



MINISTRY
OF ECONOMY AND
COMPETITIVENESS

SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR TRADE

**SPANISH STATISTICS ON THE
EXPORT OF
DEFENCE MATERIAL, OTHER
MATERIAL AND DUAL-USE ITEMS
AND TECHNOLOGIES, 2013**

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INTRODUCTION

This report includes the 2013 exports of defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies authorised and completed in accordance with the terms of Article 16 of Law 53/2007 of 28 December 2007 on the control of external trade in defence and dual-use material.

Before delving into the analysis of specific export data, an explanation must first be given regarding the methodology followed in compiling the statistics contained herein.

The Secretariat of State for Trade attached to the Ministry of Economy and Competition, duly informed by the Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade in Defence and Dual-Use Material (Spanish acronym JIMDDU), is the body responsible for authorising each external trade transaction concerning defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies. The Secretariat of State possesses the data concerning all of the authorised export licenses while the data corresponding to exports actually completed are available at the Department of Customs and Excise Duties of the National Tax Administration Agency attached to the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration.

This report presents the data concerning operations undertaken, the information having been obtained by the Customs and Excise Department individual review of export licenses issued and checking them against each one of the shipments made. Moreover, the Secretariat of State for Trade collected information regarding export shipments directly from companies

enabling it to correct any discrepancy in the data. This authority is envisaged under Article 9 of Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December approving the control Regulation governing the external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies and companies are called on to submit half-yearly reports regarding shipments made.

It should be pointed out that these statistics do not reflect temporary exports (shipments made for the purpose of repair, homologation, testing, fairs, defective goods returned to the manufacturer) which are void of any commercial value.

The 2013 statistics report is divided into two main blocks. The first covers information on Spanish law, Community regulations, data on Spain's export of defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies and the main progress made at international control fora. The second block is composed of eight annexes containing export figures of these items in 2013, Spain's contribution to the United Nations registers on the international transit of Conventional weapons small arms and light weapons and to the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the list of defence material embargoes and a list of helpful links in this connection.

These statistics are published in the Economic Bulletin of the Spanish Trade Information Publication put out by the Ministry of Economy and Competition. The unabridged version of the articles

can be found on the web page of the
Secretariat of State for Trade.

<http://www.comercio.mineco.es>

PART I. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND CONTROL BODIES

1. Legislative framework

Organic Law 3/1992 of 30 April 1992 introduced administrative crimes and infractions in connection with the smuggling of defence and dual-use material for the first time into domestic regulations. Law 3/1992 described the crime of smuggling in the same terms as today's Anti-smuggling Act, Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995, as the unauthorised export of defence or dual-use material or export with authorisation obtained by means of a false or incomplete declaration.

Organic Law 12/1995 was amended in 2011 by Organic Law 6/2011 of 30 June 2011.

Having regard to specific legislation controlling the external trade in defence and dual use items, Law 53/2007 entered into force on 29 January 2008, the first time that a regulation of this rank has been enacted to govern these matters in the Spanish legal system. The said law was implemented through Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008 establishing the control Regulation on external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies.

In 2011 it also became necessary to amend Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008 to incorporate the updates needed in the regulation of these transfers thus completing and implementing the terms laid down in Community law. The change was reflected in Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011 which entered into force on 2 January 2012.

In the specific section on the processing of transactions, it is important to note that transfer requests are analysed in accordance with the aforementioned legislation (Law 53/2007 and Royal Decree 2061/2008 amended by Royal Decree 844/2011) on a case-by-case basis with due consideration of the mandatory and binding report of the JIMDDU. The main purpose of the said analysis is to prevent the export of defence material to those destinations failing to comply with the eight criteria laid down in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 08 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

To be more precise, the eight criteria laid down in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP applies to export operations involving defence material; moreover, the criteria laid down in the OSCE Document on small arms and light weapons of 24 October 2000 applies to small arms and light weapons.

Resolution 55/255 of the United Nations General Assembly of 8 June 2001 approving the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime; the Programme of Action of the United Nations to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects; and Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012

implementing Article 10 of the said Protocol, are likewise applicable. In this regard, it is worth mentioning Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering and the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses to which the Council Joint Action of 22 June 2000 refers.

Mention should likewise be made of the Weapons Regulation approved by Royal Decree 137/1993 of 29 January 1993, amended by Royal Decree 976/2011 of 8 July 2011; the Explosives Regulation approved by Royal Decree 230/1998 of 16 February 1998, amended by Royal Decree 248/2010 of 5 March 2010; and Royal Decree 563/2010 of 7 May 2010, establishing the Pyrotechnics and Ammunition Regulation, amended by Royal Decree 1335/2012 of 21 September 2012.

As for dual-use, the Spanish control authorities apply Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of the export, the transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items amended by Regulations (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 and No 388/2012 of 19 April 2012.

It is important to draw attention to United Nations Resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April intended to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and specifically to prevent non-State agents from acquiring them.

Other international regulations include those contained in the 1980 Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or

to have indiscriminate effects (particularly Protocol II on prohibitions and restrictions of mines, booby traps and other devices), the 03 December 1997 Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (Anti-personnel mine Convention), the 03 December 2008 Convention on the Prohibition of Cluster Munitions, the 13 January 1993 Convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and the 10 April 1972 Convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction.

In 2013 Law 33/1998 of 5 October 1998, completely banning anti-personnel mines and weapons of similar effect was amended in order to include the prohibitions relating to cluster munitions. The amendment is currently pending parliamentary approval.

The Spanish control system assumes the obligations undertaken within the framework of the most important international control and non-proliferation fora, i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Zangger Committee, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group.

2. Control bodies

A) Junta Interministerial Reguladora del Comercio Exterior de Material de Defensa y de Doble Uso (the Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on External Trade in Defence or Dual-Use Material)

The Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on External Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Spanish acronym JIMDDU) was

constituted for the first time in 1988 as an inter-ministerial administrative body organisationally attached to the Ministry of Economy and Competition. The JIMDDU meets on a monthly basis with the exception of the month of August and has a Working Group responsible for preparing operations and reports.

Its makeup is determined by Article 13 of Law 53/2007 and Article 17 of Royal Decree 2061/2008 amended by Royal Decree 844/2011. Those units of the administration which are directly involved in the control of external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies (Ministries of the Presidency, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence, Economy and Competition, Finance and Public Administration, Interior and Industry, Energy and Tourism) are represented.

The JIMDDU's most important function is the compulsory and binding review of administrative authorisations and preliminary agreements relating to the said materials and the compulsory review of amendments made to regulations governing this trade.

B) Secretariat of State for Trade

Authorisation for import/export transactions concerning defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies, duly informed by the JIMDDU, is the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Trade. The processing procedure for the issuing of licenses is undertaken by the Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material which, in turn, also serves as the Secretariat of the JIMDDU.

PART II. DEFENCE MATERIAL EXPORTS

1. Legislation in force

The following laws were in force during the period covered by these statistics: the Anti-smuggling Act, Organic Law 12/1995 of 10 December 1995 amended by Organic Law 6/2011 of 30 June 2011, Law 53/2007 of 28 December 2007 on the control of external trade in defence and dual-use material and Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008 establishing the Regulation controlling external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies amended by Royal Decree 844/2011.

Defence material subject to control under Spanish law is based on the Wassenaar Arrangement Military List and on the Common List of Military Equipment laid down in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment adopted by the Council on 11 March 2013 and also includes categories I and II of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

2. Statistical analysis

A) Exports completed

The tables showing the export figures corresponding to defence material are included in Annex I of this report.

In 2013 there was a notable increase of 100% in the export of defence material in comparison with 2012. The value of exports totalled €3,907.9 million.

Year	Amount (€ millions)
2007	932.9
2008	934.4
2009	1,346.5
2010	1,128.3
2011	2,431.2
2012	1,953.5
2013	3,907.9

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

The following table, based on the statistical data from Annex I, shows Spain's principal export markets.

Countries DM	Value (€ millions)	Percentage
EU NATO countries	1,399.7	35.8
United Kingdom	546.1	14.0
France	402.3	10.3
Germany	167.6	4.3
Italy	117.3	3.0
Greece	97.4	2.5
Poland	61.2	1.5
Others	7.8	0.2
EU non-NATO countries	14.5	0.4
Sweden	11.8	0.3
Austria	1.8	0.1
Ireland	0.9	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0
NATO (non-EU) countries	97.7	2.5
United States	84.6	2.2
Turkey	7.5	0.2
Norway	3.6	0.1
Canada	2.0	0.0
NATO + EU	1,511.9	38.7
Other countries	1,732.5	44.4
United Arab Emir.	717.0	18.3
Australia	609.1	15.7
Saudi Arabia	406.4	10.4
Remaining countries	663.5	16.9
TOTAL	3,907.9	100

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

Deliveries to European Union countries account for 36.2% of the total. These sales were valued at €1,414.2 million compared to €746.3 million in 2012. The table shows that dispatch to European Union countries was lower in relative

terms than in years past accounting, for example, for 59.8% in 2005 and 79.6% in 2004. This is due to the relative importance of transfers to certain countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Australia and Saudi Arabia accounting for €1,732.5 million, i.e. 44.4% of total exports in 2013.

Dispatches were basically distributed between the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Greece and Poland.

Shipments to the UK valued at €546.1 million and accounting for 14.0%, were for parts for two in-flight refuelling aircraft (€298.3 million) and parts and components for the EF-2000 jet fighter and the A400M military transport plane. Other categories to the UK were military fuels, submarine components, one off-road vehicle, helicopter parts and components (Tiger programme), missile parts and components (Meteor programme) and miscellaneous ammunition and hunting rifles.

Expeditions to France valued at €402.3 million and accounting for 10.3% were composed of 6 transport aircraft (€300.8 million), parts and components for the A400M military transport plane, helicopter parts and components (Tiger and NH-90 programme), missile parts and components (Meteor, Milan and Mistral), radar parts and components (MIDS programme), electronic components, military fuels, gunpowder and miscellaneous munitions, pistols and hunting rifles and their parts.

In addition to parts and components for the EF2000 jet fighter and the A400M military transport plane, shipments to Germany totalling €167.6 million and accounting for 4.3% percent included fuel, parts and components for

helicopters (Tiger programme), tanks and missiles (Iris-T and Meteor), radar parts and components (MIDS programme), submarine spare parts, aircraft and tank components, aerial bomb components, miscellaneous munitions, pistols and rifles and their parts.

Shipments to Italy totalling €117.3 million and accounting for 3.0 percent included parts and components for the EF2000 jet fighter, the A400M military transport plane and the NH-90 helicopter, radar parts and components (MIDS programme), sub-assemblies for anti-aircraft guns, military fuels, gunpowder and miscellaneous munitions, pistols and hunting rifles and their parts.

Shipments to Greece amounting to €97.4 million and accounting for 2.5%, consisted of military fuels and pistols.

Mention should also be made of shipments to Poland for €61.2 million accounting for 1.5% consisting of two transport aircraft and miscellaneous artillery ammunition.

NATO countries accounted for 38.3% of consignments/exports valued at €1,497.4 million. Mention should be made of exports to the United States for €84.6 million and accounting for 2.2 percent of the total consisting of 1 transport aircraft (€24.2 million), parts and components of aircraft, ships, armoured vehicles and missiles, military fuels, miscellaneous munitions, pistols and hunting rifles and their components.

The remaining sales (€2396.0 million and 61.3 percent), not counting dispatch/export to EU or NATO countries, were distributed among 41 countries with special mention of the UAE (€717.0 million and 18.3%) for 3 in-

flight refuelling aircraft (€717.0 million) and bombs for aircraft, Australia (€609.1 million and 15.7% percent for 1 warship and elements for the construction of 1 warship (€573.8 million), components, parts and equipment for the manufacture of ships and one anti-aircraft gun for exhibit purposes and explosive charges, and Saudi Arabia €406.4 million and 10.4 percent) for 2 in-flight refuelling aircraft (€359.0 million), spare parts for aircraft, revolvers and artillery ammunition.

Following is a listing in alphabetical order of exports to a number of non-EU and non-NATO countries.

Afghanistan: €2.2 million for compound surveillance systems.

Bahrain: €24.1 million for air defence ammunition, mortars and training munitions for grenade launchers.

Brazil: €114.5 million for the refurbishment of 3 maritime patrol aircraft (€101.2 million).

Cameroon: €62.5 million for 1 transport aircraft (€24.8 million) with spare parts and 1 coast guard surveillance system with radar, communications control and 7 boats.

Colombia: €59.7 million for 2 transport aircraft, helicopter engines and components, aircraft parts, artillery ammunition, spare parts for howitzers and aircraft bombs.

Cuba: €53,750 for pistol magazines and vision equipment.

Egypt: €126.6 million for 5 transport aircraft (€123.3 million), and spare parts for the repair of armoured vehicle links, various lots of parts for aircraft engine maintenance and repair, spare parts for troop

transport vehicles and landing craft, electronic components and pistols for individuals. The pistols were exported before the suspension of licenses.

Georgia: €0 for 2 pistols and 1 hunting rifle, property of the exporters for their own use.

Ghana: €3.8 million for aircraft spare parts, ballistic protection plates, vision equipment and 1 pistol with ammunition.

Guinea Bissau: €700 for 2 hunting rifles.
India: €12.1 million for equipment and spare parts for ships and submarines, raw materials, tools and technical documentation for aircraft (EF-2000 and A400M) and helicopters.

Indonesia: €85.7 million for 3 transport aircraft (€84.4 million), fire control systems, diverse ammunition and vision equipment.

Israel: €4.9 million for sporting pistol components to be assembled and re-exported to the United States, missile components for the Spanish Army, off-road vehicles, fuses for testing and validation of illuminating mortar shells, return of inert light gun ammunition found unacceptable, electro-optical mortar systems to be installed on vehicle platforms by an Israeli public company for re-export to the Spanish Army and one fire control system prototype for re-export to the Armed Forces of Indonesia.

Jordan: €608,972 for spare parts and components for training aircraft.

Kazakhstan: €1.5 million for 1 truck equipped with a mobile surveillance unit.

Malaysia: €5.5 million for mortar shell components, artillery ammunition and night vision goggles.

Mauritania: €0 for 1 hunting rifle, property of the exporter for private use.

Mexico: €1,100 for 1 hunting rifle for a private citizen.

Oman: €98.0 million for 3 transport aircraft (€94.1 million), spare parts for anti-aircraft guns, grenade launchers, aircraft rounds, mortar shells and diverse ammunition.

Pakistan: €4.0 million for repair and refurbishment of aircraft engines, electronic equipment, test benches for alerter radar, spare parts for armoured vehicles and landing craft and diverse ammunition.

Qatar: €52,129 for spare parts for tanks, communications antennas and valves.

Saudi Arabia: €406.4 million for 2 in-flight refuelling aircraft (€359.0 million), spare parts for aircraft, revolvers and artillery ammunition.

Singapore: €845,729 for spare parts for armoured vehicles, aircraft bombs and illuminating grenades.

South Africa: €66,385 for parts and components for aircraft engines, armoured vehicles, sport pistols and hunting rifles.

Thailand: €2.3 million for naval ammunition, illuminating mortar shells and aircraft bombs.

Turkey: €7.5 million for aircraft bombs, grenade launcher rounds, components for the repair and maintenance of patrol vessel motors, parts and components for A400M military transport planes, ship motors and electro-optical systems.

United Arab Emirates: €717.0 million for 3 in-flight refuelling aircraft (€717.0 million) and aircraft bombs.

Venezuela: €16.7 million for modules for the construction of 2 coastguard vessels, parts and components for transport and rescue aircraft and CS gas for the manufacture of tear gas devices.

By item category, we would draw attention to the export of "Aircraft" totalling €2,756.7 million accounting for 70.5% of the total and "Warships" totalling €642.8 million and accounting for 16.4%.

Exports arising from cooperation programmes totalled €1,701.3 million accounting for 43.5% of the total. Details on the value of programme-related exports and countries of destination can be found in Annex I.

Exports completed in this regard (€3,907.9 million) accounted for 90.4% of the amount authorised (€4,321.3 million).

B) Operations processed and exempt from the preliminary report and/or control document

This information can be found in Annex IV.

In 2013, a total of 1,262 applications for defence material export licenses were filed as follows: 893 individual licenses, 22 global licenses, 12 global project licenses (arising from cooperation programmes in the field of defence), 2 general community licenses under Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 May 2009 and 329 temporary licenses. In addition to these, 3 inward processing traffic licenses were processed and rectifications were made to 275 licenses granted previously (rectification refers to

an extension of the expiration date, the monetary value or a change in the customs release post).

Of the 893 individual licenses, 700 were approved, 9 denied, 112 were pending authorisation in 2014, 14 expired due to failure to submit the end-use control document associated to the license by the deadline date and 58 were withdrawn by the exporter himself. Of the 22 global licenses, 20 were approved and 2 were left pending and of the 12 global project licenses, 11 were approved and 1 was withdrawn. Regarding the 329 temporary licenses, 328 were approved and 1 withdrawn. The 275 license rectifications were approved. The 3 traffic licenses were approved.

Also in 2013, 70 preliminary export agreements were approved and 2 denied. This is an administrative approval signalling initial conformity regarding future shipments subject to an individual license.

Annex IV offers information concerning the time it takes to process licences and the number of licences exempt from the preliminary report and/or control document.

Exemptions from the JIMDDU report and control document were applied to dispatches of non-sensitive material to allied countries or members of international control and non-proliferation fora within the context of the following operations:

- a) The export-consignment and import-introduction arising from defence cooperation programmes classified as such by the Ministry of Defence in accordance with Article 25(2) a) of Royal Decree

2061/2008 of 12 December 2008, amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011.

- b) The export-consignment and import-introduction of items requested by bodies of the Ministry of Defence and by firms within the sector in compliance with maintenance or repair contracts concluded with the Armed Forces, with a favourable report from the Directorate-General for Armament and Materiel of the Ministry of Defence.
- c) Temporary export-consignment and import-introduction of items for repair, check-up, replacement of faulty material free of charge, returns to place of origin, tests, homologations, fairs or exhibits and, in the case of operations having to do with firearms, in addition to the foregoing, those transactions intended for hunting outings or sport shooting.
- d) Temporary export-consignment under an outward processing procedure and export-consignment arising from previous imports-introductions under an outward processing procedure undertaken by bodies of the Ministry of Defence.
- e) The export-consignment of fuels meeting military specifications sent to countries of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- f) Rectifications of authorisations having to do with effective term, customs and monetary value.

C) Entries in the Special Register for External Trade Operators in Defence and

Dual-use Material (Spanish acronym REOCE)

In 2013, 8 entries were made by defence material firms in the REOCE, a further 7 made joint entries for defence and dual-use material and 3 made joint entries for defence and other material.

D) Licenses denied

In light of the events that took place in Egypt in the months of July and August 2013, the Spanish government decided to adopt two urgent measures while exercising maximum caution. The first was to not authorise, as of 1 July 2013, any new licenses to that country and, from 28 August, to temporarily suspend valid export licenses both for defence equipment and other material (riot gear and hunting weapons).

Also, as from 28 August, the government undertook a complete review of the equipment included in these licenses to determine conformity with the conclusions of the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) of the European Union adopted at its extraordinary meeting held on 21 August. These conclusions gave rise to the suspension of export licenses to Egypt for any military equipment that could be used for internal repression.

Once the above license review was concluded and the reactions of our community partners analysed, on 16 September the Spanish government decided to lift the provisional suspension of 27 of the 85 individual export licenses for defence material given that the equipment included in those licenses could not be used for internal repression in line with the Council conclusions. The remaining 58 licenses were permanently suspended.

The measures taken by the Spanish Government were in line with those of many of the Member States and Spain took a more cautious stance compared to some other countries.

Apart from the suspension of these licenses, there were a total of 9 denials of export of defence material in 2013 on the basis of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment; Following is the breakdown of the denials:

- 2 preliminary export agreements for unmanned aerial vehicles and their control station and launching device, and fuses for mortar shells to Taiwan under criteria 4 (risk of aggravating regional tension) and 7 (risk of diversion to misuse);
- Seven export licenses to Egypt, consisting of seven pistols, in this case having applied criteria 2 (human rights violations) and 3 (severe situation of internal instability in the country of destination) of the aforementioned Common Position.

Details of these denials are found in Annex I.

It was decided to temporarily suspend the register of 1 firm in the REOCE and revoke 2 individual licenses for the import from Canada and South Korea of night vision sights as a result of an investigation conducted by the Directorate-General of the Civil Guard and the pre-trial investigation initiated at a Madrid Court related to the import of these items since 2009 by several firms where end

use documents have been falsified.

An appeal to a higher court was reported regarding the denial in November 2012 of three export licenses to Costa Rica involving pistols and revolvers.

Prior to informing the operations, the JIMDDU conducted a case-by-case analysis of all 2013 transactions applying the following parameters:

- a) Respect for United Nation, European Union and OSCE embargoes currently in force (Annex VII).
- b) Observance of commitments undertaken at international control and non-proliferation fora to which Spain is party.
- c) Enforcement of the eight criteria laid down in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.
- d) Enforcement of the 24 October 2000 OSCE Document and the latter's criteria concerning small arms and light weapons.
- e) Adoption of restrictive principles in approving exports to certain countries immersed in domestic or regional situations of conflict thus preventing the shipment of arms or equipment that, in light of their characteristics, could be used to take life or injure or could be used for the purpose of domestic repression or as anti-riot material.
- f) As concerns transactions involving small arms and light weapons, in 2001 the JIMDDU took the decision to make export authorisation of these arms contingent upon the end recipient/user being a public body (armed forces and law enforcement officials) in the case of particularly sensitive countries or in those where there is a risk of diversion in terms of the end use made of this material.

The requirement of submitting a control document continued throughout all of 2013 specifying this point as a prerequisite for license authorisation.
- g) Spanish export of certain devices for the restriction of bodily movement such as leg shackles and waist chains has been prohibited as from December 2001.

This prohibition was incorporated as Additional Provision Twelve to the Fiscal, Administrative and Social Order Act, Law 24/2001 of 27 December.
- h) As of July 2008, external trade in cluster munitions is prohibited as the result of the unilateral moratorium on the use, development, production, acquisition and external trade in cluster munitions pursuant to the Agreement approved by the Cabinet on 11 July 2008.

Subsequent to this moratorium, Spain deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions of 17 June

2009. The Convention entered into force on 1 August 2010 once the minimum 30 States ratified it.

During 2013, the Department of Customs and Excise Duties, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by both the EU and by other international bodies and organisations or as mandated by the competent national authorities, established 73 filters sparked by the following issues:

- as the result of embargoes against certain countries;
- in compliance with the agreements adopted by the JIMDDU in application of the *catch-all* clause to exports by certain Spanish firms; and
- arising from the necessary control of temporary exports to ensure the return of goods within the stipulated period.

In 2013, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation authorised 437 transits of defence material and denied 5.

3. Principal actions undertaken and exchanges of information in the field of conventional arms in 2013

A) Working Group of the Council on conventional arms exports (COARM)

The duty of the COARM Group is to study those initiatives whose purpose is to strengthen conventional arms trade controls. Moreover, its discussions focus mainly on issues related to Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008. Said Common Position is comprised of eight criteria and a series of operational provisions.

From among the most important work undertaken in 2013, we would stress the following (XV Annual Report):

1. *Review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.* Article 15 of the Common Position provides that it must be reviewed three years after its adoption. COARM began preparing this review in 2011 and, with the involvement of the European Parliament and civil society, completed that review during the course of 2012.
2. *Update of the Code of Conduct Common List of Military Equipment.* On 11 March 2013, the Council adopted a new version of the Common List based on the changes made to the Wassenaar Arrangement Military Equipment List. This was published in the Official Journal of the European Union C 90/1 on 27 March 2013.
3. *Improvement of the "User's Guide" and the denial database.* Both were compiled in 2003 and became fully operational as of 1 January 2004. The Guide features clarifications on procedures to be applied to the communication of denials and consultations stemming from the latter in addition to guidelines concerning the interpretation of the criteria and requirements for the provision of data for the Annual Report. The Council's Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM) discussed the possible

relationship of the Action Plan on Human Rights with criterion 2 of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and forwarded a report to COARM with various proposals.

The database, managed by the General Secretariat of the EU Council, contains all of the denials issued to and consultations made by Member States communicated by means of the *coreu* system. Denials are sorted by the denying country, the country denied and the criteria used. In 2013 work continued on the possible implementation of an online system to replace the delivery of information via CD ROM. Since it was not possible to ensure an acceptable degree of confidentiality in the transition to the new system, it was agreed to continue work on its development.

4. *Participation and information dissemination activities.* Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP of 18 November 2012 was passed in 2013 providing funding for a new round of outreach activity. Germany's Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) is the technical agency organizing such activities.

The two half-yearly presidencies also held several meetings of the *Troika* with Canada, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine the United States and Serbia, within the framework of the political dialogue of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The main issues covered were controls on arms exports,

enforcement of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, support for the Arms Trade Treaty and the membership of new countries in the international non-proliferation and control fora. A mutual exchange of information on denials was undertaken with Norway.

5. *International Arms Trade Treaty.* Meetings were held of the CODUN-COARM Council Working Group responsible for coordinating the position of the Member States relating to the Treaty. The Group worked intensely prior to the March 2013 Final Conference, especially regarding outreach to third countries with a significant defence industry. Member States signed the Treaty on the opening day for signing (June 3, 2013). Representatives of Member States participated in two seminars in March 2013 prior to the Final Conference to disseminate this initiative. Once the treaty was passed, the COARM-CODUN working groups focused on promoting its swift entry into force and full implementation by as many countries as possible.
6. *Standardisation of national contributions for the Annual Report.* While differences continue to exist in the way information is presented, significant progress has been made over the last several years in improving the standardisation of procedures used in obtaining statistical data.

7. *Arms brokering.* In 2003, the Council adopted Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering. The Common Position contains the criteria, instruments (licenses, written authorisations, records of activity, consultations) and definitions needed for the effective control of these operations. In accordance with Article 5 of the Common Position, Member States must establish special mechanisms (specific databases) for the exchange of information on national legislation and registered intermediaries. At the COARM Group meeting held in April 2008, Member States also agreed to share information on brokering licenses issued while respecting confidentiality.

8. *Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community.* Information was exchanged in 2013 through a Committee chaired by the Commission regarding the way in which each Member State has transposed the Directive and how it plans to enforce it. On 11 January 2011 the Commission adopted a Recommendation concerning the certification process applicable to defence firms pursuant to Article 9 of the Directive.

Priority guidelines of the COARM Group for 2014 may be summarised as follows:

- Finalize improvements arising from the review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.
- Update the User Handbook and the Common List of Military Equipment.
- Adapt the national regulations of those Member States to Common Positions 2003/468/CFSP and 2008/944/CFSP.
- Continue the adoption and harmonisation process of the national reports to foster more homogeneous statistical data thus facilitating their inclusion in the Annual Report of the European Union.
- Maintain the exchange of information regarding export policies towards third countries.
- Maintain active outreach work with third countries with a view to promoting the principles and criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.
- Keep lines of dialogue open with the European Parliament, civil society and industry.

B) Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 06 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community.

This Directive seeks to harmonise the legal and regulatory provisions of the Member States in order to simplify intra-Community transfers of defence-related items to ensure the proper operation of the internal market while at the same

time enhancing competitiveness in the European arms industry and encouraging the participation of small and medium-sized undertakings in the more efficient supply of military material.

The aim of protecting human rights, peace, security and stability laid down in the legal provisions and regulations of Member States which restrict the transfer of defence-related items, require that the transfer of these items within the Community continue to be subject to the authorisation of the Member States of origin and the submission of guarantees in the recipient Member States under different safeguard mechanisms laid down in the Directive.

All transfers of defence-related items within the European Union are subject to prior authorisation, although some specific exemptions are defined permitting Member States to grant exemptions to the said authorisation such as dispatches to the Armed Forces of a Member State, deliveries made by the EU, NATO or the IAEA and transfers within the framework of a cooperation programme.

General transfer licenses, authorising transfers from Member States to undertakings which comply with the terms and conditions laid down in each general license, are published to facilitate the transfer of defence-related items. In the case of demonstrations, evaluations and temporary exhibits and in the case of transfers for the purpose of maintenance and repairs, general licenses suffice where the recipient is the Armed Forces or a certified undertaking in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Directive. Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011 also included a fifth case of

the possible use of general licenses for dispatches to NATO agencies.

Suppliers must inform recipients of the terms and conditions of the general license as concerns the end use or export of these items. They must also inform the authorities of their intention to use a given general license for the first time 30 days prior to the first transfer. Similarly, they must furnish periodical information on the use made of the general licenses and the transfer of items for statistical purposes and keep these records with the required information on file so as to ensure the traceability of defence material.

Global transfer licenses are issued at the request of the individual supplier authorising the latter to undertake one or several transfers of defence-related items to one or several recipients in one or several Member States. They are valid for three years and may be renewed.

Individual transfer licenses are granted on an exceptional basis upon request by a specific supplier for one single transfer where necessary to protect the essential interest of security or public order in a Member State or in the case of a Member State which has serious reason to believe that a supplier will not be able to comply with the terms and conditions required for the issue of a global license.

The Directive provides for the possibility of certifying undertakings which are recipients of defence material to allow them to receive certain defence material in accordance with a general license issued by another Member State, providing that the undertaking meets the reliability criteria laid down in the Directive and the commitment to comply and enforce compliance with all of the

specific conditions related to the end use and export of any specific item or component received.

The deadline for the transposition of the Directive for Member States was 30 June 2011. The proposed measures came into force on 30 June 2012.

In 2009 the Commission created a Committee for the transposition of Directive 2009/43/EC composed of experts from the 27 Member States, the Council Secretariat and the European Defence Agency. It also created a working group on certification, in order to define common criteria and guidelines for best practices whose results were published in the Commission Recommendation of 11 January 2011 on the certification of defence undertakings under Article 9 of Directive 2009/43/EC.

The Annex to Directive 2009/43/EC was amended. This update was defined in Directives 2010/80/EU of 22 November 2010 and 2012/10/EU of 22 March 2012 and 2012/47/EU 14 December 2012.

The 5th Committee of the Directive was held on 28 June 2013 and the 6th Committee on 13 November 2013. The most relevant issues included the scant use made by operators of the procedures laid down in the Directive to facilitate domestic market trade of defence-related equipment. A proposal was tabled to make annex updating procedures more agile and to reinforce the mechanisms to give more publicity to the instruments set out therein, especially to give more visibility to the general licenses issued by each of the Member States to make them more accessible to all operators through the CERTIDER platform.

C) Letter of intent (LOI) regarding the restructuring and integration of the European Defence industry.

The signing of the Framework Agreement implementing this Letter of Intent took place on 27 July 2000 coinciding with the Farnborough aerospace trade fair (United Kingdom). This Agreement was drawn up based on the conclusions reached by six sub-committees whose creation stemmed from the 8 July 1998 signing of the Letter of Intent (LOI) on the restructuring and integration of the European defence industry by six countries: France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Spain.

The aim of the Letter of Intent is to encourage the creation of a competitive and flexible European industrial structure in the best possible position to tackle future defence sector challenges. The Framework Agreement sets the stage for the establishment of a political and legal framework within this sector with a three-pronged approach: the industrial restructuring of Europe's defence sector, a boost for the creation of transnational European companies in this field and the promotion of a more robust and competitive technological base.

In 2013 Spain continued to participate in the activities of the aforementioned sub-committees.

Subcommittee No 2 on Export Procedures was transformed in 2012 into an informal working group on export control whose main task in that year and in 2013 revolved around the analysis of the transposition to the legal systems of Lol countries of Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and

conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community.

In 2013 two meetings of the Informal Working Group were held in Paris, on 15 March and 20 June, the latter coinciding with the Salon de Le Bourget aerospace air show. The 20 June meeting was used to hold two meetings between a United States delegation and the Association of French Aeronautical and Space Industries (GIFAS). At the first meeting, the Lol countries presented the way in which Directive 2009/43/EC was transposed while the United States made its presentation on reform in control of defence exports driven by the Obama Administration. At the second meeting, industry once again emphasized that there is no real harmonization of control systems in terms of the number, types, item check-list and requirements for General Licenses and suggested the drafting of a common list of components for the six Lol countries. Furthermore, industry representatives reported that a meeting was scheduled with the European Commission which would underscore the scant use of the tools provided for in Directive 2009/43/EC (General Licensing and certification procedures of companies) and the need to harmonize existing systems in the twenty-eight Member States.

D) European Union Joint Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The European Union continues to be a player and main contributor in the worldwide effort to combat unlawful trade in and proliferation and stockpiling of small arms and light weapons and their munitions.

Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP, adopted by the European Union on 18 December 1998 and updated by Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP of 12 July on the Euro-

pean Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, reinforces other initiatives already existing in the European Union, specifically the so-called Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms of 26 June 1997 and Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

The EU Strategy against the stockpiling and illegal trafficking in small arms and light weapons and their munitions has been in operation since December 2005 as part of its 2003 Security Strategy. Other EU programmes and strategies focusing on anti-personnel mines and the participation of children soldiers in conflicts will round-out the construction of the Security Strategy.

Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP focuses on regions in conflict and its objectives are to prevent the destabilising stockpiling and proliferation of light weapons and also to contribute to the reduction in stocks of these types of arms. The projects developed under the aegis of this Joint Action are mainly financed through the CFSP budget (specific article on "non-proliferation and disarmament").

In 2013 the EU continued to provide technical and financial assistance with funds from different budgets for programmes and projects undertaken by different international and non-governmental organisations in the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and assistance for victims of armed conflicts. The European Union remains one of the world's top contributors in this area.

Special mention should be made of Spain's 2013 contribution of €15,000 to the United Nations Regional Centre for

Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC).

A large number of activities related with the fight against unlawful trade in and proliferation of firearms have been undertaken with this body (workshops, seminars, technical and legislative assistance and capacity-building) in Latin America.

The Arms and Explosives Intervention Unit of the Directorate-General for the Guardia Civil (Ministry of the Interior) carried out the following activities in 2013: 20,292 inspections of arms and explosives sites, 269,016 weapons held on deposit, 20,330 weapons pending auction, 38,976 weapons pending scrapping, 1,190 lost weapons, 450 recovered weapons, 6,630 sanction proceedings involving weapons (5,692 of which were under the Arms Regulation, 423 under the Explosives Regulation and 515 under the Pyrotechnics and Ammunition Regulation) and confiscation at border controls of 108 weapons (108 from Schengen countries and 0 weapons from non-Schengen countries.

210 weapon import license reports, 425 export authorization reports and 717 prior consent (entries from the EU) and 297 weapon transfer permits (dispatches to the EU) were drafted.

E) United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Action Programme

Spain places a high priority on international cooperation in combating and eradicating unlawful trafficking in these types of arms. The Spanish Government has lent its support to all of

the work conducted in this field within the scope of the United Nations as well as in other areas (OSCE, Wassenaar Arrangement) as evidenced by the different sections of this report.

The first Conference was held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001 for the purpose of combating all aspects of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons including the role played by brokers.

Fruit of the work undertaken at the Conference was the political commitment called the Action Programme envisaging States' adoption of measures to combat illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The said Programme of Action includes (among others) the following elements:

- The introduction of export criteria, albeit less ambitious than those laid down in Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008.
- The marking of these arms making each one unique so that they can be identified and traced internationally implementing the current International Instrument on the marking and tracing of small arms.
- Development of an international agreement whereby transactions undertaken by brokers may be effectively controlled.
- Cooperation in the collection, control and destruction of these arms and likewise the integration and re-socialisation of combatants.
- Increase in police cooperation.

At EU level, the Joint Action on small arms and light weapons and the Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms address these issues in a broader way than the Programme of Action analysed.

In 2013, Spain continued carrying out a significant number of legislative and executive activities along with multilateral, cooperation and international technical and financial assistance initiatives targeting third countries.

Operations were undertaken to control trafficking in and the marking, tracking, registration and destruction of small arms and light weapons, in addition to operations having to do with training and the exchange of information at institutional and international level.

All of the activities undertaken by Spain in application of the UN's Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons and the International Instrument on Marking and Tracing are described in detail in the report issued every two years to the United Nations and the extent of national implementation of those two instruments is available on the UN's web page.

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition

At the same time as the adoption of the Programme of Action, in 2001 the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, added to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, was adopted and made available for signing. Spain also played an active role in those negotiations.

The Protocol was approved by virtue of Resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001 at the 101st General Assembly plenary session and entered into force on 3 July 2005.

On 9 February 2007 Spain deposited its instrument of accession to the Protocol which entered into force in Spain on 11 March 2007.

The Firearms Protocol and the United Nations Programme of Action are the main reference documents taken into consideration in the reports submitted, inter alia, to the Multidisciplinary Group on Organised Crime (MDG) to introduce changes and amendments to Council Directive 91/477/EEC or EUROPOL's Group of Experts on arms trafficking and Tracing.

F) International Arms Trade Treaty

This initiative was the result of work done by a Committee of Nobel Prize winners in 1997 under the leadership of Costa Rica's Oscar Arias Foundation and with the support of several NGOs including IANSA, Amnesty International, Intermon-Oxfam and *Saferworld*. These NGOs launched a campaign in November 2003 called "Arms under control" with a view to winning approval for the Treaty.

The Treaty is a legally binding instrument whereby all signatory countries commit to refrain from exporting arms to destinations where human rights and International Humanitarian Law is not respected.

Spain was one of the 117 co-sponsors of this project passed on 6 December 2006 at the 61st United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). A Group of Governmental Experts was created to study its feasibility, scope and parameters and Spain is among the 28 countries selected.

The Final Provision of Law 53/2007 of 28 December 2007 on the control of external trade in defence and dual use items provided that the Government was going to maintain “an active position both outside and within the European Union in favour of drawing up an effective and legally binding International Arms Trade Treaty establishing global rules on the transfer of arms”. This Government statement is the culmination of a series of international commitments undertaken by Spain in the area of non-proliferation.

Spain was also one of the 114 co-sponsors of the Resolution adopted on 17 October 2008 at the 63rd General Assembly agreeing to move forward with the creation of an open-ended Working Group for the possible drafting of a future legally binding instrument laying down common international rules for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms. That group met twice in 2009.

Resolution 64/48 established a Preparatory Committee, within which interested States met in four sessions between 2010 and the spring of 2012. The activities of the group and the committee complemented one another during thirteen regional meetings to extend the idea and scope of the draft Treaty.

The decisive step in boosting the initiative came with United Nations Resolution 64/48 of 2 December 2009 approving the convening of a United Nations Conference for processing and approval. The Conference was slated for 2012 and there a legally binding instrument is expected to be set up to define common international standards to regulate the transfer of conventional arms.

After four preparatory meetings held between 2010 and 2012, the Conference

took place from 2 to 27 July 2012. A final text was presented on 26 July but was not approved by the Parties. Subsequently, in its resolution 67/234 of 24 December 2012, the General Assembly extended the mandate to continue negotiations at a Final Conference.

The Final Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 18 to 28 March 2013.

Three countries failed to support the text (Iran, North Korea and Syria) and so the decision was taken to the 2 April General Assembly for a vote (a two-thirds majority being required for approval). Therefore, a draft resolution was submitted and a negotiated text appended thereto and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting as depository, was asked to open it to signing on 3 June 2013.

On 2 April the UN General Assembly approved the Arms Trade Treaty by majority in a historic vote that ended a long negotiating process that began more than a decade ago. The Resolution was adopted by 154 votes in favour, 23 abstentions and 3 against.

The Treaty signing process was opened on 3 June 2013 and Spain was among the first signatories.

The *Cortes Generales* (Spanish Parliament) unanimously ratified the Arms Trade Treaty on 17 March 2014. Thus Spain was able to participate, along with 16 other EU countries and El Salvador, in the first joint Treaty ratification event which was held on 2 April, the first anniversary of its adoption by the General Assembly the United Nations.

Entry into force will be ninety days after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instru-

ment of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 2 of the Treaty's final text defines its scope and includes the seven categories of conventional weapons laid down in the UN registry, plus an eighth category referring to small arms and light weapons.

Components and ammunition have remained outside of the Treaty's scope. However, explicit references are made to both items and States are obliged to establish and maintain a national system of export control of the components of the eight categories of weapons and their ammunition. It provides that each State Party shall establish and maintain a national list of control that is recommended to be public, which shall include at least the categories included in the UN Register.

The activities covered under this Treaty include exports, imports, brokerage, transshipment and transit.

The Treaty incorporates three cases in which conventional arms transfers are banned: where an embargo is in force on the country of destination, violations of obligations under international agreements and the possibility that the weapons could be used in acts of genocide, in crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in attacks on civilians or war crimes.

The parameters used by the control authorities to evaluate transactions are in line with International Humanitarian Law and human rights, i.e. arms transfers must not contribute to acts of terrorism or foster transnational organised crime and must not contribute to gender-based violence or violence against children. The

possible risk of diversion must likewise be considered.

Lastly, the exchange of information and transparency are fundamental tools for effectively exercising controls over these operations. The Treaty does not envisage the publication of the information furnished annually by each State Party to the Secretariat responsible for its enforcement and review.

The annual report drafted by the Secretariat shall include the authorisations or the actual import and export of conventional weapons, while data on refusals is not required. This report may contain the same information as that submitted to the Register of Conventional Arms of the United Nations, i.e. the number of complete items exported and imported sorted by country of destination and origin. National reports may exclude commercially sensitive data or those relating to national security.

G) Convention on Cluster Munitions

The precursors of this initiative can be traced back to the Ottawa Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention. This convention was signed on 3 December 1997. Spain ratified the Convention on 7 March 1999.

Under the agreed text, each State committed to refrain from using, developing, producing, acquiring, stockpiling, conserving or exporting anti-personnel mines. The signatory countries also committed to destroying their stocks of mines within a period of 4 years except in the case of already existing mine fields (10 years). Another exception allows holding on to or the transfer of a number of mines for the development of detection or destruction techniques.

The strength of this legal instrument lies in the verification mechanisms which were approved with a view to checking their effective enforcement and, more specifically, the creation of a United Nations database containing each country's information on existing mines and their eradication programmes.

Spain has had a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel mines since 1 July 1994. The European Union adopted a similar moratorium in March 1996. Lastly, Law 33/1998 on the total prohibition of anti-personnel mines and similar arms was passed on 5 October.

Both the Convention and Law 33/1998 exclude cluster and fragmentation bombs from the scope of the aforementioned prohibition on manufacture and trade.

Moreover, the requirements laid down in Protocol II of the 10 October 1980 Geneva Convention on the prohibition or restricted use of certain conventional arms considered excessively damaging or indiscriminate (CCW), did not apply either.

The Convention was signed on 3 December 2008 in Oslo and entered into force on 1 August 2010 once the minimum 30 States ratified it.

The Spanish Parliament ratified it on 18 March 2009 and Spain deposited the corresponding instrument of ratification on 17 June 2009. It was the tenth signatory country of the Convention.

The Spanish Government took the decision to act before the ratification of the Convention and established a unilateral moratorium on the use, development, production, acquisition and external trade in cluster munitions. The Agreement, approved by the Cabinet on 11 July 2008, was tabled jointly by the Ministries of

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence and Industry, Tourism and Trade.

The Ministry of Defence completed the destruction of its arsenal of cluster munitions on 18 March 2009 in compliance with the agreement established in the unilateral moratorium. Spain thus became the first signatory country to destroy its arsenal of cluster munitions.

Special mention should be made of the amendment of Law 33/1998 of 5 October 1998, completely banning anti-personnel mines and weapons of similar effect in order to include the aforementioned prohibition of cluster munitions. This legislative amendment is pending parliamentary approval in 2014.

H) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Annex V outlines Spain's contribution in 2013 to the United Nations Conventional Arms Register with a table showing exports of the seven categories of conventional arms and another table showing the exports of small arms and light weapons. This contribution is voluntary in nature.

The seven categories of conventional arms include: tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, fighter jets, attack helicopters, warships and missiles and missile launchers.

The following categories form part of the "small arms" classification: automatic revolvers and pistols, rifles and carbines, machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns and others. The "light weapons" category includes: heavy machine guns, portable anti-aircraft weapons, portable anti-tank weapons, recoilless rifles, portable missile and

rocket launching systems and under 75 mm calibre mortars.

Information exchange regarding arms recipients and the complete item, excluding components and munitions, is limited to armed and security forces and to United Nations member countries as regards countries of destination.

1) OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The OSCE Document was adopted in Plenary session on 24 November 2000 and addresses the fundamental objective of putting an end to the excessive stockpiling of SALW and their use in certain regional conflicts. Thanks to this document, the participating States commit to the implementation of regulations, measures and principles needed to achieve the said objective. Specifically, unlawful trafficking in these types of arms is pursued, measures are agreed to prevent their stockpiling and a recommendation is made to authorise shipments strictly for reasons of domestic security, legitimate defence or participation in peacekeeping forces under the auspices of the United Nations or the OSCE.

One of this initiative's most important instruments is the exchange of information and increased transparency pursuant to which all countries must file annual reports on the export and import of small arms and light weapons to and from other participating States. The most recent information furnished by Spain to the OSCE refers to exports authorised and undertaken in 2013 which are listed in Annex VI attached to this report.

Included under this classification under "small arms" are automatic revolvers and

pistols, rifles and carbines, submachine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns. The following are included under "light weapons": grenade launchers, heavy machine guns, portable anti-aircraft weapons, portable anti-tank weapons, portable missile and rocket launching systems, portable anti-aircraft missile launching systems and mortars under 100 mm calibre.

It should be pointed out that the exchange of information in the OSCE concerning arms recipients and the complete item excluding components and munitions is limited to the armed forces and law enforcement officials while information regarding countries of destination is limited to OSCE countries meaning that Spanish exports included in this annex are a part of the total exports of SALW.

Furthermore, the figures appearing in the tables regarding authorised licenses issued do not necessarily coincide with the figures appearing in the tables on operations undertaken because not all of the licenses give rise to shipments. Moreover, shipments made in one fiscal year could be carried out under a license issued the previous year.

In addition to these actions, in 2013 intense outreach work was done regarding the system used by Spain to control exports within the scope of defence through the following activities:

- 2013 Hunting Fair (Madrid, 28 February to 3 March).
- HOMSEC IV Fair, International Exhibition of Defence and Security (Madrid, 12-15 March).

- Introductory conference on the Arms Trade Treaty, TEDAE (Madrid, 6 May).
- V Introductory Course on International Trade, Logistical Academy of Calatayud-Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Zaragoza (Zaragoza, 24 June).
- *2nd EADS Export Compliance Community Meeting*, EADS (Toulouse, 6 November).
- VI Workshop on Proliferation and Technological Protection, Police Directorate-General (Avila, 18 November).
- *18th Multinational Small Arms and Light Weapons Symposium*, Verification Unit, Spanish Ministry of Defence (Madrid, 26 November).
- Visit to two defence firms (Madrid, 16 January and Seville, 27 May) and to the Marañosa Technological Institute of the Ministry of Defence (Madrid, October 1).

PART III. EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL

1. Legislation in force

Smooth-bore barrel hunting and sporting arms and their ammunition which, due to their technical specifications, are not apt for military use and are not completely automatic, were not subject to control until the entry into force of Law 53/2007 (29 January 2008). This regulation extended control to all hunting and sporting arms, their parts and components and ammunition pursuant to the commitments undertaken by virtue of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/255 of 8 June 2001 approving the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

Article 2(2) and Annexes II and III.2 of Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008, amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011, makes these items subject to control. The future control regulation, slated for publication in the second half of 2014, will adapt Spanish legislation in this field to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 whereby Article 10 of that Protocol will be enforced.

Article 10 of the United Nations Protocol sets out the requirements for authorization of these transactions in the sphere of foreign trade. Thus, each State Party must establish or maintain an effective system of export/import licensing or authorisation and other

mechanisms relating to transits. Other essential requirements are verification by the exporting country that the importer has already obtained the import authorisation from its authorities and information regarding transits from the countries through which the weapons in question will be moved. However, States may adopt simplified administrative procedures in specific cases, such as temporary exports and imports and the transit of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition for verifiable lawful purposes such as hunting, sport shooting, testing, exhibitions or repairs.

2. Statistical analysis

A) Exports completed

The tables showing the export figures corresponding to other material are included in Annex II of this report.

Exports of police and security material totalled €4.7 million, the recipient countries being Tunisia (€2.0 million accounting for 42.6%), Peru (€1.4 million, 31.0%), Venezuela (€0.8 million, 16.8%), Nicaragua (€0.4 million, 9.1%); Portugal (€18,968, 0.5%) and Egypt (€0.0, 0.0%). Export to Egypt consisted of a sample sent free of charge in June 2013.

Exports completed accounted for 14.0% of those authorised during the same period (€33.3 million). This is largely because of the 5 licenses authorized to Peru in the second half of 2013 for a total of €17.7 million but only €1.4 million were actually completed, and 1 license was authorized to Libya in September 2013 amounting to €7.0

million but no shipments were made to that country in 2013.

Exports of hunting and sporting arms (hunting shotguns, shells and their parts) totalled €50.9 million. Exports completed accounted for 47.2% of those authorised during the same period (€107.9 million).

The main destination was the United States, with €19.6 million accounting for 38.5%. The rest of the transactions were divided among 60 destinations. 69.2 percent of these exports consisted of hunting shells, 13.1% cases, 11.6% gunpowder, 5.2% shotguns and 0.9% shot.

B) Operations processed and exempt from the preliminary report and/or control document

Under the heading "Other Material" 428 individual licenses, 3 temporary licences and 39 rectifications were processed. Of those 428 individual licenses, 372 were approved, 9 denied, 15 were left pending, 5 expired and 27 were withdrawn. The 3 temporary licenses were approved. Of the 39 rectifications, 38 were approved and 1 left pending.

C) Entries in the Special Register for External Trade Operators in Defence and Dual-use Material (Spanish acronym REOCE)

In 2013, four entries were made in the REOCE by firms producing other material and a further three made joint entries for defence and other material.

D) Licenses denied

In 2013 there were 9 export denials of other material, all of hunting and sporting arms. Details of these denials are found in Annex II.

These denials break down as follows:

- Seven export licenses to Guinea Bissau for hunting shells due to the situation of internal instability and the risk of diversion to improper use, the recipients being private import and distribution companies .
- Two export licenses for cases with pistons and gunpowder to the Central African Republic due to the situation of internal instability and the risk of diversion to improper use, the recipient being a hunting shell manufacturer.

In addition to the above denials, on 28 August 2013 a precautionary suspension of 9 individual export licenses for Egypt was ordered. These licenses were in force for the delivery of shotguns and hunting shells. The definitive suspension came into force on 16 September 2013.

3. Principal actions undertaken in the field of firearms for civilian use and possible use of equipment in the application of the death penalty and torture in 2013

Progress made in two Community regulations is included in this section, although it should be noted that Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 of 27 June concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, does not include items classified as "Other Material".

Nevertheless, it is worthwhile to describe the work undertaken in 2013 given that it is closely related with that category.

A) Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

On May 31, 2001, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 55/255 relating to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, added to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 15 November 2000. The Firearms Protocol entered into force on 3 July 2005. With the Council's authorisation, the European Commission negotiated the articles of the Firearms Protocol that fall under Community competence and eventually signed it on 16 January 2002. Spain deposited its instrument of ratification of the Protocol on 9 February 2007.

Article 10 of the Protocol sets out the requirements for authorization of these transactions in the sphere of foreign trade. Thus, each State Party must establish or maintain an effective system of export/import licensing or authorisation and other mechanisms relating to transits. Other essential requirements are verification by the exporting country that the importer has already obtained the import authorisation from its authorities and information regarding transits from the

countries through which the weapons in question will be moved. However, States may adopt simplified administrative procedures in specific cases, such as temporary exports and imports and the transit of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition for verifiable lawful purposes such as hunting, sport shooting, testing, exhibitions or repairs.

EU Implementation of the UN Firearms Protocol had been left pending and the publication of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of 14 March 2012 in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 May 2012 complies with the international commitment made by the EU.

It is important to note that the Regulation is applicable exclusively to civilian firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition and not to firearms intended for specific military purposes. Moreover, it refers to transfers of firearms to third countries and not to intra-Community transfers. The Regulation covers short and long, semi-automatic, repetition and single-shot firearms, but excludes automatic weapons.

The Regulation entered into force on 30 September 2013.

Extension of control to firearms for civilian use (sporting and hunting weapons) and ammunition stems from the approval of Law 53/2007 of 28 December 2007 on the control of foreign trade in defence and dual use items. This Law embodies the obligations undertaken by Spain on 9 February 2007 upon signing and ratifying United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001 approving the Protocol against the

illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

A specific regulation was subsequently drawn up providing sufficient flexibility to enable the rapid and expeditious processing of transactions relating to the civilian use of these weapons. This regulation is implemented by Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008, as amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011.

According to the Regulation, these weapons may be transferred through individual or global licenses. The export licenses for these weapons must be accompanied by a document certifying the issue of import authorisations by the importing State and information regarding the means of transport and transit countries. The regulation provides for a biweekly consultation procedure of JIMDDU members for these operations, which speeds up their processing.

B) Council Regulation (EC) 1236/2005 of 27 June 2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The Regulation entered into force on 30 July 2006. It contains nineteen Articles and five Annexes. This legislation seeks to strike a balance between the primary policy objective (ban on the death penalty and torture) and not hindering legitimate trade in a range of equipment and items.

The regulation was amended in 2011 by the adoption of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No.

1352/2011 of 20 December 2011 expanding the list of items.

Annex II features a list of items related to the application of the death penalty whose export, import and related technical assistance are prohibited: gallows and guillotines, electric chairs, gas chambers, injection systems designed for the administration of lethal chemical substances and electric-shock belts. New items were added to the Annex list in 2011, i.e. other electric-shock devices such as sleeves and cuffs and spiked batons.

This prohibition does not apply to shipments of this equipment to museums. Technical-health items are excluded as well.

Annex III includes equipment used for torture: restraint chairs and shackle boards, leg-irons, gang chains, shackles, individual cuffs and shackle bracelets (except for handcuffs considered normal) thumb-cuffs, portable anti-riot devices for administering an electric shock, incapacitating chemical substance dispensing devices and two chemical substances used in the manufacture of tear gas. Some short and intermediate acting barbiturate anaesthetic agents including, but not limited to amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital, and thiopental, (along with their sodium salts), used for lethal injections, have likewise been included. The items listed in this Annex may be exported and imported but their export requires prior authorisation and a control document listing the recipient, use and end users.

The Regulation does not cover transits nor brokering transactions but does mandate an annual activity

report and the exchange of denial data among Member States. A denials and consultations procedure similar to the one provided under Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December has been adopted, using the dual use database to which this additional function has been added.

The 2011 amendment was to be followed in 2014 by a review of the Regulation's articles and annexes. To that end a set of interesting proposals was tabled based on a review of definitions, the possible control of brokering activities and technical assistance, and end use and destination document requirements as for defence, dual use and hunting weapon transactions.

A meeting of the Committee entrusted with the review of Regulation enforcement was held on 30 October 2013.

Following are the main changes with respect to the annexes:

- Some items subject to control (Annex III) have been transferred to the list of prohibited items (Annex II). The items are: Thumb-cuffs and thumb-screws, including serrated thumb-cuffs, restraint chairs and shackle boards.
- Some new products have been added to the list of banned items (Annex II): restraint bars, ball and chain for immobilization purposes, gang chains with balls or shackles for immobilization, handcuffs that can be anchored to a wall, floor or ceiling, shackle boards, detention cages and shields with metal spikes.
- Circumference has been included as a new element in the definition of ordinary handcuffs; individual handcuffs are defined in the list of controlled items (Annex III), explicitly mentioning that certain individual handcuffs also include rings restricting neck movement.
- Spit hoods, including those linked to ordinary handcuffs by means of a chain, net beds, whips, sjamboks (whips used in South Africa), weighted batons and certain components designed for items intended for the execution of human beings have been added to the control list.
- Export controls have been broadened and now not only include portable electric discharge weapons designed for riot control or self-defence but also fixed or mountable electric discharge weapons and kits for assembly of electric discharge weapons.
- The 10,000 V discharge requirement has been eliminated for electric discharge weapons and export checks have been broadened regarding electric discharge devices designed to circumvent controls banning export.
- The scope of export control of devices to disseminate incapacitating chemical substances used for riot control or self-defence, including fixed or mountable equipment, has been broadened.

Amendments to the body of the Regulation can be summarised as follows:

- Incorporation of changes based on case law of the European Court of Human Rights (definition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment).
- Incorporation of changes arising from Regulation 428/2009 on the control of dual-use exports (global authorizations, control of brokering services and technical assistance).
- Creation of specific export control, i.e. export licenses, for certain pharmaceuticals for countries that have accepted the international commitment to abolish the death penalty (Annex IIIa and b).
- Development of procedures to request changes in the list of items, delegating broader powers to the Commission through an emergency procedure.

Note that in 2013 there were only two applications processed under this Regulation. The first involved 13,500 units of personal defence spray with OC gas intended for the Tunisian Ministry of the Interior and the second involved 5,000 units of the same type of spray intended for a private importer in Andorra. This second transaction was not authorized as the importer was unable to provide an end use control document.

PART IV. EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Legislation in force

Regulation of external trade in dual-use items and technologies is governed by Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of the export, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, amended by Regulations (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 and No 388/2012 of 19 April 2012.

The Community Regulation lays down a regime whereby the export of dual-use items and technologies included in Annex I must be controlled (checklist of 10 categories of dual-use items and technologies) along with others not included on this list pursuant to Article 4 (catch-all clause).

Annex IV of the Regulation includes the subset of dual-use items and technologies whose shipments within the European Union are subject to control given their especially sensitive nature.

Mention should also be made of Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP of 22 June on the control of technical assistance concerning certain military aims. Here, special attention is paid to the control of technical assistance (including that transmitted verbally) which could foster or serve as the basis for the development of weapons of mass destruction.

The Joint Action introduces control of technical assistance lent to non-community countries, allowing Member States to choose between an authorisation or prohibition system.

Member States are also urged to consider the possible application of control when technical assistance has a conventional military end-use and focuses on countries subject to international embargoes.

2. Statistical analysis

A) Exports completed

The tables corresponding to these exports are found in Annex III.

Exports of dual use material in 2013 fell by 35.2% vis-à-vis 2012 totalling €151.6 million. This decline is largely due to the 2012 shipment to the United States of two steam generators totalling €81.7 million which marked a considerable increase in exports that year.

Year	Amount (€ millions)
2007	114.26
2008	154.24
2009	99.12
2010	97.32
2011	99.40
2012	234.1
2013	151.6

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

The following were the top ten countries of destination:

DU countries	Value (€ millions)	Percentage
Most relevant countries	124.5	82.1
P.R. China	30.6	20.2
Iran	21.5	14.2
United Arab Emirates	13.2	8.7
Switzerland	11.3	7.5
Russia	9.4	6.2
Belarus	8.1	5.3
United States	7.4	4.9
Brazil	7.4	4.9
Saudi Arabia	5.5	3.6
Venezuela	5.1	3.4
Turkey	5.0	3.2
Remaining countries	27.1	17.9
TOTAL	151.6	100

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

The number one destination of Spanish exports was the P.R. of China with €30.6 accounting for 20.2% of the total.

Shipments consisted of ultrasonic inspection equipment for nuclear power plants, machine tools for the aviation industry, numerical control systems for machine tools in the automotive, aerospace and tile production sectors, milling machining centres for the automotive, aerospace and naval sectors, an EDM machine for the manufacture of moulds for opto-electronic instruments, stainless steel valves for the petrochemical sector, electronic circuits for satellites, power capacitors for the energy generation and transport sectors, an electronic readout for linear infrared detectors for the transport sector and a license for a chemical for use as a laboratory reagent.

Spanish exports to Iran may seem surprising given that this country (€21.5 million accounting for 14.2%) is subject to embargoes from the United Nations and the European Union.

Export operations to Iran were analysed on a case by case basis by the JIMD-DU and the Secretariat of State for Trade, taking the UN and EU sanctions against this country into consideration.

Export of dual-use items and technologies to Iran is the result of the application of the so-called catch-all clause (Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009).

This clause is used in the case of the export of items not included on the check-lists where there is a known risk of diversion to programmes devoted to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction or where the country of destination is subject to an arms embargo and the items in question may have a military end-use. The operations authorised did not impose any sort of risk of diversion or use in proliferation programmes.

Shipments consisted of stainless steel pipes for the steel sector and valves, including spare parts, for the power generation, petrochemical, oil and gas industries.

Apart from the ten main destinations listed in the preceding table, the remaining percentage (27.1%) was distributed among 56 countries from different areas.

Special mention should be made of the exports to some destinations.

Bangladesh: €8,190 in a single license for a chemical used in the tanning industry.

Belarus: 8.1 million in a single license for vertical lathes used in mining and the automotive industry.

Cuba: €2.4 million in graphite electrodes for electrical furnaces for steel production, chemical substances for leather tanning, coating for printed circuits, pharmaceutical and food industry laboratory analyses and water analyses.

Egypt: €177,720 in chemical substances used in the glass industry.

Hong Kong (P.R. China): €2.5 million in electronic cards with cryptographic functions for telecommunications equipment, optical sensors for communications satellites, electro-optical sensor and thermal camera for maritime surveillance and capacitors for the power generation and transport sectors.

India: €1.9 million in chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry and geological research, 1 coordinate measuring machine for use in steel-making, pressure sensors for the pharmaceutical sector, integrated circuits for satellites and a lyophilizer for the manufacture of human vaccines.

Israel: €2.2 million in electronic image processing cards to be incorporated into equipment for military aircraft destined to other countries (UK and Germany), integrated circuits and modems for cable communications, communications surveillance system, welding control modules, rotary shaft for the automotive sector, parts and components of a communications satellite and chemicals for the treatment of metal surfaces and laboratory use.

Morocco: €1.7 million in chemicals for agriculture, the tanning industry and laboratories, safety valves for the petrochemical sector and perimeter surveillance cameras.

Pakistan: €4,079 in a transducer pressure gauge for freeze-drying equipment in the health sector.

Russia: €9.3 million in electric capacitors for the transport sector, electronic circuits for satellites and a space station, an infrared image sensor for the petrochemical sector, machining centres for the production of components for machine tools, milling and boring machine, EDM machine and an ultrasonic inspection system for the aerospace industry, chemicals for matter analysis in the pharmaceutical and rubber industries and the destruction of chemical weapons.

Taiwan: €296,825 in a validation code for a trade show, electronic components and integrated circuits for a scientific satellite in the aerospace sector, electronic telecommunications cards for the electricity grid and chemicals for laboratory analyses.

Turkmenistan: €2.9 million in valves made of different materials for a gas plant.

Turkey: €5.0 million in laboratory chemicals, machining centres for the automotive and aerospace sectors, integrated circuits for a satellite, a railway control system for use in the transport sector and infrared detectors for the industrial and electronics sectors.

Ukraine: €1,439 in a license for a laboratory chemical.

Venezuela: €5.1 million in chemicals for the oil and petrochemical industries and a wifi router for the mining sector.

Vietnam: €979 in chemicals for laboratory analyses.

In 2013, sales were mostly concentrated in the "Processing of materials" category (€91.0 million accounting for 60.0%).

Exports completed accounted for 46.9% of those authorised (€323.0 million).

B) Operations processed and exempt from the preliminary report and/or control document

This information can be found in Annex IV.

In 2013 a total of 569 export license applications for dual-use items and technologies were processed, corresponding to 529 individual licenses, 2 global licenses and 26 temporary licenses. 12 general authorizations were granted under Article 9 and Annex II of the dual-use Community Regulation. 38 rectifications of licenses already awarded and 1 preliminary agreement were processed as well. No inward processing traffic was processed. Of the 529 individual licenses, 509 were approved, 1 denied, 8 remained pending, 2 expired and 9 were withdrawn by the exporter. The 26 temporary licenses were approved. Of the 38 rectifications, 37 were approved and 1 was withdrawn. The preliminary agreement was approved.

Also, 102 communications regarding exemption from the requirement of an export license were processed. Of these, one was for a transaction to Syria, one to Pakistan, one to Libya and 99 to Iran (one of which was not authorized as it was a sanctioned item).

Annex IV offers information concerning the time it takes to process licences and the number of licences exempt from the preliminary report and/or control document.

Exemptions from the JIMDDU report and control document were applied to dispatches of non-sensitive material to allied countries or members of international control and non-proliferation fora within the context of the following operations:

- a) Temporary exports-consignments and imports-introductions for repair, check-up, replacement of defective material at no charge, returns to origin, tests, homologations, fairs and exhibits.
- b) The export-consignment of dual-use items and technologies intended for Member Countries of international export control regimes by virtue of which the items intended for export are subject to control with the exception of the items included in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009.
- c) Export-consignment of items, equipment and technology which, while included on the List of Defence Material and Other Material in Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008, amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011 and in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 on the control of exports of dual-use items and technology, were eliminated from or are not included

on the corresponding international lists.

- d) Introduction from another European Union country of the chemical substances included on Lists 1, 2 and 3 of the 13 January 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, with the exception of ricin and saxitoxin.
- e) Rectifications of authorisations having to do with effective term, customs and monetary value.

C) Entries in the Special Register for External Trade Operators in Defence and Dual-use Material (Spanish acronym REOCE)

In 2013, twenty-eight entries were made in the REOCE by firms producing dual-use items and a further 7 made joint entries for defence and dual use items.

D) Licenses denied

One license was denied In the area of dual use as follows:

- 1 license to Sudan for chemicals for failing to provide sufficient assurance of the recipient and end user.

Details of these denials are found in Annex III.

It was decided to apply the *catch-all* clause in 7 cases, 4 of them corresponding to the export of low-alloy steel pipes, stainless steel valves, a carbon steel valve and capital goods to Iran, 2 for monomers to the United Arab Emi-

rates and 1 for an EDM machine to Russia. The application of this clause was revoked in the case of the export of a test bench for a nuclear power plant to Pakistan.

The renewal of 25 denials of chemical substances in the Australia Group and 6 joint denials in the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime, 4 in the Nuclear Suppliers Group and 5 in the Missile Technology Control Regime were reported. Spain decided not to renew 10 denials and to revoke 3 within the framework of the Australia Group.

During 2013, an investigation was conducted by the Police Directorate General in the sphere of dual-use operations into the possible diversion of exports of valves to Iran in violation of the sanctions imposed on that country. The *catch-all* clause was applied in two of the cases described above, taking into account possible diversions in use and destination based on information provided by an allied country.

Also, two inspection teams provided information at an appeal hearing arising from the December 2012 denial of an individual export license to Pakistan for steam generation tubes. The refusal was based on a perceived risk of diversion to a proliferation programme.

3. Principal actions undertaken at international control and non-proliferation fora in 2012

A) Council Working Group on the export of dual-use items and technologies and the Commission Coordination Group

The main duty of these groups is to review and implement Community

regulations having to do with the control of exports of dual-use items. Their activities include discussion of new legislative proposals and the update of annexes using the check-lists in order to adapt them to the changes agreed at the main control and non-proliferation fora.

Following is a summary of the main subjects addressed and agreements reached by these groups in 2013:

- *Commission proposal for legislation for the swift update of the annexes to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of the export, the transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.* On 7 November 2011 the Commission presented a proposal to amend Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May, to swiftly update the annexes containing lists of items by means of the delegated acts procedure based on Article 207 TFEU. In 2013 the Council Working Group on export control of dual-use items continued its work on this proposal and the proposed amendments made by the European Parliament. The new regulation is expected to be published in the first half of 2014.
- *Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.* This report presents an overview of the implementation and effects of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009

on the control of dual-use exports for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, as provided under Article 25 of the Regulation.

The report summarizes the legislative and regulatory developments, and the various actions undertaken to support the consistent application of export controls across the EU and efforts to improve transparency and dialogue with the private sector and academia. This report includes statistical data on the application of export controls and their impact on security and trade.

The report forms part of the general review of the EU's export control policy that began with a consultation sent to all operators in the form of a green paper in June 2011, and will continue with a Commission Notice in early 2014 which will present a strategic vision for the export control system and could announce concrete policy initiatives to modernize the regime in an attempt to adapt to technological, economic and political change.

Among the issues that could be addressed by the new proposals and which have been highlighted as areas for improvement in the system, special mention should be made of the consistent application of controls in order to reduce distortions of competition in the single EU market, greater use of the Union's General Authorisations, rational application of the *catch-all*

controls under Article 4 and a critical review of transfer controls within the EU.

- *Regular meetings of the Council Working Group and the Commission Coordination Group under Article 23.* These groups met regularly during 2013 to discuss issues relating to European export control legislation. Main activities:
 - It continued with the development of a best practices document for consistent interpretation of European legislation in all Member States, and to improve information exchange mechanisms.
 - National activities under the various international non-proliferation fora were evaluated and coordinated.
 - Export policies to various destinations were studied as was the possibility of introducing controls on other items such as those that can be used to control communications.
 - Various documents submitted by exporters and European industrial associations with suggestions of ways to improve the control system were analysed.
- *Meeting on export control policy in Dublin.* On 2-3 May 2013 the Irish Presidency and the Commission organized a meeting in Dublin to design

future export control policy. Of the topics discussed, special mention should be made of the following: assessment of the current control system, adaptation of controls to new threats and technological developments, risk assessment criteria, harmonization of controls of non-listed items, brokering activities and transit controls, intra-Community controls and training and outreach initiatives.

- *On-line database of denials.* The Commission continued to make improvements and add capabilities to the on-line database of license denials and a library of working documents and meeting summaries.
- *Requests for accession of candidate countries to international non-proliferation fora.* Member States supported the entry of European Union countries into the fora of which they are not yet members.
- *Outreach.* Lastly, the European Union maintains an important cooperation and technical assistance programme with third countries (outreach) regarding the control of dual-use items and technologies.

B) Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

The Arrangement, having replaced the Coordination Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) on 19 December 1995, is the principal international control and non-

proliferation forum. It is comprised of 41 countries.

1. *General Working Group.*

Proposals for subsequent adoption by the Arrangement's Plenary regarding possible changes to include in its initial Elements and operation are debated in this group. It meets twice a year, in May and October.

The following main aspects were dealt with in 2013:

- Exchange of general and specific information: Arrangement member countries agreed to exchange information on relevant regions for the purposes of the Arrangement. Different contributions were made at the 2013 sessions on various regions and areas of concern including Asia, the Caucasus, Africa, particularly the Horn of Africa and North Africa, the Middle East and Central America and the Caribbean.

Information was also shared relative to emerging technologies causing concern such as cloud computing, cyber-tools and information monitoring devices circulating around the Internet.

As concerns the exchange of specific information, discussion continued on different proposals to achieve greater transparency regarding notifications:

- Proposed expansion of information exchange on weapon transfers between Arrangement members: debate will continue on this topic as

no agreement has been reached (currently notifications are only made in the case of non WA members).

- Notification of denials of conventional weapons: no headway was made on the proposal to broaden the exchange of information to include denials (currently notification is provided on transfers only). In 2014 work will continue on best practice guidelines for notifications of denials.
- Scope of dual use and denial notification: this is a proposal of guidelines for best practices concerning the establishment of a bilateral notification procedure for items appearing on the Sensitive and Highly Sensitive Lists of dual-use materials; this will likewise remain under study in 2014. Particular mention was made of the desirability of early notification of export denials of the dual-use items on the basic list through the WAIS system.
- Notification deadlines: transfer notification deadlines were met in 83% of the cases in 2013 and therefore better performance was urged.

- Controls, Licenses and Customs: under this heading, information was shared with a view to enhancing the transparency of national export control policies and the development of best practices. Some delegations made voluntarily presentations on the subject. Arrangement member countries requested more information about the implementation of the *catch all* clause.

Some delegations reported on important changes that had occurred in their regulations or control practices.

- Best practice guidelines: discussions focused on the feasibility of developing guidelines on best practices to prevent the destabilising stockpiling of conventional arms. Prior to discussions, a questionnaire was circulated on the analysis of the stockpiling of conventional weapons.
- Internal Compliance Programmes targeting major export firms: the delegation coordinating the implementation of this proposal, now transformed into guidelines, reported on the questionnaires received. The aim is for firms that comply with stricter controls to be awarded export permits offering greater flexibility. In 2014 we will continue discussing this proposal in the LEOM Group and the General Working Group.
- Other business: the remaining topics were control of transits and transshipments for which "best practice guides" were

drafted on the use of global licensing and control of re-exports. The work done by the Group of Experts on updating defence material lists and discussions within the LEOM Group (for example, public participation of NGOs in the control of exports, transits and transshipments) and its proposals were also analysed. The exchange of information on initiatives to intensify the control of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) continued.

- Participation/Outreach: A report was given on the success of the technical meeting held in June aimed at countries not participating in the Arrangement and on other outreach activities undertaken. As concerns the entry of new members, the EU countries continued to support the application submitted by Cyprus which was blocked by one delegation. Applications from Serbia, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armenia were also discussed. At the 2013 Plenary it was agreed that these applications will remain under debate in 2014.

In 2013 outreach activities were conducted with 17 non-member countries of the Wassenaar Arrangement. It was also agreed to conduct joint outreach efforts between the Arrangement and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

2. Group of experts.

The main objective of the Arrangement's Group of Experts is to analyse the lists of defence and dual use items

and to propose changes to keep them up to date while taking account of technological advances and the market availability of the different items.

In 2013 the group held 2 two-week meetings in April and September and an informal meeting in June which included representatives from the world of industry and academia which contributed to the technical analysis of the proposals.

A total of 267 documents were studied, including proposed amendments to the control lists and 96 other technical topics.

Many of the topics addressed posed a major challenge to the group due to their technical complexity, such as new controls on machine tools, surveillance tools and intelligence work, communications surveillance equipment, inertial equipment and aerospace components. Despite this, 77% of the issues addressed by the Group of Experts in 2013 were satisfactorily resolved.

Additionally, the Group of Experts discussed a number of unofficial documents submitted by various delegations on technical issues of great interest to future export controls.

The new control list passed at the plenary in December 2013 and a summary of the changes made can be found on the Arrangement's official Web page (www.wassenaar.org).

3. *Licensing and Enforcement Officers Meeting (LEOM).*

This Group shared experiences on the processing and management of licenses and customs control. Thanks to those discussions, proposals and

recommendation were made to the General Working Group.

The Group's July 2013 meeting was presided by the U.S. delegation. The meeting was preceded by the Security and Intelligence Group as agreed at the 2011 Plenary in order to achieve synergies between the two groups. The Spanish delegation made a presentation on the possible crime of smuggling demilitarized aircraft.

The experience of moving the Security and Intelligence Group meeting to coincide with the LEOM Group did not yield better results than when that meeting coincided with the General Working Group. Each group has its specific aims and different delegates and therefore the idea of merging the two did not meet expectations, the general consensus being that the LEOM Group requires the two full days to address its own issues.

Discussions at the 2013 LEOM Group meeting revolved around the following topics:

- participation of industry, the public sector and NGOs in export control and regulation;
- cybertools, cloud computing and interception equipment;
- procurement activities related to helicopters and aircraft parts;
- challenges in license authorisations and enforcement in relation to distributors;
- the manner in which Arrangement Member States handle cases of fraudulent license applications (legislation and poli-

cies, enforcement agencies involved, practical examples);

- case studies related to licensing and enforcement; and
- transits and transshipments.

A delegation also made a presentation on its license authorization system.

As in previous sessions, real case studies of unlawful export investigations were presented.

C) Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The aim of the NSG is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons by means of controlling the export of nuclear products and related dual-use items, equipment, software and technology, without hampering international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Export decisions are in accordance with respective national law on export control.

The Group was created in 1975 in the aftermath of the nuclear test conducted by India in 1974 (using transfers of civilian nuclear technology from other countries which had not been subjected to control). It currently has 48 member countries, including Mexico and Serbia that attended their first plenary session as participating governments. The European Commission and the Zangger Committee Chairman attend meetings as permanent observers.

The forum held its annual plenary session on 13 and 14 June 2013 in Prague (Czech Republic), preceded as usual by the parallel meetings of the Advisory Groups on Information Exchange and Customs Execution and Control which were held from 10 to 12 June.

The Plenary emphasized the continuing work of the group in fulfilling the goal of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons by promoting transparency and greater accountability of providers in the transfer of elements that could be used in the development of nuclear weapons, without hindering legitimate trade and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

As part of its activities, the Group expressed serious concerns associated with global proliferation activities. Specifically, the consequences that the nuclear programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and its nuclear test conducted on February 12, 2013 have for proliferation. Delegations also expressed continuing concern about Iran's nuclear programme. The NSG reiterated its traditional support for diplomatic efforts leading to a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue based on the NPT and full implementation without further delay by Iran of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula seeking a peaceful solution to the DPRK nuclear issue in accordance with the Joint Statement of the 2005 Six-Party Talks.

The NSG also took stock of developments since the last plenary meeting in Seattle (USA) in June 2012, and discussed the way forward emphasizing the many challenges that still exist and exchanging information on current developments in the field of nuclear proliferation.

The NSG continues to be the main forum in the fight against nuclear prolifera-

ration through the control of nuclear transfers with a view to preventing their diversion to arms production. The use of increasingly complex transit and transshipment networks and the employment of new and emerging technologies, means that the Group must remain constantly vigilant in adapting the Guidelines and lists of items and technologies subject to control and their application by member countries.

With regard to the revision of the Guidelines, the Group agreed to amend the relevant part of paragraph 3.a and Annex C of the Part 1 Guidelines in order to make reference to IAEA recommendations regarding physical protection.

In an effort to keep pace with advances in technology, market trends and security challenges, the NSG completed a fundamental review of its Initial and Dual-use Lists, a process which began three years ago at the 2010 plenary in Christchurch New Zealand.

Review of the Initial and Dual-use Lists was diligently carried out by the Dedicated Meeting of Technical Experts (DMTE) to comply with the mandate of completing its review for presentation at the 2013 Plenary. In accordance with that mandate, the review was conducted by dividing the work into seven areas: 1) nuclear reactors and non-nuclear support material; 2) conversion and manufacturing of fuel; 3) separation of isotopes; 4) reprocessing and treatment of waste; 5) design, development and manufacture of arms; 6) industrial equipment and machine tools; and 7) other technologies considered relevant and not included in the preceding areas.

As a result, the 2013 Prague Plenary approved 28 new amendments to the NSG's control lists adopted by the DMTE since the Seattle Plenary and agreed to issue a request to the IAEA to publish the 54 amendments agreed during the review process initiated in 2010 in a revised version of INFCIRC/254/Parts 1 and 2. The revised versions were published by the IAEA as INFCIRC/254/Rev.12/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 2 both dated November 13, 2013.

The Group also took note of the reports on outreach programmes with non NSG member states and agreed to strengthen such efforts. Also, additional guidance was provided to the Chair of the NSG for management of these programmes, including the Committee of Resolution 1540 of the United Nations Security Council with regard to brokering and transit activities related to the implementation of the Group's Guidelines.

The Group continued to consider all of the aspects of the application of the September 2008 Declaration on civil nuclear cooperation with India regarding exemption from the restrictions contained in the NSG Guidelines granted to that country allowing exports of nuclear and dual-use items related with civilian nuclear facilities included in the safeguard agreement between the IAEA and India. The possibility of improving the recognition of the NSG's relationship with India was also discussed.

The usefulness of industry involvement in the fight against proliferation was noted and a framework document for industry participation, to be published on the website of the GSN as an example of good practice, was examined. Al-

so, the launch of the newly revised NSG public website, aimed at facilitating the exchange of information with the public in several languages, was agreed.

The NSG Plenary invited all nuclear supplier states to express a responsible approach to their nuclear materials exports through adherence to the Group's Guidelines.

The next NSG plenary will take place in Argentina in 2014. That country submitted its candidacy after the Plenary in Prague and it was adopted by a non-opposition procedure.

D) Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The MTCR is an association of countries which share the aims of non-proliferation of unmanned launching systems capable of transporting weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and related equipment and technology, trying to coordinate national efforts in the control of export licenses to prevent proliferation in this area.

The Regime was founded in 1987 by 7 countries. Today there are 34 member countries. The commitments made by these countries constitute a noteworthy international standard in terms of the control of exports in the field of non-proliferation of missiles and other unmanned delivery vehicles thus contributing to global peace and security.

The MTCR held its 27th plenary meeting in Rome from 14 to 18 October 2013 which, as in previous years, was preceded by three other *ad hoc* group sessions: the Technical Experts Meeting (TEM), the Information Exchange Meeting (IEM) and the Licensing and

Enforcement Experts Meeting (LEEM). In addition, following the usual custom of the Regime, members held consultation meetings between sessions on a monthly basis and a reinforced meeting on 10-11 April in Paris, at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acting as a point of contact to keep the Regime's objectives up to date.

The plenary meeting coincided with the 25th anniversary of the first plenary meeting of the MTCR, held in Rome in 1988. During these 25 years, the MTCR has served as a unique tool to stop the proliferation of means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction, thus contributing to strengthening peace and international security. Several countries have abandoned their missile programs and even destroyed their ballistic missiles, and Member States have tightened their export controls. The establishment of the MTCR in 1987 was an early multilateral recognition of the link between weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The achievements and lessons learned by the MTCR for a quarter century have provided a valuable benchmark for global non-proliferation.

During the plenary session, MTCR partners reiterated the view that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security, as recognized in Resolution 1540. They conducted a comprehensive exchange of information on current and potential developments in the realm of missile proliferation that have taken place since the last plenary meeting in Berlin, discussed problematic programmes existing in several countries, including the DPRK and Iran, and expressed concern about the various activities of global missile

proliferation, in particular with regard to missile programmes under way in the Middle East, North-east Asia and South Asia, which could boost missile proliferation activities elsewhere. They also confirmed their commitment to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions on non-proliferation, and agreed to continue to exchange views on the development of missile programs.

In regard to the guidelines and the Regime's check-lists, members welcomed the establishment of an international standard for the control of exports followed by more and more countries that are not members of the MTCR. These have been included in the UN documents and it was agreed to make a concerted effort to inform and assist countries to support non-proliferation of missiles and the objectives and purposes of the MTCR. All countries were also urged to exercise extreme caution with a view to preventing the transfer of any items, materials, goods or technologies which could contribute to WMD missile proliferation programmes, in accordance with their national legislation and international law.

Members reaffirmed the critical importance of ongoing technical work within the scope of the MTCR, noted the rapid development of emerging technologies and emphasized the need to carry out actions to address these developments. The MTCR acknowledged that the Equipment, Software and Technology Annex is a vital part of the work carried out by the regime to prevent the illegal transfer of missile technologies and expressed appreciation for the strides made at the meetings of the three technical groups.

Other topics discussed at length were the procurement activities and strategies in support of WMD means of delivery programmes, the risk of transfer of intangible technologies and the challenges posed by trends in key missile technology programmes and catch-all controls for items not included on the check-lists. The importance of focusing on the issues of brokering, transit and transshipment was also stressed.

Lastly, the continuation of individual, collective and regional efforts to assist non-members and other stakeholders in the implementation of missile export controls as mandated under Resolution 1540 was encouraged. In this regard, members highlighted the usefulness of the Annex and MTCR guidelines serving as an international benchmark for best practices in controlling the export of missile-related items. The Regime's Guidelines should not hinder technological progress or development or space programmes in any way, provided that such programmes are unable to contribute to the development of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

Regarding the Regime's internal issues, several key operational aspects were reviewed, including issues related to the continuity and effectiveness of MTCR presidencies. Views on issues related to future accessions were also exchanged, including a general approach for the evaluation of new members. Individual membership applications were also carefully discussed without reaching consensus on the inclusion of new countries.

Lastly, the announcement that Ukraine would chair the MTCR in 2015-2016, following the chairmanship of Norway in 2014-2015, was welcomed and approved.

E) Initiatives against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction within the sphere of nuclear arms and missiles

In 2013 Spain participated in the following international initiatives within the realm of the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles able to deliver those weapons:

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

This initiative dates back to the 9/11/2001 terrorist attacks. The PSI is not an institution with legal personality nor is it a treaty but is rather a collaboration forum for the exchange of information, discussion and debate regarding the different member countries' legal provisions and coordinated simulation exercises of maritime, land and air interception of sensitive items and technologies. These exercises are carried out in accordance with international (maritime and air) and national law when information is received regarding ships or aircraft transporting items related with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction whose legality is questionable.

The initiative was announced in Krakow by the President of the United States on 31 May 2003, Spain being one of the founding States and the organiser of the first multilateral (founding) meeting held in Madrid on 12 June 2003.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation is the body responsible for the exchange of information and coordination of actions with other PSI nations and likewise coordinates with

the rest of the Spanish organisations with competencies in this connection.

PSI meetings follow two different formats: 1) High-level political meetings and 2) meetings of the Operational Experts Group (OEG) focusing on more operational and practical state agencies and bodies.

OEG meetings address general topics and interception with a special accent on bolstering international legal instruments aimed at combating proliferation. Efforts are now being made to give the PSI a new focus to more specifically target the development of critical skills such as the prohibition of actions and conducts related with proliferation, inspection and identification, confiscation and provision of items, in addition to finding a way to streamline the decision-making process.

Alongside the political plenaries during these eight years, more than 20 meetings and workshops including 17 operational expert meetings have been held.

Moreover, approximately 30 sea, air and land interception exercises have been organised. Spain has led two of these exercises, one on sea interception (Sanso 03) and another on air interception (Blue Action 05), in addition to another series of smaller exercises.

In 2013, the PSI's High Level Meeting was held in Poland where there was general international consensus against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

International Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) or the Hague Code (HCOC)

The Code is basically a political commitment whose aim is to prevent the development of missiles able to transport weapons of mass destruction and is intended to supplement the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

It is based on transparency and trust-building measures (prior notification of test launchings) and compensations to states in exchange for refraining from developing these types of missiles.

Spain is one of the 130 signatory countries.

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism

This is the most recent international initiative developed in the nuclear field which Spain formally joined in April 2007.

It was launched jointly by the Presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation at the G-8 Summit held in St. Petersburg in July 2006.

The Initiative's aim is to strengthen global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism by means of multilateral activities which strengthen the schemes, policies, procedures and interoperability of partner States. To that end, this initiative seeks to expand an association to combat nuclear terrorism through the voluntary accession of States to a declaration of eight principles which encompass a wide array of objectives in the sphere of physical nuclear security. These range from combating unlawful trafficking to information exchange.

The Initiative is based on the existing legal frameworks and fora in the international arena (mainly the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1540 and 1373 and the Nuclear Security Summit Process). Its purpose is not to create a new legal framework.

One of its main objectives is to mobilise States to comply with their obligations within the framework of the aforementioned international instruments and should therefore be viewed as a complementary tool supporting the enforcement of existing commitments.

Development of the initiative is reviewed at annual plenary meetings and operational activities organised by Member States.

The 2010 Abu Dhabi Plenary adopted the creation of an operational mechanism, the Implementation and Assessment Group, and designated Spain to coordinate it. Since then the IAG has met on several occasions (Astana in September 2010, Cordoba in February 2011 and Marrakesh in February 2012) and has focused its activities on three priority areas which today constitute three working groups: nuclear detection, forensic analysis and risk response and mitigation.

Since its accession to the Initiative, Spain organised the IV Plenary Meeting held in Madrid on 16 to 18 June 2008 and two exercises in May and October of that same year. Also as part of its IAG coordination duties it has developed, together with the Initiative's co-chairs (United States and Russia) and the leaders of the three IAG working

groups (Morocco, the Netherlands and Australia) a specific programme of work which has already produced its first best practices documents.

This coordination task has been possible thanks to the involvement and commitment of the Spanish Ministries and Institutions with competences in this area (Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Interior, Defence, Presidency of the Government, Tax Agency, Industry Energy and Tourism and the Nuclear Security Council).

Container Security Initiative (CSI)

Just like the PSI, this Initiative dates back to the 9/11/2001 terrorist attacks and seeks coordination among participating countries to increase and improve container inspections and confiscate shipments at the world's major mega-ports. To that end, and in response to terrorist action in the logistical chain, it seeks to heighten security against the introduction of weapons of mass destruction in containers, the establishment of threat alerts allowing for appropriate risk analysis and the use of advanced technologies which do not impact trade flows.

Strike a balance between increased inspections due to these new threats and significant growth in freight traffic without slowing the speed of trade flows. This is possible only with new inspection technologies.

The current deployment of non-intrusive container inspection equipment (scanners) enables systematic checks on this type of transport of goods which, when supported by suitable risk analysis, provides excellent results in the fight against all types of unlawful traffic. Eight port facilities now have scanners,

allowing for the inspection of over 90% of maritime traffic in Spain.

Megaport Initiative

Among the different types of unlawful traffic, undoubtedly that involving nuclear or radioactive material is one of the most worrisome in the international arena, mainly due to the possible consequences of a terrorist attack using such materials.

The Megaport Initiative, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, aims to deter, detect and intercept illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials in containerized international trade.

The Initiative has led to the deployment of systems to detect radioactive materials in the busiest international ports, resulting to date in the discovery of numerous everyday metal items containing radioactive material which were cast from scrap metal to which such radioactive material was added.

These findings trigger international alerts on certain goods making it necessary to perform radiological controls upon their arrival to port customs. That is why the current detection network of radioactive material already covers seven Spanish ports. The most recent scanners acquired have built-in radiation detection systems and manual equipment for secondary inspection. The air cargo area of major airports has also been provided with manual inspection equipment to perform routine checks and to provide them with the capacity to respond to international alerts.

In most cases, on-site detection of such materials involves the implementation of pre-established action protocols in

which different specialized agencies participate, and the implementation of a systematic training scheme for the customs workers responsible for inspection.

F) Australia Group (AG)

The Australia Group was created in June 1985 to curtail the risk that certain exports and transfers have of contributing to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. The Group now has 42 members following the incorporation of Mexico in 2013.

The Plenary Assembly was held in Paris from 3 to 7 June 2013. During this meeting the participating states again expressed their grave concern at the growing evidence of the use of chemical weapons in Syria and underscored the need for the complete and final elimination of chemical weapons and the universal enforcement of the Convention. The Plenary of the Australia Group urged all parties to the Syrian conflict to renounce chemical weapons and their use under all circumstances, and to take the initiative to eliminate stockpiled weapons.

During the meeting, experts from the Implementation Group continued their review of the lists of chemicals and biological items subject to export control. The Implementation Group's main function is to manage and update the check-lists to conform to the latest developments in science and technology. Agreement was reached to amend the Lyssa virus biological agent list to include rabies and other members of the Lyssavirus genus and a new definition of fermenter to indicate that the virus cannot be grown in fermenters. Also, alternatives to biological equipment controls were studied such as biological

safety cabinets, and alternative text to facilitate controls of valves or pumps made of special materials.

The Group continued its review process of the proliferation risk associated with new and emerging technologies in order to identify the materials and equipment that should be included in the future on national export control lists. Discussions included recent advances in life sciences and nanotechnology, and advances in chemical and biological production equipment.

The 2013 meeting also gave licensing experts the chance to exchange experiences and information to prevent proliferation activities with sensitive chemical and biological dual-use materials. Participants also reaffirmed their commitment to ensure that export controls do not hinder legitimate trade and to engage in technical cooperation in the chemical and biological sectors.

Participants also agreed to strengthen cooperation through greater exchange of information on the criteria for granting visas, national experiences in the implementation of controls of non-listed items and other measures to increase the Group's effectiveness. Lastly, this forum reiterated its commitment to engage the academic and industrial sectors in and increase their awareness of proliferation controls of sensitive technology transfers and to keep the international outreach programme active with a view to wider adoption of the check-lists and control practices established by the Group.

G) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

The Convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of

chemical weapons and their destruction was signed on 13 January 1993 and entered into force on 29 April 1997. This Convention is considered the first multilateral disarmament treaty prohibiting the production and use of a whole category of weapons and requires signatory states to completely eliminate all of their arsenals. Achieving these goals earned it the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013.

The body entrusted with the international enforcement of the CWC is the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) whose mission is to ensure the destruction of chemical weapons and to prevent any form of development or proliferation in the future.

While the main objective of the OPCW is the prohibition of chemical weapons, it also pursues international cooperation between Contracting States in the use of chemicals for pacific purposes by sponsoring scientific research, providing legal assistance, improving the capacity of laboratories and providing specialised training regarding Convention enforcement and the safe handling of chemical substances. The OPCW provides support for all non-party States in joining the Convention and effectively implementing a world-wide prohibition on chemical weapons.

The maximum decision taking body of the OPCW is the Conference of the States Parties which is also entrusted with the Convention's enforcement and outreach. The Executive Council is the OPCW governing body and answers to the Conference of the States Parties. It has 41 members, elected for a term of two years and in which Spain ceased to be represented with full voting rights in

May 2012 when it was replaced by Portugal.

As of the end of 2013, a total of 190 Contracting States had signed and ratified the Convention. There are also two signatory states (Israel and Myanmar) that have signed but not ratified the Convention and 4 non-party states (Angola, North Korea, Egypt and South Sudan). All of the States that have yet to sign as well as signatory states that have not yet submitted their instrument of ratification are subject to Convention restrictions prohibiting trade in the substances listed, except for mixtures which contain 1% or less of the substances on List 2A, 10% or less of the substances on List 2B and 30% or less of those on List 3.

Spain ratified the CWC on 3 August 1994 and was the first State of the European Union to do so and the tenth in the world. The States Parties to the CWC currently account for approximately 99% of the global chemical industry.

In April 2013, the Third Review Conference was held at the Hague in which Convention control procedures and its operation were examined, taking scientific and technological advances into account. An overview was made of the Convention's contribution to world peace and security, international cooperation and the status of stockpile destruction (at that time, 80 percent of category 1 weapons had been destroyed).

The OPCW's 71st Executive Council was held at The Hague in February 2013. The main issues addressed at this Executive Council were the destruction of arsenals, international cooperation, the report on OPCW person-

nel and other administrative issues. Executive Councils 72, 73 and 74 were held in May, July and October 2013 respectively. Progress made in weapons destruction, the results of the Third Review Conference, the OPCW's contribution to the fight against terrorism and analytical databases were the topics of discussion at the 72nd Executive Board. The 73rd Executive Board addressed the conversion of defunct production plants to non-prohibited purposes, the difficulties some countries have in meeting destruction deadlines, the assistance and protection database and the makeup of the Technical Secretariat. A report on the current status of plans for the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China was also presented and the degree of application of CWC Articles VII and XI was studied as were the advances made regarding the Action Plan on the Universality of the Convention. The 74th Executive Board focused mainly on the situation in Syria where there was a chemical attack just a few months earlier. This country succumbed to international pressure back in the day and ratified the Convention. Issues related to verification, inspections and declarations were also analysed, as were installation agreements and how the Secretariat would perform an inspection in response to a report concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons.

The seventeenth period of sessions of the Conference of the States Parties was held from 2 to 5 December 2013. At that meeting the complaints concerning the use of chemical weapons in Ghouta, Damascus on 21 August 2013 were analysed, concluding that "chemical weapons were used in the conflict between the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, which also affected civilians, including children, on a relatively large

scale." The States were urged to cooperate in ending the conflict and eliminating the Syrian arsenals.

Other standard business included the programme and budget for 2014, the OPCW's annual report on the implementation of the CWC during the previous year and the annual report of the Executive Council on the performance of its activities, mainly related to the destruction of arsenals, the conversion of production facilities for non-prohibited purposes, the status of implementation of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, non-proliferation control, compliance with legislative obligations, international cooperation for the peaceful use of chemicals, achieving universal enforcement of the CWC, the handling of confidential information and the OPCW's Africa Programme.

The Spanish authority entrusted with enforcing the CWC and centralising related activities is the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (ANPAQ) chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and with a Secretariat-General at the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade.

As for the activities undertaken by ANPAQ in 2013, we would mention the eight company inspections, one user of flame retardants included on List 2 that was inspected in 2008 and seven manufacturers of organic substances (pharmaceuticals, resins, foams and additives). In all of these cases, the inspections went smoothly and the undertakings inspected collaborated sufficiently and were transparent. The affected facilities must report to ANPAQ as regards their production, manufacture, consumption, stockpiling and/or external trade as required in the section

corresponding to each of the three CWC lists.

Work continued on the National NRBC Protection Plan passed at the end of 2009 and covering up to 2015. The CWC's third Tools for Chemical Analysis Course, within the framework of the capacity-building initiatives targeting officials of the Latin American and Caribbean Group of countries (GRULAC), was given at the La Marañosa Technological Institute from 20 to 31 May. The Marañosa Chemical Weapons Verification Laboratory (LAVEMA) remains the OPCW's designated laboratory. LAVEMA successfully passed October 2013 testing and is the laboratory that evaluates other laboratories.

H) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)

The Convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and on their destruction is a legally binding treaty prohibiting biological weapons. It entered into force on 26 March 1975 and was signed by Spain on 10 April 1972 and ratified on 20 June 1979. This Convention is considered the first multilateral disarmament treaty prohibiting the production and use of a whole category of weapons.

As of the end of 2013, there were 170 States Parties to the Convention following the accession of Cameroon, Guyana, Nauru and Malawi. There are a further 10 signatory states which have yet to ratify the Convention and 16 non-member states.

During 2013, the meeting of experts was held in August and the meeting of States Parties in December, in consonance with the scheme agreed at the

Seventh Review Conference held in 2011.

The Meeting of Experts was held in Geneva from 12 to 16 August 2013 and was the third meeting of the new scheme of between-session meetings. This meeting focused on promoting a common understanding of:

- international cooperation and assistance, specifically regarding how States Parties can work together to develop relevant skills;
- examination of events the field of science and technology related to the BTWC and how States Parties are kept abreast of the latest developments in the life sciences and their implications for the Convention;
- methods and ways to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and how States Parties can work to keep diseases from being used as weapons; and
- greater participation in confidence-building measures and how States Parties can exchange higher quality information to increase transparency and build confidence in compliance with the provisions.

The topics discussed include cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on enhancing the latter by means of Article X, examination of the evolution of science and technology as they relate to the Convention and strengthening of national measures, and a

session devoted to how to enable fuller participation in confidence-building measures and progress towards universal enforcement of the Convention.

The States Parties identified developments in science and technology that have potential benefits for the Convention and agreed on the need to share information in this connection, including:

- better identification of biological agents as a result of advances in life science research;
- advances in comparative genomics, enhancing the capacity to investigate alleged uses of biological weapons; and
- better and more efficient vaccines and diagnostic methods.

Lastly, in 2013 the Secretariat of the JIMDDU took part in the following instructional activities:

- Conference of the AFM-INVEMA machine tool Association (Elgoibar, 24 January).
- Visit to five dual-use firms (Madrid, 6 March and 8 May 8, La Coruña, 19 and 20 June, and Navarre, 10 September).

ANNEX I. EXPORT STATISTICS ON DEFENCE MATERIAL, 2013

AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE IN EUROS 2013

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENSES	VALUE (€)
AFGHANISTAN	3	2,796,000
ALGERIA	1	0
ANDORRA	17	241,535
ARGENTINA	18	16,135
AUSTRALIA	6	8,494,847
AUSTRIA	18	2,707,358
BAHRAIN	5	35,528,635
BELARUS	1	0
BELGIUM	27	5,983,006
BOLIVIA	1	0
BRAZIL	34	9,761,102
BRUNEI	2	0
BULGARIA	4	900,000
CAMEROON	1	500
CANADA	27	3,009,394
CHILE	25	20,160,145
COLOMBIA	10	41,883,235
CUBA	2	59,500
CZECH REP.	7	6,529,063
DENMARK	14	4,734,138
ECUADOR	1	51,300
EGYPT	49	175,082,652
FINLAND	1	20,000
FRANCE	96	125,106,542
GEORGIA	2	0
GERMANY	92	270,761,599
GHANA	3	1,096,446
GREECE	6	25,872,507
HUNGARY	1	500
INDIA	14	25,066,553
INDONESIA	9	3,495,330
IRELAND	4	897,500
ISRAEL	37	5,968,281
ITALY	57	99,962,715
KAZAKHSTAN	3	1,759,853
KUWAIT	2	0
LIBYA	3	969,650
LUXEMBOURG	14	0
MALAYSIA	9	421,480,168
MALTA	1	10,680
MAURITANIA	1	0
MEXICO	3	16,568
NETHERLANDS	10	3,160,626
NEW ZEALAND	6	918,400
NICARAGUA	2	61,314
NORWAY	23	3,109,784
OMAN	8	8,169,269
PAKISTAN	2	20,843,803
PARAGUAY	3	146,373
PERU	7	18,179,427
PHILIPPINES	2	0
POLAND	5	9,378,596
PORTUGAL	19	1,425,546
QATAR	5	820,956
ROMANIA	10	9,476
RUSSIA	2	2,200,000

AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE IN EUROS 2013 (Continued)		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICEN- SES	VALUE (€)
SAUDI ARABIA	6	33,174,493
SEYCHELLES	3	0
SINGAPORE	7	8,772,617
SLOVAKIA	1	2,000
SLOVENIA	1	27,000
SOUTH AFRICA	10	87,000
SOUTH KOREA	1	180,000
SWEDEN	5	2,677,100
SWITZERLAND	20	3,485,587
TANZANIA	2	34,200
THAILAND	6	817,420
TRINIDAD AND TOBA- GO	1	250,318
TURKEY	30	81,675,455
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	5	2,046,606
UNITED KINGDOM	69	2,715,892,596
UNITED STATES	187	98,169,693
URUGUAY	2	98,788
VENEZUELA	3	5,034,952
ZAMBIA	3	8,126
TOTAL	1,097	4,321,280,958

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE
2013

COUNTRY	ARTICLE AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AFGHANISTAN											1,500,000
ALGERIA										0	
ANDORRA	219,684		21,851								
ARGENTINA	15,435		700	0							
AUSTRALIA		5,000		585,578					7,872,618		31,651
AUSTRIA	53,250					2,654,108				0	
BAHRAIN			35,528,635								
BELARUS								0			
BELGIUM	69,500	125,422	1,559,068	4,090,352	138,664					0	
BOLIVIA							0				
BRAZIL	10,519		4,131,012	11,900	0	56,232		103,253	997,620	3,928,837	521,729
BRUNEI		0		0							
BULGARIA								0			900,000
CAMEROON	500										
CANADA	0	0		1,686,077	0	1,270,874		0		17,625	34,818
CHILE	0		9,983,589	2,040,287		700,697			13,419	5,738,105	1,684,048
COLOMBIA			6,208,740	674,495						35,000,000	0
CUBA	39,500										
CZECH REP.	0		1,481,500	47,091				472		5,000,000	
DENMARK	69,000	23,214	0	0		0		1,139,720		3,502,204	
ECUADOR				51,300							
EGYPT	41,309					1,981,993				159,000,000	14,059,350
FINLAND	20,000										
FRANCE	2,825,000	0	270,117	7,196,468				13,102,978		99,696,511	1,735,358
GEORGIA	0										
GERMANY	1,604,252	0	33,600	3,577,950		17,956		137,625	1,446,918	215,354,722	48,393,576
GHANA	470		76								
GREECE	23,200	3,500						25,845,807			
HUNGARY	500										
INDIA				690,235					8,854,374	4,570,741	10,951,203
INDONESIA		2,019,454	946,250		348,526						0
IRELAND			460,000	437,500							
ISRAEL	381,840	0	0	4,460,605	138,900	986,936				0	0
ITALY	1,224,500	1,670,306	423,150	253,880		14,863,120		42,832	396,975	76,851,752	545,700
KAZAKHSTAN	279,960					1,479,893					
KUWAIT						0					
LIBYA							969,650				
LUXEMBOURG		0		0		0				0	
MALAYSIA			0							420,003,648	
MALTA	10,680										
MAURITANIA	0										
MEXICO	16,568					0					
NETHERLANDS		0	0			0		5,850		175,776	2,979,000
NEW ZEALAND	150,000		338,400	430,000							
NICARAGUA							61,314				
NORWAY	20,000		1,199,310					500,830	1,389,644		
OMAN		519,769	1,390,500	6,259,000		0					
PAKISTAN						1,500,000					19,343,803
PARAGUAY	146,373										
PERU		0	12,414,400	1,131,709		159,157	4,474,161				
PHILIPPINES	0										
POLAND			1,378,596							8,000,000	0
PORTUGAL	28,596		234,000	1,162,950						0	

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE
2013 (Continued)

COUNTRY	ARTICLES AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
QATAR						781,069					37,000
ROMANIA	9,476										
RUSSIA	2,200,000										
SAUDI ARABIA	0		20,235,787							10,000,000	
SEYCHELLES	0		0								
SINGAPORE				312,550		8,460,067				0	
SLOVAKIA	2,000										
SLOVENIA	27,000										
SOUTH AFRICA	87,000					0				0	0
SOUTH KOREA								180,000			
SWEDEN	2,204,000			0						473,100	
SWITZERLAND	1,100,000	42,597	22,000	15,990		70,000				0	0
TANZANIA	34,200										
THAILAND			750,520					66,900			
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO				250,318							
TURKEY			1,759,779	18,090		0		18,500	1,547,393	69,490,000	8,841,693
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	2,000,000			46,606	0						
UNITED KINGDOM	7,605	0	35,882	797,683	0	95,000		21,658,757	942,861	2,569,018,541	48,470,610
UNITED STATES	20,892,630		159,527	0	1,067,442	1,253,928		21,956,317	0	38,463,972	14,375,877
URUGUAY	98,788										
VENEZUELA						749,475	4,285,477				
ZAMBIA	7,382		744								
TOTAL	35,920,717	4,409,262	100,967,733	36,228,614	1,693,532	37,080,505	9,790,602	84,759,841	23,461,822	3,724,285,534	174,405,416

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE												
2013 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ITEMS											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
AFGHANISTAN				1,296,000								2,796,000
ALGERIA												0
ANDORRA												241,535
ARGENTINA				0								16,135
AUSTRALIA												8,494,847
AUSTRIA												2,707,358
BAHRAIN												35,528,635
BELARUS												0
BELGIUM												5,983,006
BOLIVIA												0
BRAZIL			0	0								9,761,102
BRUNEI												0
BULGARIA				0								900,000
CAMEROON												500
CANADA				0								3,009,394
CHILE				0								20,160,145
COLOMBIA			0									41,883,235
CUBA				20,000								59,500
CZECH REP.												6,529,063
DENMARK												4,734,138
ECUADOR												51,300
EGYPT												175,082,652
FINLAND												20,000
FRANCE				0						280,110		125,106,542
GEORGIA												0
GERMANY				195,000								270,761,599
GHANA				1,095,900								1,096,446
GREECE												25,872,507
HUNGARY												500
INDIA												25,066,553
INDONESIA				181,100								3,495,330
IRELAND												897,500
ISRAEL				0						0		5,968,281
ITALY				3,690,500								99,962,715
KAZAKHSTAN												1,759,853
KUWAIT												0
LIBYA				0								969,650
LUXEMBOURG				0								0
MALAYSIA				1,476,520								421,480,168
MALTA												10,680
MAURITANIA												0
MEXICO												16,568
NETHERLANDS												3,160,626
NEW ZEALAND			0									918,400
NICARAGUA												61,314
NORWAY												3,109,784
OMAN												8,169,269
PAKISTAN												20,843,803
PARAGUAY												146,373
PERU												18,179,427
PHILIPPINES												0
POLAND												9,378,596
PORTUGAL												1,425,546

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE												
2013 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ITEMS										VALUE (€)	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
QATAR				2,887								820,956
ROMANIA												9,476
RUSSIA												2,200,000
SAUDI ARABIA			2,938,706									33,174,493
SEYCHELLES												0
SINGAPORE												8,772,617
SLOVAKIA												2,000
SLOVENIA												27,000
SOUTH AFRICA												87,000
SOUTH KOREA												180,000
SWEDEN												2,677,100
SWITZERLAND									2,235,000			3,485,587
TANZANIA												34,200
THAILAND												817,420
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO												250,318
TURKEY												81,675,455
UNITED ARAB EMIR.									0			2,046,606
UNITED KINGDOM										74,865,657		2,715,892,596
UNITED STATES			0	0								98,169,693
URUGUAY												98,788
VENEZUELA												5,034,952
ZAMBIA												8,126
TOTAL			2,938,706	7,957,907					2,515,110	74,865,657		4,321,280,958

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE											
2013											
COUNTRY	ARTICLES AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AFGHANISTAN											1,384,750
ANDORRA	10,666		1,294								
ARGENTINA	20,305			0							
AUSTRALIA		5,000		585,578					598,509,444		10,032,622
AUSTRIA	24,499		91,316			1,639,719				40,843	
BAHRAIN		346,222	23,783,764								
BELGIUM	21,582	103,222	528,147	3,572,156						0	
BRAZIL	9,345		12,280,904	85,973		283,909		82,226		101,259,713	521,699
BULGARIA											138,932
CAMEROON	500								16,001,609	28,100,345	
CANADA	0			1,138,646		436,453				13,878	380,902
CHILE	0		9,098,106	7,982,937		441,104			13,419	458,156	1,275,965
COLOMBIA			6,208,740	218,928						53,301,397	
CUBA	33,750										
CZECH REP.	9,824		1,481,500							0	
DENMARK	56,422	23,214	0	1,508,209							
EGYPT	37,343					2,813,232				123,802,517	
ESTONIA	5,520										
FINLAND	2,200										
FRANCE	259,085	0	2,183,318	5,797,728				15,428,768		364,078,343	14,400,733
GEORGIA	0										
GERMANY	760,065			7,085,174	1,071,954	37,956		0		148,725,509	2,547,678
GHANA	470		76							2,688,393	
GREECE	7,540	3,500						97,369,295			
GUINEA BISSAU	700										
HUNGARY	500										
INDIA									3,764,733	35,295	8,253,687
INDONESIA			1,022,820		82,198					84,423,506	
IRELAND			460,000	437,500							
ISRAEL	134,744		0	3,629,956	132,830	986,937					0
ITALY	208,105	888,989	462,950	1,615,675		2,684,800		5,481,733	0	96,782,899	
JORDAN										608,972	
KAZAKHSTAN						1,479,893					
LATVIA			74,745								
LITHUANIA	2,921										
LUXEMBOURG		0		15,746		2,000				400	
MALAYSIA			5,049,580								
MALTA	8,010										
MAURITANIA	0										
MEXICO	1,100										
NETHERLANDS		0	7,000	5,850							38,850
NEW ZEALAND	9,715		2,969,000	129,000							
NICARAGUA							62,516				
NORWAY	52,269		1,383,810	146,260				171,275	1,824,269		
OMAN		519,769	1,122,900	2,310,825						94,082,666	
PAKISTAN			94,596			447,825				1,203,295	369,968
PARAGUAY	0									3,443	
PERU				922,538		159,157					
POLAND			1,378,596							59,781,618	
PORTUGAL	28,662		61,950	145,500							

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE
2013 (Continued)

COUNTRY	ARTICLES AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
QATAR						12,242					37,000
ROMANIA	10,326										
SAUDI ARABIA	0		41,894,960	2,505,000						362,037,395	
SINGAPORE				312,550		533,179					
SLOVAKIA	3,160										
SLOVENIA	1,780										
SOUTH AFRICA	41,000					0				25,385	
SOUTH KOREA								12,600		57,442	
SWEDEN	6,520									473,100	11,323,314
SWITZERLAND	23,368	42,597	22,000	4,800		8,809					880
TANZANIA	1,200										
THAILAND			319,800	1,990,357				0			
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO				250,318							
TURKEY			1,286,520	38,490				2,590	5,157,339	195,129	821,695
UNITED ARAB EMIR.				46,606						717,000,562	
UNITED KINGDOM	1,200		630,316	16,210,552		95,000		20,259,644	942,862	484,374,130	4,120,387
UNITED STATES	19,348,755		1,845,722	4,652	439,304	484,098		21,681,885	100	33,113,940	7,696,523
URUGUAY	52,500										
VENEZUELA							60,000		16,579,236	34,000	
ZAMBIA	570										
TOTAL	21,196,221	1,932,513	115,744,430	58,697,504	1,726,286	12,546,313	122,516	160,490,016	642,793,011	2,756,702,271	63,345,585

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE												
2013 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ITEMS											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
AFGHANISTAN				872,984								2,257,734
ANDORRA												11,960
ARGENTINA				0								20,305
AUSTRALIA												609,132,644
AUSTRIA												1,796,377
BAHRAIN												24,129,986
BELGIUM												4,225,107
BRAZIL												114,523,769
BULGARIA												138,932
CAMEROON				18,355,155								62,457,609
CANADA												1,969,879
CHILE												19,269,687
COLOMBIA												59,729,065
CUBA				20,000								53,750
CZECH REP.												1,491,324
DENMARK												1,587,845
EGYPT												126,653,092
ESTONIA												5,520
FINLAND												2,200
FRANCE				168,000						17,500		402,333,475
GEORGIA												0
GERMANY				7,341,518								167,569,854
GHANA		1,095,900										3,784,839
GREECE												97,380,335
GUINEA BISSAU												700
HUNGARY												500
INDIA												12,053,715
INDONESIA				181,100								85,709,624
IRELAND												897,500
ISRAEL												4,884,467
ITALY				9,179,018								117,304,169
JORDAN												608,972
KAZAKHSTAN												1,479,893
LATVIA												74,745
LITHUANIA												2,921
LUXEMBOURG												18,146
MALAYSIA				437,580	3,648							5,490,808
MALTA												8,010
MAURITANIA												0
MEXICO												1,100
NETHERLANDS												51,700
NEW ZEALAND												3,107,715
NICARAGUA												62,516
NORWAY												3,577,883
OMAN												98,036,160
PAKISTAN				1,902,341								4,018,025
PARAGUAY												3,443
PERU		11,051										1,092,746
POLAND												61,160,214
PORTUGAL												236,112

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE												
2013 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ITEMS											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
QATAR				2,887								52,129
ROMANIA												10,326
SAUDI ARABIA												406,437,355
SINGAPORE												845,729
SLOVAKIA												3,160
SLOVENIA												1,780
SOUTH AFRICA												66,385
SOUTH KOREA												70,042
SWEDEN												11,802,934
SWITZERLAND										13,504,584		13,607,038
TANZANIA												1,200
THAILAND												2,310,157
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO												250,318
TURKEY												7,501,763
UNITED ARAB EMIR.												717,047,168
UNITED KINGDOM				19,510,597								546,144,688
UNITED STATES				829								84,615,808
URUGUAY												52,500
VENEZUELA												16,673,236
ZAMBIA												570
TOTAL		1,106,951		57,972,009	3,648					13,522,084		3,907,901,358

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER,
FINAL USE MADE AND PERCENTAGE
2013**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	AIR FORCE	PRIVATE PARTY	POLICE
AFGHANISTAN				100.00%		
ANDORRA	74.93%	15.15%			9.92%	
ARGENTINA					100.00%	
AUSTRALIA		0.19%		99.81%	0.00%	
AUSTRIA	0.46%	64.21%		34.91%	0.42%	
BAHRAIN				100.00%		
BELGIUM	0.31%	13.30%		86.39%		
BRAZIL		0.06%		99.93%	0.01%	
BULGARIA						100.00%
CAMEROON				100.00%	0.00%	
CANADA		77.84%		22.16%		
CHILE				100.00%		
COLOMBIA				100.00%		
CUBA				37.21%		62.79%
CZECH REP.		0.25%		99.34%	0.41%	
DENMARK	2.26%	96.28%		1.46%		
EGYPT			0.30%	99.67%	0.03%	
ESTONIA	100.00%					
FINLAND		100.00%				
FRANCE	0.01%	65.80%		34.19%	0.00%	
GEORGIA					100.00%	
GERMANY		95.92%		4.08%		
GHANA				71.03%	0.01%	28.96%
GREECE	0.00%	0.01%		99.99%		
GUINEA BISSAU					100.00%	
HUNGARY					100.00%	
INDIA		9.56%		90.44%		
INDONESIA		0.09%		99.91%		
IRELAND				100.00%		
ISRAEL		1.30%		98.70%		
ITALY	0.00%	83.87%		16.13%		
JORDAN				100.00%		
KAZAKHSTAN				100.00%		
LATVIA				100.00%		
LITHUANIA		100.00%				
LUXEMBOURG			83.99%	16.01%		
MALAYSIA		0.90%		99.10%		
MALTA	66.67%	33.33%				
MAURITANIA					100.00%	
MEXICO					100.00%	
NETHERLANDS		75.15%		24.85%		
NEW ZEALAND		0.31%		99.69%		
NICARAGUA						100.00%
NORWAY	0.15%	37.41%		62.44%		
OMAN				100.00%		
PAKISTAN				100.00%		
PARAGUAY		100.00%				
PERU				100.00%		
POLAND		0.60%		1.65%		97.75%
PORTUGAL	10.47%	0.64%		87.85%	1.04%	

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER,
FINAL USE MADE AND PERCENTAGE
2013 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	AIR FORCE	PRIVATE PARTY	POLICE
QATAR				100.00%		
ROMANIA		53.16%			46.84%	
SAUDI ARABIA				100.00%		
SINGAPORE				100.00%		
SLOVAKIA					100.00%	
SLOVENIA	100.00%					
SOUTH AFRICA	60.25%	13.10%	25.14%		1.51%	
SOUTH KOREA		17.99%		75.05%		6.96%
SWEDEN	0.03%	0.02%		99.95%		
SWITZERLAND	0.01%	61.50%		38.49%		
TANZANIA					100.00%	
THAILAND		25.38%		74.62%		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO				100.00%		
TURKEY		32.86%		67.14%		
UNITED ARAB EMIR.				100.00%		
UNITED KINGDOM		40.34%		59.66%		
UNITED STATES	0.02%	44.00%		55.82%	0.16%	
URUGUAY		100.00%				
VENEZUELA			0.20%	99.80%		
ZAMBIA	100.00%					

Note - Armoury, private use; Private Company: Private Company, private use; Public Company: Public Company, public use; Air Force: Armed Forces, use of the Armed Forces; Private, private use; Police: police use.

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL COMPLETED EXCEEDING €10 MILLION
2013**

COUNTRY	MATERIAL	VALUE (€)
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	3 in-flight refuelling aircraft	717,000,562
AUSTRALIA	1 warship and modules for the construction of a warship	573,830,093
UNITED KINGDOM	2 in-flight refuelling aircraft, aircraft parts and military fuel	468,252,506
SAUDI ARABIA	2 in-flight refuelling aircraft and 155 mm illuminating rounds	378,050,000
FRANCE	6 military transport planes and spare parts	357,192,406
EGYPT	5 troop and freight transport planes and spare parts	123,352,214
BRAZIL	3 refurbished maritime surveillance aircraft and Parts	101,198,055
OMAN	3 troop and freight transport planes and spare parts	94,082,666
INDONESIA	3 troop transport planes and spare parts	84,423,506
GREECE	Military fuel	81,810,418
GERMANY	Aircraft parts and components	60,565,509
POLAND	2 troop and freight transport planes and spare parts	59,781,618
CAMEROON	One military transport aircraft, 1 maritime surveillance system and speedboats	56,091,065
COLOMBIA	2 troop and freight transport planes and spare parts	51,968,146
UNITED STATES	1 military transport plane, spare parts and military fuel	45,916,113
ITALY	Aircraft parts and components	20,859,484
VENEZUELA	Modules for the construction of a coastguard vessel	15,200,000
BAHRAIN	Different calibre rounds and training ammunition	10,981,439
TOTAL		3,300,555,800

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

DEFENCE MATERIAL EXPORTS COMPLETED
(LEASING, ASSIGNMENTS, DONATIONS, SECOND-HAND, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTION UNDER LICENSE)

2013

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
CZECH REPUBLIC	1 pistol with a rifled bore	Gift	0
NICARAGUA	5 filter masks	Donation	0
NORWAY	2 rifles	Donation	0
TOTAL			0

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS MADE AS PART OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY DEFENCE MATERIAL PROGRAMMES
2013

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME								VALUE (€)
	A 400M	EF-2000	ESSM MISSILE	IRIS-T MISSILE	METEOR MISSILE	MIDS	MRTT	TIGER	
AUSTRIA		40,843							40,843
BELGIUM	0								0
CANADA			551,155						551,155
FRANCE	280,988,839					168,000	433,179	2,199,117	283,789,135
GERMANY	49,686,657	100,579,161		6,386,175	431,919	94,000		5,514,803	162,692,715
ITALY		94,625,103				5,473,973			100,099,076
TURKEY	1,141,461								1,141,461
UNITED KINGDOM	2,512,739	194,928,683			13,603,159		309,527,245	369,187	520,941,013
UNITED STATES			2,052,694						2,052,694
TOTAL	334,329,696	390,173,790	2,603,849	6,386,175	14,035,078	5,735,973	309,960,424	8,083,107	1,071,308,092

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

DEFENCE MATERIAL EXPORTS DENIED AND REVOKED
2013

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	CRITERION (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP)	
EGYPT	7	Pistols	2	The respect of human rights in the country of final destination
			3	The internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts
TAIWAN	2AP	Unmanned aerial vehicles and their control station and launching device and mortar grenade fuses	4	Preservation of regional peace, security and stability
			7	The existence of a risk that the technology or military equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

DEFENCE MATERIAL EXPORT SUSPENSIONS
2013

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
EGYPT	58	Spare parts for machine guns, riot material and pistols for private citizens	Suspension due to domestic situation

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**DESCRIPTION OF THE 22 ITEMS ON THE DEFENCE MATERIAL LIST
(ROYAL DECREE 844/2011 OF 17 JUNE)**

ARTICLE	DESCRIPTION	LIST OF ITEMS INCLUDED
1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm.	Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols, machine guns, silencers, clips, sights and flash suppressors
2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more.	Firearms (including pieces of artillery), rifles, howitzers, cannons, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, flame throwers, recoilless rifles, signature reduction devices, military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators and weapons sights.
3	Ammunition, devices and components	Ammunition for the weapons subject to control under articles 1, 2 or 12. Fuse-setting devices including cases, links, bands, power supplies with high operational output, sensors, sub-munitions.
4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles	Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition charges, "pyrotechnic" devices, shells and simulators, smoke grenades, incendiary bombs, missile rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips.
5	Fire control systems	Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment, weapon control systems, systems for data collection, surveillance or tracking, recognition or identification
6	Ground vehicles	Vehicles especially designed or modified for military use, tanks and other armed military vehicles or equipment for the planting of mines, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bullet-proof tyres.
7	Chemical or biological toxic agents	Biological agents and radioactive materials, nerve agents, vesicant agents, tear gases, anti-riot agents
8	Energetic materials and related substances	Explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, fuels and related substances, perchlorates, chlorates and chromates, oxidizers, binders, additives and precursors
9	Warships	Combatant vessels and surface or underwater vessels and components therefor, diesel engines especially designed for submarines, electric motors especially designed for submarines, underwater detection devices, submarine and torpedo nets
10	Aircraft	Combat aircraft, unmanned airborne vehicles, aircraft engines, remotely piloted air vehicles, refuelling equipment, pressurised breathing equipment, parachutes, automatic piloting systems
11	Electronic equipment	Countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment, underwater acoustic material, data security equipment, equipment using ciphering processes, guidance, navigation and transmission equipment
12	Kinetic energy weapon systems	Kinetic energy weapon systems, test and evaluation facilities and test models, propulsion systems, homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion systems for projectiles
13	Armoured equipment and constructions	Armoured plate, constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials, military helmets, body armour and protective garments
14	Military training or simulation equipment	Attack trainers, flight trainers, radar target trainers, anti-submarine warfare trainers, missile launch trainers, image generating trainers
15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment	Recorders and image processing equipment, cameras, photographic equipment, image intensifier equipment, infrared or thermal imaging equipment, imaging radar sensor equipment
16	Forgings, castings and unfinished products	Forgings, castings and unfinished product parts
17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries	Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, closed and semi-closed circuit apparatus, robots, ferries
18	Production equipment	Environmental test facilities, continuous nitrotrators, centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment, screw extruders
19	Directed energy weapon systems	Laser systems, particle beam systems, radio-frequency systems, particle accelerators
20	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment	Equipment especially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, superconductive electrical equipment
21	Software	Software designed for modelling, simulation or evaluation of military weapon systems or for the simulation of military operation scenarios, for command, communications, control and intelligence applications
22	Technology	Technology for the development, production or use of items controlled

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX II. EXPORT STATISTICS ON OTHER ANTI-RIOT MATERIAL AND HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS, 2013

EXPORTS AUTHORISED OF OTHER MATERIAL (ANTI-RIOT) BY COUNTRY

2013		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENSES	VALUE (€)
ALGERIA	1	0
BOLIVIA	1	0
EGYPT	1	0
LIBYA	1	6,982,010
NICARAGUA	3	429,381
PERU	5	17,732,212
PORTUGAL	1	18,968
TUNISIA	5	4,863,400
VENEZUELA	9	3,294,792
TOTAL	27	33,320,763

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (ANTI-RIOT) (BY COUNTRY)

2013		
COUNTRY	MATERIAL	VALUE (€)
EGYPT	Tear gas Cartridges	0
NICARAGUA	Tear gas devices, propulsion cartridges, gun barrel tips, smoke canisters and metal handcuffs	427,514
PERU	Tear gas cartridges and devices. Scrap and raw material for the manufacture of non-lethal pyrotechnic devices	1,452,623
PORTUGAL	Signalling paint	18,968
TUNISIA	Tear gas cartridges and canisters.	1,992,768
VENEZUELA	Time delays for the manufacture of sound and light devices, chrome ratchet handcuffs and handcuff carrier and raw material to manufacture and maintain non-lethal pyrotechnic devices	787,710
TOTAL		4,679,583

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (ANTI-RIOT) WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER AND FINAL USE MADE OF THE MATERIAL

2013			
COUNTRY	END USER	END USE	PERCENTAGE
EGYPT	Police	Public	100
NICARAGUA	Police	Public	100
PERU	Armed Forces and Police	Public	100
PORTUGAL	Police	Public	100
TUNISIA	Police	Public	100
VENEZUELA	Armed Forces and Police	Public	100

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (ANTI-RIOT)			
(LEASING, DONATIONS, SECOND-HAND, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTION UNDER LICENSE)			
2013			
COUNTRY	MATERIAL	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
EGYPT	Tear gas Cartridges	Donation	0
NICARAGUA	Propulsion cartridges, gun barrel tips, smoke canisters and metal handcuffs	Donation	0
TUNISIA	Tear gas cartridges and canisters.	Donation	0
TOTAL			0

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS AUTHORISED OF OTHER MATERIAL (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)
BY COUNTRY AND NUMBER OF LICENSES
2013**

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICEN- SES	VALUE (€)
ALGERIA	1	2,063
ANDORRA	11	285,425
ARGENTINA	17	2,125,343
ARMENIA	1	100,000
AUSTRALIA	6	6,900,000
AZERBAIJAN	1	120,000
BOLIVIA	1	110,000
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	1	115,000
BURKINA FASO	5	550,020
CAMEROON	8	2,111,000
CANADA	2	19,600
CHILE	14	1,468,941
COLOMBIA	4	303,301
CROATIA	1	5,000
CUBA	2	98,800
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8	1,093,000
EGYPT	4	6,380
EL SALVADOR	2	60,000
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3	0
FRENCH POLYNESIA (FRANCE)	1	3,000
GABON	1	130,000
GEORGIA	5	1,600,488
GHANA	4	1,853,000
GUATEMALA	5	368,000
HONDURAS	1	102,000
ISRAEL	2	450,550
JAMAICA	1	40,000
JAPAN	20	6,425,000
KAZAKHSTAN	1	90,000
KUWAIT	1	150,000
LEBANON	10	2,630,187
LIBYA	1	296,500
MALAYSIA	3	620,000
MAURITANIA	2	95,350
MEXICO	5	1,874,705
MOROCCO	10	1,661,593
NAMIBIA	1	800,000
NEW CALEDONIA (FRANCE)	1	65,106
NEW ZEALAND	6	1,430,000
NICARAGUA	3	243,100
NORWAY	4	392,000
PAKISTAN	1	225,000
PANAMA	3	474,500
PARAGUAY	2	810,000
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	2	250,000
PERU	16	3,230,431
PHILIPPINES	6	1,249,935
RUSSIA	9	1,200,482
SENEGAL	3	271,600
SERBIA	1	220,625
SOUTH AFRICA	4	1,620,000
SOUTH KOREA	1	280,000
SURINAM	1	21,945
SWITZERLAND	8	170,730
TAIWAN	2	300,000

EXPORTS AUTHORISED OF OTHER MATERIAL (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) BY COUNTRY AND NUMBER OF LICENSES		
2013 (Continued)		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENSES	VALUE (€)
TANZANIA	1	100,000
THAILAND	5	731,800
TUNISIA	10	2,082,700
TURKEY	4	2,060,000
UKRAINE	11	2,711,011
UNITED STATES	68	51,363,943
URUGUAY	5	908,000
UZBEKISTAN	1	206,000
VENEZUELA	1	648,000
TOTAL	345	107,931,154

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) BY COUNTRY 2013		
COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (€)
ALGERIA	Shotguns	2,063
ANDORRA	Shotguns	8,593
ANGOLA	Shells	961,290
ARGENTINA	Shotguns, shells and gunpowder	260,205
AUSTRALIA	Shotguns, shells and cases with piston	1,468,055
BOLIVIA	Shells	287,440
BURKINA FASO	Shells and cases	390,000
CAMEROON	Shotguns and shells	1,353,777
CANADA	Shotguns	39,278
CHAD	Shells	23,680
CHILE	Shotguns and shells	1,140,106
COLOMBIA	Cases and black ink for marking	258,201
CROATIA	Shotguns	5,263
CUBA	Shells	67,090
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Shells	383,338
EGYPT	Shotguns and shells	185,930
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Shotguns	0
GABON	Shells	74,000
GEORGIA	Shotguns	488
GHANA	Shells	2,143,992
GUATEMALA	Shells	201,718
GUINEA BISSAU	Shells	2,412,383
HONDURAS	Shells	103,000
ISRAEL	Shells	84,165
JAMAICA	Shells	79,550
JAPAN	Shotguns, shells and cases	1,645,743
KUWAIT	Shells and shot	19,850
LEBANON	Shotguns, shells and gunpowder	899,357
MALAYSIA	Shells and shot	401,717
MALTA	Shells	78,015
MAURITANIA	Shotguns and shells	512,830
MEXICO	Shotguns, shells and cases	1,118,565
MOROCCO	Shells, shot and pistons	1,556,692
NAMIBIA	Shells	92,690
NEW CALEDONIA (FRANCE)	Shells	65,000
NEW ZEALAND	Shells	595,881
NICARAGUA	Shells	60,183
NORWAY	Shotguns and shells	305,000
PAKISTAN	Shotguns	34,026
PANAMA	Shells	199,080
PARAGUAY	Shells	771,482
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Shells	175,880
PERU	Shotguns, shells and pistons	2,246,357
PHILIPPINES	Shells and cases	333,616
RUSSIA	Shotguns, shells and cases	797,443
SENEGAL	Shells	73,000
SERBIA	Shotguns	23,205
SOUTH AFRICA	Shells	971,520
SOUTH KOREA	Shells	64,650
SURINAM	Shells	21,760
SWITZERLAND	Shotguns and shells	194,760
TAIWAN	Shells	101,440

EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) BY COUNTRY		
2013 (Continued)		
COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (€)
TANZANIA	Shells	100,000
THAILAND	Shells, gunpowder and cases	250,114
TUNISIA	Shells	569,561
TURKEY	Shells, gunpowder and cases	2,029,319
UKRAINE	Shotguns and shells	1,608,641
UNITED STATES	Shotguns, shells, gunpowder and cases	19,592,012
URUGUAY	Shotguns and shells	386,000
UZBEKISTAN	Shells	89,358
VENEZUELA	Shells	972,303
TOTAL		50,890,655

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies.
 Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) WITH INDICATION
OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER, END USE AND PERCENTAGE
2013**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	AIR FORCE	PRIVATE PARTY
ALGERIA				100.00%
ANDORRA	79.01%	14.71%		6.28%
ANGOLA		100.00%		
ARGENTINA		81.52%		18.48%
AUSTRALIA		99.44%		0.56%
BOLIVIA			100.00%	
BURKINA FASO		100.00%		
CAMEROON	54.23%	45.72%		0.06%
CANADA	8.54%	89.93%		1.53%
CHAD		100.00%		
CHILE	14.40%	85.60%		
COLOMBIA		100.00%		
CROATIA	100.00%			
CUBA		100.00%		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19.19%	80.81%		
EGYPT		96.57%		3.43%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA				100.00%
GABON		100.00%		
GEORGIA				100.00%
GHANA	36.96%	63.04%		
GUATEMALA	53.56%	46.44%		
GUINEA BISSAU		100.00%		
HONDURAS	100.00%			
ISRAEL		100.00%		
JAMAICA		100.00%		
JAPAN	0.23%	99.77%		
KUWAIT		100.00%		
LEBANON	9.38%	90.62%		
MALAYSIA		100.00%		
MALTA		100.00%		
MAURITANIA		86.24%		13.76%
MEXICO	23.75%	10.50%	65.66%	0.10%
MOROCCO	11.63%	88.37%		
NAMIBIA		100.00%		
NEW CALEDONIA (FRANCE)		100.00%		
NEW ZEALAND		100.00%		
NICARAGUA	100.00%			
NORWAY		100.00%		
PAKISTAN	23.01%	76.99%		
PANAMA		100.00%		
PARAGUAY		100.00%		
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA		100.00%		
PERU	7.42%	92.58%		
PHILIPPINES		100.00%		
RUSSIA	0.87%	95.57%		3.56%
SENEGAL		100.00%		
SERBIA		100.00%		
SOUTH AFRICA		91.34%		8.66%
SOUTH KOREA		100.00%		
SURINAM		100.00%		
SWITZERLAND		65.60%		34.40%
TAIWAN		100.00%		

**EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) WITH INDICATION
OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER, END USE AND PERCENTAGE
2013 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	AIR FORCE	PRIVATE PARTY
TANZANIA		100.00%		
THAILAND		100.00%		
TUNISIA		100.00%		
TURKEY		90.43%		
UKRAINE	6.24%	93.76%		
UNITED STATES	3.22%	96.11%		
URUGUAY	34.95%	65.05%		
UZBEKISTAN		100.00%		
VENEZUELA		39.29%	60.71%	

Note - Armoury, private use; Private Company: Private Company, private use; Air Force: Armed Forces, use of the Armed Forces; Private, private use.

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS COMPLETED OF OTHER MATERIAL (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)
(LEASING, DONATIONS, SECOND-HAND, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND
PRODUCTION UNDER LICENSE)
2013**

COUNTRY	MATERIAL	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
ANDORRA	1 shotgun	Gift	0
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3 shotguns	Donation	0
NORWAY	3 shotguns	Donation	0
TOTAL			0

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**OTHER MATERIAL EXPORTS DENIED AND REVOKED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)
2013**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	2	Cases with pistons and gunpowder	Domestic instability and risk of diversion to improper use; recipient is a shell manufacturing firm
GUINEA BISSAU	7	Shells	Domestic instability and risk of diversion to improper use; recipients are private import and distribution firms

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**SUSPENSIONS OF OTHER MATERIAL EXPORTS (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)
2013**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
EGYPT	9	Shotguns and hunting shells	Suspension due to domestic situation

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

LIST OF OTHER MATERIAL
(ROYAL DECREE 844/2011, OF 17 JUNE)

- a. Firearms defined in Article 3 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/255 approving the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition which are not included in Annex I.1, Article 1, 2 and 3 of the Defence Material List.
 - b. Visors and sights, telescopic sights and light or image intensification for firearms
 - c. Generator devices, projectors, smoke dispensers, gases, "anti-riot agents" or incapacitating substances
 - d. Launchers of the elements described in preceding paragraph c.
 - e. Light and deafening sound equipment for riot control
 - f. Anti-riot vehicles with any of the following characteristics:
 - 1. systems to produce electric shocks;
 - 2. systems to dispense incapacitating substances;
 - 3. systems to dispense anti-riot agents;
 - 4. water cannons.
 - g. standard handcuffs
-

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX III. EXPORT STATISTICS ON DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES 2013

AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE (€) 2013		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICEN- SES	VALUE (€)
ALGERIA	20	630,488
ANDORRA	4	278,878
ANGOLA	2	296
ARGENTINA	20	2,595,006
ARMENIA	1	0
AUSTRIA	1	0
BANGLADESH	7	11,798
BELARUS	1	8,134,000
BOLIVIA	1	45
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	4	92,363
BRAZIL	15	9,399,845
CAMEROON	3	519
CHILE	11	2,503,017
COLOMBIA	33	2,114,303
CROATIA	1	1,427
CUBA	24	2,430,084
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	34
DUTCH ANT. (NETHERLANDS)	1	1,900,000
EGYPT	3	649,100
FRANCE	3	7,785,000
FRENCH GUYANA (FRANCE)	1	251
GEORGIA	1	0
GERMANY	1	0
GHANA	2	1,938,000
GUATEMALA	1	3,500
HONG KONG (PR CHINA)	6	4,226,894
INDIA	17	2,528,039
INDONESIA	3	739,720
IRAN	35	29,363,626
ISRAEL	12	9,747,195
ITALY	1	0
IVORY COAST	2	402
JORDAN	1	4,255
KAZAKHSTAN	3	106,000,000
KUWAIT	1	212,750
KYRGYZSTAN	1	0
MALAYSIA	7	464,195
MAURITANIA	1	18,875
MEXICO	10	1,507,657
MOROCCO	13	4,061,529
NICARAGUA	1	109
NIGERIA	8	1,325,174
PAKISTAN	2	8,158
PANAMA	1	50,000
PARAGUAY	4	165,755
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	94	52,636,979
PERU	2	68,200
PHILIPPINES	2	2,380
RUSSIA	37	6,530,961
SAUDI ARABIA	11	7,017,857

AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE (€) 2013 (Continued)		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENSES	VALUE (€)
SENEGAL	5	2,729
SERBIA	1	1,156,300
SINGAPORE	14	1,038,132
SOUTH AFRICA	6	782,342
SOUTH KOREA	14	4,471,080
SWITZERLAND	1	11,242,498
TAIWAN	16	104,367
THAILAND	7	11,312
TUNISIA	5	828,551
TURKEY	7	4,097,089
TURKMENISTAN	4	2,466,468
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	11	14,065,376
UNITED KINGDOM	4	336,879
UNITED STATES	2	300,000
URUGUAY	2	138,146
VENEZUELA	5	14,800,000
VIETNAM	4	981
YEMEN	2	435
TOTAL	547	322,991,349

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES AUTHORISED BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND CATEGORY											
2013											
COUNTRY	CATEGORY									VALUE (€)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
ALGERIA		630,488					0				630,488
ANDORRA						278,878					278,878
ANGOLA		296									296
ARGENTINA				2,595,006							2,595,006
ARMENIA							0				0
AUSTRIA				0							0
BANGLADESH	3,608	8,190									11,798
BELARUS			8,134,000								8,134,000
BOLIVIA		45									45
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		92,363									92,363
BRAZIL	1,394,714	1,445,000	6,120,421	435,805			3,905				9,399,845
CAMEROON		519									519
CHILE		1,203,017	1,300,000								2,503,017
COLOMBIA	298	2,114,005									2,114,303
CROATIA			1,427								1,427
CUBA	2,359,800	63,071	7,213								2,430,084
DOMINICAN REP.		34									34
DUTCH ANT. (NETHERLANDS)		1,900,000									1,900,000
EGYPT		649,100									649,100
FRANCE		7,785,000		0							7,785,000
FRENCH GUIANA (FRANCE)		251									251
GEORGIA							0				0
GERMANY										0	0
GHANA			1,938,000								1,938,000
GUATEMALA		3,500									3,500
HONG KONG (PR CHINA)					2,690,740	36,154	1,500,000				4,226,894
INDIA		4,712	1,982,339	540,988		0					2,528,039
INDONESIA			739,720								739,720
IRAN			29,363,626								29,363,626
ISRAEL		42,069	2,297,130		202,436	1,401,410	4,150		5,800,000		9,747,195
ITALY				0							0
IVORY COAST		402									402
JORDAN		4,255									4,255
KAZAKHSTAN							0		106,000,000		106,000,000
KUWAIT			212,750								212,750
KYRGYZSTAN							0				0
MALAYSIA		193	6,750	457,252							464,195
MAURITANIA		18,875									18,875
MEXICO		1,180,000	327,657			0	0		0		1,507,657
MOROCCO		4,060,311	1,218								4,061,529
NICARAGUA		109									109
NIGERIA		1,325,174									1,325,174
P.R. CHINA	1,320,000	370	45,977,156	4,702,211		6,121	631,121				52,636,979
PAKISTAN			8,158								8,158
PANAMA		50,000									50,000
PARAGUAY		165,150	605								165,755
PERU		68,200									68,200
PHILIPPINES		2,380									2,380
RUSSIA		1,924,384	2,867,507	1,735,075			3,995	0	0		6,530,961
SAUDI ARABIA		3,862,456	3,155,401								7,017,857

EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES AUTHORISED BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND CATEGORY											
2013 (Continued)											
COUNTRY	CATEGORY									VALUE (€)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
SENEGAL		2,729									2,729
SERBIA			1,156,300								1,156,300
SINGAPORE		1,295	0	332,300		700,000	4,537				1,038,132
SOUTH AFRICA		779,200	3,142				0				782,342
SOUTH KOREA		3,185,000	668,855	517,225		100,000					4,471,080
SWITZERLAND	11,242,498										11,242,498
TAIWAN		4,367	0			100,000					104,367
THAILAND		11,312									11,312
TUNISIA		8,071	820,480				0				828,551
TURKEY			1,695,000			2,400,972	1,117				4,097,089
TURKMENISTAN			2,466,468								2,466,468
UNITED ARAB EMI-RATES		1,007	14,064,369				0				14,065,376
UNITED KINGDOM		64,750				272,129				0	336,879
UNITED STATES				0						300,000	300,000
URUGUAY		138,146									138,146
VENEZUELA		14,775,000				25,000					14,800,000
VIETNAM		981									981
YEMEN		435									435
TOTAL	16,320,918	47,576,212	125,315,692	11,315,862	2,893,176	5,320,664	2,148,825	0	112,100,000		322,991,349

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED BY COUNTRY AND CATEGORY
2013

COUNTRY	CATEGORY									VALUE EUROS	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
ALGERIA		95,175									95,175
ANDORRA						326,806					326,806
ANGOLA		296									296
ARGENTINA		287,860		2,293,064						104,712	2,685,636
AUSTRALIA		2,886	470			18,434	1,277				23,067
BANGLADESH		8,190									8,190
BELARUS			8,134,000								8,134,000
BOLIVIA		45									45
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		48,066									48,066
BRAZIL		3,584,782	3,484,192	320,692			3,640				7,393,306
CAMEROON		13,950									13,950
CANADA						59,497	4,592				64,089
CHILE		294,613									294,613
COLOMBIA	251	202,105									202,356
CROATIA			1,427								1,427
CUBA	2,371,121	64,927	4,339								2,440,387
DOMINICAN REP.		34									34
DUTCH ANT. (NETHERLANDS)		469,222									469,222
EGYPT		177,720									177,720
FINLAND						2,495					2,495
FRANCE		534,516									534,516
FRENCH GUIANA (FRANCE)		251									251
GERMANY						1,497					1,497
GUATEMALA		3,400									3,400
HONG KONG (PR CHINA)				338,502	1,434,000	308,882	448,706				2,530,090
INDIA		1,244	1,982,339	14,191							1,997,774
INDONESIA			284,976								284,976
IRAN			21,515,528								21,515,528
ISRAEL		57,549	20,000		223,896	712,981	4,150		1,186,700		2,205,276
IVORY COAST		402				12,812					13,214
JAPAN			196,650	6,533		4,068	1,845				209,096
KUWAIT			212,750								212,750
MALAYSIA		11	6,750	157,570							164,331
MAURITANIA		13,590									13,590
MEXICO		23,840	327,657			0			0		351,497
MOROCCO		1,680,878	1,218				22,124				1,704,220
NETHERLANDS						1,154					1,154
NEW ZEALAND			101								101
NICARAGUA		126									126
NIGERIA		31,588									31,588
NORWAY		279,486					2,997				282,483
OMAN			952,629								952,629
P.R. CHINA	1,320,000	3,258,883	20,359,641	5,128,945		6,165	528,565				30,602,199
PAKISTAN			4,079								4,079
PANAMA		28,170									28,170
PARAGUAY		79,196	2,407								81,603
PERU		15,350									15,350
PHILIPPINES		2,380									2,380
RUSSIA		4,991,898	3,868,507	493,417			3,995	0			9,357,817
SAUDI ARABIA		2,353,570	3,153,419								5,506,989

EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED BY COUNTRY AND CATEGORY											
2013 (Continued)											
COUNTRY	CATEGORY									VALUE (€)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
SENEGAL		2,729									2,729
SINGAPORE		2,941	10	592,777	29,200	41,858	1,500				668,286
SOUTH AFRICA		301,611									301,611
SOUTH KOREA		3,277,700	620,020	466,783							4,364,503
SWITZERLAND	11,242,498	21,044	40			808					11,264,390
TAIWAN		3,235	10	288,732		4,848					296,825
THAILAND		15,819									15,819
TURKEY		36,101	3,245,000	49,630		1,695,616	1,156				5,027,503
TURKMENISTAN			2,861,636								2,861,636
UKRAINE			1,439								1,439
UNITED ARAB EMI-RATES		953	13,195,827								13,196,780
UNITED KINGDOM		0				0					0
UNITED STATES		503,215	6,595,656	151,004	8,895	129,756	23,474			22,553	7,434,553
URUGUAY		64,491									64,491
VENEZUELA		5,084,922				14,164					5,099,086
VIETNAM		979									979
TOTAL	14,933,870	27,921,939	91,032,717	10,301,840	1,695,991	3,341,841	1,048,021	0		1,313,965	151,590,184

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**EXPORTS OF DUAL USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF
THE NATURE OF THE END USER, FINAL USE AND PERCENTAGE
2013**

COUNTRY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	AIR FORCE	POLICE
ALGERIA	99.96%	0.04%		
ANDORRA	19.41%	80.59%		
ANGOLA		100.00%		
ARGENTINA	11.68%	88.32%		
AUSTRALIA	94.46%	5.54%		
BANGLADESH	100.00%			
BELARUS	100.00%			
BOLIVIA	100.00%			
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	100.00%			
BRAZIL	99.33%	0.67%		
CAMEROON	100.00%			
CANADA	100.00%			
CHILE	100.00%			
COLOMBIA	100.00%			
CROATIA	100.00%			
CUBA	99.53%	0.47%		
DOMINICAN REP.	100.00%			
DUTCH ANT. (NETHERLANDS)	100.00%			
EGYPT	100.00%			
FINLAND	100.00%			
FRANCE	100.00%			
FRENCH GUIANA (FRANCE)	100.00%			
GERMANY	100.00%			
GUATEMALA	100.00%			
HONG KONG (PR CHINA)	82.27%	15.75%		1.98%
INDIA	99.29%	0.71%		
INDONESIA	100.00%			
IRAN	48.18%	51.82%		
ISRAEL	89.85%	2.82%	7.33%	
IVORY COAST	100.00%			
JAPAN	100.00%			
KUWAIT		100.00%		
MALAYSIA	100.00%			
MAURITANIA	100.00%			
MEXICO	100.00%			
MOROCCO	100.00%			
NETHERLANDS	100.00%			
NEW ZEALAND	100.00%			
NICARAGUA	86.51%	13.49%		
NIGERIA	100.00%			
NORWAY	98.94%	1.06%		
OMAN	100.00%			
P.R. CHINA	84.78%	13.51%		1.71%
PAKISTAN	100.00%			
PANAMA	100.00%			
PARAGUAY	100.00%			
PERU	100.00%			
PHILIPPINES	100.00%			
RUSSIA	97.73%	2.27%		
SAUDI ARABIA	98.40%	1.60%		
SENEGAL	100.00%			
SINGAPORE	73.07%	26.93%		
SOUTH AFRICA	100.00%			
SOUTH KOREA	93.60%	6.40%		

EXPORTS OF DUAL USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER, FINAL USE AND PERCENTAGE

2013 (Continued)

COUNTRY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	AIR FORCE	POLICE
SWITZERLAND	100.00%			
TAIWAN	2.73%	97.27%		
THAILAND	100.00%			
TURKEY	66.27%	33.73%		
TURKMENISTAN	99.50%	0.50%		
UKRAINE	100.00%			
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	99.92%	0.08%		
UNITED KINGDOM		100.00%		
UNITED STATES	99.60%	0.10%	0.30%	
URUGUAY	100.00%			
VENEZUELA	100.00%			
VIETNAM	100.00%			

Note - Private Company: Private Company, private use; Public Company: Public Company, public use; Air Force: Armed Forces, use of the Armed Forces; Police: State police and security forces, police use

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS DENIED FOR DUAL USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES
2013

COUNTRY	NUMBER	PRODUCT	REASON
SUDAN	1	Chemicals	Recipient and end user failed to offer sufficient guarantees

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

APPLICATION OF THE CATCH-ALL CLAUSE IN THE EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

2013

COUNTRY	NUMBER	PRODUCT	REASON
IRAN	4	Low-alloy steel pipes, stainless steel valves, a carbon steel valve and capital goods	Domestic instability and risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
RUSSIA	1	An EDM machine	Domestic instability and risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	2	Two monomers	Domestic instability and risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED EXCEEDING €10 MILLION

2013

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (€)
SWITZERLAND	Caps for nuclear reactor vessel	11,242,498
Total		11,242,498

Source: Customs and Excise Department (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) and exporting companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 CATEGORIES OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES (REGULATION EC 428/2009 OF 5 MAY 2009)		
Category	Description 10 categories	List of items included
0	Nuclear material, facilities and equipment	Nuclear reactors, plants for the separation of isotopes of natural uranium, depleted uranium and fissionable materials, gas centrifuges, mass spectrometers, graphite electrodes
1	Materials, chemicals, "microorganisms" and "toxins"	Protection and detection equipment: protective clothing, gloves and footwear, remote control vehicles, personal dosimeters, pre-pregs, tools, dies, moulds, continuous mixers, filament winding machines, fluids and lubricating materials, fluorides, sulphides, cyanides and halogenated derivatives
2	Materials processing	Bearings, crucibles, machine tools, isostatic presses, measuring instruments, robots, motion simulators and machining centres
3	Electronics	Electronic components, integrated circuits, microprocessor micro-circuits, programmable gate logic arrays, microwave components, mixers and converters and electrically fired explosive detonators
4	Computers	Electronic, hybrid, digital, analogue, systolic array, neural and optical computers
5	Telecommunications and "information security"	Telecommunications transmission equipment and systems, underwater communication systems, radio equipment, optic fibre cables, remote metering and remote control equipment and security systems
6	Sensors and lasers	Acoustics, image intensifier tubes, optical sensors, instrumentation cameras, optics, lasers, gravity meters, gravity gradiometers and radar systems
7	Navigation and avionics	Inertial navigation accelerometers, gyros, GPS and GLONASS, hydraulic, mechanical, electro-optical and electro-mechanical flight control systems including <i>fly-by-wire</i> types
8	Marine	Submersible vehicles and surface vessels, hydrofoil vessels, underwater vision systems, diving and underwater swimming apparatus
9	Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment	aero and marine gas turbine engines, space launchers and space vehicles, solid and liquid rocket propulsion systems, ramjet, turbojet and turbofan engines, sounding rockets, hybrid rocket propulsion systems, launch support equipment, environmental and anechoic chambers and re-entry vehicles

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

EXPORTS AUTHORISED AND COMPLETED OF DEFENCE MATERIAL, OTHER MATERIAL AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES 2013				
	DEFENCE MATERIAL AMOUNT (€)	OTHER MATERIAL AMOUNT (€)		DUAL-USE AMOUNT (€)
		Anti-riot	Hunting and sporting arms	
Authorised	4,321,280,958	33,320,763	107,931,154	322,991,349
Completed	3,907,901,358	4,679,583	50,890,655	151,590,184
Percentage	90.4	14.0	47.2	46.9

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX IV. LICENSES PROCESSED AND OPERATIONS EXEMPT

NUMBER OF EXPORT LICENSES PROCESSED 2013

DEFENCE MATERIAL

TYPE OF LICENSE	Aproved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	700	112	14	9	58	893
GLOBAL	20	2				22
GLOBAL PROJECT	11				1	12
TEMPORARY	328				1	329
GEN COMMUNITY	2					2
RECTIFICATIONS	275					275
PRELIM. AGREEMENTS	70			2		72
INWARD PROCESSING TRAFFIC	3					3
TOTAL	1,409	114	14	11	53	1,608

OTHER MATERIAL

TYPE OF LICENSE	Aproved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	372	15	5	9	27	428
TEMPORARY	3					3
RECTIFICATIONS	38	1				39
TOTAL	413	16	5	9	21	470

DUEL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

TYPE OF LICENSE	Aproved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	509	8	2	1	9	529
GLOBAL	2					2
TEMPORARY	26					26
RECTIFICATIONS	37				1	38
PRELIM. AGREEMENTS	1					1
INWARD PROCESSING TRAFFIC	2					2
GENERAL AUTHORISA- TIONS	12					12
TOTAL	589	8	2	1	10	610

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

LICENSE PROCESSING TIME FOR DEFENCE MATERIAL, OTHER MATERIAL AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES			
2013			
DEFENCE MATERIAL	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	71 %
		> 30 days	29 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	66 %
		> 5 days	34 %
OTHER MATERIAL	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	85 %
		> 30 days	15 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	82 %
		> 5 days	18 %
DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	76 %
		> 30 days	24 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	68 %
		> 5 days	32 %

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

**DEFENCE MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS EXEMPT FROM THE JIMDDU PRELIMINARY REPORT AND FROM END USE CONTROL DOCUMENTS
2013**

Art. RMD	Eurofighter	A400M	Tiger Eurocopter	Leopard	Iris-T Missile	Meteor Missile	Military fuel	Repair	Fairs	Tests Demonstration Homologation	Return Origin
1								10	8	3	7
2			1					3	2	3	2
3								2			2
4			1		4	2		22	3	3	6
5								1	1	1	1
6				5				18	2	8	6
8							9	1			
9										1	2
10	17	3	3					140	2	6	8
11		4						26	1	6	6
14								3	1		
15								6		3	1
21										1	
TOTAL	17	7	5	5	4	2	9	232	20	35	41

DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSACTIONS EXEMPT FROM THE JIMDDU PRELIMINARY REPORT AND FROM END USE CONTROL DOCUMENTS - 2013

Category	Exemption from the Board Report
	Member countries of international non-proliferation fora
1	2
2	10
3	7
5	4
6	10
TOTAL	33

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX V. SPANISH STATISTICS AS CONCERNS THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONAL ARMS REGISTER



Information regarding international export of conventional arms, small arms and light weapons.

Exports

Country submitting information: SPAIN

National contact point: Ministry of Defence (DGAM/SDG REIN)

Calendar year: 2013

Conventional weapons						
A	B	C	D	E	Observaciones	
Categories (I-VII)	End importer state(s)	Number of items	Country of origin (if not the exporter)	Interim Location (if applicable)	Description of the item	Comments regarding the transfer
I. Tanks						
II. Armoured combat vehicles						
III. Large calibre artillery systems						
IV. Combat aircraft						
V. Attack helicopters						
VI. Warships	Australia	1			Warship	DUDa
VII. Missiles and a) missile launcher ^d b)						

* Documento de control

Fuente: Subdirección General de Relaciones Internacionales. Dirección General de Armamento y Material (Ministerio de Defensa)

Elaboración: Subdirección General de Comercio Internacional de Material de Defensa y Doble Uso (Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad)

Small arms and light weapons						
A	B	C	D	E	Observaciones	
Category VIII	End importer state(s)	Number of items	Country of origin (if not the exporter)	Interim Location (if applicable)	Description of the item	Comments regarding the transfer
Small arms						
1. Revolvers and automatic pistols	Saudi Arabia	7				DUD
2. Rifles and Carabines						
3. Machine guns						
4. Assault rifles						
5. Light machine guns						
6. Other						
Light weapons						
1. Heavy machine guns						
2. Portable grenade launcher with and without support						
3. Portable anti-tank cannons						
4. Recoilless rifles						
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Oman	200				CUD
6. Mortars under 75mm calibre	Bahrain Belgium	1 57				CUD CII
7. Other						

* Control document.

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX VI. SPANISH STATISTICS AS CONCERNS THE OSCE DOCUMENT ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS



EXPORTS AUTHORISED IN 2013 Annual information regarding the export of small arms and light weapons

Reporting country SPAIN	Reporting year: 2013				
Original language: Spanish	Report date: May 2014				
Category and sub-category	End importing state	Number of items	State of origin (if not the importer)	Intermediate situation (if applicable)	Commentary on the transfer*
A. Small arms					
1. Revolvers and automatic pistols					
2. Rifles and Carabines					
3. Submachine guns					
4. Assault rifles					
5. Light machine guns					
B. Light weapons					
1. Heavy machine guns					
2. Portable grenade launchers with and without support					
3. Portable anti-aircraft cannons					
4. Portable anti-tank cannons					
5. Recoilless cannons					
6. Launchers for portable anti-tank missile and rocket systems					
7. Launchers for portable anti-aircraft missiles					
8. Mortars under 100 mm calibre	Belgium	57			CII

* Control document.

Note. – Recipients are the Armed Forces and Police and Security Forces of the OSCE countries and the items are complete except for parts and ammunition.

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)



EXPORTS COMPLETED in 2013
Annual information regarding the export of small arms and light weapons

Reporting country SPAIN	Reporting year: 2013				
Original language: Spanish	Report date: May 2014				
Category and sub-category	End importing state	Number of items	State of origin (if not the importer)	Intermediate situation (if applicable)	Commentary on the transfer*
C. Small arms					
6. Revolvers and automatic pistols					
7. Rifles and Carabines					
8. Submachine guns					
9. Assault rifles					
10. Light machine guns					
D. Light weapons					
9. Heavy machine guns					
10. Portable grenade launchers with and without support					
11. Portable anti-aircraft cannons					
12. Portable anti-tank cannons					
13. Recoilless cannons					
14. Launchers for portable anti-tank missile and rocket systems					
15. Launchers for portable anti-aircraft missiles					
16. Mortars under 100 mm calibre	Belgium	57			CII

* Control document.

Note. — Recipients are the Armed Forces and Police and Security Forces of the OSCE countries and the items are complete except for parts and ammunition.

Source: Export companies. Drafting: Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)

ANNEX VII. DEFENCE AND DUAL-USE MATERIAL EMBARGOES CURRENTLY IN FORCE

DEFENCE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT FOR DOMESTIC REPRESSION

Countries	United Nations	European Union	OSCE
Afghanistan (Taliban)	December 1996 January 2002 (Mod.)	December 1996 June 2012 (Mod.)	
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)			February 1992
Belarus		June 2011 October 2012 (Mod.)	
Central African Rep.	December 2013 January 2014 (Mod.)	December 2013 March 2014 (Mod.)	
China		June 1989 (v)	
Dem. Rep. Congo	July 2003 January 2014 (Mod.)	April 1993 March 2014 (Mod.)	
Egypt		August 2013 (*)	
Eritrea	December 2009	October 2012	
Iran	March 2007 (v) June 2010 (Mod.)	April 2007 December 2012 (Mod.)	
Iraq	August 1990 June 2004 (Mod.)	August 1990 July 2004 (Mod.)	
Ivory Coast	November 2004 April 2013 (Mod.)	December 2004 July 2012 (Mod.)	
Lebanon	August 2006	September 2006	
Liberia	March 1992 December 2009 (Mod.)	May 2001 June 2006 (Mod.)	
Libya	February 2011 March 2013 (Mod.)	February 2011 May 2013 (Mod.)	
Myanmar/Burma		July 1991 April 2014 (Mod.)	
Popular Democratic Republic of Korea	October 2006 June 2010 (Mod.)	November 2006 July 2013 (Mod.)	
Somalia	January 1992 July 2013 (Mod.)	December 2002 November 2013 (Mod.)	
South Sudan		March 1994 July 2011 (Mod.)	
Sudan	July 2004 October 2010 (Mod.)	March 1994 November 2011 (Mod.)	
Syria		May 2011 December 2013 (Mod.)	
Ukraine		February 2014 (*)	
Zimbabwe		February 2002 February 2004 (Mod.)	

(v) Voluntary embargo.

(Mod.) Date of modification.

The United Nations (January 2002) and the European Union (May 2002) agreed to prohibit the export of arms and all types of related equipment to Osama Bin Laden, members of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and to other individuals, groups and organisations related to these.

The embargoes reflected in this table exclude prohibitions on the export of non-lethal equipment for humanitarian purposes or for certain International Organisations and United Nations personnel as well as those used for mine removal actions except in the case of China. In the case of the embargoes against Ivory Coast, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and South Sudan, the prohibition of arms shipments to their governments, security forces and international peace-keeping forces is excluded.

(*) There is no formal embargo against Egypt. At its 21 August 2013 extraordinary meeting, the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) of the European Union adopted a set of conclusions resulting in the suspension of export licenses for any military equipment to this country that could be used for domestic repression. The same situation applies to Ukraine as from the 20 February 2014 meeting of the FAC.

DUAL-USE

Countries	United Nations	European Union	Restrictive measure
Non-governmental agents	April 2004 (1540) April 2006 (1673)		Prevent all transfer for use in WMD and their delivery vehicles
Democratic Republic of Korea	July 2006 (1695) October 2007 (1718) June 2009 (1874) March 2013 (2094)	November 2006 July 2013	Prevent all transfer of conventional weapons, dual-use items and luxury items
Iran	July 2006 (1696) December 2006 (1737) March 2007 (1747) (v) March 2008 (1803) September 2008 (1835) June 2010 (1929)	February 2007 December 2009 July 2010 October 2010 May 2011 December 2012	Prevent all transfer of arms and equipment for domestic repression and dual-use items and technologies, except for the restricted list, domestic repression equipment and key products and technologies for the oil and gas sector.
Syria		June 2012 December 2013	Prevent the transfer of equipment which could potentially be used for domestic repression (dual-use)

(v) Voluntary embargo.

ANNEX VIII. LINKS

<http://www.wassenaar.org>

International forum web pages

1. United Nations

<http://www.un.org>

2. European Union

<http://europa.eu>

3. Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

<http://www.osce.org>

4. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

<http://www.opcw.org>

<http://www.minetur.gob.es/industria/ANPAQ/Paginas/Index.aspx>

5. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)

<http://www.opbw.org>

6. *Australia Group (AG)*

<http://www.australiagroup.net>

7. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

<http://www.iaea.org>

8. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

<http://www.nsg-online.org>

9. Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

10. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

<http://www.mtcr.info>

11. Zangger Committee

<http://www.zanggercommittee.org>

Other links of interest

1. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.sipri.org>

2. Small Arms Survey

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>