

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS

1999-2008

JUSTÍCIA I PAU

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JMDELÀS



1 Frigate F-100 · 517 million €

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Unemployment benefits for 71,428 people during a year

REPORT

no. 6

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SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 1999-2008

Tica Font & Francesc Benítez

Centre d'Estudis per la Pau J.M. Delàs · Justícia i Pau
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Centre d'Estudis per la Pau JM Delàs
Justícia i Pau · Rivadeneyra 6, 10è
08002 Barcelona
T. 93 317 61 77
F. 93 412 53 84
www.centredelas.org
delas@justiciaipau.org

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Translation to English by Valentina Saini

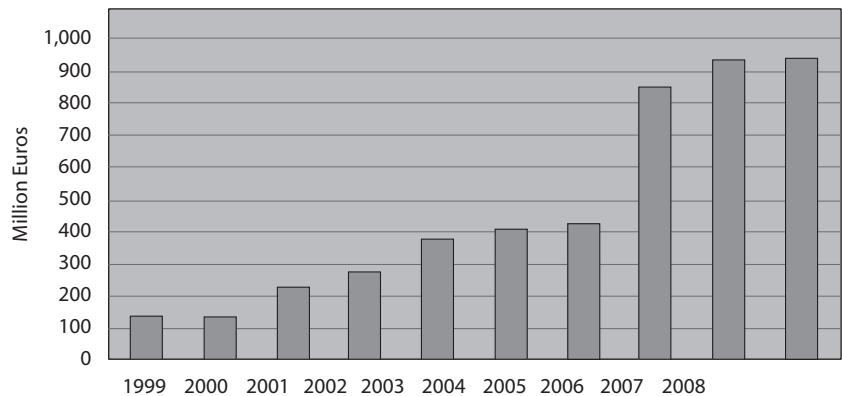
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Tica Font · Director of the *Institut Català Internacional per la Pau* and researcher at the *Centre d'Estudis per la Pau J. M. Delàs*.

Francesc Benítez · Researcher at the *Centre d'Estudis per la Pau J. M. Delàs*.

Figure 1. Exports of Defence Material 1999-2008



Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorates for Defence and Dual-use material.
Figure by the authors

2008 exports were the highest in the Spanish history again, representing almost 2% of world exports and 0,5% of the total Spanish trade balance

1. INTRODUCTION

The present report aims to show the main trends of Spanish exports of arms and dual-use material highlighting the most important changes in the Spanish market and in the export policy of the government in this field. Data are presented in the context of the last 9 years of which data are available.

The main source of information for this report is the annual publication of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, written by the Secretary of State for Tourism and Trade, "*Estadísticas españolas de exportación de material de defensa, de otro material y de productos y tecnologías de doble uso*". The complementary source specifically used for the part concerning light weaponry and handguns is the ESTACOM database of the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute.

2. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL 1999-2008

Trends

Figure 1 shows the evolution of defence material exports volume in the last 10 years. Exports have been increasing since 2000, without the falls that affected the late nineties. 2008 experienced an increase as well, though much lighter than the one that occurred in former years. In fact, we can affirm that the volume of exports remained unchanged in 2008, as it recorded just a 0.16% increase. Yet, if we consider of the first decade's data, 2008 represents a 574% increase of exports compared with 2000.

Monetary value

Spanish exports of defence material reached the value of 934.45 million Euros in 2008, and they represent an annual average of 470 million Euros over the ten years period 1999-2008.

71% of exports over the period 1999-2008 corresponds to military aircrafts (33%); warships (28%); and imaging equipment, radars, etc. (10%). Military vehicles represent 8%

The destinations of 41% of exports are EU countries, while the destinations of 29% are developing countries

According to the 2009 *SIPRI Yearbook*, Spain ranked sixth among world arms exporters in 2008 comparing with the eighth position it achieved the former year. It ranked following the US, the Russian Federation, Germany, France and the UK. It is the same position that the Spanish State had in 1997, although the exports value is much higher now. Furthermore, it is the highest volume in its history for the third year in a row.

As for its participation in the world arms market, Spanish exports represented about 1.6% of its total value in 2008, and 0.50% of all the fiscal year exports for the Spanish trade balance.

Spain ranked fourth in the European defence material exports, behind France that exported material for the value of 3.141 million Euros, Italy (1.777,4 million Euros) and Sweden (1.158,9 million Euros). Spanish exports represent 11% of the EU total world exports, which raised to 8.461,12 million Euros. The European Union's report about defence material exported by its member states informs that Germany, the UK, Belgium, Denmark and Poland do not provide exports figures for 2008 (Eleventh annual report 2009/C 265 /0.1 Official Journal of the European Union of November the 6th 2009).

Products exported

As Table 5 shows and as in the context of last years, the three types of defence material that are most widely sold are again (as last year) military aircrafts, warships and imaging and countermeasure equipment. Military aircrafts represent 33% of the total over the studied period, and a monetary value of 1.291 million Euros; warships represent 28% and a monetary value of 1.113 million Euros, and imaging and countermeasure equipment (including cameras, infrared or heat imaging equipment, radar equipment, etc.) represent 10% and a monetary value of 395 million Euros. The three former categories made up 71% of exports over the whole period. The others experienced some changes comparing with 2007. The category of terrestri-

al military vehicles ranked fourth in 2008, with a value of 126 million Euros, representing 8% (313 million Euros). Military fuels and explosives category ranked fifth (300 million Euros). Exports of bombs, incendiary bombs, torpedoes, rockets, nosecones, missiles, depth charges, etc., represent almost the same value, representing about 8% and 297 million Euros.

Warships stand out in 2008 for the sale of a third frigate to the Norway Navy for for 258 million Euros, which made up 28% of the whole year's exports. Military aircrafts sales increased of 59% in 2008 comparing with 2007: it represented 321 million Euros. It includes mostly parts and pieces of jet fighter EF-2000 and of the military transport plane A400M, but also a troop transport plane sold to Colombia for more than 30 million Euros.

Regarding the information provided by the General Foreign Trade Subdirector for Defence and Dual-use Material, for the first time the 2008 report presents the exports that represented a monetary value higher than 10 million Euros, specifying destinations and exported arms categories which make up 68.83%. Table 1 shows this information.

Noteworthy is the donation of a D3A-01 plane to the Ministry of Defence of Senegal, in the framework of cooperation for the fight against illegal immigration.

Finally, according to the information provided by this report about transfers in the register of conventional arms of the United Nations, tanks have been exported to Romania (20 VAMTAC) and Chile (15 Scorpion).

Destination of exports

In 2008, the destination of 40.73% of Spanish defence material exports were countries of the European Union. Yet, if we use the OECD membership as a criteria for the categorization of exports destinations, then we can say that 71.33% of the total exports go to OECD countries, for the most part considered industrialized countries, be-

longing “to the North” of the world. The same can be said observing exports to NATO members, the main military organization that Spain belongs to. The amount of arms exports to countries belonging to NATO is 70.52%. So, being a member of these organizations is clearly positive for the market of Spanish arms.

The value of exports to the European Union is estimated to be about 380 million Euros, and increased by 12% comparing with 2007. 89% of this amount was purchased by Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Austria. In terms of the type of defence material that is sold to the members of the European Union, the greater part of it (83%) is associated to the main European programs of arms development. So, 29.5% of exports are parts and pieces of the military aircraft Eurofighter (EF-2000) for a value of 276 million, and 3.76% is associated to the missile Iris-T for 35 millions. The other main programmes, such as the MIDs communications system, the transport aircraft Airbus A400M, the tank Leopard, the missile Meteor and the fight helicopter Tigre only represent 0.91% of Spanish exports, for 8.3 million Euros.

Yet, a significant percentage of Spanish exports would clearly violate the recent Law on Control of External Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Law 53/2007). In accordance to this Law, that was approved in December 2007, exports should be denied to countries sanctioned by the United Nations, countries affected by clear political and democratic instability; countries living an armed conflict, that violate the human rights of their citizens; countries that do not condemn terrorism or whose public expenditure for defence material is higher than social expenditure, as for education and health. This is why exports appearing in the 2008 report to Israel, Colombia, Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, India, Pakistan, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Angola or Ghana would all be breaking the spirit of this Law for some of the above mentioned reasons.

First of all we will analyze the case of Colombia and Israel, for being engaged in bloody internal armed conflicts. Arms exports to Colombia have been continuous for the last years, except 1999 and 2006. For the period over 1999-2008 Colombia ranks fifteenth among the main purchasers of Spanish arms (it ranked eighteenth between 1998 and 2007), all the time being engaged in an armed conflict, being civilians victims of violence between paramilitaries, guerrillas and the army, and being human rights systematically violated.

As for Israel, despite the violent attitude of its government against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories, arbitrary detention of thousands of people, torture, enforced disappearances, bombing of civilian settlements as against south Lebanon in 2006 or against Gaza at the end of 2008, every year arms exports are authorized and implemented, ranking Israel 29th among the purchasers of defence material proceeding from Spain.

In the 2008 report, the General Foreign Trade Subdirectorato for Defence and Dual-use material informs with special

From 2001 statistics show an increasing cooperation and collaboration of Spanish arms companies in programmes for the development of new European weaponry

Defence material is being exported to countries in conflict, such as Colombia or Israel, or in latent conflict, such as India and Pakistan. Arms are also being exported to countries in a context of tension, such as Sri Lanka or Indonesia

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

Table 1. Defence material exports higher than 10 million Euros in 2008

Country	Product	Value (Million €)
Norway	1 frigate	258.60
Morocco	1,015 vehicles and trucks	113.90
Germany	Parts and pieces of EF-2000	82.17
Brazil	2 transport planes and spare parts	60.36
UK	Parts and pieces of EF-2000	59.75
Colombia	1 transport plane and spare parts	29.35
Germany	Guidance section of missile Iris-T	27.70
Italy	Parts and pieces of EF-2000	11.43
Total		643.26

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorato for Defence and Dual-use material. Figure by the authors

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

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

Arms are exported to countries with little respect to human rights, such as Indonesia, Kenya and Thailand, and to some of the world's poorest countries such as Burkina Faso, Kenya and Mauritania, or to countries that are living a delicate postwar situation, such as Angola

sensitiveness about the exports to some destinations. So it reports which products were sent to Israel. Often, the elements that are shipped to Israel are included among others that are later re-exported to other countries. For example, some infrared sensor lenses equipments are inserted in other aeronautical components and are later exported to the program of the Eurofighter aircraft. So the special case of arms exports to Israel actually shows the high level of the collaboration existing between the military industries of the two countries.

After public opinion denounced the brutality of the above mentioned attack against Gaza, the Spanish government's spokesmen made declarations in order to minimize arms exports to Israel. But what was actually being hidden was the importance of the strategic agreements of collaboration between their military industries.

The collaboration between the two countries in the aeronautical industry is explained in the report "*La industria aeroespacial en Israel*" ("Aerospace industry in Israel"), prepared by the Economic and Trade Office of the Spanish Embassy in Tel Aviv in 2009. The result of these agreements is the first unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that the Spanish army deployed in Afghanistan and the anti-tank missile Spike, which the Tiger Eurocopter helicopters are equipped with. The same report recommends "increasing cooperation and commercial exchanges" and identifies "the existing competence between the US and Europe in the field of aircraft manufacturing" as the main obstacle.

Another chance of cooperation in the military field with Israel is represented by the funds allocated by the European Union to research and development in the defence industry, which could bring to new exports and re-exports processes. In this sense, the above mentioned report point out "the interest of the Israeli military industry to get involved as a contractor or subcontractor of the projects financed" by those funds.

So, far from being rigorous, strict and responsible in the compliance of the Law on Trade in Arms, which would suppose suspending both exports to Israel and the current and future cooperation agreements between the two countries' military industries, Spain denounces the Israeli army's violence but it increases the bilateral cooperation in the field of the military industry on the other side.

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; Saudi Arabia for its poor respect of human rights; Venezuela for its unstable relations with neighbor countries, especially with Colombia; and Angola, due to its very delicate internal situation. This country is actually in the midst of postwar recovery and all its resources should be allocated to improving the situation of people, who have been suffering from the violence of the armed conflict for many years.

India and Pakistan live a latent conflict, so that the two countries accuse each other to support terrorist attacks and claim sovereignty over the territory of Kashmir. Besides, both are affected by internal revolt episodes. Finally, we have to point out that Pakistan is near to be considered a failed state.

Also on the list are countries that are living tensions as Indonesia and Sri Lanka, and countries where human rights are violated, as Equatorial Guinea, United Arab Emirates, Thailand or Morocco.

According to the report, Spain exported arms to some of the world's poorest countries: Burkina Faso, Angola, Kenya and Mauritania, or to countries that allocate more funds to the military expenditure than to health and education expenditure, due to their high militarization level (source: UNDP). This would be the case for Angola, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Pakistan and Turkey.

The Common Position 2008/944/CF-SCP of the European Union on the control of exports of military technology and equipments (the former Code of Conduct) states that arms must not be sold to countries that are sanctioned, unstable, involved in an armed conflict, that violate human rights, that do not condemn terrorism or with a poor level of human development. Therefore, it is impossible to understand or justify the fact that arms are exported to countries such as Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, India, Pakistan, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Angola or Ghana. In many cases, these exports are actually breaking the Common Position even under more than one disposition.

3. SPANISH EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL (RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENTS, HUNTING AND SPORT SHOOTING ARMS)

NGOs that campaign for higher transparency in Spanish arms exports have been focusing on light weaponry and handguns, the arms that cause most of the mortality in Southern countries conflicts. For years, NGOs have been asking for information about exports of handguns, especially of hunting and

sport shooting arms and the respective ammunitions. This year's report provides statistics about these exports. We point out the following ones:

Ghana stands out in this list for the amount of exports and for its continuous presence in statistics of hunting and sport shooting arms purchase.

Angola was the destination of 95% of exports of police and security equipment, in terms of riot control equipments.

4. SPANISH EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE MATERIAL 1999-2008

Exports of dual-use material raised by 35% in 2008 with respect to 2007, representing a monetary value of 154 million Euros comparing with 114 million Euros in 2007.

The main destinations in 2008 were Iran, which ranked first with 60.4 million Euros of products belonging to Category number 2 (shavings, crucibles, measurement instruments, robots, movement simulators and mechanizing centers); US with 34.3 million Euros of products belonging to Category number 0 (nuclear materials, installations and equipments); China with 9.15 million Euros of Cate-

Some destinations of exports are countries that allocate more funds to the military expenditure than to human development such as Angola, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Pakistan or Turkey

The value of Spanish arms exports in 2008 was 154 million Euros

Table 2. Hunting and sport shooting arms exports

Country	Product	Value €	Final use
United States	Shotguns and cartridges	5,795,046	Private
Ghana	Shotguns and cartridges	2,773,073	Private
Turkey	Shotguns and cartridges	1,912,989	Private
Ukraine	Shotguns and cartridges	1,850,428	Private
Guinea Conakry	Cartridges	1,827,960	Private
South Africa	Shotguns and cartridges	1,362,152	Private
Peru	Cartridges	1,102,441	Private
Morocco	Cartridges and piston sheaths	1,004,338	Private

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

Exports of light weapons and handguns amounted to 165 million Euros in 2008

Ghana kept as the first not reach recipient of light weapons and handguns in 2008. The volume of transfers was more than 3.6 million Euros this year, despite the moratorium established by the Economic Community Of Western African States (ECOWAS) in 1998 on import, export, production and distribution of light weapons and handguns in the whole region, due to the uncontrolled proliferation of arms in the country and to the risk of illicit trade of these arms from Ghana to some of its neighbours, some of which are in a situation of conflict, post-conflict or tension, such as Togo, Nigeria or the Ivory Coast

gory 0 too. As for Libya, Brazil and Venezuela, the main categories of exported products were number 2 (materials treatment); number 0 (nuclear materials, installations and equipments); number 1 (chemical substances, microorganisms and toxins) and number 6 (sensors and lasers).

5. SPANISH EXPORTS OF LIGHT WEAPONS AND HANDGUNS

Spanish exports of light weapons and handguns amounted to 165 million Euros in 2008, which represents a 10.4% raise with respect to 2007. The annual average over the period 1999-2008 was 110 million Euros per year.

The report of the General Foreign Trade Subdirector for Defence and Dual-use Material (see Table 3), provides a list of all handguns exports. According to this list, this kind of weapons were exported to Belgium, Chile, Czech Republic, Singapore, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kuwait, Switzerland and Netherlands in 2008. They were provided to the Armed Forces and to the State Security Forces.

Yet, this information is incomplete if we compare this data with the customs database, especially with the information concerning the Customs Tariff Code number 93 on arms, munitions and its accessories. If we examine this database, the list of countries that import light weapons and handguns manufactured in Spain becomes much longer (see Table 8).

According to this information, the 10 main importers in 2008 were the US, France, the UK, Germany, Denmark, Portugal, Russia, Italy, Switzerland and Ghana.

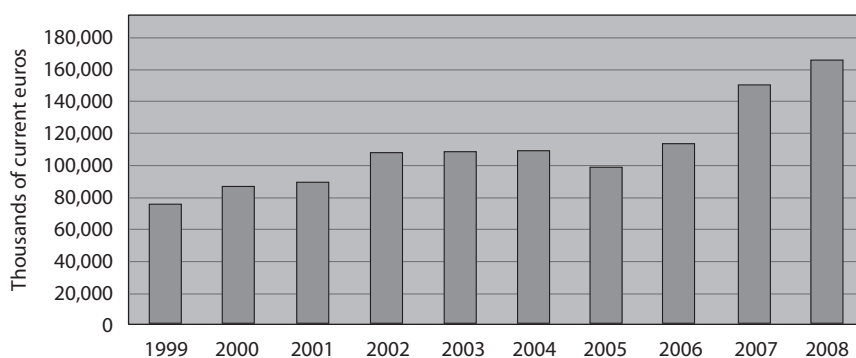
Ghana's presence in the data of the period between 1999 and 2008 provided by this report (Table 9) is to be highlighted. On one side, it remains at the sixth position among purchasers of light weapons and handguns along the whole period (with 3.6 million Euros in 2008) which would make a good client of this country, for maintaining the purchasing volume along the years. Still, despite the fact that the data obtained from customs show these values, the annual report of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade (as for former years) does not provide any information about exports to this country yet.

Ghana is a member of the Economic Community Of Western Africa States (ECOWAS). In 1998, this organization established a moratorium on import, export, production and distribution of small arms and handguns and respective ammunitions. According to the report a number of international organizations warned of the uncontrolled proliferation of handguns in the country and of the risk of illicit arms trade from and to neighbor countries, some of which are in a situation of conflict, latent conflict or post-conflict, such as Togo, Nigeria or Ivory Coast.

In 2005 Spain signed a memorandum with the Secretary of ECOWAS, committing to give 1 million Euros to the program of small weapons control in Western Africa for the period 2006-2008. This is a vital contribution for the fight against light weapons' proliferation, but we have to highlight the insignificance of such an economic effort compared to the figures associated to the exports of light weapons to the African continent.

Spain also contributed in 2008 with 550,000 Euros to OECD-sponsored programs for the destruction of conventional arms, small and light weapons and of exceed ammunitions. It also contributed economically to oth-

Figure 2. Exports of light weapons and handguns 1999-2008



Source: ESTACOM database, Institute of Foreign Trade.
Amounts corresponding to Customs Tariff Code number 93

er similar programs sponsored by a number of organizations: 150,000 Euros for physical security and ammunition storage in Afghanistan with the NATO'S Partnership for Peace; 2,000,000 Euros for the reintegration of child soldiers with the UNICEF; 800,000 Euros for the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery; and 450,000 Euros for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin American and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC).

Yet, priorities are deducible analyzing the figures. In 2008, Spain exported arms for a value of 934 million Euros, while the sum of efforts of the European Union and Spain in initiatives for the control of those very weapons does not exceed 30 million Euros. The priorities of the governments are still the sale of weapons and the lucrative business associated to arms. Then, for the sake of appearances they allocate totally insignificant funds to programs for the control of those weapons and of the consequences of their presence.

6. USE OF EXPORTS

The 2008 report again includes the type of end user and of end use. That is, it reports whether the user belongs to the public sector (Armed Forces or National Security Corps) or to the private sector (private companies or individuals) providing the corresponding percentage of exports.

Given the importance of this information for the evaluation of privatization we picked the four most significant categories in relation to the possible private destinations of arms: categories 1 and 2 are arms (rifles, revolvers, machine guns, carbines, shells, projectile launchers, mortars..); category 3 includes ammunitions for the arms of categories 1 and 2; and category 4 includes bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, grenades... The data of these exports were combined with the countries where a high percentage of these arms finally goes to private companies for private use (see Table 4).

The most serious and worrying aspect of this information is the very sale to private companies for private use. What sort of companies needs to acquire bombs, missiles or grenades? What use is made of these weapons? And in what kind of situation and under which regulations may it be legal for a company to use such material?

The most significant percentage of Spanish arms exported to private companies goes to the US, Germany, Denmark, France, Belgium, Austria, Poland and the UK. Associating these figures to the creation of defence multinationals in the 90s, mostly in the US and UK, such as Blackwater, ArmorGroup, Northbridge Services Group or Keilog Brown & Roots, we may think that some of these companies are acquiring weaponry. So we inevitably wonder whether the Spanish State is taking part in the privatization of war by means of these exports.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The volume of exports of 2008 rose by 0.16% with respect to the former year and Spain ranked sixth among arms exporters. The amount of exports of

The 2008 report again includes defence material exports to private companies and for private use. In 2008 the most significant recipients of weaponry for private use were the US, Germany, Denmark, France, Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the UK. Could these companies be defence multinationals such as Blackwater, ArmorGroup...?

Do these exports mean that Spain is taking part in the privatization of war?

Table 3. Exports of small arms and light weapons in 2008

Country	Description
Belgium	1 light machine gun
Chile	4 light machine guns
Czech Republic	6 light machine guns
Singapore	2 heavy machine guns
El Salvador	102 portable grenade launchers
Indonesia	389 portable grenade launchers
Kuwait	275 portable grenade launchers
Switzerland	2 portable grenade launchers
Netherlands	1 mortar

Source: General Foreign Trade Subdirectorato for Defence and Dual-use material

Exporting arms to destinations that do not comply with the spirit of this law makes Spain co-responsible of the deterioration of regional instability, of latent conflicts, and of the persistence of those already existing

2008 again was the highest in the Spanish history, representing 1.6% of the world's total volume and 0.5% of the national trade balance.

The transparency of information still is insufficient. The government protects export information under the official secrets law and does not inform about the arms that are being exported to each country. The minutes of the meetings during which exports to specific countries are authorized or not are also made secret, though the official secrets law only allows to classify information when it could jeopardize or put at risk Spanish national security if it was made public.

Nonetheless, the same report provides data about some of the exports, the recipient countries and the products that are exported. Besides, there is only one manufacturing company respectively for warships and aircrafts, so that the report always informs on those companies indirectly. So it is clear that in this issue, the official secrets law is being applied arbitrarily. Public knowl-

edge of arms exports does not constitute any risk for the security and defence of the state. The government can not use the state secrets category to favor arms exports hiding from the citizens the decisions it takes about this in a democratic nation.

2008 represents the first year in which the new law on the control of exports, which was approved in December 2007, has been applied. The conclusion of the last report's analysis does not show a greater commitment to transparency and control of exports compared with the reports that were issued the former years, neither shows a significant change in the export policy.

Exporting arms to destinations that do not comply with the spirit of this law makes Spain co-responsible of the deterioration of regional instability, of latent conflicts, and of the persistence of those already existing. It actually means exporting human suffering to different parts of the world, hiding behind the secrecy of decisions and profiting from the business it implies.

Table 4. 2008 principal exports of categories 1-4 and private use percentage

Country	Exports by categories (Euros)				% of private
2006	1	2	3	4	
Canada	67,012	–	–	1,031,850	99.6
United States	1,445,377	1,255,609	423,914	3,991,614	82.9
Belgium	6,875	–	–	1,694,062	35
United Kingdom	28,725	–	–	2,208,034	31
2007	Exports by categories (Euros)				% of private
Belgium	–	–	–	478,100	100
Sweden	–	–	–	36,370	100
France	–	7,240	3,400	2,031,720	96
Israel	163,599	–	–	25,474	70
Italy	–	–	–	147,550	58
United States	560,523	126,250	10,989,749	5,084,438	52
Indonesia	25,000	–	136,784	3,665,548	51
Canada	700	–	–	1,131,081	45
Switzerland	1,640	121,595	2,074	160,882	43
2008	Exports by categories (Euros)				% of private
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

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

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

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

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Norway	14.18	409.49	631.25	500.10	2,339.79	547.84	1,228.80	269,901.10	266,367.96	265,691.48	807,631.99
United Kingdom	18,626.72	30,041.89	46,701.26	84,550.54	121,049.28	87,733.90	73,268.51	86,811.06	93,157.32	95,534.57	737,475.04
Germany	5,754.40	471.53	24,063.98	61,507.47	74,826.89	63,035.83	65,673.93	81,328.51	82,701.92	169,371.61	628,736.07
Italy	3,599.23	4,540.52	33,783.09	71,639.51	70,819.45	59,475.00	34,402.03	33,500.01	47,084.24	62,319.52	421,162.59
Brazil	631.69	319.53	420.65	1,778.61		30.16	1.03	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	220,593.06
Poland	21.31	855.26	5.96		23,869.72	97,903.74	48,910.20	68.43	32,520.53	1,575.99	205,731.15
Morocco	5,994.24	8,097.68	28,341.05	6,647.95	433.38	3,637.98	9,229.49	16,824.34	11,133.80	113,900.26	204,240.17
Chile		8.00	377.89	3.43	1,301.15	650.32	1,586.26	178,592.76	2,308.35	710.72	185,538.87
United States	17,703.94	23,993.59	26,155.28	13,546.64	7,270.31	6,002.09	6,580.44	17,126.55	38,343.10	22,375.96	179,097.91
Malaysia	715.68	2,544.04	2,323.81	1,787.65	277.77	274.45	134.09	62.83	152,939.03		161,059.34
Algeria							110,578.80			690.16	111,268.96
France	21,492.33	1,062.07	12,447.56	5,581.29	1,455.82	3,625.85	1,447.94	10,489.79	16,881.94	9,602.84	84,087.43
Greece	1,873.05	3,783.96	233.43	4,199.32	21,495.96	3,047.88	20,262.06	22,833.97	5,266.20	211.45	83,207.28
Saudi Arabia	42.31	9,945.11	26,295.02			23,262.26	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		69,257.45
Colombia		361.89	98.40	438.30	11,478.12	961.42	152.00		16,022.45	31,137.53	60,650.11
Ecuador	129.27	10.10	4.47		2,030.71	20,153.88	32,254.71	216.63	54.25	324.28	55,178.30
Turkey	30,918.57	12,496.94	364.29	56.21	2,520.00	14.99	1.77	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	48,913.53
Jordan	2.69	513.70		483.87	20,456.48	20,250.00		600.00	0.35	860.45	43,167.54
Finland		1,208.03	5.12			20.00	201.15	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	39,302.77
Portugal	1,420.02	3.38	11,912.80		0.75	4,586.82	228.39	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	23,184.06
India	4,604.25	8,528.61	1,143.87	3,389.81	67.92			1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	21,561.04

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Iceland	7,075.02	13,474.48									20,549.50
Bahrain			758.71					702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28	19,729.78
Austria		0.60				1,312.51	67.18	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	18,741.76
Netherlands	395.91	6,101.04	106.67	473.66	119.42	16.37	689.60	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	18,101.93
Belgium		3.73	1,042.18	1,184.32	1,154.43	1,879.73	5,787.27	1,700.94	809.60	2,987.09	16,549.27
Denmark		109.96	121.77	33.00			0.00	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	15,931.13
Venezuela	102.40	247.51	29.91	3,625.08	2,527.03	1,703.80		3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45	15,878.35
Israel	1,533.71	4,909.68	487.97	1,597.10	1,005.80	35.26	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	14,159.50
Indonesia	32.82	115.27	42.84	725.04	206.53	1,280.53	820.90	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	12,841.79
Romania					3.76			767.47	726.59	10,732.23	12,230.05
Australia	205.04	23.21	1.67	6.60	1,516.22	10.42	211.92	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	12,126.05
Kuwait	2,701.55		2,808.96	1,850.76	3,121.06	3.50				1,155.22	11,641.04
Uruguay		19.85	8.65	2,108.60				15.00		8,439.32	10,591.42
Singapore	12.97	9.41	338.41			523.99	1,051.09	1,412.33	6,021.92	570.00	9,940.11
Surinam	9,287.48	25.40									9,312.88
Switzerland	74.49	39.38	1,904.56	20.21	756.19	3.53	11.08	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	9,178.04
Canada	631.69	0.81	46.84	753.82	903.04	661.61	1,214.09	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	7,362.53
Egypt	373.41	442.86	1,327.36	1,504.89	429.95	628.47	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	6,713.94
New Zealand		270.12						5,972.54		108.75	6,351.40
Qatar				25.60	462.41	204.26	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	6,290.27
Botswana								5,973.56			5,973.56
Paraguay					5,568.28						5,568.28
Libya								25.95		3,839.22	3,865.17
Ireland		0.21	31.19		510.00				2,612.50		3,153.90
Thailand	23.79	18.81	305.32	174.50	93.61	1,581.30	80.24	671.41		156.90	3,105.88
Philippines	486.03	711.80	1,070.18	207.21	238.20	81.38			49.82		2,844.61

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Argentina	201.77	369.54	775.30	9.23	17.66	10.87	1.80	3.20		1,447.32	2,836.70
Pakistan	308.08	27.00	242.58					1,037.78	971.07	199.41	2,785.92
Slovenia	24.18								2,721.05		2,745.23
United Arab Emirates	0.72	24.01	52.69	1,980.10	122.80	12.29	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.83	2,403.13
Angola			30.00	1,161.20	55.47	185.00				857.22	2,288.89
Oman	616.88	69.80			1.23	7.29	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	2,170.70
Costa Rica	12.46	50.15	27.80	137.96	2.14	1.77			1,101.92	823.33	2,157.53
Greenland	2,150.61										2,150.61
Sri Lanka		23.57	1,624.48		79.24	0.42		2.00	2.00	138.78	1,870.49
Sweden		3.25	1,329.76				63.65	27.88	36.37	50.23	1,511.13
Bolivia	197.72	99.23			53.80			300.00		841.79	1,492.54
South Korea								48.43		1,147.33	1,195.76
Czech Republic	33.79	594.27	84.41					108.00	117.33	105.31	1,043.10
Mexico				636.60		195.36	48.04	5.30	14.00	108.11	1,007.41
Cyprus		885.00				80.00					965.00
Ghana				15.35	888.90						904.25
Bulgaria	855.19	0.73						19.99		1.50	877.41
Cameroon		369.92			462.99		0.90	0.90			834.72
Dominican Republic		186.54	431.85		129.64		0.00				748.03
El Salvador	24.69	5.74			446.59	5.15			124.15	124.15	730.47
Panama			452.52		166.50				1.69		620.71
Luxemburg			7.08	244.75	53.04	186.93	17.59	49.21	5.54		564.13
South Africa	20.08	10.75					0.00	501.50		4.00	536.33
Bangladesh	439.41										439.41

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Peru	1.57			1.99	87.48	14.16	27.24	145.69	156.70		434.84
Tunis						22.45	368.00				390.45
Nicaragua		46.40	343.21								389.61
Burkina Faso	197.72				53.80						251.52
Andorra	2.27	1.43	7.20	34.43	38.57	30.59	28.68	45.78	20.19	30.71	239.84
Cuba	29.20	133.58	3.48	22.78	23.59						212.63
Kenya							162.88				162.88
Serbia-Montenegro					75.09					7.60	82.70
Lebanon					64.12						64.12
Moldavia				63.98							63.98
Guatemala	56.77										56.77
Iran		51.65		0.35							52.00
Trinidad Tobago								30.00			30.00
Estonia			29.49								29.49
Equatorial Guinea										14.56	14.56
Tanzania								0.00	12.00		12.00
Kazakhstan						6.10			1.10		7.20
Hungary		2.60					0.50	2.43	1.60		7.14
Kyrgyzstan							3.00	0.70			3.70
Guinea Bissau									3.12	0.30	3.42
Ukraine										2.94	2.94
Mongolia									1.60		1.60
Zimbabwe						1.50					1.50
Haiti							1.43				1.43

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Lithuania	1.35										1.35
Honduras	0.52										0.52
Liechtenstein								0.40			0.40
Senegal									0.39		0.39
Mauritania							0.30				0.30
Total	141,655.17	138,674.61	231,184.22	274,709.81	383,152.05	405,880.90	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,451.43	

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

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

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	%
Military aircraft	215,174.65	222,783.47	208,170.09	122,972.51	201,403.57	321,918.38	1,292,422.66	33
Warship			464.60	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	1,113,872.89	28
Imaging and countermeasure equipment	17,563.20	78,596.04	84,637.05	63,659.02	73,596.92	77,473.27	395,525.50	10
Ground military vehicle	30,414.03	37,586.80	43,034.14	39,755.05	35,654.88	126,639.32	313,084.22	8
Military fuels and explosive	82,889.31	16,289.90	35,823.86	69,525.77	87,763.84	8,171.62	300,464.30	8
Bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles	18,246.39	24,244.63	15,923.34	51,175.41	88,578.75	98,951.26	297,119.78	8
Munitions and components	330.18	13,625.88	7,323.10	9,104.54	18,132.14	16,770.97	65,286.80	2
Electronic equipment	9,414.42	7,343.65	20,863.17	11,325.76	6,114.13	6,085.42	61,146.55	2
Weapon (higher caliber 12,7 mm)	5,376.46	2,034.99	165.46	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	22,389.45	1
Firearm (12,7 mm caliber and below)	2,106.36	2,000.31	959.16	3,711.92	2,182.42	5,673.59	16,633.75	0
Software	130.72	302.14		6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	12,847.87	0
Shooting direction system	56.18	1,055.92	134.09	6,754.54	3,484.65	768.47	12,253.84	0
Technology			688.00	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	10,562.02	0
Training and simulation equipment			1,219.62	1,219.91		0.00	2,439.54	0
Armored equipment and construction			1.77	152.67	1,228.67	912.15	2,295.26	0
Paramilitary/security material	1,393.47					0.00	1,393.47	0
Equipment for production						969.90	969.90	0
Toxicological agents and radioactive material	2.89	31.80				105.00	139.69	0
Forgings and castings			44.35	20.86		0.00	65.21	0
System of kinetic energy weapons						0.00	0.00	0
Equipment and several materials						0.00	0.00	0
Directed energy weapons system						0.00	0.00	0
Cryogenic and superconducting system						0.00	0.00	0
Total	383,098.25	405,895.51	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,451.43	3,920,912.68	100

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

Table 7. Spanish exports of defence material to the EU, OECD and developing countries (in thousands of current Euros)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Annual total	141,655.17	138,674.61	231,184.22	274,709.81	383,152.05	405,880.90	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,451.43	4,707,175.68
UE- 27	53,242.29	49,667.30	131,905.75	229,413.86	315,374.74	307,313.82	251,020.00	241,930.61	337,607.05	380,645.14	2,298,120.55
%	37.59	35.82	57.06	83.51	82.31	75.72	59.84	28.63	36.19	40.73	48.82
OCDE	102,764.67	86,710.91	160,980.12	244,934.04	330,680.29	314,749.66	260,316.14	541,301.28	641,642.46	666,506.70	3,350,586.26
%	72.55	62.53	69.63	89.16	86.31	77.55	62.06	64.05	68.78	71.33	71.18
Developing countries	59,102.56	48,222.25	70,163.56	28,837.05	77,817.11	222,833.30	207,792.97	298,972.52	322,405.47	269,602.02	1,605,748.81
%	41.72	34.77	30.35	10.50	20.31	54.90	49.54	35.38	34.56	28.85	34.11

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

APPENDIX II

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

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
United States	97,730.09	127,524.32	3,776.26	64,733.49	2,451.25	1,056.26	28,106.26	48,966.67	58,651.18	37,213.78	470,209.57
Singapore	150,898.60	129,058.74	29,119.71		3.36	0.05	0.16	2.00	1.88	11.40	309,095.89
China	41,353.30	14,022.41	3,315.51	3,973.18	1,015.07	13,417.45	13,046.52	7,829.89	7,943.52	14,400.75	120,317.58
Iran	218.43	1,117.82	1,474.86	3,086.66	6,555.92	5,748.70	1,601.82	2,162.30	24,896.17	61,953.31	108,815.99
Thailand	11,849.19	18,887.55	7,484.85	5.54	3.30	1.42	381.50	2.95	17.09	7.97	38,641.34
Brazil	872.21	903.31	2,073.71	1,682.03	879.90	4,660.34	3,614.49	3,150.30	6,841.54	6,758.84	31,436.67
Venezuela	1,852.48	2,812.83	3,256.18	3,759.34	3,139.24	3,422.75	2,633.25	2,640.53	3,026.37	4,105.15	30,648.11
Turkey	1,022.59	4,554.48	2,328.37	258.89	966.65	1,209.64	379.51	1,638.54	559.39	2,078.69	14,996.74
Libya		2,507.56	518.01			0.66			49.16	11,252.53	14,327.92
Taiwan	9,255.13	0.35	2,501.18	198.17	38.60	1.69	1.18	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	14,127.26
Cuba	50.32	38.83	20.32	37.10	2.40	1,003.35	1,473.18	4,201.41	2,470.95	2,410.91	11,708.77
Argentina	660.97	1,230.10	1,683.95	753.93	997.29	877.61	312.82	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	10,252.23
India	1,194.07	153.64	625.93		2,757.99	1,640.80	1,628.83	6.10	1,153.57	380.33	9,541.25
South Korea	3,990.47	141.91	520.02	148.40		26.50	1,203.00	1.35		1,128.80	7,160.44
Mexico	147.43	626.12	485.17	7.15		610.43	905.28	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	7,129.92
Poland	38.95	2,918.24	2,799.43	182.96	150.62	977.61					7,067.81
Morocco	100.74	89.56	258.01	156.96	250.46	2,332.89	474.11	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	6,291.98
Israel	128.03	822.73	99.20	152.56	244.29	1,515.64	41.32	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	5,969.46
Algeria	800.67	2,065.57	770.59	290.61	642.45	591.94	106.79	83.46	312.01	241.65	5,905.73
Byelorussia		1,102.08	4,472.91								5,574.99
Malaysia	491.63	667.66	458.84	93.46	163.73	1,758.66	113.56	115.42	12.79		3,875.75
South Africa	217.87	118.78	362.93	246.60	276.66	602.16	257.73	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	3,839.77
Uruguay	102.17	3,214.93	133.20	144.53			1.13	20.91	29.11	43.74	3,689.71
Russia	9.86	356.38	1,056.34	19.73	0.10		832.32	459.24	399.70	337.62	3,471.28

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Nigeria	132.85		335.30	153.58	283.81	56.16	276.84	454.88	239.94	411.84	2,345.19
Lithuania		2,181.94			0.01	0.05					2,182.00
Colombia	171.28	108.16	69.88	166.80	106.55	347.75	25.27	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	2,144.97
Ukraine		877.41	1,145.87						21.60		2,044.88
Japan	536.55		128.35			2.07	516.80	80.73	617.58	153.16	2,035.23
Egypt	471.30	459.83	569.61				0.87	47.84	0.53	313.34	1,863.31
Netherlands Antilles			97.07	395.62	159.51	565.43	265.61	276.13			1,759.38
Indonesia			729.72		0.24					607.00	1,336.96
Saudi Arabia	551.29	112.69	7.29	0.41	239.94		1.35	93.47	154.75	158.71	1,319.90
Trinidad Tobago			1,287.99						1.12	0.83	1,289.93
Romania	14.38	28.75	354.04	141.02	162.11	327.71	150.15	57.93			1,236.08
Paraguay	10.48	5.51	60.04	44.17	32.71		13.36	7.83	345.39	580.54	1,100.01
Norway				2.13	32.04	557.23		72.86	111.45	208.15	983.85
Peru	99.29	19.80	24.98	51.76	22.63	6.03	20.32	14.56	625.40	26.06	910.83
Switzerland			0.04	4.26	502.35	6.14	17.98	0.01	19.23	359.99	909.99
Netherlands						3.00			416.86	489.12	908.98
Tunis	31.75	3.48	30.09			31.45	6.76	28.67	11.93	550.19	694.32
Burkina Faso		23.05	91.83	108.11	144.00		81.68	82.76	117.81	35.64	684.89
United Arab Emirates	359.56	1.35		0.01		1.46	1.39	297.10	0.09	0.07	661.02
Syria	554.39		0.19	0.20	0.91			0.15	1.39	28.09	585.32
Ghana	579.12			0.19			0.11	0.11	0.08		579.61
Mali	6.52	62.33	75.99	141.72	19.44	163.26		13.03	14.58		496.86
Qatar		496.75				0.10					496.85
Bulgaria		137.33	247.06	2.50	57.88	1.62	15.80	2.53			464.72
Chile	223.02	23.72	7.18	38.28	5.69	22.35	10.07	27.03	4.43	6.41	368.17

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Philippines	32.81	22.89	38.32	17.29	34.41	151.38	39.98	8.04		1.12	346.24
Hungary	117.22	7.21	22.14	26.02	143.80						316.39
Kenia	30.26	5.49	3.33	27.18	89.55	65.16	5.40	0.53	29.92		256.82
Canada	9.98			13.09	0.34	6.18		5.45		216.46	251.49
Ethiopia						0.11	0.09	9.88	48.62	134.19	192.88
Slovakia			158.43		3.80						162.23
Austria	160.45										160.45
Dominican Republic		4.92	0.15	7.97	6.61	62.89	15.23	14.43	15.95	11.65	139.80
Jordan	0.29		63.00		7.45	36.50	20.25		7.72		135.22
Australia		100.25	5.89	0.61	5.12	1.55	0.16	8.61	1.70	3.34	127.21
France	52.61			69.07							121.68
Guatemala			7.08		13.17	54.00	2.39	44.56			121.20
Costa Rica	2.31			6.34		38.64	26.91	15.06	14.65		103.91
Germany			63.84			0.10					63.94
Senegal	0.22	2.52	13.70	10.26	1.65	32.40		0.02			60.76
Serbia - Montenegro						58.00					58.00
Czech Republic			12.18	13.15	26.30						51.63
Panama		14.06		13.29			6.79	8.64	7.57		50.36
Ecuador			4.94	10.46	11.28	20.11		0.39		0.38	47.55
Georgia										30.53	30.53
Pakistan	0.23	2.48	1.62		0.51	4.01		0.13			8.97
New Zealand	0.35		0.04	0.20		0.44	1.68	0.66	1.14	3.77	8.28
Croatia					2.39	1.02	2.45	1.04		0.88	7.78
Bolivia		6.14		0.83	0.05		0.03			0.04	7.09
Slovenia			0.01	0.98	5.14						6.13

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Zimbabwe		6.03									6.03
Bosnia-Herzegovina			1.53	0.34	0.09	2.89		0.19	0.42	0.44	5.91
Mauritania										4.03	4.03
Kuwait					1.08			1.18	0.10	1.51	3.88
El Salvador								3.46			3.46
Vietnam					0.50		0.21	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.96
Iceland	1.55										1.55
Rwanda								0.31		0.92	1.23
Puerto Rico				0.83							0.83
Yemen				0.07	0.09			0.15	0.15		0.45
Republic of Mauritius							0.28	0.03		0.07	0.38
Cambodia					0.35						0.35
Madagascar						0.12		0.01	0.15		0.28
Ivory Coast							0.28				0.28
Malta				0.21							0.21
Uganda							0.01	0.14			0.15
Benin							0.15				0.15
Bangladesh									0.13		0.13
Sudan								0.09	0.04		0.13
Togo								0.05	0.05		0.09
Albania		0.05									0.05
Myanmar						0.02	0.02				0.04
Uzbekistan						0.02	0.02				0.03
Lebanon										0.03	0.03
Total	327.135,19	319.650,01	75.254,20	81.400,24	22.662,75	44.083,84	58.641,40	79.039,68	114.258,08	154.242,14	

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

APPENDIX III

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

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
United States	25,506.81	35,250.33	35,042.13	51,160.60	52,056.20	48,464.20	31,341.13	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.21	404,351.33
United Kingdom	3,427.52	4,052.88	4,828.24	5,332.53	5,719.30	5,930.80	7,175.21	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.82	67,034.81
France	4,175.15	3,859.35	5,010.15	4,841.10	4,372.60	5,987.10	6,732.75	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.57	64,303.56
Portugal	7,460.02	5,888.39	5,416.73	5,803.37	5,454.30	5,536.40	5,524.89	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,054.98	57,988.52
Germany	2,732.22	2,933.43	3,600.58	4,426.11	3,992.00	4,207.50	4,401.36	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.19	51,534.79
Ghana	2,164.68	1,938.51	3,531.40	2,771.48	3,442.50	3,130.40	2,690.68	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.09	30,153.64
Italy	607.50	1,941.86	1,815.95	4,446.00	2,953.60	3,207.10	4,268.87	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.14	28,903.54
Denmark	816.14	1,270.13	690.50	841.84	1,468.90	1,080.70	1,212.33	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.69	26,473.19
Turkey	4,188.35	4,411.41	1,205.08	3,211.65	2,679.80	1,623.60	1,324.64	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.18	24,609.41
Belgium	606.50	397.48	397.40	595.52	898.60	5,369.60	5,975.63	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.43	23,629.20
Russia	116.24	251.21	533.49	605.99	758.00	909.00	1,379.61	1,799.48	4,017.17	4,791.91	15,162.10
Norway	4,693.52	809.34	799.66	956.86	1,086.50	966.30	955.21	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.82	14,798.84
Venezuela	2,013.44	2,238.83	2,144.78	1,601.75	1,095.20	939.10	2,353.21	712.34	707.65	931.91	14,738.21
Netherlands	564.01	622.79	952.23	775.24	650.90	831.90	1,504.78	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.11	13,925.87
Greece	907.66	1,374.02	1,402.72	1,127.81	1,251.80	1,716.10	1,588.07	1,115.22	1,492.79	1,492.73	13,468.92
Australia	856.96	1,248.65	932.96	1,052.55	968.70	964.00	1,622.57	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.05	12,505.36
Finland	595.73	628.36	832.10	1,071.28	841.30	889.60	1,157.38	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.16	11,242.92
Ireland	176.47	231.27	374.36	562.19	348.60	564.60	670.67	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.53	11,225.23
Peru	511.08	726.46	1,165.81	1,069.83	1,189.20	772.90	999.98	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.72	10,573.92
Mexico	54.85	36.77	650.58	161.37	934.20	810.30	1,731.61	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.87	10,148.69
Sweden	461.37	599.09	893.83	1,171.63	1,062.40	945.60	1,097.38	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.73	9,646.12
South Africa	225.15	82.34	315.47	1,039.68	1,202.30	971.60	726.84	1,141.87	1,044.65	2,545.79	9,295.69
Morocco	348.41	310.50	649.77	928.77	804.30	1,189.40	1,278.78	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.35	9,086.80
Japan	908.41	814.34	1,056.78	747.22	881.40	740.30	267.65	378.25	677.03	1,542.01	8,013.39

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Chile	822.23	1,049.06	1,180.11	1,062.58	831.60	372.50	435.03	770.21	571.94	805.18	7,900.44
Poland	120.40	1,034.74	519.80	657.25	931.70	422.00	282.01	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.25	7,405.51
Ukraine	866.49	172.68	222.03	427.67	402.30	262.40	485.31	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	7,025.55
Guinea	460.71	238.84	862.80	711.15	188.20			326.79	1,402.17	2,569.31	6,759.97
Canada	399.68	547.89	489.45	734.99	1,555.60	589.20	155.33	228.03	794.97	927.55	6,422.69
Austria	292.30	334.28	524.59	469.82	485.10	665.30	612.45	824.41	1,060.67	973.17	6,242.09
Argentina	1,027.21	1,730.49	1,405.12	16.61	120.70	237.00	413.13	280.60	297.28	468.12	5,996.26
Switzerland	289.20	124.87	214.80	418.14	218.1	181.60	236.64	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	5,913.30
United Arab Emirates	9.26	166.05	380.58	462.94	822.70	561.60	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.62	5,682.20
New Zealand	258.76	313.09	270.46	309.87	595.60	519.60	782.52	879.32	522.88	841.03	5,293.13
Bulgaria	1,088.72	153.52	289.23	258.50	199.60	559.70	480.58	347.57	314.14	1,104.15	4,795.71
Czech Republic	203.40	204.92	205.50	253.43	328.00	175.60	314.82	507.13	640.72	676.52	3,510.04
India			3.49		0.80			1,647.12	232.36	1,618.92	3,502.69
Paraguay	207.84	434.34	252.98	279.05	162.50	352.30	405.31	329.23	494.95	289.24	3,207.74
Saudi Arabia	40.82	241.29		31.18	177.40	256.60	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	604.99	3,204.24
Slovenia	62.56	34.65	41.00	38.13	40.10	39.90	52.94	40.29	2,747.21	76.89	3,173.67
Brazil	744.19	202.74	231.50	102.71	452.70	212.40	23.61	54.56	268.97	873.94	3,167.32
Israel	223.15	226.57	165.99	298.16	289.30	106.40	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.49	3,108.05
Guinea Bissau		7.43	181.07	73.76	145.90	93.60	350.92	474.23	986.23	756.88	3,070.02
Cyprus	216.97	370.29	315.10	307.64	182.00	337.70	174.01	205.09	341.56	403.19	2,853.55
Bolivia	299.84	241.62	491.78	189.14	139.20	181.60	223.43	336.31	421.77	280.04	2,804.73
Hungary	119.28	197.02	178.62	360.74	371.20	253.60	217.91	226.39	257.68	498.98	2,681.42
Kuwait	42.80	26.88	1,743.90	95.42	49.80	0.30	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.73	2,508.60
Andorra	200.35	179.97	194.73	266.47	288.70	350.40	197.82	185.27	190.42	240.70	2,294.83
Angola				51.85			62.76	62.93	208.57	1,897.15	2,283.26
Lebanon	336.95	264.55	268.96	116.09	194.80	159.10	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.22	2,215.79

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Colombia	77.79	32.36	78.25	26.95	35.70	49.00	201.49	168.85	1,308.26	220.68	2,199.33
Romania	232.38	138.31	208.51	295.52	277.20	404.40	343.78	209.65	24.73	63.74	2,198.22
Thailand	60.41	39.33	10.94	46.30	54.60	1,000.30	11.33	325.27	222.66	223.39	1,994.53
Philippines	528.69	402.72	25.23	255.07	283.90	167.50	12.79	64.08	50.56	143.56	1,934.10
Central African Republic	207.31	176.31	145.72	223.01	93.20	185.40	159.54	249.67	242.88	224.34	1,907.38
Guatemala	114.81	53.24	142.57	99.14	159.20	171.80	241.14	344.20	241.23	305.24	1,872.57
Mauritania	51.89	52.10	194.63	187.36	128.00	191.40	394.86	145.59	52.72	345.93	1,744.48
Equatorial Guinea		1,096.63	273.42	7.95	0.20		0.10	326.80		0.00	1,705.10
South Korea	172.48	302.91	204.63	84.35	137.10	72.40	126.67	107.04	214.16	61.28	1,483.02
Malaysia	12.37	29.66	29.20	72.10	80.90	173.60	130.04	122.69	194.12	604.34	1,449.02
Lithuania	37.80	40.18	54.00	84.54	71.10	99.30	121.60	224.15	284.17	394.33	1,411.17
Namibia		78.47	80.67	274.44	75.60	130.20	197.73	166.36	57.44	342.05	1,402.96
Uruguay	150.17	156.10	168.45	26.07	47.40	22.60	132.23	149.43	143.19	367.53	1,363.17
Egypt	302.63	150.60	240.89	254.57	94.40	66.70		49.46	83.08	106.27	1,348.60
Kazakhstan			10.54	26.47	49.40	64.20	131.94	193.63	363.02	427.06	1,266.26
Dominican Republic	16.47	67.16	192.81	153.75	192.60	185.00	156.87	148.91	45.77	74.93	1,234.27
Cuba	292.94	313.28	86.81	80.96	42.20	121.20	101.27	97.01	36.81	50.67	1,223.15
Hong Kong	49.10	3.43	35.59	1.67	3.50	23.30	70.80	141.94	180.57	635.05	1,144.95
Burkina Faso	6.95	117.35	53.70	66.83	127.80	76.70	87.04	139.54	153.62	230.98	1,060.51
Malta	135.42	184.35	257.71	193.53	128.60	47.00	29.45	23.30	55.28	0.56	1,055.20
Senegal	31.82	90.92	138.05	104.08	96.10	48.50	95.41	50.91	244.36	141.43	1,041.58
Slovak Republic	56.72	39.24	15.00	114.26	101.80	155.50	83.82	152.42	121.31	195.95	1,036.02
Mali									547.56	462.63	1,010.19
Latvia	79.50	95.89	96.85	61.80	82.80	128.70	39.25	121.09	147.57	138.81	992.26
Ecuador	1.66	30.17	4.48	203.18	80.80	58.10	59.25	178.22	244.59	12.50	872.95

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Cameroon	43.31		50.00	46.69	100.20	148.00	251.15	33.20	37.7	150.73	860.98
Croatia	31.94	45.09	38.39	67.74	46.60	53.50	87.67	106.89	164.85	108.84	751.51
Costa Rica	43.16	66.11	40.25	81.44	114.60	103.80	24.62	79.59	129.62	41.54	724.73
Taiwan	9.16	10.20	77.47	49.56	28.10	81.10	154.83	101.84	53.01	124.62	689.89
Tunis	18.79	36.62	18.67	49.02	28.20	38.70	35.85	37.65	149.98	227.93	641.41
Iran		51.65		27.40			52.27	161.52	38.06	128.54	459.44
Estonia	30.59	30.74	24.13	11.99	21.30	29.60	29.73	33.00	106.46	133.23	450.77
Honduras					46.30	70.90	67.83	79.58	184.78	0.00	449.39
Pakistan	259.96						4.02	73.73	85.1	18.41	441.22
Albania		6.14		1.23		34.00	141.69	108.21	41.4	48.00	380.67
Nicaragua	1.29			17.39	22.90	45.60	0.81	46.88	59.35	164.08	358.30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	25.75	92.03	132.06	0.64		50.10		47.50		0.00	348.08
El Salvador	24.69	90.07			39.20	47.10	24.20			94.96	320.22
Gabon	33.46	11.87	45.74		29.10			0.32	4.94	187.73	313.16
Ivory Coast			102.66	118.92	79.70	1.10				0.00	302.38
Macedonia		1.74		46.56	18.00				127.94	102.92	297.16
China	113.54	31.16		24.32	49.20				67.92	0.00	286.14
Luxemburg	46.03	53.35	56.04	47.69	42.10	17.70			9	0.00	271.91
Jordan	2.94	25.20			192.40			7.68		0.00	228.22
Singapore	30.01	111.84	16.78	24.26	21.40	1.30	2.35	4.77	2.68	0.00	215.39
Jamaica						111.40		30.38	55.34	0.00	197.12
Serbia	10.40	23.80	3.55			16.30	14.17	13.36	13	102.45	197.03
Panama	29.33	3.99		4.96	2.60	3.70	3.10	25.54	50.35	70.95	194.52
Zimbabwe	79.99	38.24	62.73	2.48		2.00				0.00	185.44
Georgia				0.68				2.46	50.07	112.19	165.40
Qatar		158.16								0.00	158.16

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Iceland	17.50	43.18	7.00	9.10	2.50	6.30	2.76	29.64	22.75	12.58	153.31
Trinidad Tobago	2.83				7.60	7.10	30.04	41.04	19.21	40.29	148.11
Oman								80.72	51.31	0.00	132.03
San Marino		1.63	1.12	38.65	23.00	25.00	19.60	16.00		0.00	125.00
French Polynesia	9.06	2.02	8.53	11.02	13.00	12.30	6.18	27.28	23.93	8.06	121.38
Indonesia	35.94	1.99	55.86	3.46	0.90			12.10	8.8	1.43	120.48
Tanzania	1.05						66.04		11.69	41.22	120.00
Montenegro								8.30	32.67	68.75	109.72
Libya										86.71	86.71
Zambia		3.71	5.32	3.95	2.70	46.30	4.05	4.31	7.95	7.82	86.11
Sierra Leone	51.84		28.09							0.00	79.93
Botswana						2.80	11.60	13.02	14.47	32.49	74.38
Sri Lanka		38.04			4.20	21.70	6.18	2.60		0.00	72.72
New Caledonia							22.72		34.52	13.36	70.60
Gibraltar		6.89	3.49	13.92	2.30	7.30	9.16	0.36	1.57	2.60	47.59
Republic of Mauritius	7.58	20.31			2.80	14.60				0.00	45.29
Togo		44.76								0.00	44.76
Algeria					32.90					0.00	32.90
Liechtenstein			7.51			22.10				0.00	29.61
Chad										24.03	24.03
Aruba	9.02		9.90	0.29						0.00	19.21
Netherlands Antilles	2.24							3.37		5.67	11.28
Armenia			1.86					0.65	6.12	1.78	10.41
Uganda			5.26					3.30		0.00	8.56
Vatican City					8.50					0.00	8.50

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Sudan					6.00	2.20				0.00	8.20
North Korea					3.30		3.70			0.00	7.00
Kenya										6.61	6.61
Barbados					4.40					0.00	4.40
Moldavia					0.20					3.23	3.43
Faroe Islands		2.79								0.00	2.79
Granada								1.05	1.22	0.00	2.27
Nigeria					0.80					0.00	0.80
Mozambique				0.41						0.00	0.41
Northern Mariana Islands						0.40				0.00	0.40
Afghanistan									0.35	0.00	0.35
Bangladesh						0.30				0.00	0.30
Surinam					0.20					0.00	0.20
Vietnam							0.20			0.00	0.20
Caiman				0.14						0.00	0.14
Bahrain										0.00	0.00
Myanmar										0.00	0.00
Brunei										0.00	0.00
Djibouti										0.00	0.00
Ethiopia										0.00	0.00
Greenland										0.00	0.00
Haiti										0.00	0.00
Kiribati										0.00	0.00
Kirghizstan										0.00	0.00
Lesotho										0.00	0.00

Countries	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999-2008
Papua New Guinea										0.00	0.00
Syria										0.00	0.00
Swaziland										0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan										0.00	0.00
Yugoslavia										0.00	0.00
Total	76,042.03	85,159.56	88,427.33	107,943.43	108,699.40	109,305.60	99,164.68	113,490.19	149,833.14	165,403.13	

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

APPENDIX IV. DEFINITIONS

Conventional weapons

Weapons that are neither biological, chemical nor nuclear.

Heavy conventional weapons

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

Small arms and light weapons

Small arms:

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

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

Light weapons:

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

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

Customs code (TARIC) 93:

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

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

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

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

9303: Muzzle-loading weapons.

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

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

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

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

Defence material

In Spain defence materiel is divided into 23 categories:

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

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

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

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

Category 3: Munitions, devices and components.

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

Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles.

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

Category 5: Launch-guidance systems.

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

Category 6: Terrestrial vehicles.

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

Category 7: Toxic chemical or biological agents.

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

Category 8: Energy-producing materials and related substances.

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

Category 9: Warships.

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

Category 10: Aircraft.

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

Category 11: Electronic equipment.

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

Category 12: Kinetic energy weapons systems.

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

Category 13: Armoured equipment and constructions.

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

Category 14: Military training and simulation equipment.

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

Category 15: Imaging or countermeasure equipment.

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

Category 16: Forged pieces.

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

Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries.

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

Category 18: Production equipment.

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

Category 19: Guided energy weapons systems.

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

Category 20: Cryogenic and superconducting equipment.

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

Category 21: Software.

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

Category 22: Technology.

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

Other defence material

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

Dual-use material

Category 0: Nuclear materials, installations and equipment.

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

Category 1: Chemical substances, microorganisms and toxins.

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

Category 2: Materials treatment.

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

Category 3: Electronics.

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

Category 4: Computers.

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

Category 5: Telecommunications and "information security".

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

Category 6: Sensors and lasers.

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

Category 7: Navigation and avionics.

Accelerometers for inertial navigation, gyroscopes, GPS

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

Category 8: Navy.

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

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

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

REPORTS

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4. REPORT no. 4

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10 Reasons to question (and rethink)
foreign involvement**

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5. REPORT no. 5

**Spanish military expenditure
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6. REPORT no. 6

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March 2010

Centre d'Estudis per la Pau JM Delàs

Justícia i Pau, Rivadeneyra 6, 10è · 08002 Barcelona · T. 93 317 61 77 · F. 93 412 53 84

www.centredelas.org · delas@justiciaipau.org

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