

THE CONTROVERSIAL SPANISH ARMS TRADE, A SECRET BUSINESS

2001-2010

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Spanish defense equipment exports
to Morocco 2001-2010 = 223,77 millions €



Persons still missing in
Western Sahara = ±650

REPORT

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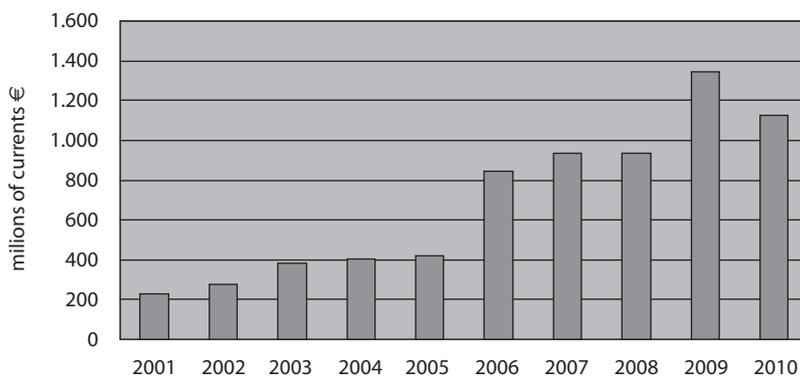
2010 exports represented 2% of the World arms exports and 0,6% of the total Spanish trade.

1. INTRODUCTION

Like every year the aim of this report is to show the evolution and main trends of Spanish exports of arms and dual-use material, highlighting the most significant changes of Spanish trade and of our government's exporting policy in this field. Data is analysed in the wider context of the last ten years.

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

Graph. 1. Export of Defence Material 2001-2010



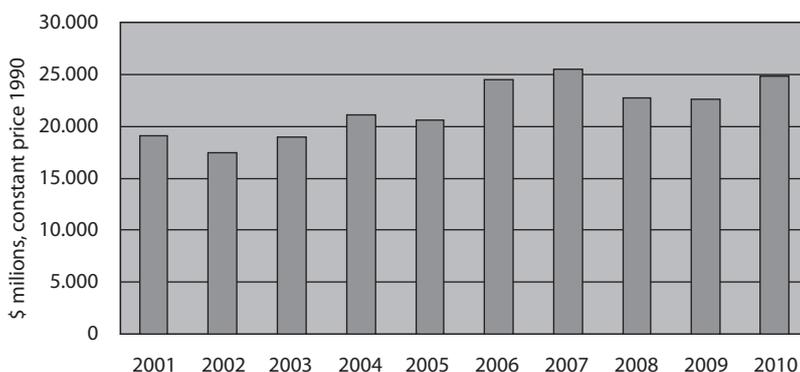
Source: General Foreign Trade Sub directorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: authors

2. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL 2001-2010

Trends

Graph. 1 shows the evolution of defence material export's volume over the last ten years, where we can notice that it has been rising since 2001. While exports decreased by 16% in 2010 with respect to the previous year, they show a 388% increase compared with 2001.

Graph. 2 World arms export 2001-2010



Source: SIPRI · Processing: authors

While the trend of Spanish exports has clearly been rising, world trend shows small fluctuations with a rising tendency, though less remarkable (Graph. 2). That means that the evolution of Spanish trend shows a higher pitch than the world one. 2010 world exports show a 4% increase with respect to 2009 and represent a 29% increase compared to 2001. It is important to highlight that despite the increase shown in last years, the volume of arms exports did not get to the values reached during the most critical period of the Cold War.

74% of exports of the 2001-2010 period consisted of military aircrafts (36%); warships (28%); and imaging equipment, radars, etc. (10%)

It is also important to remember that the World trend of this market is determined by the behaviour of USA and Russia exports, as they control between 50% and 60% of the world arms market.

Economic value

Spanish exports of defence material reached the value of € 1.128 billion in 2010 and represent an annual average of € 690 millions between 2001 and 2010.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Spain ranked ninth in the World ranking of exporting countries in 2010, dropping two positions from the previous year; it follows the United States, the Russian Federation, Germany, China, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Italy.

As for its participation in the World arms market, Spanish exports represented approximately 2% of the total of this market in 2010, which meant 0,6% of the annual exports of the Spanish trade balance.

Exported products

The types of defence material that were most exported in the last two years are military aircrafts, warships, and imaging and countermeasure equipments, as for last year (see Table 4). Military aircrafts make up 36% of the total recorded in the analysed period and represented € 2.294 billion (€ 586 million in 2010); warships make up 28%, for a value of € 1.795 billion (€ 233 million in 2010); and the imaging and countermeasure equipments – that include cameras, infrared or heat imaging equipments, radar equipments etc- represented 10% and a value of € 629 million (€ 65 million in 2010). These three categories represented 74% of the whole period's exports.

The remaining 26% is distributed as follows: 7% in category 4 (bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles), with € 474 million (€ 105 million in 2010), 7% in category 8 (fuels and explosives), for a value of € 423 millions (€ 31 million in 2010);

6% in category 6 (all-terrain vehicles, tanks, armoured and amphibious vehicles) with € 366 million (€ 11 million in 2010); 2% in category 11 (electronic equipment) and 3 (ammunition and components); 1% in category 21 (Software), 1 and 2 (firearms).

Some of 2010 exports are particularly valuable. 2 surveillance ships valued at € 212 billion were sold to Venezuela; 6 aircrafts and components were sold to Mexico for the estimated value of € 126 billion; Czech Republic bought 4 aircrafts and components valued at € 104 billion, Colombia bought 1 aircraft and components for the estimated value of € 27 billion and Chile bought 1 aircraft and components valued at € 21 billion. It is important to highlight that arms were exported to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Angola, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Colombia, Venezuela, Philippines, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, despite their sensitive situation and the existence of conflicts and human rights violations in these countries.

The information provided by the Spanish Government to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms about its transfers of arms in 2010 includes the export of 5 armoured fighting vehicles to Romania, 4 mortars to Chile and 2 surveillance warships to Venezuela.

Destination of exports

OECD countries were the main markets for Spain. They purchased 70% of exports for a value of € 788 million which means a 17% reduction compared with the previous year. NATO countries purchased 52% of exports for the value of € 589 million, which is a 32% reduction compared to the previous year. EU countries received 45% of exports for the € 513 million which is a 3% reduction compared to the former year. Finally we have to highlight the exports to countries with medium and low human development index (HDI) which represented 2% of the total exports, € 27 million and a 73% reduction with respect to the previous year.

Sales to EU member states made up € 530 million, slightly less than the

Table 1. Part of 2010 Spanish exports

Country	Value	Product
Saudi Arabia	€ 5,8 million	Aircrafts components, non-armoured vehicles and tanks components
Algeria	€ 3,1 million	Aircrafts components
Bahrain	€ 40.690	Ammunition for aircrafts
Qatar	€ 1,0 million	Tanks spare parts and radio-frequency equipments
Egypt	€ 2,5 million	Vehicles components, aircrafts engine components and light weapons ammunition
Israel	€ 1,4 million	Sport guns components , ammunitions for tests, aircraft bombs cases for tests, launching systems for tests, electronic image processing cards
Libya	€ 11,2 million	Night vision glasses and aircraft engines reparation and update.
Morocco	€ 2,5 million	Components, reparation and modernization of aircrafts and aircrafts engines.
Oman	€ 3,2 million	Aircrafts components, ammunition for aircrafts and anti-aircraft gun components
Tunisia	€ 0,8 million	Explosives for mining
Angola	€ 9.582	Revolvers, revolvers' ammunition and hunting rifles
Gabon	€ 0,3 million	Aircrafts components
Kenya	€ 2,0 million	Aircraft bombs and warship engines
Mauritania	€ 2.507	Hunting shotguns and rifles and ammunition
South Africa	€ 9.982	Hunting rifles and sport guns and their components
Colombia	€ 29,1 million	1 aircraft, logistic support and aircraft bombs and ammunition
Cuba	€ 44.924	Rifles ammunitions and components
Ecuador	€ 0,2 million	Spare parts, reparation and modernization of aircrafts and armoured vehicles components.
El Salvador	€ 1,8 million	Electronic devices (frequency inhibitors)
Dominican Republic	€ 0,4 million	Aircrafts spare parts and reparations
Venezuela	€ 212 million	2 surveillance warships and warships ammunition
Philippines	€ 673	Sport guns spare parts
Hong Kong	€ 50.000	Thermal Cameras for sea surveillance
India	€ 13,7 million	Warships spare parts and equipments
Indonesia	€ 0,5 million	Light weapons and technology for aircrafts manufacturing
Malaysia	€ 27.354	Hunting shotguns spare parts and holographic sight
Pakistan	€ 0,4 million	Aircrafts spare parts, aircrafts ammunition and aviation bombs components
Sri Lanka	€ 0,1 millions	Aircrafts ammunition
Thailand	€ 0,8 millions	Aircrafts spare parts, aircrafts ammunition, spare parts of light weapons set up on warships
Serbia	7.321 €	Hunting rifles and sporting shotguns spare parts

Source: General Foreign Trade Sub directorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: authors

52% of exports are imported by NATO countries and 2% of exports are purchased by medium and low HDI countries

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

Both the Law on Control of External Trade in Defence and Dual-use material (Law 53/2007) as the Common Position 2008/944/PESC set the criteria that regulate the denial of arms exports

previous year and yet quite higher than those recorded in the past years. The main purchasers were the United Kingdom that spent € 122 billion, € 108 billion of which were spent to acquire components and spare parts of the EF-2000 fighting aircraft, € 6 billion for the purchase of Meteor missiles and € 15 million for the cargo aircraft A400M; Germany imported products for the total value of € 106 billion, € 75 billion of which were spent to acquire the EF-2000 fighting aircraft, € 25 million for Iris-T missiles, € 472 million for the Tigre helicopter, € 244 million for the cargo aircraft A400M and € 209 million for the Leopard tank; Italy imported products worth € 72 billion, € 65 billion of which were spent to buy the EF-2000 fighting aircraft and € 3 billion for the EuroMIDS.

25% of Spanish exports of defence material were associated to the most relevant programs of European weaponry development. The Eurofighter (EF-2000) was the main project and represented € 249 billion, which is 22% of the total exports. Other projects with less significant contributions were the Iris-T missile with € 26 billion, Meteor missile with € 6 billion, the EuroMIDS with 3 billion and the Tiger helicopter with € 1 million; the Mistral missile with € 1 billion, the cargo aircraft A400M with € 400 million and the Leopard tank with € 200 million.

As for the denial of authorizations for the exports of defence material, according to the report of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade the Inter Ministerial Regulatory Board of External Trade of Defence and Dual-use Material denied the license for the export of 1 armoured vehicle to the Republic of Guinea applying the first criteria of the Common Position about the risk that the material may be diverted for a non-authorized use or that it is re-exported without any supervision. The export of ammunition to Guinea-Bissau was also denied for the risk of being diverted.

Yet, what we find most worrying is the remaining part of exports that were made under criteria that we cannot agree with and which we think is a clear violation of the European Union and Spanish law regulating arms trade.

The criteria to authorize or deny the exports of arms to sensitive destinations as the above mentioned is currently set in the legal framework of the European Union's Common Position 2008/944/PESC about the control of technology and military equipment exports. Before its approval this Common Position was just a code of conduct that the European member states met on a voluntary basis. This Code – which became a Common Position in 2008- is the same that was absorbed by the Spanish State through the *Law on Control of External Trade in Defence and Dual-use material 53/2007* that was approved in December 2007.

Both the Law and the Common Position set the criteria that regulate the denial of arms exports to countries sanctioned by the United Nations; countries affected by a clear political and democratic instability; countries affected by an armed conflict; that violate their citizens' human rights; that do not condemn terrorism or with a poor Human Development Index for prioritizing public expenditure for defence material instead of social expenditure such as education and health.

Both texts base the application of the criteria for the denial on the knowledge of destinations' situation at the moment in which the decision has to be made using the information sources and reports of the international organizations of human rights, credited research centres or other organizations of the UN. But the two laws also concern the use of prevention-oriented denial criteria in order to avoid that weaponry is exported to territories suffering from tensions and latent conflicts with the risk that there may be situations of human rights violation in the short or medium term.

Through an objective reading of each one of the exports denial criteria set by the mentioned legal framework, there are purchasers that in our point of view, clearly violate both the Law on Arms Trade and the EU Common Position, especially for what concerns the exports to countries such Colombia, Israel, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Angola, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Sri

Lanka, Equatorial Guinea, Ecuador, Arab Emirates, Singapore and Ghana.

The two first countries of the list are affected by an internal armed conflict. In 2010 Colombia received the same amount of Spanish arms than in 2009 though slightly lower and it still is one of the main clients of Spanish exports: it ranks at the fourteenth place if we consider the whole decade. These purchases are made in a social context in which some groups of its population, such as afro Colombians, natives or unions members, are persecuted and harassed by different armed actors among which there is the army, the police, the paramilitary groups, the guerrillas etc. It is therefore a clear case of a territory affected by an armed conflict and in which Human Rights and the International Humanitarian Law are being systematically violated.

Another case of a purchaser affected by an armed conflict and by the frequent use of violence by the army against the civil population is **Israel**. The Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories has suffered from arbitrary detentions, forced evictions, demolitions of houses, land expropriations, and the bombing of civil infrastructures as in 2008. The Israeli army also attacked, sometimes with casualties, international humanitarian initiatives, as in the case of the 2010 flotilla, resulted in the death of nine activists.

Despite all these facts – that have been repeatedly denounced by the public opinion – that would justify the denial of any arms exports to Israel, not only the exports were kept in 2010, but they actually show an 80% increase compared with 2009, in a context of increased cooperation between the military industries of both countries¹

1. See the report *La Industria aerospacial en Israel* (Aerospace Industry in Israel) written in 2009 by the Economic and Commercial Office of the Spanish Embassy in Tel Aviv, which shows the collaboration between the two countries in the aeronautical industry of defence as well as the interest of Israel in being part as a contractor in the security-field research projects financed by the European Union.

As for other countries on the list of the exports that do not comply with the Law, **Turkey** is notable due to its constant repression of the Kurdish people and the use of torture and mistreatment, according to a number of international reports; **Saudi Arabia** for its poor record in the respect of human rights, the widespread use of torture and the application of the death penalty, the lack of recognition of the rights of women and minorities and the poor efforts made to increase freedoms.

Venezuela stands out for 2010 data as it was the country that imported the biggest amount of arms despite the fact that its attitude contributes to the rise of regional tensions and the unstable relations with neighbour countries, especially Colombia and also despite the harassment to people and groups of the opposition and the high degree of social violence. What is quite paradoxical is that the exports of 2010 were actually authorised years after the sale negotiation between the two governments. So it seems almost impossible to deny the export of two frigates that took years to be manufactured and millions of €. This questions the transparency and efficiency of the exports authorization process as it should actually have begun in the moment of the pact and the contract of sale and purchase. If this had been the case, the authorization should have been denied according to principle and will of conflict prevention in which the Law should be applied.

Angola is another worrying purchaser, where Amnesty International's reports denounce extra-judicial executions, arbitrary detentions, tortures and mistreatments, without the implementation of actions to protect the population or to purge the police corps by the government. We also have to keep in mind that this country is going through a post-war rehabilitation process and that sporadic clashes are still taking place between the guerrillas and the governmental forces.

India and Pakistan are involved in a latent and persistent conflict in which they accuse each other of terrorist attacks and struggle for the control of the territory of Kashmir. Besides, both

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

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

Arms are exported to countries that devote more resources to the military expenditure than to enhance human development, such as Angola, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan or Sri Lanka

countries experience internal insurrection episodes. Pakistan for example is affected by clashes between the Taliban or other insurgent groups and governmental forces, as well as by premeditated attacks against minorities and the civil population by the Taliban and other groups, attacks that the government is unable to prevent from happen and whose responsible people it is incapable to prosecute. It is finally necessary to highlight that some analysts consider Pakistan as a collapsed state for a number of reasons, including the fact that the central government has no control on other regions of the country.

The list also reports some countries affected by tensions, as the case of **Indonesia**, which suffers from violence in Aceh, Papua and Timor, violence that cause displacements. Indonesia is accused of illegal killings, tortures and limitations of the rights of expression and assembly. According to many reports **Sri Lanka**, also shown in the list, is affected by the persistent confrontation between the government and the Tamil which result in serious human rights violations, tortures, forced disappearances, killings, displacements, mistreatments, violence etc.

In **Morocco**, the Sahrawi population that defends the independence of the Sahara is repressed; there are records of attacks against the freedom of expression, assembly and association of the whole population in general, and of the most extremist organizations in particular. Finally, in 2009 **Thailand** was affected by political instability, violent clashes between political opponents and governmental forces and there were accidents on the borders between Thailand and Cambodian armed forces.

Libya is also on the list of 2010 exports destinations, despite the lack of freedoms and human rights violations suffered by its population, as it has been evident in the last months, when insurrections finally ended up into a civil war.

This case is a sad example of how reality responds to the warnings and appeals that many organizations and social movements work for, by asking

for the stop of exports of arms to risky territories. Although in the Libyan case the Spanish government cancelled the exports licences in time we have to remember that € 15,5 million of arms were exported to that country in the last decade, including the € 11,2 million of 2010. For this reason the exports that were authorised to **Tunisia** and **Egypt** were analyse, as these countries went through similar situations of violent repression against the civil population insurrection.

As we pointed out 2% of 2010 exports were made to countries with a low and medium Human Development Index, many of which suffer from internal instabilities, regardless of the volume of arms they purchase. Some of these countries populations suffer from human Rights abuses according to human NGOs or still, due to the high level of militarization devote more resources to the military expenditure than to health and education². Some of these cases would be Angola, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

There are finally other countries for which there exist serious doubts about the final use of the weaponry as for the application of authorization or denial criteria due to the lack of transparency and the inherent risk, such as Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Guinea-Bissau, Iran or China, as it is denounced by the annual report of the *Instituto de Estudios sobre Conflictos y Acción Humanitaria (IECAH)* (Institute of Studies about Conflicts and Humanitarian Action) about Spanish exports of defence and dual-use material and other material³.

Finally, we can not end this chapter without referring to the popular revolts in the Arab countries and the

2. See the 2009 HDI report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3. See the report *Análisis de las Exportaciones Españolas de Material de Defensa, Doble Uso y otro material en 2010 of the Instituto de Estudios sobre Conflictos y Acción Humanitaria (IECAH)* requested by Amnesty International, Fundación por la Pau, Intermon-Oxfam and Greenpeace.

The value of 2010 exports of dual-use material amounted to € 97 million.

arms received by the governments. As for the economic value the figures can be seen in Table 1. Still what is most significant is not the economic value of exports, € 32 billion, but the political situation of the countries that received Spanish weaponry and the repression and violence that is being suffered by millions of people. Spanish law rules that arms exports should not be authorised "when the evident risk exists that the proposed exports can be used for internal repression". Almost all Arab countries that received Spanish weaponry in 2010 and in the last years are now affected by the popular uprisings for democracy and freedoms. In some of these countries arms manufactured in Spain might be used for the repression of these uprisings. We actually know that the cluster munitions used by Kaddafi against the Libyan rebels were manufactured in Spain by Instalaza and exported in 2008. According to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism these exports were included in category 4 "bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles"; a category that is sufficiently broad as not to know which type of explosive material is exported.

The ambiguity of this classification allows the reduction of the moral responsibility as the less clear this information is, the less significant will be the political cost of exports. Besides, it helps avoiding the follow-up and control of these exports.

3. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE MATERIAL

2010 exports of dual-use material increased by € 97 million, that is a 2% decrease compared with the previous year.

The main purchasers in 2010 were Iran that ranked at the top, importing € 39,22 billion of category 2 material (bearings, crucibles, measurement equipment, robots, movement simulators and machining centres); China ranked second importing € 18 billion of category 2 material (bearings, crucibles, measurement equipment, robots, movement simulators and machining centres), category 1 (materials, chemical substances) and category 3 (elec-

tronics); Brazil ranked third importing € 8 billion of category 1 (materials, chemical substances) and Argentina ranked fourth importing € 6 billion of category 1 (materials, chemical substances).

The two categories that stand out the most are category 2 (materials processing), with € 57 billion, and category 1 (materials, chemical substances, "micro-organisms" and toxins), with € 30 billion, category 3 (electronics), with 4,6 billion and finally category 0 (materials, nuclear equipment infrastructures) with € 2,8 billion.

Given the export embargo and restrictions that Iran has been subjected to since 2007 the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade informs that the material it exported to this country consisted in steel tubes, valves, pumps, heat interchangers and different components sent to a variety of industries (motor industry, oil, gas or power plants).

In 2010 dual-use material exports were denied authorization to Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan and Yemen for the risk that they were diverted to weapons of mass-destruction manufacture. Exports authorizations to Iran were also denied for the risk that the material might be diverted for the programme of nuclear arms or missiles production.

4. SPANISH EXPORTS OF SMALL ARMS & LIGHT WEAPONS

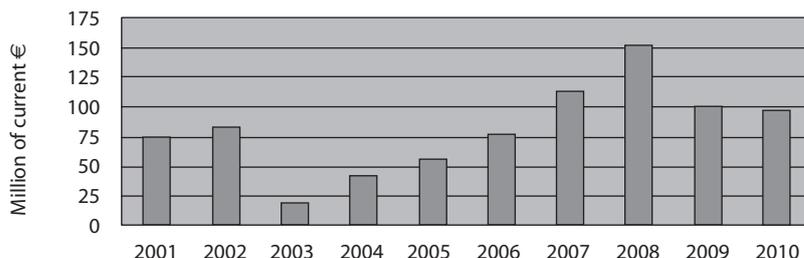
For what concerns Spanish small arms and light weapons exports we have two sources of information at our disposal: the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) and the ESTACOM customs database

According to the ESTACOM database, small arms and Light weapons exports amounted to € 173,03 billion in 2010, that is practically the same figure of the previous year. Despite this stability, 2010 exports were actually 96% higher than 2001 exports.

As for the ranking of receiving countries the main purchasers of the dec-

2010 exports of small arms and light weapons amounted to € 173 millions.

Graph 3. Spanish exports of dual-use material 2001-2010



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

ade have been: the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Ghana, Belgium and Turkey.

Once more the presence of Ghana stands out in this ranking, keeping the eighth place in the small arms and Light weapons purchasers ranking (importing rifles ammunition for the value of € 1,8 billion in 2010).

The information provided by the Spanish Government to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms about its small arms and light weapons exports of 2010 includes the export of 205 portable grenade launchers to Estonia and 260 grenade launchers to Indonesia.

We would like to highlight that the last three years' reports of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade provide more information about the exports of police and security material and of hunting and sporting guns. This information was long requested by the NGOs that campaign for more transparency of Spanish arms exports.

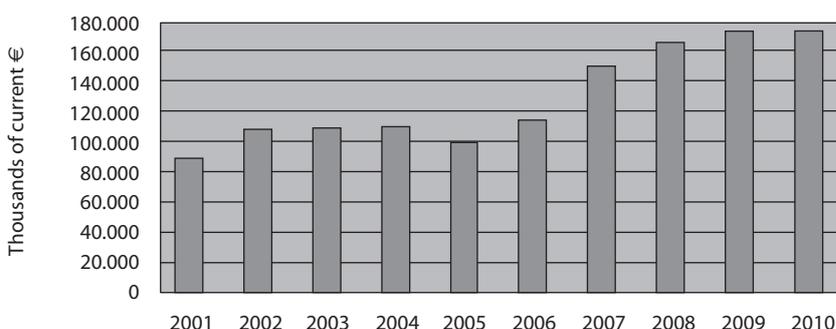
In this sense, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) report divides hunting and sporting guns and their respective ammunition from the rest of arms as given their technical characteristics they are not suitable for the military use.

The exports of paramilitary and security material increased to € 1,96 billion and were sent to countries such as Venezuela (€ 1,62 billion, 83% of the total), and Peru (€ 0,34 billion, 17% of the total).

With respect to the exports of hunting and sporting guns (hunting rifles, ammunition and spare parts), according to the MITC they raised up to € 30,95 billion, that is a 22% decrease compared to the previous year. The main purchasers still were the United States (€ 4,10 billion), Turkey (€ 3,42 billion), Peru (€ 2,32 billion), and Australia, Lebanon and Ghana (€ 1,5 billion respectively), (see Table 10).

According to the MITC report the final destination of the majority of hunting and sporting arms and respective am-

Graph 4. Small arms & light weapons



Source: ESTACOM database, Foreign Trade Institute. Values correspond to customs code n.93
Processing: authors

munition are gunsmith's shops or private firms (see Table 2).

4.1 Actions taken against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons

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

The report of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (MITC) informs about the activities of the Government related to projects for the fight against the illegal trade and the proliferation of weapons and the reduction of armed violence. Spain gave € 500.000 to the UNDP Bureau for Prevention of Conflicts and Reconstruction and € 105.000 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC).

Spain also contributed with € 350.000 in the 2005-2010 period to projects related to small arms and light weapon in Belarus and Tajikistan in within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); it also gave € 950.000 for projects related to the destruction of the surplus of conventional arms, small arms and light weapons, ammunitions and explosives in Georgia, Moldavia, Montenegro, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Finally, Spain contributed with € 567.000 to projects against anti-personnel mines and for the destruction of obsolete and exceeding arms and ammunition within the Organization of American States (OAE).

5. USE OF EXPORTS

The MITC's report for 2010 provides again information about the final user as well as on the use of the exported arms. This means that it specifies whether the user belongs to the public sector (Armed Forces or State Security Forces and Corps) or to the private sector (private firms, gunsmiths or in-

Table 2. Main exports of hunting and sporting arms and final receiver

Country	Gunsmith's shop	Private firm
United States	41%	54%
Turkey	58%	42%
Peru	45%	52%
Australia	51%	49%
Lebanon	51%	48%
Ghana	83%	17%

Source: General Foreign Trade Sub directorate for Defence and Dual-use material. Processing: authors

dividual users) and the percentage corresponding to the exported products.

Given the importance of this information to measure the privatization we selected the four most significant exports categories related to possible private destinations of the arms: category 1, 2, 3 and 4. Category 1 and 2 consist of arms (rifles, revolvers, machine guns, rifles, shells, projectile launchers, mortars...); category 3 includes ammunitions for the arms of category 1 and 2; category 4 includes bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, grenades...).

In 2010 the exports of category 4 materials to Germany were of € 24 billion, to France € 17 billion, to the United States € 10 billion and to the United Kingdom € 8 billion. Given the fact that 70-90% of defence material exports to these countries were devoted to private firms and private use we should wonder what kind of firms might purchase this kind of materials (see Table 9).

This might be interpreted as the firms receiving this material being arms manufacturing firms or companies involved in the production of weapons European projects such as the Iris-T, Meteor or Mistral missiles. It could be the case of Germany where the MICT informs that the exports related to the Iris-T missile project amounted to € 24,1 billion, which is quite similar to the amount of defence material exports of category 4, that is € 24,5 billion. It is not the case of France where the exports related to the European project of the Mistral missile amounted to € 1,1 billion and those of defence

The main purchasers of arms for private use in 2010 were Germany, France, the United States, the United Kingdom and Norway. Could the forms that receive these arms be Private Military Companies such as DynCorp or ArmorGroup?

material of category 4 amounted to € 16,7 billion. Nor was it the case of the United States, that are not involved in the European weaponry projects and that imported defence material of category 4 for the amount of € 10,5 billion.

An important question remains unresolved and it is whether private military companies are purchasing Spanish arms. If this was the case this would mean that Spain is contributing to the creation of private arms and to the privatization of war.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Firstly we should highlight that the reduction of exports is occurring in the context of a serious world economic crisis. Because of the crisis, states cut defence's budgets and therefore reduce their purchases of arms. Given the fact that 70% of Spanish arms exports are sent to OECD countries, which are the most seriously affected by the financial crisis, the austerity policies and control of the public expenditure implemented by these countries affected Spanish arms exports. This situation is affecting the purchase of new arms and the military expenditure in general. In the next years we will probably see a reduction of defence budgets and arms trade.

Secondly the brutal repression of the civil population in a number of Arab countries by their governments during the last months represent the materialization of those risks that were repeatedly announced by the organizations and social movements that demand that no arms are exported to countries where there exist evidence of human rights abuses. Libya, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Tunisia, Oman and Morocco are some examples of states that have received Spanish arms for the last years and whose governments acted repressing or abusing their own citizens' freedoms and human rights.

Thirdly, despite some small advances in information on the denials, we have to highlight that the information and transparency concerning the whole process are still deficient and prevents

a real control of the policy of defence material exports.

There is a clear secrecy that prevents detailed and non-ambiguous information about the arms that are exported. Besides, the minutes of the meetings in which decisions are taken on whether to authorize the exports to a country are secret, despite the fact that the law of official secrets only allows to classify the information when its exposure to the public opinion might jeopardise or harm the security of the Spanish state.

Still, the same report provides information about some exports and specifies the purchaser country and the arms that are exported. As for the exports of ships and aircraft there is only one manufacturing firm, so that we indirectly know that the manufacturer of aircraft is EADS-CASA and the manufacturer of ships is Navantia. So it is clear that the law of official secrets is being biased and arbitrarily applied on this issue. The exposure of arms exports to the public opinion does not imply any risks for the security and defence of the State. In a democratic state, the Government can not use the secrecy of state to favour arms exports hiding the decisions it takes in this respect to the citizens.

We also observe how the exports' control mechanism is perverted to serve the interests of the military industry and its strategies of international exports. The Spanish Government makes a deal for the sell with another country and then the process of production or manufacture begins, and this can last some years. The process of exports authorisations is the final step, it is left for the moment of the delivery; yet, it should be put in place before the decision on the sell and manufacture. This was the case of the export of some frigates this year to such a controversial receiver as Venezuela, a country that is visibly contributing to the armament race of South America.

This behaviour is especially dangerous in the current context of economic crisis that is affecting quite negatively the whole sector of the defence industry, given that the pressure to export

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

home-made arms is much higher than in previous years and therefore the signature of sale deals with other states is subjected to less ethical preventive restrictions when arms exports are to be authorised.

Finally, arms are still exported to countries affected by difficult and worrying situations or which violate human rights, and this is a clear violation of the spirit of the denial criteria included in the legislation in force in Spain about

arms trade, that is the Law on Control of External Trade in Defence and Dual-use material 53/2007 and the Common Position 2008/944/PESC. These exports make Spain co-responsible for the worsening of regional instability and of latent conflicts, as well as for the persistence of the conflicts that already exist. It actually means exporting human suffering to different parts of the world, hiding behind the secrecy of decisions and profiting from the business that this implies.

APPENDIX I

Table 3. Spanish exports of defence material (in thousands of current €)

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
1	Norway	631,25	500,10	2.339,79	547,84	1.228,80	269.901,10	266.367,96	265.691,48	281.288,79	5.146,17	1.093.643,27
2	United Kingdom	46.701,26	84.550,54	121.049,28	87.733,90	73.268,51	86.811,06	93.157,32	95.534,57	121.955,09	121.616,59	932.378,11
3	Germany	24.063,98	61.507,47	74.826,89	63.035,83	65.673,93	81.328,51	82.701,92	169.371,61	160.216,29	106.009,34	888.735,77
4	Italy	33.783,09	71.639,51	70.819,45	59.475,00	34.402,03	33.500,01	47.084,24	62.319,52	70.832,53	71.899,80	555.755,17
5	Malaysia	2.323,81	1.787,65	277,77	274,45	134,09	62,83	152.939,03		180.525,76	27,35	338.352,73
6	Brazil	420,65	1.778,61		30,16	1,03	74.051,52	79.913,48	63.446,39	46.961,90	14.867,47	281.471,21
7	United States	26.155,28	13.546,64	7.270,31	6.002,09	6.580,44	17.126,55	38.343,10	22.375,96	55.400,73	75.172,93	267.974,03
8	Venezuela	29,91	3.625,08	2.527,03	1.703,80		3.241,05	4.290,13	111,45		212.000,00	227.528,44
9	Morocco	28.341,05	6.647,95	433,38	3.637,98	9.229,49	16.824,34	11.133,80	113.900,26	31.118,34	2.512,00	223.778,59
10	Chile	377,89	3,43	1.301,15	650,32	1.586,26	178.592,76	2.308,35	710,72	3.477,96	24.125,30	213.134,13
11	Poland	5,96		23.869,72	97.903,74	48.910,20	68,43	32.520,53	1.575,99	1.762,58	1.126,36	207.743,52
12	Mexico		636,60		195,36	48,04	5,30	14,00	108,11	43.782,22	132.716,65	177.506,28
13	Portugal	11.912,80		0,75	4.586,82	228,39	261,48	234,57	4.535,86	105.880,75	43.963,23	171.604,65
14	Colombia	98,40	438,30	11.478,12	961,42	152,00		16.022,45	31.137,53	33.311,96	29.128,89	122.729,06
15	Algeria					110.578,80			690,16	3.394,21	3.116,63	117.779,80
16	France	12.447,56	5.581,29	1.455,82	3.625,85	1.447,94	10.489,79	16.881,94	9.602,04	17.618,26	32.258,22	111.408,72
17	Greece	233,43	4.199,32	21.495,96	3.047,88	20.262,06	22.833,97	5.266,20	211,45	31.197,26	189,71	108.937,24
18	Saudi Arabia	26.295,02			23.262,26	1.984,98	5.851,11	1.876,66		5.148,35	5.824,93	70.243,31
19	Czech Republic	84,41					108,00	117,33	105,31	5.666,44	105.173,42	111.254,91
20	Ecuador	4,47		2.030,71	20.153,88	32.254,71	216,63	54,25	324,28	1.236,08	215,38	56.490,39
21	Switzerland	1.904,56	20,21	756,19	3,53	11,08	721,15	518,64	5.128,79	18.261,43	24.605,72	51.931,31
22	Jordan		483,87	20.456,48	20.250,00		600,00	0,35	860,45	707,28	1.615,34	44.973,77
23	Botswana						5.973,56			37.499,26	1.404,42	44.877,25
24	Denmark	121,77	33,00			0,00	1.348,41	7.125,24	7.192,74	8.824,92	17.208,81	41.854,90

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
25	Finland	5,12		20,00		201,15	1.504,54	36.359,92	4,00	26,37	53,78	38.174,89
26	Australia	1,67	6,60	1.516,22	10,42	211,92	9.042,34	1.106,94	1,69	251,43	24.610,34	36.759,58
27	India	1.143,87	3.389,81	67,92			1.645,60	261,46	1.919,52	10.635,78	13.741,36	32.805,32
28	Belgium	1.042,18	1.184,32	1.154,43	1.879,73	5.787,27	1.700,94	809,60	2.987,09	4.053,47	3.006,67	23.605,69
29	South Korea						48,43		1.147,33	11.560,88	10.591,06	23.347,70
30	Austria				1.312,51	67,18	1.034,20	4.584,03	11.743,24	440,80	3.323,82	22.505,79
31	Bahrain	758,71					702,30	2.323,49	15.945,28		40,69	19.770,47
32	Kazakhstan				6,10			1,10		18.930,00		18.937,20
33	Rwanda									15.175,00		15.175,00
34	Libya						25,95		3.839,22		11.247,10	15.112,27
35	Uruguay	8,65	2.108,60				15,00		8.439,32	3.569,99	84,66	14.226,22
36	Romania			3,76			767,47	726,59	10.732,23	3,87	1.082,07	13.315,99
37	Indonesia	42,84	725,04	206,53	1.280,53	820,90	2.048,63	3.827,31	3.741,92	5,76	466,66	13.166,11
38	Canada	46,84	753,82	903,04	661,61	1.214,09	1.098,86	1.131,78	919,99	3.887,02	2.443,85	13.060,90
39	Singapore	338,41			523,99	1.051,09	1.412,33	6.021,92	570,00	682,00	2.338,65	12.938,38
40	Netherlands	106,67	473,66	119,42	16,37	689,60	861,75	4.660,56	4.676,96	93,43	24,44	11.722,85
41	Israel	487,97	1.597,10	1.005,80	35,26	273,73	441,34	1.515,93	2.358,99	790,64	1.429,04	9.935,78
42	Ireland	31,19		510,00				2.612,50		1.415,00	4.706,47	9.275,16
43	Kuwait	2.808,96	1.850,76	3.121,06	3,50				1.155,22			8.939,49
44	Egypt	1.327,36	1.504,89	429,95	628,47	136,73	168,30	385,59	1.316,38	4,20	2.539,84	8.441,71
45	Qatar		25,60	462,41	204,26	184,84	2.267,01	1.187,72	1.958,44	835,65	1.030,48	8.156,40
46	Turkey	364,29	56,21	2.520,00	14,99	1,77	1.426,94	0,63	1.113,19	1.249,85	357,00	7.104,87
47	New Zealand						5.972,54		108,75		43,48	6.124,77
48	Paraguay			5.568,28							44,02	5.612,30
49	Oman			1,23	7,29	65,18	95,01	1.267,68	47,64	591,65	3.195,20	5.270,86
50	Thailand	305,32	174,50	93,61	1.581,30	80,24	671,41		156,90	526,35	776,59	4.366,22
51	Pakistan	242,58					1.037,78	971,07	199,41	760,32	390,05	3.601,21
52	Ghana		15,35	888,90						2.293,80		3.198,05

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2.005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
53	Slovenia							2.721,05		1,71	7,28	2.730,04
54	Kenya					162,88				511,00	1.985,91	2.659,79
55	El Salvador			446,59	5,15			124,15	124,15		1.787,14	2.487,18
56	United Arab Emirates	52,69	1.980,10	122,80	12,29	7,38	38,42	75,90	88,63	88,83		2.467,02
57	Argentina	775,30	9,23	17,66	10,87	1,80	3,20		1.447,32	25,37	148,12	2.438,87
58	Angola	30,00	1.161,20	55,47	185,00				857,22		9,58	2.298,47
59	Sri Lanka	1.624,48		79,24	0,42		2,00	2,00	138,78	102,00	160,00	2.108,92
60	Costa Rica	27,80	137,96	2,14	1,77			1.101,92	823,33	7,99		2.102,90
61	Bolivia			53,80			300,00		841,79	718,03	1,95	1.915,57
62	Philippines	1.070,18	207,21	238,20	81,38			49,82		137,84	0,67	1.785,30
63	Sweden	1.329,76				63,65	27,88	36,37	50,23			1.507,89
64	Hungary					0,50	2,43	1,60		103,93	1.228,78	1.337,25
65	Tunisia				22,45	368,00					778,48	1.168,93
66	Dominican Republic	431,85		129,64		0,00				66,46	418,21	1.046,16
67	Estonia	29,49								320,99	641,46	991,94
68	Trinidad and Tobago						30,00				635,43	665,43
69	Panama	452,52		166,50				1,69		3,00		623,71
70	Luxembourg	7,08	244,75	53,04	186,93	17,59	49,21	5,54		1,91		566,04
71	South Africa					0,00	501,50		4,00	0,90	9,98	516,38
72	Latvia										495,48	495,48
73	Cameroon			462,99		0,90	0,90				1,00	465,79
74	Peru		1,99	87,48	14,16	27,24	145,69	156,70				433,27
75	Russia									400,00		400,00
76	Gabon									89,86	305,33	395,19
77	Nicaragua	343,21										343,21
78	Andorra	7,20	34,43	38,57	30,59	28,68	45,78	20,19	30,71	21,24	28,21	285,59
79	Slovakia									57,81	57,81	115,63

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
80	Cuba	3,48	22,78	23,59						3,50	44,92	98,27
81	Serbia and Montenegro			75,09					7,60		7,32	90,02
82	Cyprus				80,00							80,00
83	Lebanon			64,12								64,12
84	Moldova		63,98									63,98
85	Burkina Faso			53,80								53,80
86	Hong Kong (China Rep)										50,00	50,00
87	Bulgaria						19,99		1,51		3,66	25,16
88	Equatorial Guinea								14,56			14,56
89	Tanzania						0,00	12,00			1,60	13,60
90	Mauritania					0,30				1,71	2,51	4,52
91	Kyrgyzstan					3,00	0,70					3,70
92	Guinea Bissau							3,12	0,30			3,42
93	Ukraine								2,94			2,94
94	Mongolia							1,60				1,60
95	Zimbabwe				1,50							1,50
96	Haiti					1,43						1,43
97	Liechtenstein						0,40					0,40
98	Senegal							0,39				0,39
99	Iran		0,35									0,35
100	Vietnam									0,17		0,17
	Total	231.184,22	274.709,81	383.152,05	405.880,90	419.451,80	845.074,34	932.941,36	934.450,43	1.346.515,87	1.128.302,78	

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

Table 4. Spanish exports of material of defence by product category (in thousands of current Euros)

Cat.		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL	%
10	Military Aircraft	215.174,65	222.783,47	208.170,09	122.972,51	201.403,57	321.918,38	415.682,39	585.703,47	2.293.808,51	36
9	Warship			464,60	445.947,71	408.553,64	258.906,95	448.734,15	232.792,99	1.795.400,04	28
15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment	17.563,20	78.596,04	84.637,05	63.659,02	73.596,92	77.473,27	168.291,05	65.317,74	629.134,29	10
4	Bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles	18.246,39	24.244,63	15.923,34	51.175,41	88.578,75	98.951,26	72.156,70	105.160,00	474.436,47	7
8	Fuels and military explosives	82.889,31	16.289,90	35.823,86	69.525,77	87.763,84	8.171,62	91.480,73	30.871,87	422.816,90	7
6	Ground military vehicles	30.414,03	37.586,80	43.034,14	39.755,05	35.654,88	126.639,32	42.500,38	10.814,74	366.399,34	6
11	Electronic equipment	9.414,42	7.343,65	20.863,17	11.325,76	6.114,13	6.085,42	48.004,86	18.119,28	127.270,69	2
3	Components and Ammunition	330,18	13.625,88	7.323,10	9.104,54	18.132,14	16.770,97	17.848,90	40.882,94	124.018,65	2
21	Software	130,72	302,14		6.287,71	604,37	5.522,93	13.475,05	23.390,72	49.713,63	1
1	Firearms (12.7 mm caliber and below)	2.106,36	2.000,31	959,16	3.711,92	2.182,42	5.673,59	14.546,41	10.095,58	41.275,74	1
2	Weapons (caliber higher than 12,7 mm)	5.376,46	2.034,99	165,46	4.629,49	4.601,35	5.581,70	10.462,48	1.541,41	34.393,33	1
5	Shooting direction systems	56,18	1.055,92	134,09	6.754,54	3.484,65	786,47	2.961,26	2.931,37	18.164,46	0
22	Technology			688,00	8.831,47	1.042,05	0,50	150,00		10.712,02	0
14	Training and simulation equipments			1.219,62	1.219,91					2.439,54	0
13	Armored equipments and constructions			1,77	152,67	1.228,67	912,15			2.295,26	0
23	Paramilitary or security material	1.393,47								1.393,47	0
17	Varied equipments and materials						969,90			969,90	0
16	Forging and foundry			44,35	20,86			24,17	680,67	770,05	0
7	Toxicological agents and radioactive materials	2,89	31,80				105,00	113,00		252,69	0
18	Production equipment							84,35		84,35	0
12	Systems of kinetic energy weapons									0,00	0
19	Directed energy weapons systems									0,00	0
20	Cryogenic and superconducting equipments									0,00	0
		383.098,25	405.895,51	419.451,80	845.074,34	932.941,36	934.469,43	1.346.515,87	1.128.302,78	6.395.749,34	100

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

Table 5. Spanish exports of defence material to countries with medium and low HDI, OECD, European Union and NATO countries
(in thousands of current Euros)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anual Total	231.184	274.710	383.152	405.881	419.452	845.074	932.941	934.450	1.346.516	1.128.303
Countries with medium and low HDI	34.903	13.890	9.208	7.402	10.436	29.175	16.772	123.215	99.647	26.559
%	15	5	2	2	2	3	2	13	7	2
OECD	160.980	244.934	330.680	330.240	260.316	547.274	641.642	666.506	945.829	787.534
%	70	89	86	81	62	65	69	71	70	70
EU- 27	131.906	229.414	315.378	322.885	251.020	242.718	337.607	380.644	530.473	512.845
%	57	84	82	80	60	29	36	41	39	45
NATO	157.737	244.271	327.882	328.719	259.713	529.705	599.858	658.947	870.418	587.881
%	68	89	86	81	62	63	64	71	65	52

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

APPENDIX II

Table 6. Spanish exports of Dual-use products and technologies of (in thousands of current Euros)

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
1	United States of America	3.776,26	64.733,49	2.451,25	1.056,26	28.106,26	48.966,67	58.651,18	37.213,78	4.268,15	4.868,04	254.091,34
2	Iran	1.474,86	3.086,66	6.555,92	5.748,70	1.601,82	2.162,30	24.896,17	61.953,31	38.983,60	39.222,24	185.685,58
3	China	3.315,51	3.973,18	1.015,07	13.417,45	13.046,52	7.829,89	7.943,52	14.400,75	9.646,14	18.008,25	92.596,26
4	Brazil	2.073,71	1.682,03	879,90	4.660,34	3.614,49	3.150,30	6.841,54	6.758,84	2.944,86	7.861,34	40.467,35
5	Venezuela	3.256,18	3.759,34	3.139,24	3.422,75	2.633,25	2.640,53	3.026,37	4.105,15	4.308,25	4.872,39	35.163,45
6	Singapore	29.119,71		3,36	0,05	0,16	2,00	1,88	11,40	0,22	4,09	29.142,87
7	Libya	518,01			0,66			49,16	11.252,53	12.700,13	0,09	24.520,58
8	Argentina	1.683,95	753,93	997,29	877,61	312,82	428,27	1.098,32	2.208,97	7.113,65	6.121,81	21.596,62
9	Cuba	20,32	37,10	2,40	1.003,35	1.473,18	4.201,41	2.470,95	2.410,91	3.069,58	2.799,30	17.488,50
10	Russia	1.056,34	19,73	0,10		832,32	459,24	399,70	337,62	5.674,26	3.118,99	11.898,29
11	Turkey	2.328,37	258,89	966,65	1.209,64	379,51	1.638,54	559,39	2.078,69	922,01	888,30	11.229,97
12	India	625,93		2.757,99	1.640,80	1.628,83	6,10	1.153,57	380,33	1.533,44	1.214,60	10.941,58
13	Morocco	258,01	156,96	250,46	2.332,89	474,11	384,78	513,30	1.731,18	1.035,94	1.731,82	8.869,44
14	Thailand	7.484,85	5,54	3,30	1,42	381,50	2,95	17,09	7,97	22,88	7,16	7.934,64
15	Mexico	485,17	7,15		610,43	905,28	3.456,70	425,00	466,63	178,89	2,98	6.538,24
16	Israel	99,20	152,56	244,29	1.515,64	41,32	1.587,32	576,81	801,57	622,28	214,33	5.855,31
17	Taiwan	2.501,18	198,17	38,60	1,69	1,18	0,95	82,99	2.047,01	102,39	172,17	5.146,33
18	Belarus	4.472,91							0,00			4.472,91
19	South Africa	362,93	246,60	276,66	602,16	257,73	195,45	1.362,02	199,57	343,64	298,14	4.144,90
20	Poland	2.799,43	182,96	150,62	977,61				0,00			4.110,62
21	Algeria	770,59	290,61	642,45	591,94	106,79	83,46	312,01	241,65	192,05	86,28	3.317,82
22	Malaysia	458,84	93,46	163,73	1.758,66	113,56	115,42	12,79	0,00	0,18	478,45	3.195,08
23	South Korea	520,02	148,40		26,50	1.203,00	1,35		1.128,80			3.028,06
24	Nigeria	335,30	153,58	283,81	56,16	276,84	454,88	239,94	411,84	420,33	369,09	3.001,76
25	Switzerland	0,04	4,26	502,35	6,14	17,98	0,01	19,23	359,99	837,73	1.106,26	2.853,97

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
26	Colombia	69,88	166,80	106,55	347,75	25,27	23,89	1.002,72	122,69	192,06	120,89	2.178,48
27	Japan	128,35			2,07	516,80	80,73	617,58	153,16	0,75	420,73	1.920,16
28	Netherlands Antilles	97,07	395,62	159,51	565,43	265,61	276,13		0,00		61,96	1.821,33
29	Norway		2,13	32,04	557,23		72,86	111,45	208,15	319,87	319,77	1.623,49
30	Netherlands				3,00			416,86	489,12	515,19	1,53	1.425,70
31	Indonesia	729,72		0,24					607,00			1.336,96
32	Canada		13,09	0,34	6,18		5,45		216,46	46,70	1.033,42	1.321,64
33	Paraguay	60,04	44,17	32,71		13,36	7,83	345,39	580,54	78,91	144,58	1.307,51
34	Trinidad and Tobago	1.287,99						1,12	0,83			1.289,93
35	Romania	354,04	141,02	162,11	327,71	150,15	57,93		0,00			1.192,95
36	Ukraine	1.145,87						21,60	0,00			1.167,47
37	Chile	7,18	38,28	5,69	22,35	10,07	27,03	4,43	6,41	702,27	286,39	1.110,09
38	Saudi Arabia	7,29	0,41	239,94		1,35	93,47	154,75	158,71	229,43	136,25	1.021,60
39	Egypt	569,61				0,87	47,84	0,53	313,34	81,58	2,99	1.016,75
40	Peru	24,98	51,76	22,63	6,03	20,32	14,56	625,40	26,06	21,75	31,35	844,85
41	Ethiopia				0,11	0,09	9,88	48,62	134,19	542,57	43,24	778,69
42	Tunisia	30,09			31,45	6,76	28,67	11,93	550,19	13,66	5,78	678,54
43	Burkina Faso	91,83	108,11	144,00		81,68	82,76	117,81	35,64		7,83	669,67
44	Andorra								0,00	80,90	536,73	617,63
45	United Kingdom								0,00	591,39	9,04	600,43
46	Syria	0,19	0,20	0,91			0,15	1,39	28,09	499,27		530,20
47	Mali	75,99	141,72	19,44	163,26		13,03	14,58	0,00	25,92	23,65	477,59
48	Hong Kong								0,00		472,78	472,78
49	Uruguay	133,20	144,53			1,13	20,91	29,11	43,74	77,04	14,41	464,06
50	United Arab Emirates		0,01		1,46	1,39	297,10	0,09	0,07	22,77	13,33	336,22
51	Bulgaria	247,06	2,50	57,88	1,62	15,80	2,53		0,00			327,39
52	Philippines	38,32	17,29	34,41	151,38	39,98	8,04		1,12			290,54
53	Kenya	3,33	27,18	89,55	65,16	5,40	0,53	29,92	0,00			221,06
54	Hungary	22,14	26,02	143,80					0,00			191,96

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
55	Slovakia	158,43		3,80					0,00			162,23
56	Germany	63,84			0,10				0,00	88,16		152,10
57	Jordan	63,00		7,45	36,50	20,25		7,72	0,00	3,27	0,08	138,28
58	Dominican Republic	0,15	7,97	6,61	62,89	15,23	14,43	15,95	11,65			134,88
59	Guatemala	7,08		13,17	54,00	2,39	44,56		0,00		2,99	124,19
60	Iraq									0,09	121,41	121,50
61	Costa Rica		6,34		38,64	26,91	15,06	14,65	0,00			101,60
62	France		69,07						0,00			69,07
63	Senegal	13,70	10,26	1,65	32,40		0,02		0,00	0,12		58,14
64	Serbia and Montenegro				58,00				0,00			58,00
65	Czech Republic	12,18	13,15	26,30					0,00			51,63
66	Ecuador	4,94	10,46	11,28	20,11		0,39		0,38		3,20	50,75
67	Panama		13,29			6,79	8,64	7,57	0,00	10,68		46,97
68	Australia	5,89	0,61	5,12	1,55	0,16	8,61	1,70	3,34	3,68	6,17	36,81
69	Georgia								30,53		0,10	30,63
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,53	0,34	0,09	2,89		0,19	0,42	0,44	2,41	20,73	29,05
71	Mauritania								4,03	18,14		22,18
72	Italy								0,00		17,52	17,52
73	Portgal								0,00	11,43	5,55	16,98
74	Bolivia		0,83	0,05		0,03			0,04	10,71		11,66
75	New Zealand	0,04	0,20		0,44	1,68	0,66	1,14	3,77	0,16	3,57	11,66
76	Croatia			2,39	1,02	2,45	1,04		0,88	0,83	0,89	9,50
77	Pakistan	1,62		0,51	4,01		0,13		0,00		0,76	7,03
78	Kuwait			1,08			1,18	0,10	1,51	1,41	1,30	6,58
79	Slovenia	0,01	0,98	5,14					0,00			6,13
80	Bangladesh							0,13	0,00	4,27		4,40
81	Vietnam			0,50		0,21	0,63	0,05	0,57	1,59	0,55	4,10
82	El Salvador						3,46		0,00			3,46

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
83	Côte d'Ivoire					0,28			0,00		2,73	3,01
84	Rwanda						0,31		0,92	0,18		1,41
85	Ghana		0,19			0,11	0,11	0,08	0,00	0,36		0,85
86	Puerto Rico		0,83						0,00			0,83
87	Mauritius					0,28	0,03		0,07	0,19	0,03	0,59
88	Yemen		0,07	0,09			0,15	0,15	0,00	0,07		0,52
89	Cambodia			0,35					0,00			0,35
90	Madagascar				0,12		0,01	0,15	0,00			0,28
91	Malta		0,21						0,00			0,21
92	Uganda					0,01	0,14		0,00			0,15
93	Benin					0,15			0,00			0,15
94	Sudan						0,09	0,04	0,00			0,13
95	Qatar				0,10				0,00			0,10
96	Togo						0,05	0,05	0,00			0,09
97	Cameroon								0,00	0,09		0,09
98	Lithuania			0,01	0,05				0,00			0,06
99	Oman								0,00	0,06		0,06
100	Myanmar				0,02	0,02			0,00			0,04
101	Uzbekistán				0,02	0,02			0,00			0,03
102	Lebanon								0,03			0,03
	Total	75.254,20	81.400,24	22.662,74	44.083,84	58.641,40	79.039,68	114.258,08	154.242,14	99.120,50	97.320,31	

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

APPENDIX III

Table 7. Spanish exports of weapons and ammunitions, parts and accessories (in thousands of current Euros). Value of the exports gathered in the taric code 93

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
1	United States	35.042,13	51.160,60	52.056,20	48.464,20	31.341,13	37.775,24	43.890,48	43.864,20	36.194,60	47.007,40	426.796,18
2	France	5.010,15	4.841,10	4.372,60	5.987,10	6.732,75	7.671,35	8.227,44	13.426,60	12.021,50	11.467,00	79.757,59
3	United Kingdom	4.828,24	5.332,53	5.719,30	5.930,80	7.175,21	9.299,69	10.364,82	10.903,80	9.422,00	10.027,80	79.004,19
4	Germany	3.600,58	4.426,11	3.992,00	4.207,50	4.401,36	6.507,85	9.294,55	9.439,20	8.118,10	7.365,70	61.352,95
5	Portugal	5.416,73	5.803,37	5.454,30	5.536,40	5.524,89	5.452,28	4.397,16	7.055,00	5.202,10	5.038,10	54.880,33
6	Denmark	690,50	841,84	1.468,90	1.080,70	1.212,33	2.228,22	9.539,74	7.324,70	8.400,20	10.675,80	43.462,93
7	Italy	1.815,95	4.446,00	2.953,60	3.207,10	4.268,87	2.297,04	2.924,48	4.441,10	3.271,90	5.734,60	35.360,64
8	Ghana	3.531,40	2.771,48	3.442,50	3.130,40	2.690,68	3.257,74	3.580,16	3.646,10	3.462,20	1.831,40	31.344,06
9	Belgium	397,40	595,52	898,60	5.369,60	5.975,63	4.815,74	1.088,30	3.484,40	4.443,40	1.998,90	29.067,49
10	Turkey	1.205,08	3.211,65	2.679,80	1.623,60	1.324,64	1.293,30	2.342,40	2.329,20	3.323,10	3.962,70	23.295,47
11	Ireland	374,36	562,19	348,60	564,60	670,67	801,16	5.991,38	1.504,50	2.444,40	6.747,90	20.009,76
12	Russia	533,49	605,99	758,00	909,00	1.379,61	1.799,48	4.017,17	4.791,90	2.344,20	1.690,50	18.829,34
13	Norway	799,66	956,86	1.086,50	966,30	955,21	1.053,78	1.614,85	1.862,80	3.518,60	2.441,10	15.255,66
14	Netherlands	952,23	775,24	650,90	831,90	1.504,78	1.702,38	5.352,53	969,10	591,20	680,70	14.010,96
15	Australia	932,96	1.052,55	968,70	964,00	1.622,57	1.480,53	1.640,39	1.738,00	1.619,70	1.764,40	13.783,80
16	Finland	832,10	1.071,28	841,30	889,60	1.157,38	1.211,12	1.834,89	2.181,20	2.046,10	1.652,00	13.716,97
17	Bahrain									13.621,80	21,40	13.643,20
18	Peru	1.165,81	1.069,83	1.189,20	772,90	999,98	1.553,22	909,72	1.675,70	1.241,40	3.036,50	13.614,26
19	Venezuela	2.144,78	1.601,75	1.095,20	939,10	2.353,21	712,34	707,65	931,90	1.417,80	1.646,80	13.550,53
20	South Africa	315,47	1.039,68	1.202,30	971,60	726,84	1.141,87	1.044,65	2.545,80	2.055,10	2.266,70	13.310,01
21	Greece	1.402,72	1.127,81	1.251,80	1.716,10	1.588,07	1.115,22	1.492,79	1.492,70	1.193,90	807,00	13.188,11
22	Mexico	650,58	161,37	934,20	810,30	1.731,61	1.701,84	2.205,30	1.861,90	1.098,00	1.865,50	13.020,60
23	Morocco	649,77	928,77	804,30	1.189,40	1.278,78	828,43	1.532,09	1.216,40	1.304,60	1.626,80	11.359,34
24	Israel	165,99	298,16	289,30	106,40	173,64	247,27	274,08	1.103,50	3.062,60	5.141,80	10.862,74
25	Sweden	893,83	1.171,63	1.062,40	945,60	1.097,38	957,90	1.036,19	1.420,70	1.042,20	944,90	10.572,73

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
26	Switzerland	214,80	418,14	218,10	181,60	236,64	145,10	136,85	3.948,00	3.259,70	1.337,70	10.096,63
27	India	3,49		0,80			1.647,12	232,36	1.618,90	6.031,40		9.534,07
28	Guinea	862,80	711,15	188,20			326,79	1.402,17	2.569,30	2.965,80		9.026,21
29	Ukraine	222,03	427,67	402,30	262,40	485,31	805,75	1.242,02	2.138,90	1.485,50	866,70	8.338,58
30	Chile	1.180,11	1.062,58	831,60	372,50	435,03	770,21	571,94	805,20	1.188,90	1.099,80	8.317,87
31	Canada	489,45	734,99	1.555,60	589,20	155,33	228,03	794,97	927,60	1.360,70	1.414,10	8.249,97
32	Japan	1.056,78	747,22	881,40	740,30	267,65	378,25	677,03	1.542,00	1.037,70	865,30	8.193,63
33	Poland	519,80	657,25	931,70	422,00	282,01	264,27	1.726,09	1.447,20	862,40	932,00	8.044,72
34	Austria	524,59	469,82	485,10	665,30	612,45	824,41	1.060,67	973,20	758,40	1.623,40	7.997,34
35	United Arab Emirates	380,58	462,94	822,70	561,60	282,17	774,80	1.377,48	844,60	1.283,70	1.161,40	7.951,97
36	New Zealand	270,46	309,87	595,60	519,60	782,52	879,32	522,88	841,00	699,90	786,20	6.207,35
37	Brazil	231,50	102,71	452,70	212,40	23,61	54,56	268,97	873,90	1.524,80	1.914,70	5.659,85
38	Guinea Bissau	181,07	73,76	145,90	93,60	350,92	474,23	986,23	756,90	362,90	2.061,40	5.486,91
39	Argentina	1.405,12	16,61	120,70	237,00	413,13	280,60	297,28	468,10	954,60	1.022,70	5.215,84
40	Czech Republic	205,50	253,43	328,00	175,60	314,82	507,13	640,72	676,50	498,10	1.353,10	4.952,90
41	Saudi Arabia		31,18	177,40	256,60	600,99	1.065,16	185,81	605,00	707,50	940,10	4.569,74
42	Lebanon	268,96	116,09	194,80	159,10	156,76	232,93	279,43	206,20	1.131,30	1.361,40	4.106,97
43	Angola		51,85			62,76	62,93	208,57	1.897,10	1.394,40	365,50	4.043,11
44	Bulgaria	289,23	258,50	199,60	559,70	480,58	347,57	314,14	1.104,20	221,20	240,40	4.015,12
45	Colombia	78,25	26,95	35,70	49,00	201,49	168,85	1.308,26	220,70	447,70	1.281,70	3.818,60
46	Kuwait	1.743,90	95,42	49,80	0,30	58,44	55,40	222,93	212,70	802,10	505,00	3.745,99
47	Hungary	178,62	360,74	371,20	253,60	217,91	226,39	257,68	499,00	257,50	923,10	3.545,74
48	Bolivia	491,78	189,14	139,20	181,60	223,43	336,31	421,77	280,00	1.120,90	3,70	3.387,83
49	Paraguay	252,98	279,05	162,50	352,30	405,31	329,23	494,95	289,20	224,20	466,40	3.256,12
50	Slovenia	41,00	38,13	40,10	39,90	52,94	40,29	2.747,21	76,90	119,80	19,00	3.215,27
51	Thailand	10,94	46,30	54,60	1.000,30	11,33	325,27	222,66	223,40	724,50	522,00	3.141,30
52	Oman						80,72	51,31		485,00	2.523,40	3.140,43
53	Cyprus	315,10	307,64	182,00	337,70	174,01	205,09	341,56	403,20	311,30	310,60	2.888,20

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
54	Central African Republic	145,72	223,01	93,20	185,40	159,54	249,67	242,88	224,30	341,10	461,40	2.326,22
55	Romania	208,51	295,52	277,20	404,40	343,78	209,65	24,73	63,70	187,90	260,60	2.275,99
56	Andorra	194,73	266,47	288,70	350,40	197,82	185,27	190,42	240,70	146,80	168,20	2.229,51
57	Guatemala	142,57	99,14	159,20	171,80	241,14	344,20	241,23	305,20	181,20	317,20	2.202,88
58	Hong Kong	35,59	1,67	3,50	23,30	70,80	141,94	180,57	635,10	710,60	357,00	2.160,07
59	Kazakhstan	10,54	26,47	49,40	64,20	131,94	193,63	363,02	427,10	225,30	391,80	1.883,40
60	Mali							547,56	462,60	352,60	519,40	1.882,16
61	Uruguay	168,45	26,07	47,40	22,60	132,23	149,43	143,19	367,50	437,10	382,60	1.876,57
62	Mauritania	194,63	187,36	128,00	191,40	394,86	145,59	52,72	345,90	72,10	140,40	1.852,96
63	Namibia	80,67	274,44	75,60	130,20	197,73	166,36	57,44	342,10	165,30	233,60	1.723,44
64	Cameroon	50,00	46,69	100,20	148,00	251,15	33,20	37,70	150,70	237,40	619,90	1.674,94
65	Lithuania	54,00	84,54	71,10	99,30	121,60	224,15	284,17	394,30	237,00	94,50	1.664,66
66	Iran		27,40			52,27	161,52	38,06	128,50	715,10	459,00	1.581,85
67	Dominican Republic	192,81	153,75	192,60	185,00	156,87	148,91	45,77	74,90	263,20	141,50	1.555,31
68	Malaysia	29,20	72,10	80,90	173,60	130,04	122,69	194,12	604,30	6,30	112,50	1.525,75
69	Philippines	25,23	255,07	283,90	167,50	12,79	64,08	50,56	143,60	262,10	165,70	1.430,53
70	Ecuador	4,48	203,18	80,80	58,10	59,25	178,22	244,59	12,50	383,10	64,80	1.289,02
71	Tunisia	18,67	49,02	28,20	38,70	35,85	37,65	149,98	227,90	228,50	456,10	1.270,57
72	Burkina Faso	53,70	66,83	127,80	76,70	87,04	139,54	153,62	231,00	144,80	154,30	1.235,33
73	South Korea	204,63	84,35	137,10	72,40	126,67	107,04	214,16	61,30	155,70	61,80	1.225,15
74	Slovakia	15,00	114,26	101,80	155,50	83,82	152,42	121,31	195,90	108,10	70,40	1.118,51
75	Senegal	138,05	104,08	96,10	48,50	95,41	50,91	244,36	141,40	19,20	89,70	1.027,71
76	Taiwan	77,47	49,56	28,10	81,10	154,83	101,84	53,01	124,60	117,90	195,30	983,71
77	Latvia	96,85	61,80	82,80	128,70	39,25	121,09	147,57	138,80	53,40	41,80	912,06
78	Egypt	240,89	254,57	94,40	66,70		49,46	83,08	106,30	1,70	1,20	898,30
79	Trinidad and Tobago			7,60	7,10	30,04	41,04	19,21	40,30	35,80	681,00	862,09
80	Croatia	38,39	67,74	46,60	53,50	87,67	106,89	164,85	108,80	118,00	48,50	840,94

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
81	Singapore	16,78	24,26	21,40	1,30	2,35	4,77	2,68		4,70	719,10	797,34
82	Costa Rica	40,25	81,44	114,60	103,80	24,62	79,59	129,62	41,50	32,90	135,30	783,62
83	Cuba	86,81	80,96	42,20	121,20	101,27	97,01	36,81	50,70	39,10	125,70	781,76
84	Nicaragua		17,39	22,90	45,60	0,81	46,88	59,35	164,10	412,70		769,73
85	Malta	257,71	193,53	128,60	47,00	29,45	23,30	55,28	0,60	28,60		764,07
86	Honduras			46,30	70,90	67,83	79,58	184,78		155,10	61,90	666,39
87	Kenya								6,60	511,00	110,00	627,60
88	Equatorial Guinea	273,42	7,95	0,20		0,10	326,80				10,60	619,07
89	Gabon	45,74		29,10			0,32	4,94	187,70	10,10	267,10	545,00
90	Estonia	24,13	11,99	21,30	29,60	29,73	33,00	106,46	133,20	33,60	59,40	482,41
91	Albania		1,23		34,00	141,69	108,21	41,40	48,00	42,50	51,10	468,13
92	Libya								86,70	220,00	153,30	460,00
93	Macedonia		46,56	18,00				127,94	102,90	106,80	49,90	452,10
94	Pakistan					4,02	73,73	85,10	18,40	36,00	217,20	434,45
95	Jordan			192,40			7,68				199,00	399,08
96	Panama		4,96	2,60	3,70	3,10	25,54	50,35	71,00	69,00	165,40	395,65
97	El Salvador			39,20	47,10	24,20			95,00		179,60	385,10
98	Serbia	3,55			16,30	14,17	13,36	13,00	102,40	116,60	97,40	376,78
99	Georgia		0,68				2,46	50,07	112,20	57,30	130,40	353,11
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	132,06	0,64		50,10		47,50			78,80	38,60	347,70
101	Côte d'Ivoire	102,66	118,92	79,70	1,10							302,38
102	Jamaica				111,40		30,38	55,34		48,20	53,80	299,12
103	Zambia	5,32	3,95	2,70	46,30	4,05	4,31	7,95	7,80	119,90	12,00	214,28
104	Luxembourg	56,04	47,69	42,10	17,70			9,00				172,53
105	Sri Lanka			4,20	21,70	6,18	2,60			107,10	4,10	145,88
106	China		24,32	49,20				67,92				141,44
107	Botswana				2,80	11,60	13,02	14,47	32,50	19,00	47,00	140,39

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
108	Iceland	7,00	9,10	2,50	6,30	2,76	29,64	22,75	12,60	22,60	24,50	139,75
109	Montenegro						8,30	32,67	68,70	9,20	19,90	138,77
110	French Polynesia	8,53	11,02	13,00	12,30	6,18	27,28	23,93	8,10	21,30		131,64
111	San Marino	1,12	38,65	23,00	25,00	19,60	16,00					123,37
112	Indonesia	55,86	3,46	0,90			12,10	8,80	1,40	35,50	1,10	119,12
113	Tanzania					66,04		11,69	41,20			118,93
114	New calenonia					22,72		34,52	13,40	15,20		85,84
115	Zimbabwe	62,73	2,48		2,00							67,21
116	Gibraltar	3,49	13,92	2,30	7,30	9,16	0,36	1,57	2,60	3,80	5,00	49,50
117	Chad								24,00		15,80	39,80
118	Netherlands Antilles						3,37		5,70	16,80	8,70	34,57
119	Armenia	1,86					0,65	6,12	1,80	7,00	17,10	34,53
120	Algeria			32,90								32,90
121	Liechtenstein	7,51			22,10							29,61
122	Sierra Leone	28,09										28,09
123	Suriname			0,20						25,80		26,00
124	Uzbekistan									25,20		25,20
125	Mauritius			2,80	14,60							17,40
126	Aruba	9,90	0,29									10,19
127	Azerbaijan										9,20	9,20
128	Moldova			0,20					3,20	5,50		8,90
129	Uganda	5,26					3,30					8,56
130	Vatican City			8,50								8,50
131	Sudan			6,00	2,20							8,20
132	Republic of Korea			3,30		3,70						7,00
133	Barbados			4,40								4,40
134	Grenada						1,05	1,22				2,27
135	Mozambique		0,41								1,70	2,11

	Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001-2010
136	Supplies to third										1,40	1,40
137	Vietnam					0,20				0,70		0,90
138	Nigeria			0,80								0,80
139	Northern Mariana Islands				0,40							0,40
140	Afghanistan							0,35				0,35
141	Bangladesh				0,30							0,30
142	Cayman Islands		0,14									0,14
	Total	88.427,33	107.943,43	108.699,40	109.305,60	99.164,68	113.490,19	149.833,14	165.402,60	173.027,50	173.026,70	

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

Table 8. Spanish exports of weapons and ammunitions, parts and accessories (in thousands of current Euros)

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2008-2010
1	United States	5.795,05	9.892,06	4.098,80	19.785,91
2	Turkey	1.912,99	3.217,83	3.420,84	8.551,66
3	Ghana	2.773,07	3.543,07	1.507,52	7.823,66
4	Guinea republic	1.827,96	4.135,09		5.963,05
5	Peru	1.102,44	1.424,32	2.320,31	4.847,07
6	South Africa	1.362,15	1.293,84	1.317,52	3.973,52
7	Ukraine	1.850,43	1.223,16	728,54	3.802,13
8	Australia	710,32	1.381,15	1.563,65	3.655,12
9	Morocco	1.004,34	975,69	1.224,19	3.204,22
10	Japan	1.129,47	1.095,93	869,06	3.094,46
11	Lebanon	348,12	1.087,24	1.524,03	2.959,40
12	Russia	1.227,06	987,26	441,18	2.655,49
13	Norway	683,84	772,62	824,38	2.280,84
14	Guinea Bissau	149,30	374,85	1.395,98	1.920,12
15	Venezuela	535,57	784,70	397,09	1.717,36
16	Argentina	126,81	739,44	639,73	1.505,98
17	Mexico	582,98	274,73	606,43	1.464,15
18	Central African Republic	250,90	753,09	355,69	1.359,69
19	Chile	431,43	322,81	540,96	1.295,19
20	New Zealand	508,12	222,11	491,66	1.221,89
21	Mali	231,79	356,68	534,97	1.123,44
22	Cameroon	212,68	247,24	630,56	1.090,48
23	Thailand	80,05	630,10	293,60	1.003,75
24	Colombia	211,84	471,28	208,50	891,62
25	Angola	257,70	208,54	373,08	839,32

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2008-2010
26	Guatemala	318,29	140,06	341,90	800,24
27	Uruguay	291,09	165,08	337,58	793,75
28	Namibia	312,96	181,67	245,37	740,00
29	Canada	457,80	115,70	159,47	732,96
30	Mauritania	509,36		208,84	718,20
31	Pakistan	25,96	269,99	413,81	709,76
32	Paraguay	223,11	99,33	334,08	656,53
33	Tunisia	173,85	164,75	293,89	632,49
34	Dominican Republic	73,89	255,64	144,63	474,15
35	Burkina Faso	137,44	149,75	157,16	444,35
36	Philippines	174,17	173,43	39,81	387,41
37	Taiwan	124,62	117,85	123,95	366,42
38	Switzerland	225,39	39,71	95,75	360,84
39	Georgia	129,85	82,45	143,68	355,98
40	Panama	73,20	66,06	166,89	306,14
41	Gabon	78,81		222,00	300,81
42	Malaysia	295,59	0,24		295,83
43	South Korea	61,28	157,30	61,80	280,38
44	France		134,29	133,07	267,36
45	Senegal	141,43	23,24	89,69	254,36
46	Nicaragua	172,93	80,91		253,84
47	Honduras		164,78	50,65	215,42
48	Ecuador		136,15	76,836	212,99
49	Bolivia	212,08			212,08
50	Jamaica		96,39	114,31	210,70

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2008-2010
51	Kuwait	15,64	91,26	95,40	202,30
52	Israel		127,57	72,16	199,73
53	Kazakhstan	50,80	76,23	35,71	162,75
54	Serbia	0,08	81,36	55,39	136,82
55	United Arab Emirates		127,52		127,52
56	Tanzania	122,01			122,01
57	Costa Rica		5,51	95,38	100,89
58	Cuba			92,64	92,64
59	Albania			78,61	78,61
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina		60,534		60,53
61	Iceland	13,54	25,99	19,29	58,81
62	Suriname		22,87	34,23	57,10
63	French Guiana (France)			44,29	44,29
64	Andorra	5,03	12,03	23,40	40,45

	Countries	2008	2009	2010	2008-2010
65	Chad	16,93		15,75	32,68
66	Croatia	3,23	23,46		26,69
67	Latvia		26,64		26,64
68	France (New Caledonia)	26,19			26,19
69	Armenia	2,18	8,50	13,11	23,79
70	France	9,80	7,17		16,97
71	Moldova	3,78	6,236		10,02
72	Brazil			8,81	8,81
73	Kenya	6,61			6,61
74	Greece			5,75	5,75
75	Azerbaijan		5,55		5,55
76	Romania			1,50	1,50
77	Monaco		1,2		1,20
	Total	29.795,31	39.939,19	30.954,81	

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

Table 9. Main 1,2,3 and 4 category exports, with private use percentage

2010	Exports by categories (Euros)				% private use
	1	2	3	4	
Germany	28.472		231.890	24.050.549	76
Canada				1.439.780	100
Slovakia				57.079	100
United States	9.588.976		33.621.383	10.464.057	75
France	164.161			16.660.220	69
Italy	26.904			474.850	100
Norway	12.398		850.434	3.465.437	91
Poland			748.340		66
United Kingdom	35.479			8.414.558	98
Tunisia				778.480	100
2009	Exports by categories (Euros)				% private use
	1	2	3	4	
Germany	16.800	8.500	8.500	33.868.198	50
Belgium	2.550		24.075	4.026.849	100
Denmark				6.284.920	54
United States	13.869.377	404.104	9.171.366	3.152.325	51
France	818			7.256.883	92
United Kingdom			344.625	5.525.745	69

2008	Exports by categories (Euros)				% private use
	1	2	3	4	
United States	4.747.325	4.104	6.445.754	3.758.525	83
Germany	208.380	10.002	3.024.826	39.542.350	26
Denmark	2.944			7.189.800	100
France	8.736			7.405.824	91
Belgium	27.600		22.000	2.936.148	100
United Kingdom	700			1.577.876	61
Canada	19.100			897.889	100
Egypt			219.177	31.000	100
Italy	16.777			183.100	65
Sweden	4.767			45.462	100
2007	Exports by categories (Euros)				% private use
	1	2	3	4	
Belgium				478.100	100
Sweden				36.370	100
France		7.240	3.400	2.031.720	96
Israel	163.599			25.474	70
Italy				147.550	58
United States	560.523	126.250	10.989.749	5.084.438	52
Indonesia	25.000		136.784	3.665.548	51
Canada	700			1.131.081	45
Switzerland	1.640	121.595	2.074	160.882	43

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

APPENDIX IV. DEFINITIONS

Conventional weapons

Weapons that are neither biological, chemical nor nuclear.

Heavy conventional weapons

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

Small arms and light weapons

Small arms:

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

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

Light weapons:

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

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

CUSTOMS CODE (TARIC) 93:

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

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

9303: Other firearms and similar artifacts which use the combustion of gunpowder (for example, shotguns and hunting rifles, muzzle-loading arms, rocket-launching pistols, and other artifacts used only to launch signal rockets, blank-shooting and pistols and revolvers, stun guns, and line-throwing guns.

9303: Muzzle-loading weapons.

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

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

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

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

DEFENCE MATERIAL

In Spain defence materiel is divided into 23 categories:

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

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

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

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

Category 3: Munitions, devices and components

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

Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles

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

Category 5: Launch-guidance systems

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

Category 6: Terrestrial vehicles

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

Category 7: Toxic chemical or biological agents

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

Category 8: Energy-producing materials and related substances

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

Category 9: Warships.

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

Category 10: Aircraft

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

Category 11: Electronic equipment

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

Category 12: Kinetic energy weapons systems

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

Category 13: Armoured equipment and constructions

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

Category 14: Military training and simulation equipment

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

Category 15: Imaging or countermeasure equipment

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

Category 16: Forged pieces

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

Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries

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

Category 18: Production equipment

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

Category 19: Guided energy weapons systems

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

Category 20: Cryogenic and superconducting equipment

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

Category 21: Software

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

Category 22: Technology

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

Other defence material

Firearms and throwers; sights and mines, telescopes or light or image-intensifying devices; devices that generate, propel, emit or disperse vapors, gases, riot control agents or incapacitating substances; launchers of the previously described elements; bombs, grenades, and explosive devices; armoured vehicles and vehicles equipped with metallic or non-metallic materials that offer anti-ballistic

protection; light and sound equipment that stuns, for riot control; devices that restrict the movement of human beings, including shackles for feet and waist with or without chains, and rigid devices that immobilize at a distance; portable devices and belts that generate electrical shocks; riot-control vehicles.

DUAL-USE MATERIAL**Category 0: Nuclear materials, installations and equipment**

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

Category 1: Chemical substances, microorganisms and toxins

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

Category 2: Materials treatment

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

Category 3: Electronics

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

Category 4: Computers

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

Category 5: Telecommunications and “information security”

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

Category 6: Sensors and lasers

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

Category 7: Navigation and avionics

Accelerometers for inertial navigation, gyroscopes, GPS and GLONASS, hydraulic flight-control systems, mechanics, electrooptics and electromechanics including fly by wire.

Category 8: Navy

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

Category 9: Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment

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

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