	4
15	Imaging and countermeasure equipment	63,659.02	73,596.92	77,473.27	168,291.05	65,317.74	92,397.88	46,336.23	57,972.01	38,307.13	47,236.80	730,588.05	4
3	Ammunition and components	9,104.54	18,132.14	16,770.97	17,848.90	40,882.94	36,120.74	35,845.09	115,744.43	92,294.96	130,152.51	512,897.22	3
6	Military ground vehicles	39,755.05	35,654.88	126,639.32	42,500.38	10,814.74	9,273.39	10,290.85	12,546.31	9,034.36	33,482.09	329,991.38	2
11	Electronic equipments	11,325.76	6,114.13	6,085.42	48,004.86	18,119.28	17,427.67	36,521.89	63,345.59	50,026.68	43,075.79	300,047.06	1
1	Fire arms (calibre inferior to 20 mm)	3,711.92	2,182.42	5,673.59	14,546.41	10,095.58	14,010.68	16,961.37	21,196.22	19,429.46	15,549.93	123357.586	1
21	Logic equipment (software)	6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	13,475.05	23,390.72	18.50	801.61	13,522.08	5,789.22	9,687.31	79,099.49	0
2	Weapons and weaponry (calibre of 20mm or more)	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	10,462.48	1,541.41	2,234.95	10,518.79	1,932.51	13,290.27	9,511.85	64,304.79	0
22	Technology	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	150.00		0.00	237.57		20,663.03	25.00	30,949.62	0
5	Directional shooting systems	6,754.54	3,484.65	786.47	2,961.26	2,931.37	837.32	4,195.90	1,726.29	2,220.29	4,933.53	30,831.61	0
14	Training and simulation equipment	1,219.91					12,244.72			83.98	5,580.33	19,128.95	0
13	Armored equipment and constructions	152.67	1,228.67	912.15			0.00		1,106.95	6,588.31	5,225.05	15,213.80	0
16	Forging and casting parts	20.86			24.17	680.67	639.07		3.65	283.89	16.80	1,669.10	0
18	Equipments for production				84.35		1,545.62					1,629.97	0
17	Miscellaneous equipment and material			969.90			0.00	359.67				1,329.57	0
7	Toxicological agents and radioactive materials			105.00	113.00		0.00	34.00	122.52	196.13	96.42	667.07	0
12	Kinetic energy weapons system						0.00					0.00	0
19	Systems of directed energy weapons						0.00					0.00	0
20	Cryogenic and superconducting equipment						0.00					0.00	0
23	Paramilitary or security material											0.00	0
	Total	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	3,907,901.36	3,203,248.42	3,720,310.87		100

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 3. Spanish exports of defence material to OECD, NATO, EU countries and with a medium and low Human Development Index 2006-2015
(in thousands of current euros)

	2005	2007	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Annual total	845,074	932,941	934,450	1,346,516	1,128,303	2,431,213	1,953,448	3,907,901	3,203,248	3,720,311
OECD	726,308	648,188	669,576	950,420	813,738	1,701,179	1,490,805	2,161,751	2,273,131	2,101,549
%	86	69	72	71	72	70	76	55	71	56
NATO	529,705	599,858	658,947	870,418	587,881	1,038,378	866,545	1,497,406	2,100,939	1,814,706
%	63	64	71	65	52	43	44	38	66	49
EU- 27	242,718	337,607	380,644	530,473	514,077	589,067	743,910	1,414,248	1,830,856	1,585,349
%	29	36	41	39	46	24	38	36	57	43
Countries with medium and low HDI	29,775	16,773	124,769	103,748	32,069	127,975	153,823	297,730	317,701	347,583
%	4	2	13	8	3	5	8	8	10	9

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 4. Spanish exports of dual-use goods and technologies 2006-2015 (in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
1	USA	48,966.67	58,651.18	37,213.78	4,268.15	4,868.04	15,259.20	91,415.96	7,434.55	30,838.30	22,891.94	321,807.77
2	Iran	2,162.30	24,896.17	61,953.31	38,983.60	39,222.24	16,775.94	31,041.97	21,515.53	26,446.01	14,118.86	277,115.92
3	People's Republic of China	7,829.89	7,943.52	14,400.75	9,646.14	18,008.25	18,612.53	19,958.59	30,602.20	23,330.51	18,723.13	169,055.49
4	Brazil	3,150.30	6,841.54	6,758.84	2,944.86	7,861.34	10,607.48	4,599.20	7,393.31	5,010.15	16,319.81	71,486.83
5	Russia	459.24	399.70	337.62	5,674.26	3,118.99	3,084.26	4,308.89	9,357.82	14,402.11	11,394.87	52,537.74
6	Venezuela	2,640.53	3,026.37	4,105.15	4,308.25	4,872.39	3,249.57	6,129.93	5,099.09	9,270.78	1,566.70	44,268.77
7	Argentina	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	7,113.65	6,121.81	6,628.72	6,280.53	2,685.64	1,207.50	2,390.62	36,164.02
8	Turkey	1,638.54	559.39		922.01	888.30	4,844.74	12,254.41	5,027.50	7,494.10	635.07	34,264.07
9	United Arab Emirates	297.10	0.09	0.07	22.77	13.33	9.98	41.89	13,196.78	6,854.59	13,823.78	34,260.37
10	Cuba	4,201.41	2,470.95	2,410.91	3,069.58	2,799.30	2,717.03	4,304.59	2,440.39	1,820.43	295.34	26,529.93
11	India	6.10	1,153.57	380.33	1,533.44	1,214.60	1,779.36	32.09	1,997.77	978.41	16,370.75	25,446.42
12	Libya		49.16	11,252.53	12,700.13	0.09				5.99		24,007.89
13	Saudi Arabia	93.47	154.75	158.71	229.43	136.25	309.22	1,445.72	5,506.99	2,006.68	10,683.73	20,724.95
14	Switzerland	0.01	19.23	359.99	837.73	1,106.26	1,314.80	1,750.70	11,264.39		2,203.85	18,856.94
15	Japan	80.73	617.58	153.16	0.75	420.73	2,711.91	69.90	209.10	5,973.26	8,191.29	18,428.40
16	France			-			43.07	16,955.62	534.52			17,533.21
17	Mexico	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	178.89	2.98	704.49	659.36	351.50	7,798.84	2,654.85	16,699.24
18	Israel	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	622.28	214.33	99.17	36.40	2,205.28	2,922.74	5,934.42	15,000.31
19	Canada	5.45		216.46	46.70	1,033.42		24.88	64.09	10,146.22	1,529.50	13,066.71
20	Morocco	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	1,035.94	1,731.82	1,580.86	2,573.24	1,704.22	606.55	645.23	12,507.10
21	Turkmenistan							6,161.00	2,861.64	188.58		9,211.22
22	Hong Kong			-		472.78	1,830.87	2,131.60	2,530.09	1,510.06	189.95	8,665.34
23	Belarus			-					8,134.00			8,134.00
24	Taiwan	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	102.39	172.17	559.32	3,635.46	296.83	298.23	442.97	7,638.31
25	Slovenia			-				7,516.42				7,516.42
26	Oman			-	0.06			5,127.70	952.63	1.98	1,331.23	7,413.60

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
27	South Korea	1.35		1,128.80			25.84	41.40	4,364.50	757.77	918.84	7,238.49
28	Norway	72.86	111.45	208.15	319.87	319.77	1,305.04	663.76	282.48	1,721.30	1,003.52	6,008.21
29	Malaysia	115.42	12.79	-	0.18	478.45	0.26	67.70	164.33	7.74	5,008.70	5,855.56
30	Andorra			-	80.90	536.73	48.40	1,266.81	326.81	467.91	2,103.00	4,830.54
31	South Africa	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	343.64	298.14	137.72	184.12	301.61	563.45	600.68	4,186.39
32	Colombia	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	192.06	120.89	382.12	807.66	202.36	513.77	199.55	3,567.69
33	Tunisia	28.67	11.93	2,078.69	13.66	5.78	0.08			819.68	1.49	2,959.97
34	Nigeria	454.88	239.94	411.84	420.33	369.09	533.27	96.55	31.59	234.75	148.29	2,940.52
35	Egypt	47.84	0.53	313.34	81.58	2.99	1,482.36	96.80	177.72	191.23	33.23	2,427.62
36	Chile	27.03	4.43	6.41	702.27	286.39	48.03	275.27	294.61	315.32	263.29	2,223.05
37	Paraguay	7.83	345.39	580.54	78.91	144.58	241.01	210.30	81.60	379.66	111.79	2,181.60
38	Algeria	83.46	312.01	241.65	192.05	86.28	261.44	111.57	95.18	152.11	84.19	1,619.93
39	Serbia - Montenegro			-			24.74	22.86		1.54	1,515.52	1,564.66
40	Dutch Antilles	276.13		-		61.96	463.00	198.93	469.22			1,469.24
41	The Netherlands		416.86	489.12	515.19	1.53			1.15			1,423.85
42	Thailand	2.95	17.09	7.97	22.88	7.16	3.55	535.78	15.82	601.19	39.25	1,253.62
43	Myanmar			-						1,211.00		1,211.00
44	United Kingdom			-	591.39	9.04	102.44	175.33			219.46	1,097.67
45	Bangladesh		0.13	-	4.27				8.19	6.80	1,000.00	1,019.40
46	Indonesia			607.00			12.39		284.98	110.32		1,014.68
47	Germany			-	88.16		898.03		1.50	3.45		991.13
48	Peru	14.56	625.40	26.06	21.75	31.35	25.22	18.88	15.35	5.37	7.30	791.25
49	Ethiopia	9.88	48.62	134.19	542.57	43.24						778.49
50	Curaçao									533.48	239.95	773.43
51	Singapore	2.00	1.88	11.40	0.22	4.09	10.05	47.90	668.29	10.58	5.81	762.22
52	Uruguay	20.91	29.11	43.74	77.04	14.41	251.49	8.64	64.49	166.56	81.31	757.68
53	Vietnam	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.59	0.55	0.16	526.20	0.98	134.86	41.86	707.45

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
54	Syria	0.15	1.39	28.09	499.27							528.90
55	Kazakhstan			-						31.92	490.70	522.62
56	Iraq				0.09	121.41				99.00	132.75	353.25
57	Kuwait	1.18	0.10	1.51	1.41	1.30	2.95	0.37	212.75		125.82	347.39
58	Philippines	8.04		1.12			0.87	3.25	2.38		256.28	271.93
59	Georgia			30.53		0.10				231.20		261.83
60	Burkina Faso	82.76	117.81	35.64		7.83	0.04					244.08
61	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.19	0.42	0.44	2.41	20.73	105.82	1.01	48.07		0.04	179.14
62	Ukraine		21.60	-			4.37	141.52	1.44	3.93		172.85
63	Jordan		7.72	-	3.27	0.08		0.01		4.80	132.74	148.64
64	Portugal			-	11.43	5.55	127.13					144.11
65	Lebanon			0.03							132.21	132.24
66	Rep. Cape Verde							113.00				113.00
67	Panama	8.64	7.57	-	10.68		20.51		28.17		30.50	106.07
68	Mali	13.03	14.58	-	25.92	23.65					16.74	93.92
69	Australia	8.61	1.70	3.34	3.68	6.17	6.55	6.43	23.07	10.24	8.99	78.76
70	Albania			-			52.06			26.08		78.15
71	Guatemala	44.56		-		2.99	3.40		3.40	3.40	3.40	61.15
72	Senegal	0.02		-	0.12		38.00		2.73		17.57	58.44
73	Romania	57.93		-								57.93
74	Ivory Coast			-		2.73	15.50	22.23	13.21		0.29	53.96
75	Sweden			-						45.32		45.32
76	Dominican Republic	14.43	15.95	11.65				2.20	0.03	0.03		44.30
77	Cameroon			-	0.09			12.44	13.95	13.93		40.40
78	Mauritania			4.03	18.14				13.59			35.77
79	New Zealand	0.66	1.14	3.77	0.16	3.57	6.01	0.29	0.10	0.20	17.00	32.91
80	Kenya	0.53	29.92	-								30.44

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
81	Bahrain			-			29.85					29.85
82	Costa Rica	15.06	14.65	-								29.71
83	Sudan	0.09	0.04	-							19.03	19.16
84	Italy			-		17.52						17.52
85	Ecuador	0.39		0.38		3.20	8.42				0.35	12.73
86	Bolivia			0.04	10.71				0.05			10.80
87	Niger										10.43	10.43
88	Pakistan	0.13		-		0.76	0.01		4.08	0.76		5.73
89	Croatia	1.04		0.88	0.83	0.89	0.25		1.43			5.33
90	El Salvador	3.46		-								3.46
91	Moldova			-							2.56	2.56
92	Bulgaria	2.53		-								2.53
93	Finland			-					2.50			2.50
94	Rwanda	0.31		0.92	0.18		0.03					1.45
95	Trinidad and Tobago		1.12	-								1.12
96	Yemen	0.15	0.15	-	0.07			0.25		0.25		0.86
97	Ghana	0.11	0.08	-	0.36							0.55
98	Nicaragua			-			0.21		0.13	0.15	0.05	0.53
99	Mauritius Islands	0.03		0.07	0.19	0.03						0.31
100	Austria			-						0.31		0.31
101	Angola			-					0.30			0.30
102	French Guiana								0.25			0.25
103	Madagascar	0.01	0.15	-								0.16
104	Uganda	0.14		-								0.14
105	Togo	0.05	0.05	-								0.09
	Total	79,039.68	114,258.08	153,691.12	99,120.50	97,320.31	99,401.10	234,115.48	151,590.18	168,493.36	167,362.36	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 5. Spanish exports of arms and ammunition, parts and accessories 2006-2015 (in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
1	USA	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	36,194.60	47,226.40	30,125.80	47,308.60	79,358.48	68,634.44	66,917.34	501,295.58
2	United Kingdom	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,422.00	10,073.10	9,871.40	12,626.30	13,902.35	20,591.66	18,043.94	125,099.06
3	France	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	11,991.40	6,806.60	5,515.70	5,675.41	4,767.91	5,486.55	81,590.46
4	Italy	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	5,894.50	4,948.40	9,165.90	10,479.28	10,461.88	13,679.43	67,563.91
5	Germany	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	7,366.00	6,234.40	6,173.30	4,800.95	2,543.44	3,040.04	63,517.83
6	Portugal	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,202.10	5,024.30	2,196.70	1,915.40	4,370.37	4,228.51	5,489.56	45,331.38
7	Denmark	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,400.20	11,132.80	461.40	593.50	855.73	620.65	1,107.05	42,263.99
8	Israel	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.55	6,025.57	1,144.64	27,805.61
9	Turkey	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	3,323.10	3,962.70	1,508.60	3,598.40	2,399.16	2,203.73	2,562.80	25,523.39
10	Ghana	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	1,831.40			1,874.16	2,794.08	4,226.44	24,672.28
11	Russia	1,799.48	4,017.17	4,791.90	2,344.20	1,690.50	1,768.80	947.20	1,141.91	1,684.96	1,375.17	21,561.29
12	Belgium	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.40	4,443.40	1,998.90	414.30	630.00	1,432.94	1,527.00	1,049.62	20,884.60
13	Ireland	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.50	2,444.40	6,747.90	662.20	415.60	267.45	265.94	932.30	20,032.83
14	Australia	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.00	1,619.70	1,751.50	469.50	2,096.30	2,643.93	2,670.56	3,701.72	19,812.13
15	Venezuela	712.34	707.65	931.90	1,417.80	1,661.10	154.50	605.20	735.65	1,378.09	10,274.45	18,578.68
16	South Africa	1,141.87	1,044.65	2,545.80	2,055.10	2,266.70	1,105.90	796.20	1,597.59	2,378.79	1,435.55	16,368.15
17	Mexico	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.90	1,098.00	1,865.50	702.30	652.50	2,563.25	1,340.10	1,835.93	15,826.62
18	Norway	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.80	3,518.60	2,441.10	710.80	659.90	790.32	1,347.72	1,653.96	15,653.83
19	Finland	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.20	2,046.10	1,652.00	745.20	1,240.30	1,693.29	1,460.95	1,539.41	15,604.46
20	Bahrain				13621.8	21.4			1,413.13	3.76	320.38	15,380.47
21	Peru	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.70	1,241.40	3,036.50	74.40	71.40	2,111.30	1,735.67	2,954.75	15,364.06
22	United Arab Emirates	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	2,105.30	1,389.31	2,349.68	1,902.30	14,566.37
23	Saudi Arabia	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	2,189.20	2,848.76	1,706.62	2,765.16	14,180.71
24	Chile	770.21	571.94	805.20	1,188.90	1,099.80	1,441.30	892.30	1,924.22	1,702.02	2,821.59	13,217.48
25	Ukraine	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	1,485.50	866.70	922.20	929.00	1,824.47	1,012.17	963.76	12,190.47
26	Switzerland	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	3,259.70	1,387.50	185.10	172.60	253.16	1,827.85	212.59	11,528.45

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
27	The Netherlands	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.10	591.20	680.70	428.10	390.20	419.57	388.58	434.92	11,357.28
28	Morocco	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.40	1,304.60	1,626.80	190.00	276.50	1,331.53	1,395.44	1,403.29	11,105.08
29	India	1,647.12	232.36	1,618.90	6,031.40		46.90	167.20	15.67	915.32	13.03	10,687.90
30	Colombia	168.85	1,308.26	220.70	447.70	1,281.70	552.80	1,575.20	2,226.01	1,575.04	850.73	10,206.99
31	Sweden	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.70	1,042.20	957.80	740.60	729.40	806.41	992.90	1,305.84	9,989.94
32	Brazil	54.56	268.97	873.90	1,524.80	1,914.70	656.10	1,183.60	854.24	1,206.59	965.25	9,502.71
33	Greece	1,115.22	1,492.79	1,492.70	1,193.90	811.90	1,292.70	830.90	295.79	634.94	326.23	9,487.07
34	Japan	378.25	677.03	1,542.00	1,037.70	865.30	213.90	82.10	1,405.45	1,215.43	1,512.08	8,929.24
35	Argentina	280.60	297.28	468.10	954.60	1,150.20	917.10	1,039.70	882.12	1,316.84	1,612.95	8,919.49
36	Austria	824.41	1,060.67	973.20	758.40	1,623.40	409.60	368.80	853.75	838.29	817.16	8,527.68
37	Czech Republic	507.13	640.72	676.50	498.10	1,357.70	415.40	499.40	547.23	880.73	1,501.89	7,524.80
38	Poland	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.20	862.40	932.00	395.90	226.30	399.56	554.30	642.96	7,450.98
39	New Zealand	879.32	522.88	841.00	699.90	773.30	251.30	281.20	882.69	741.16	1,443.84	7,316.59
40	Guinea	326.79	1,402.17	2,569.30	2,965.80							7,264.06
41	Lebanon	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	502.30	785.14	527.68	1,190.47	6,712.95
42	Angola	62.93	208.57	1,897.10	1,394.40	365.50			595.97	717.26	997.21	6,238.94
43	Guinea-Bissau	474.23	986.23	756.90	362.90	2,061.40			795.84		634.69	6,072.19
44	Canada	228.03	794.97	927.60	1,360.70	1,757.20	112.80	93.30	101.24	274.30	331.42	5,981.56
45	Tunisia	37.65	149.98	227.90	228.50	456.10	89.90	197.10	1,308.61	1,504.40	1,693.27	5,893.41
46	Cameroon	33.20	37.7	150.70	237.40	619.90		11.50	1,154.01	1,307.00	1,511.26	5,062.67
47	Hungary	226.39	257.68	499.00	257.50	949.70	351.10	175.20	545.17	553.30	676.23	4,491.27
48	Mali		547.56	462.60	352.60	519.40	2,123.30	39.20				4,044.66
49	Hong Kong	141.94	180.57	635.10	710.60	357.00	437.00	402.90	471.96	301.96	308.04	3,947.07
50	Paraguay	329.23	494.95	289.20	224.20	466.40	192.30	332.10	670.88	278.03	643.39	3,920.68
51	Iran	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	730.80	201.64	590.56	45.19	3,888.57
52	Kazakhstan	193.63	363.02	427.10	225.30	391.80	405.70	567.50	421.58	418.60	273.28	3,687.51
53	Uruguay	149.43	143.19	367.50	437.10	382.60	254.80	159.80	645.60	552.17	453.14	3,545.33

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
54	Bulgaria	347.57	314.14	1,104.20	221.20	240.40	130.60	299.00	170.33	274.56	415.77	3,517.77
55	Bolivia	336.31	421.77	280.00	1120.9	3.70			279.87	581.18	427.53	3,451.26
56	Kuwait	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	289.00	434.13	343.57	427.31	3,449.84
57	Republic of Central Africa	249.67	242.88	224.30	341.10	461.40	966.80	856.10	58.43			3,400.68
58	Slovenia	40.29	2,747.21	76.90	119.80	19.00	38.10	20.70	37.26	51.83	60.61	3,211.70
59	Oman	80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40					12.50	3,152.93
60	Thailand	325.27	222.66	223.40	724.50	522.00	140.60	76.10	153.84	138.85	422.97	2,950.19
61	Mauritania	145.59	52.72	345.90	72.10	140.40		4.50	366.78	654.52	909.17	2,691.68
62	Malaysia	122.69	194.12	604.30	6.30	112.50	45.00	222.50	751.15	154.57	214.63	2,427.76
63	Guatemala	344.20	241.23	305.20	181.20	317.20	9.80	25.80	357.19	362.27	282.25	2,426.34
64	Libya			86.70	220.00	153.30		825.10	340.43	521.17	233.88	2,380.58
65	Philippines	64.08	50.56	143.60	262.10	165.70	269.00	341.10	628.60	147.12	151.76	2,223.62
66	Namibia	166.36	57.44	342.10	165.30	233.60		9.30	288.09	501.97	454.92	2,219.08
67	Cyprus	205.09	341.56	403.20	311.30	317.20	96.30	96.20	132.93	96.72	143.83	2,144.33
68	Lithuania	224.15	284.17	394.30	237.00	103.70	45.40	60.40	162.40	167.19	182.79	1,861.50
69	Taiwan	101.84	53.01	124.60	117.90	195.30	202.70	229.50	292.30	247.43	150.60	1,715.18
70	Burkina Faso	139.54	153.62	231.00	144.80	154.30		11.50	378.69	188.68	229.25	1,631.38
71	Dominican Republic	148.91	45.77	74.90	263.20	141.50	23.20	22.60	378.95	400.47		1,499.50
72	Ecuador	178.22	244.59	12.50	383.10	64.80	46.60	41.60	99.85	252.20	163.37	1,486.83
73	Andorra	185.27	190.42	240.70	146.80	168.20	89.00	109.40	88.60	75.31	137.34	1,431.04
74	Senegal	50.91	244.36	141.40	19.20	89.70			147.51	256.04	370.15	1,319.27
75	Pakistan	73.73	85.1	18.40	36.00	217.20	390.30	62.70	64.54	120.78	224.57	1,293.32
76	Nicaragua	46.88	59.35	164.10	412.70				74.98	74.73	442.34	1,275.08
77	Slovakia	152.42	121.31	195.90	108.10	70.40	60.20	81.60	111.07	115.56	146.77	1,163.33
78	Trinidad and Tobago	41.04	19.21	40.30	35.80	681.00	30.80	36.70	52.17	30.09	96.18	1,063.29
79	Egypt	49.46	83.08	106.30	1.70	1.20	206.40	346.00	218.77	27.04	0.01	1,039.96

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
80	Costa Rica	79.59	129.62	41.50	32.90	135.30	33.10	26.10	87.26	201.82	270.72	1,037.91
81	Romania	209.65	24.73	63.70	187.90	260.60	18.30	24.20	46.60	46.97	25.28	907.93
82	Democratic Republic of the Congo										891.01	891.01
83	South Korea	107.04	214.16	61.30	155.70	61.80		9.60	64.65	0.11	216.54	890.90
84	Gabon	0.32	4.94	187.70	10.10	267.10	6.00	6.70	79.05	199.14	60.08	821.13
85	Latvia	121.09	147.57	138.80	53.40	41.80	52.90	34.90	37.05	120.32	70.83	818.66
86	Honduras	79.58	184.78		155.10	61.90		13.20	98.04	123.46	95.02	811.08
87	Cuba	97.01	36.81	50.70	39.10	125.70	43.40	36.10	232.82	110.80		772.44
88	Croatia	106.89	164.85	108.80	118.00	48.50	114.50	50.80	34.74	11.48	2.75	761.31
89	Singapore	4.77	2.68		4.70	719.10			3.00	4.53	3.41	742.19
90	Serbia	13.36	13	102.40	116.60	97.40	21.10	46.40	132.05	65.01	133.47	740.79
91	Panama	25.54	50.35	71.00	69.00	165.40	52.20		100.82	72.69	46.30	653.30
92	Estonia	33.00	106.46	133.20	33.60	59.40	11.60	22.50	124.27	74.10	54.11	652.24
93	Kenya			6.60	511.00	110.00	1.20					628.80
94	Republic of the Congo										622.83	622.83
95	Macedonia		127.94	102.90	106.80	49.90	72.10	59.70	40.53	20.09	32.44	612.40
96	Georgia	2.46	50.07	112.20	57.30	130.40	6.20		77.53	29.46	74.81	540.43
97	Malta	23.30	55.28	0.60	28.60		13.50	41.20	69.02	229.27	42.45	503.22
98	China		67.92						200.85	226.71		495.48
99	Uzbekistan				25.20		37.60		196.95	128.42	102.19	490.36
100	Zambia	4.31	7.95	7.80	119.90	12.00	38.00	48.80	30.93	48.20	143.50	461.39
101	Indonesia	12.10	8.8	1.40	35.50	1.10	20.40	14.40	83.00	248.58	9.76	435.04
102	Botswana	13.02	14.47	32.50	19.00	47.00	39.80	52.50	81.16	102.89	32.29	434.63
103	El Salvador			95.00		179.60	30.80		23.80	16.62	81.95	427.77
104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	47.50			78.8	38.60	29.30	80.90	103.66	20.10	16.11	414.97
105	Jamaica	30.38	55.34		48.20	53.80			34.55	62.75	80.20	365.22

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
106	Equatorial Guinea	326.80				10.60				6.49	0.99	344.88
107	Tanzania		11.69	41.20			158.90	12.30	88.45			312.54
108	Sri Lanka	2.60			107.10	4.10	28.10	17.10	52.74	48.80	31.43	291.97
109	Albania	108.21	41.4	48.00	42.50	51.10						291.21
110	Suriname				25.80		27.70	64.30	84.51	82.27		284.58
111	Armenia	0.65	6.12	1.80	7.00	17.10	23.30	26.50	20.12	20.40	98.95	221.94
112	Jordan	7.68				199.00				0.91		207.59
113	Moldova			3.20	5.5			11.40	18.88	83.82	66.98	189.78
114	Montenegro	8.30	32.67	68.70	9.20	19.90	19.60	8.80		3.35	15.51	186.03
115	New Caledonia		34.52	13.40	15.20			1.00	65.11	0.65	53.03	182.91
116	Iceland	29.64	22.75	12.60	22.60	24.50				39.72	23.85	175.66
117	Gibraltar	0.36	1.57	2.60	3.80	5.00	4.70	20.90	21.52	40.05	58.26	158.76
118	Seychelles							12.10	131.88	6.21		150.19
119	French Polynesia	27.28	23.93	8.10	21.30		15.90	7.50	4.44	12.26		120.71
120	Azerbaijan					9.20	4.80	42.70	15.37	23.39	22.19	117.65
121	Afghanistan		0.35				63.30				51.59	115.24
122	Kyrgyzstan						13.00	28.70	14.66	22.19	15.01	93.56
123	Bangladesh									25.36	64.06	89.42
124	Mozambique					1.70	6.90	11.40	13.44	11.96	4.24	49.64
125	Undetermined Territories							43.30	2.24			45.54
126	Chad			24.00		15.8			5.68			45.48
127	Dutch Antilles	3.37		5.70	16.80	8.70	5.30	5.50				45.37
128	Luxembourg		9				0.10		29.99	0.12	0.15	39.36
129	Sudan										30.45	30.45
130	Brunei										23.50	23.50
131	San Marino	16.00										16.00

	Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006-2015
132	Algeria								2.06	9.06	3.34	14.46
133	Zimbabwe						8.80					8.80
134	Djibouti									2.15	4.90	7.05
135	Togo									4.93		4.93
136	Nigeria									3.75		3.75
137	Belarus										3.43	3.43
138	Uganda	3.30										3.30
139	Curaçao									3.18		3.18
140	Mariana Islands									2.40		2.40
141	Grenada	1.05	1.22									2.27
142	Cape Verde									0.90		0.90
143	Vietnam				0.70							0.70
144	Madagascar							0.50				0.50
145	Haiti									0.26		0.26
146	Ivory Coast										0.17	0.17
147	Equipment for third parties					1.40						1.40
	Total	113,490.19	149,833.14	165,402.60	173,027.50	174,765.50	92,866.90	119,634.90	181,047.06	175,346.52	189,004.77	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and sports shooting weapons 2006-2015 (in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015
1	USA	5,795.05	9,892.06	4,098.80	6,718.28	6,388.97	19,592.01	18,933.37	2,946.48	74,365.01
2	Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	1,507.52	7,504.71	2,500.00	2,143.99	2,251.18	3,893.64	26,117.18
3	Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	3,420.84	1,881.70	2,229.59	2,029.32	2,564.70	1,773.29	19,030.26
4	Australia	710.32	1,381.15	1,563.65	2,434.73	1,673.33	1,468.06	1,857.39	2,624.49	13,713.12
5	Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,320.31	1,468.37	1,688.79	2,246.36	1,391.41	1,757.70	13,399.69
6	Japan	1,129.47	1,095.93	869.06	1,250.86	1,463.28	1,645.74	1,406.56	1,474.94	10,335.84
7	South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	1,317.52	1,281.51	1,626.48	971.52	1,797.37	564.03	10,214.42
8	Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	728.54	1,056.15	1,612.15	1,608.64	1,164.53	864.85	10,108.45
9	Morocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,224.19	1,925.11	1,053.10	1,556.69	1,315.37	853.76	9,908.25
10	Cameroon	212.68	247.24	630.56	1,108.99	1,241.65	1,353.78	1,361.44	1,610.38	7,766.71
11	Norway	683.84	772.62	824.38	2,965.39	647.71	305.00	731.91	828.48	7,759.33
12	Russia	1,227.06	987.26	441.18	1,085.31	963.43	797.44	1,043.75	921.73	7,467.14
13	Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,524.03	643.26	627.51	899.36	762.77	1,090.99	6,983.28
14	Chile	431.43	322.81	540.96	1,433.73	959.10	1,140.11	1,095.86	904.68	6,828.66
15	Guinea-Bissau	149.30	374.85	1,395.98	1,015.64	741.82	2,412.38		663.37	6,753.34
16	Mexico	582.98	274.73	606.43	847.56	577.93	1,118.57	1,218.05	830.60	6,056.84
17	Republic of Guinea	1,827.96	4,135.09							5,963.05
18	Tunisia	173.85	164.75	293.89	602.07	1,025.08	569.56	1,315.69	1,306.56	5,451.44
19	New Zealand	508.12	222.11	491.66	754.96	482.54	595.88	337.85	1,069.63	4,462.74
20	Mali	231.79	356.68	534.97	3,143.78	111.07				4,378.29
21	Angola	257.70	208.54	373.08	368.55	479.50	961.29	305.00	932.87	3,886.53
22	Venezuela	535.57	784.70	397.09	810.84	118.14	972.30			3,618.64
23	Argentina	126.81	739.44	639.73	573.21	458.88	260.21	172.05	630.68	3,601.01
24	Mauritania	509.36		208.84	69.86	362.66	512.83	668.90	654.06	2,986.51
25	Uruguay	291.09	165.08	337.58	734.20	334.99	386.00	437.61	104.27	2,790.82
26	Paraguay	223.11	99.33	334.08	349.14	352.20	771.48	118.00	527.68	2,775.03

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015
27	Colombia	211.84	471.28	208.50	254.64	180.80	258.20	572.15	524.00	2,681.40
28	Thailand	80.05	630.104	293.595	559.29	162.25	250.11	139.25	385.47	2,500.12
29	Republic of Central Africa	250.90	753.09	355.69	297.59	636.00				2,293.28
30	Namibia	312.96	181.67	245.37	161.91	256.19	92.69	503.65	486.71	2,241.14
31	Burkina Faso	137.44	149.75	157.16	172.21	282.40	390.00	180.80	634.80	2,104.56
32	Guatemala	318.29	140.06	341.90	148.50	193.56	201.72	254.08	278.95	1,877.05
33	Pakistan	25.96	269.99	413.81	675.38	372.90	34.03	38.36	46.42	1,876.85
34	Dominican Republic	73.89	255.64	144.63	131.79	306.42	383.34	402.81		1,698.51
35	Malaysia	295.59	0.24		109.71	392.67	401.72		197.68	1,397.61
36	Canada	457.80	115.70	159.47	104.90	35.12	39.28	187.00	195.46	1,294.72
37	Philippines	174.17	173.43	39.81	131.73	150.98	333.62	28.20	58.00	1,089.94
38	Senegal	141.43	23.24	89.69	76.93		73.00	260.98	375.00	1,040.26
39	Bolivia	212.08			80.15	37.67	287.44	102.00	265.59	984.93
40	Nicaragua	172.93	80.91		29.08		60.18	82.05	466.51	891.66
41	South Korea	61.28	157.30	61.80	216.16	66.12	64.65		203.81	831.12
42	Taiwan	124.62	117.85	123.95	53.94	134.52	101.44	76.69	92.61	825.62
43	Switzerland	225.39	39.71	95.75	51.76	52.51	194.76	30.00	135.08	824.95
44	Cuba			92.64	113.00	504.00	67.09			776.73
45	Panama	73.20	66.06	166.89	155.45		199.08	72.69	42.00	775.36
46	Gabon	78.81		222.00	93.52		74.00	205.10	55.00	728.44
47	Honduras		164.78	50.65	57.33	118.34	103.00	125.00	98.00	717.09
48	Georgia	129.85	82.45	143.68	80.38	71.29	0.49	9.61	53.08	570.83
49	People's Republic of China				140.80		175.88	229.39		546.07
50	Jamaica		96.39	114.31	47.46	43.82	79.55	64.25	85.00	530.79
51	Egypt				336.48	6.38	185.93	0.02	0.01	528.82
52	Israel		127.57	72.16	2.60	76.60	84.17	98.13	67.59	528.81

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015
53	Tanzania	122.01			184.00		100.00			406.01
54	Serbia	0.08	81.36	55.39	40.30	37.18	23.21	46.01	108.16	391.67
55	Kuwait	15.64	91.26	95.40	20.32	5.03	19.85	18.95	94.75	361.20
56	France		134.29	133.07	71.53					338.89
57	Kazakhstan	50.80	76.23	35.71	42.43	46.97		65.00		317.15
58	Ecuador		136.15	76.836	47.89					260.88
59	United Arab Emirates		127.52		4.11	118.91				250.53
60	Costa Rica		5.51	95.38	7.41			46.66	85.00	239.96
61	Bosnia and Herzegovina		60.534		85.67	80.91				227.11
62	Suriname		22.87	34.23	57.50		21.76	37.85	30.03	204.24
63	French Guiana (France)			44.29		136.97				181.26
64	India				40.01	81.50		53.00		174.51
65	Iceland	13.54	25.99	19.29	36.40			39.95	32.55	167.71
66	Moldova	3.78	6.236					76.21	51.72	137.94
67	Armenia	2.18	8.50	13.11		52.26			59.30	135.35
68	New Caledonia					46.88	65.00			111.88
69	Botswana					0.40		73.81	36.90	111.11
70	Zambia								107.19	107.19
71	Chad	16.93		15.75	20.82	27.44	23.68			104.62
72	Andorra	5.03	12.03	23.40	13.89	5.07	8.59	9.94	23.35	101.29
73	Uzbekistan						89.36			89.36
74	France (Guadeloupe)	9.80	7.17			65.71				82.67
75	Albania			78.61						78.61
76	Malta						78.02			78.02
77	El Salvador								71.36	71.36
78	Bangladesh							24.65	14.19	38.84

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015
79	Croatia	3.23	23.46		4.39		5.26			36.34
80	Latvia		26.64							26.64
81	France (New Caledonia)	26.19								26.19
82	Equatorial Guinea				0.60	3.16		4.39	16.77	24.92
83	Brazil			8.81	0.20	1.36		7.57	0.44	18.38
84	Kenya	6.61								6.61
85	Greece			5.75						5.75
86	Azerbaijan		5.55							5.55
87	Alegria						2.06		1.65	3.72
88	Cyprus				3.20					3.20
89	Saudi Arabia				1.15				1.33	2.48
90	Romania			1.50				0.00		1.50
91	Monaco		1.2							1.20
	Total	29,795.31	39,939.19	30,954.81	46,992.39	34,510.18	50,890.66	46,416.93	34,310.60	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

Table 7. Spanish exports of riot gear 2006-2015 (in thousands of current euros)

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2007-2015
1	Angola	24,325.60	4,084.20							28,409.80
2	Peru		0.39	340.19	600.83	1,984.23	1,452.62	1,689.90	2,525.19	8,593.34
3	Tunisia					1,078.80	1,992.77	2,878.06	207.20	6,156.83
4	Venezuela	155.94	841.69	1,622.45	145.82	449.62	787.71	1,483.26		5,486.51
5	Bolivia	1,151.83	1,018.02					2,866.32		5,036.16
6	Nicaragua		341.63				427.51			769.14
7	Libya							697.44		697.44
8	Togo							337.45		337.45
9	Brazil					40.50				40.50
10	Portugal						18.97		13.01	31.98
11	Cuba	8.19								8.19
	Total	25,641.55	6,285.92	1,962.64	746.66	3,553.16	4,679.58	9,952.43	2,745.40	

Source: General Sub-directorate of Foreign Trade of Defense Material and Dual-Use. Elaboration: Centre Delàs

ANNEX II

DEFINITIONS

Conventional weapons

Weapons that are not biological, chemical or nuclear.

Heavy conventional weapons

Weapons of great mass that cannot be transported by one person or a group of people: for example airplanes, ships, submarines, tanks, vehicles, artillery, machine guns, etc.

Small arms and light weapons¹

Small arms or hand guns:

Defined as smaller guns or handguns made for use by individual members of armed forces or security organizations. Revolvers, automatic pistols, rifles and carbines; sub machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns.

Light weapons:

Defined as light weaponry made for use by various members of armed forces or security organizations acting as a group. Heavy machine guns; Portable grenade launchers with or without support, portable anti-aircraft weaponry, portable anti-tank weaponry, recoilless rifles, anti-aircraft missile rockets, mortars with a caliber less than 100mm.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Each and every country in the European Union uses the same classification of military equipment. Weaponry is classified into 23 distinct categories:

Category 1: Weaponry with a smooth-bored barrel a caliber less than 20 mm

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

Category 2: Weaponry with a smooth-bored barrel and caliber equal to or greater than 20 mm

Firearms (including pieces of artillery), rifles, shells, canons, mortars, anti-tank weapons, launchers, flame throwers, recoilless rifles, electronic signature reduction devices, projectors or military smoke generators, gas fireworks and visors.

Category 3: Ammunition, devices and components

Ammunition for weaponry subject to control by articles 1, 2 and 12. Devices for decoys, including pods, links, tape, high output power supplies, sensors and sub-munitions

Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles

Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke cans, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition charges, pyrotechnic products, cartridges and simulators, smoke grenades, fire bombs, missile rocket nozzles and nose cones for re-entry vehicles.

Category 5: Systems for aiming and direction of fire

Weapon control panels, computer guidance systems for bombing, gun aiming devices, weapon control systems and data acquisition systems for surveillance, tracking, recognition and identification equipment.

Category 6: All terrain vehicles

Vehicles designed especially or modified for military use, cars or other military armed vehicles or equipment for laying mines, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bulletproof tires.

Category 7: Chemical agents and biological toxins

Biological agents and radioactive material, nerve agents, blistering agents, tear gas, riot control agents.

Category 8: Volatile materials and related substances

Explosives, propellants, pyrotechnic products, combustibles and related substances, perchlorates, chlorides and cromides, oxides, chemical binders, additives and chemical precursors

Category 9: Warships

Warships and surface or underwater vessels, navigation equipment, diesel motors designed specifically for submarines, electric motors designed specifically for submarines, underwater detection apparatus, anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedoes.

Category 10: Aircraft

Combat aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's), aircraft engines, fuel suppliers, pressurized breathing equipment, parachutes, and autopilot systems.

Category 11: Electronic equipment

Electronic countermeasure and counter-countermeasure systems, underwater acoustic material, data security equipment, encryption equipment, guiding, navigation and transmission equipment.

Category 12: Kinetic energy weapon systems

Kinetic energy weapon systems, facilities for testing and evaluating test models, propulsion systems, homing systems, guidance and derived propulsion systems for projectiles.

1. This definition of small arms and light weapons is that commonly used by the OSCE; see the report of MITC 2012 p.31

Category 13: Armoured equipment and constructions

Armoured plating, metallic and non-metallic construction materials, military helmets, clothing and protection pieces.

Category 14: Equipment for military training and simulation

Combat simulators for flight training, radar target training, anti-submarine warfare training, missile launch training, and equipment for image generation.

Category 15: Countermeasure and imaging equipment

Recorders and image processing equipment, cameras, photographic equipment, image intensification equipment, thermal imaging and infrared forming equipment, radar image sensor equipment.

Category 16: Forgings (metallurgy)

Forged products, casting molds, half finished products.

Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries

Autonomous subaquatic apparatus, robots, close and semi-closed circuit apparatus, ferries.

Category 18: Production equipment

Environmental test facilities, continuous nitrators, equipment and apparatus for centrifuge testing, screw extruders.

Category 19: Directed energy weapon systems

Lasers, radio frequency particle beams, particle accelerators

Category 20: Cryogenic and superconducting equipment

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

Category 21: Software

Modelling software, software for simulation and evaluation of military weapon systems or the simulation of military operations scenarios, communications, control and intelligence software.

Category 22: Technology

Technology for the development, production and use of controlled materials and substances.

OTHER MILITARY AND DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

- a. Firearms defined in article 3 resolution 55/255 of the United Nations general assembly for which the protocol is approved against the illegal manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, that aren't included in Annex I.1, articles 1, 2 and 3 in relation to military goods
- b. telescopic/light or image intensifying scopes and sights for firearms

- c. Generating devices, projectors, smoke machines, gases, "riot control agents" or incapacitating substances
- d. Launchers of the elements described in the previous paragraph c.
- e. Sound and light riot control stun devices.
- f. Riot control vehicles with some of the following features:
 1. Systems to produce electric shocks
 2. Systems to dispense incapacitating substances
 3. Systems to dispense riot control agents
 4. Water canons
- g. Normal restraints and handcuffs

DUAL PURPOSE MATERIALS

Dual purpose technology and products, classified by all EU countries into 10 categories.

Category 0: Nuclear installations, materials and equipment

Nuclear reactors, separation plants for natural uranium isotopes, depleted uranium and fissionable materials, gas centrifuge equipment, mass spectrometers and graphite electrodes.

Category 1: Materials, chemical substances, "microorganisms" and "toxins"

Gas masks, armour, personal dosimeters, prepregs, tools, dies, molds, continuous mixers, filament winding machines, lubricating fluids and substances, fluorides, sulphurs, cyanides and halogenated derivatives.

Category 2: Treatment of materials

Bearings, crucibles, machine tools, isostatic presses, measuring instruments, robots, motion simulators and mechanized facilities.

Category 3: Electronics

Electrical components, integrated circuits, microprocessor microcircuits, programmable gate sets, microwave components, electrically operated mixers, converters and explosive detonators.

Category 4: Computers

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

Category 5: Telecommunications and "data protection"

Transmission equipment and systems for telecommunications, subaquatic communications systems, radio equipment, fiber optic cables, telemetry and remote control equipment, security systems.

Category 6: Sensors and lasers

Acoustics, image intensifier tubes, optic sensors, instrumentation cameras, optics, lasers, gravimeters y gravity gradiometers and radar systems.

Category 7: Navigation y avionics

Inertial navigation accelerometers, gyroscopes, GPS and GNSS, hydraulic flight control systems, mechanical control systems, electro-optical and electromechanical control systems including those for electrical signals (fly by wire).

Category 8: Marine technology

Submersible vehicles or surface ships, hydrofoils, underwater vision systems, underwater diving and swimming equipment.

Category 9: Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment

Aeronautic or marine gas turbine engines, space shuttles and space vehicles, solid or liquid fuelled rocket propulsion systems, ramjet engines, turbojet and turbofan engines, sounding rocket (research rocket), hybrid rocket engines, launch support equipment, environmental and anechoic chambers, re-entry vehicles.

Tariff Code (TARIC) 93²

9301. - Military weapons (except revolvers, pistols and hand-held weapons, knives, etc)

9301.11.00. - Pieces of artillery (e.g. canons, shells and mortars), self-propelled

9301.19.00. - Others

9301.20.00. - Rocket launchers; flamethrowers; grenade launchers; torpedo launchers and other similar launchers

9301.90.00. - Others

9302. - Revolvers and pistols (other those in article 9303 or 9304)

9303. - Other firearms and similar devices that utilize gunpowder combustion (e.g. hunting weapons, muzzle-loading firearms, Very pistols and other devices designed only for projecting signal flares, blank firing pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, captive-bolt humane killers, line-throwing guns)

9303.10.00. - Muzzle-loading firearms

9303.20. - Other large sport and hunting weapons that have, at least, a smooth bored barrel

9303.20.10. - With a smooth bore barrel

9303.20.95. - Others

9303.30.00. - Other large sport and hunting weapons

9303.90.00. - Others

9304. - Other weapons [e.g. spring, compressed air or gas rifles and pistols, truncheons] (except those in the article 9307)

9305. - Parts and accessories for articles in sections 9301 to 9304

9305.10.00. - Of revolvers or pistols

9305.21.00. - Of shotguns and hunting rifles under heading 9303, smoothbore barrels

9305.29.00. - Others

9305.91.00. - Other, military weapons of heading 9301

9305.99.00. - Others

9306. - Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles and parts thereof, including buckshot, shot and cartridge wads

9306.21.00. - "Cartridges for shotguns and guns with smooth-bore barrels and parts thereof; pellets for airguns;" cartridges

9306.29. - Others

9306.29.40. - Pods

9306.29.70. - Others

9306.30. - Other cartridges and parts

9306.30.10. - For revolvers and pistols under heading 9302 and for machine pistols in part 9301

9306.30.30. - For military weapons

9306.30.91. - Centrefire cartridges

9306.30.93. - Rimfire cartridges

9306.30.97. - Others

9306.90. - Others

9306.90.10. - Of War

9306.90.90. - Others

9307. - Sables, swords, bayonets, lances and similar bladed weapons, their parts and casings.

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