



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, 2014**



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## INTRODUCTION

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This report includes the 2014 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 Competitiveness, 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's 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 upon 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 2014 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 2014, 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.

These statistics are published in the Economic Bulletin of the Spanish Trade Information Publication put out by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. The unabridged version of the articles can be found on the web page of the Secretariat of State for Trade. (<http://www.comercio.gob.es>)

**Note.- In the event of doubt or error,  
the original version in Spanish pre-  
vails over the English translation.**

## PART I. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND CONTROL BODIES

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### 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 authorization obtained by means of a fraudulent 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 that established the control Regulation on external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies.

In 2011 Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008 was amended. The change was reflected in Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011 which entered into force on 2 January 2012.

The most recent amendment of Spanish law in this area was on 27 August 2014 with the entry into force of Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1 August 2014 replacing

Royal Decree 2061/2008 amended by Royal Decree 844/2011. The aim of Royal Decree 679/2014 is to introduce the necessary changes in the regulation of these transfers thus finalising and implementing Community legislation and responding to the signing and ratification by Spain of the Arms Trade Treaty.

Following is as summary of the main modifications:

1. It adapts Spanish legislation to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing export authorizations and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, simplifies procedures for temporary exports of these weapons, requires expressed authorization from the authorities of the countries of transit (with exceptions) and makes the marking of firearms on the export authorization mandatory. Firearms for civilian use, their parts and components and ammunition are included in Annex II.1 of the Regulation.
2. A special mention has been included in the Arms Trade Treaty passed on 2 April 2013 by the United Nations General Assembly, signed by Spain on 3 June 2013 and ratified on 2 April 2014, to apply Articles 6 and 7 of that treaty referring to "Prohibitions" and "Export and export assess-

- ment". A specific reference to the "serious violation of international human rights law or of international humanitarian law" has been included in Article 7(1)a.
3. The European Union's new general export authorizations for the export of certain dual-use items and technologies to certain countries are incorporated into Spanish legislation.
  4. A new section is included detailing the procedure applicable to intra-Community transfers of goods from any Member State of the European Union (Article 2(1)).
  5. A safeguard clause is introduced in the case of recipients certified in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 9 of Directive 2009/43/EC that fail to respect the conditions attached to a General Transfer License or where public order, public safety or essential security interests are at stake (Article 7(3)).
  6. Commission Directive 2010/80/EU of 22 November 2010, Commission Directive 2012/10/EU of 22 March 2012, Commission Directive 2012/47/EU of 14 December 2012 and Commission Directive 2014/18/EU of 29 January 2014 have been transposed, and the updates of the European Union's Common Military List of defence items adopted by the Council on 17 March 2014 have been incorporated.
  7. Certain operations involving explosives and related equipment included on the lists of equipment which can be used for domestic repression require authorization as a result of the European Union imposing restrictive measures on certain destinations. These authorizations refer exclusively to explosives and related equipment for civilian use employed in the mining and infrastructure sectors.
  8. The Secretariat of State for Trade of the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness is authorised to handle all of the procedures. The Deputy Directorate-General of International Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material shall be responsible for processing the applications referred to in this Regulation (Articles 5 and 8).
  9. The makeup of the Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on External Trade in Defence and Dual-use Material (JIMDDU) is modified to bring it into line with Royal Decree 1/2012 of 5 January 2012 amending Royal Decree 1823/2011 of 21 December 2011 restructuring ministerial departments (Article 17).
  10. The period during which authorization holders must keep documents related to transactions on file is extended from four to ten years as from the expiration of the effective term of the authorization to bring it into line with the period laid down in the Arms Trade Treaty (Article 9).
  11. The authorization rectification procedure is amended. Rectifications may now only be made with regard to effective term and mon-

etary value and are no longer necessary in the case of customs change since a new tick box has been included on the license with space to declare five customs locations. Moreover, the number of rectifications for each original license has been limited to two and the rectification's period of validity is the same as that of the original license as from the original license's date of authorization (Articles 18(6)h and 31(4)(5)).

12. Control document requirements have been amended, especially in the case of hunting arms for civilian use (Article 30).
13. The annexes containing the license forms, request for inscription in the Special Register of External Trade Operators in Defence and Dual-use Material (RE-OCE) and control documents have been updated appropriately. Annex II has been divided into Annex II.1 (hunting and sporting arms) and II.2 (anti-riot). The annexes corresponding to the lists of items subject to control have been updated to bring them into line with changes in the lists drafted by international control fora.
14. The time within which to re-transfer goods in the case of temporary transfers has been extended from six to twelve months in accordance with Article 140 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (Article 22(5)).

15. Customs processing has been simplified to avoid double authorization in the same procedure.

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 679/2014) 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 re-

gard, 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, 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 599/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.

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 3 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 3 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 an amendment procedure was initiated regarding Law 33/1998 of 5 October 1998, completely banning anti-personnel mines and weapons of similar effect 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 and 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 Competitiveness. 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 679/2014. 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 Competitiveness, 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 authorizations 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*

Authorization 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 issue 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. EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL

### 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, Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008 amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 up to 26 August and, as from 27 August, Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1 August 2014 establishing the Regulation controlling external trade in defence material, other material and dual-use items and technologies.

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 2014 there was a decrease of 18% in the export of defence material in comparison with 2013. The value of exports totalled €3 203.2 million.

Year	Amount (€ millions)
2008	934.4
2009	1,346.5
2010	1,128.3
2011	2,431.2
2012	1,953.5
2013	3,907.9
2014	3,203.2

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
<b>EU NATO countries</b>	<b>1,817.8</b>	<b>56.7</b>
United Kingdom	862.7	26.9
France	520.7	16.3
Germany	272.4	8.5
Italy	96.1	3.0
Greece	47.4	1.5
Others	18.5	0.5
<b>EU non-NATO countries</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Sweden	10.1	0.3
Austria	1.6	0.1
Finland	0.7	0.0
Ireland	0.6	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0
<b>NATO (non-EU) countries</b>	<b>283.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Turkey	243.7	7.6
United States	34.0	1.1
Canada	3.3	0.1
Norway	2.0	0.1
<b>NATO + EU</b>	<b>2,113.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	292.9	9.1
Australia	139.7	4.4
Indonesia	112.0	3.5
Egypt	107.0	3.3
<b>Remaining countries</b>	<b>437.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,203.2</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Shipments to European Union countries account for 57.1% of the total. These sales were valued at €1,830.8 million compared to €1,414.2 million in 2013. These shipments came back into line with previous years in terms of both value and percentage.

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

Shipments to the UK valued at €862.7 million and accounting for 26.9%, were for three in-flight refuelling aircraft (€573.9 million) and a transport plane (€121.8 million), parts and components for the EF-2000 jet fighter and the A400M military transport plane. Other categories in the UK shipments included military fuel, submarine components, electronic equipment, technical data and instructions relating to an armoured vehicle construction programme, helicopter parts and components (Tiger Programme), repair of parts and components of Spanish navy aircraft engines, Sikorsky helicopter components, aircraft and submarine components, missile parts and components (Meteor Programme), armoured vehicle parts and components, infrared detectors, mortar grenades, diverse ammunition and hunting rifles with accessories.

Expeditions to France valued at €520.7 million and accounting for 16.3% were composed of four transport aircraft (€477.5 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 and communications equipment, 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 €272.4 million and accounting for 8.5% percent included helicopter parts and components (Tiger programme), tanks and missiles (Iris-T and Meteor), radar parts and components (MIDS programme), tank components (Leopard and Pizarro), electronic war systems, a satellite communication station, gunpowder, miscellaneous munitions, pistols and hunting rifles and their parts.

Shipments to Italy totalling €96.1 million and accounting for 3% included EF-2000 fighter jet, A400M military transport aircraft and NH-90 helicopter parts and components, radar parts and components (MIDS Programme), ship parts and components, spare parts for the repair of amphibious vehicles, military fuel, ballistic plates, electric detonators, return to place of origin of howitzer assembly material, miscellaneous material for destruction, return to place of origin of a canon, torpedo warheads, tower components for armoured vehicles, gunpowder and diverse ammunition, mortars, pistols and hunting rifles and parts.

Shipments to Greece amounting to €47.4 million and accounting for 1.5%, consisted of military fuels, technology for the manufacture of helicopters and one pistol.

NATO countries accounted for 65.6% of consignments/exports valued at €2,100.8 million.

Not including shipments or exports to EU and NATO countries, the remaining sales

(€1,089.4 million accounting for 34.0% of the total) were divided among 49 countries.

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

Afghanistan: €572,586 for compound surveillance systems and telescopic mirrors.

Algeria: €419,848 for night-vision systems and rifle parts.

Bahrain: €39.9 million for air defence ammunition, mortar parts and training ammunition.

Bangladesh: €710 for two revolvers and a pistol sent to armouries.

Belarus: €0 for detonating cord for an EU demilitarisation programme.

Brazil: €28.9 million for an updated maritime patrol aircraft and the updating of other similar aircraft (€25.3 million), aircraft parts and components, ship engine control systems, replacement parts for armoured vehicles, navy shells, artillery munitions and two carbines and a pistol for a private person.

Cameroon: €28.5 million for a maritime and coastal surveillance system (€14.3 million), two maritime and coastal surveillance vessels (€11.9 million), replacement parts and components for onshore support equipment for aircraft.

Colombia: €1.7 million for aircraft parts and components, howitzers replacement parts and artillery munitions.

Cuba: €129,183 for pistol magazines, three rifles and two pistols.

Ecuador: €85.9 million for three transport planes (€79.1 million), aircraft parts and coloured smoke flares.

Egypt: €107.0 million for four transport planes (€104.4 million), aircraft engines and components, replacement parts for transport vehicles, tank tread parts and a pistol owned by an Egyptian diplomat returning to his country.

Ghana: €342,735 for aircraft replacement parts.

Guatemala: €680,163 for aerial surveillance radars.

India: €14.8 million for equipment and spare parts for ships and submarines, raw materials, tools and technical documentation for aircraft (EF-2000 and A400M) and helicopters and a return to origin of electronic countermeasure equipment and fuses.

Indonesia: €112.0 million for two transport planes (€108.9 million), aircraft parts and components, grenade launchers and their ammunition, fire control systems and night vision systems.

Israel: €3.4 million for sporting pistols components to be assembled and then re-exported to the United States, components for a missile intended for the Spanish Army, fuses for testing and validation in illuminating mortar grenades and electro-optical surveillance systems, target observation and detection for the EF-2000.

Jordan: €190,209 for spare parts and components for training aircraft.

Kazakhstan: €53.9 million for two transport planes (€53.9 million) and five hunting rifles and hunting arm barrels for a local distributor.

Kenya: €748,250 for artillery ammunition.

Kuwait: €817,800 for hand grenades.

Libya: €278,671 for bullet-proof vests and gas masks for the Ministry of Justice.

Malaysia: €2.5 million for torpedo components, detonating cord, grenade components and night vision systems.

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

Mexico: €78,537 for aircraft replacement parts.

Morocco: €9.7 million for artillery ammunition.

Namibia: €0 for three hunting rifle owned by a private citizen.

Oman: €64.9 million for a transport plane (€31.9 million), aircraft parts, mortar grenades, detonating cord and diverse ammunition.

Pakistan: €1.4 million for radar alert equipment, spare parts for armoured vehicles and test benches for digital cards.

Peru: €2.8 million for aerial bombs, grenades, different calibre rounds and bullet-proof vests.

Qatar: €666,772 for spare parts for French tanks.

Russia: €6,865 for 14 hunting rifles for a distributor. Partial export occurred before the EU sanctions were imposed and the rest under the exemptions provided for thereunder.

Saudi Arabia: €292.9 million accounting for 9.1% for an in-flight refuelling aircraft (€219.5 million), aircraft replacement

parts, electronic countermeasure systems, a perimeter surveillance system, artillery munitions and a carbine for a private individual.

Serbia: €10,265 for 29 hunting rifles and hunting arm barrels for a local distributor.

Seychelles: €11,730 for hunting ammunition for a local distributor.

Singapore: €2.3 million for 14 armoured transport vehicles, spare parts for armoured vehicles and aerial bomb casings.

Tanzania: €33,000 for one hunting rifle for a private citizen.

Thailand: €3.4 million for night vision systems, spare parts for armoured vehicles, fuses, diverse ammunition and an electric detonator and detonating cord for the navy.

Tunisia: €1.6 million for aerial bombs, practice bombs and bullet-proof vests for the police.

Turkey: €243.7 million for 2 transport planes under the A400M Programme (€238.8 million), aircraft parts and components under the A400M Programme, ship diesel engine components and reagents and biological consumables for the identification of environmental samples.

Venezuela: €10.8 million for modules for the construction of a coastguard vessel, gas masks and filters, parts and components for transport vehicles, tool sets, consumables and spare parts for ship-mounted cannons.

Vietnam: €36.5 million for a transport plane.

Zambia: €8,126 for two rifles and hunting ammunition.

The product category that stood out above the rest was “aircraft” valued at €2,598.9 million accounting for 81.1% of the total.

Exports arising from cooperation programmes totalled €1,864.2 million accounting for 58.2% 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 (€3,203.2 million) accounted for 87.4% of the amount authorised (€3,666.4 million).

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

This information can be found in Annex IV.

In 2014, a total of 1,320 applications for defence material export licenses were filed as follows: 903 individual licenses, 12 global licenses, 20 global project licenses (arising from cooperation programmes in the field of defence), 5 general community licenses under Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 May 2009 and 380 temporary licenses. In addition to the foregoing, 2 inward processing traffic licenses were processed and rectifications were made to 236 licenses granted previously (rectification refers to an extension of the expiration date or monetary value).

Of the 903 individual licenses, 712 were approved, 102 were pending authorisation in 2015, 46 expired due to failure to submit the end-use control document associated to the license by the deadline date and 43 were withdrawn by the exporter himself. Of the 12 global licenses,

11 were approved and one withdrawn and the 20 global project licenses were approved. The 5 general Community licenses were approved. Regarding the 380 temporary licenses, 375 were approved, 1 was left pending and 4 were discontinued. Of the 236 license rectifications, 2 were left pending and 1 discontinued. The 2 traffic licenses were approved.

Also in 2014, 127 preliminary export agreements were approved and 1 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 24(2) a) of Royal Decree 679/2014.
- 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) The export-consignment of fuels meeting military specifications sent to countries of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- e) Rectifications of authorisations having to do with effective term and monetary value.
- f) Consignments of components, sub-systems and spare parts for defence material and their associated services arising from the use of a Global License for the Transfer of Components or a General License for Intra-Community Transfers.

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

In 2014, 6 entries were made by defence material firms in the REOCE, a further 2 made joint entries for defence, dual-use and other material, 2 made joint entries for defence and other material and 4 joint entries were made for defence and dual-use material.

*D) Licenses denied*

There were one export denial of defence material in 2014 under Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment:

- a preliminary export agreement to South Sudan for four transport planes. This operation was denied on the basis of criterion 2 (respect for human rights), 3 (internal situation), 7 (risk of diversion) and 8 (economic and technical compatibility of exports) of the aforementioned Common Position.

Moreover, on 31 July and 8 September, the European Union adopted a third phase of sanctions against Russia resulting in an export and import embargo affecting arms and related material. Notwithstanding the above, a safeguard clause was established concerning contracts or agreements concluded before the date said sanctions entered into force (1 August and 12 September 2014).

Details of these denials are found in Annex I.

In 2014 collaborative investigation was conducted with an allied country concerning a Spanish firm's possible engagement in activities in Iran that could have violated sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

Prior to informing the operations, the JIMDDU conducted a case-by-case analysis of all 2014 transactions applying the following parameters:

- Respect for United Nation, European Union and OSCE embargoes currently in force (Annex VII).

- Observance of commitments undertaken at international control and non-proliferation fora to which Spain is party.
- 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.
- Enforcement of the 24 October 2000 OSCE Document and the latter's criteria concerning small arms and light weapons.
- 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.
- As concerns transactions involving small arms and light weapons, in 2001 the JIMDDU took the decision to make export authorization 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 2014 specifying this point as a prerequisite for license authorization.

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 2001.

- 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 2014, 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 71 filters in response to 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 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation authorised 333 transits of defence material and denied 3.

### 3. Principal actions undertaken and exchanges of information in the field of conventional arms in 2014

#### A) Working Group 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.

We would draw attention to the following important work undertaken in 2014 (XVI Annual Report):

1. *Enforcement of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.* The Common Position envisages checks on brokering transactions, transits and intangible transfers of technology, in addition to reinforced procedures aimed at strengthening the convergence of Member States' export policies.
2. *Update of the EU's Common List of Military Equipment.* On 17 March 2014, the Council adopted a new version of the Common

List based on the changes made to the Wassenaar Arrangement Military Equipment List. The list was published in OJEU 107/1 of 9 April 2014.

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. This Guide is a public document and can be accessed on the web page of the European External Action Service. The database 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 2014 work concluded on the implementation of an online system which, in 2015, will replace the delivery of information via CD ROM.
4. *Participation and information dissemination activities.* These activities were carried out under Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP of 18 November 2012 providing funding for a new round of outreach activity. Germany's Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) is the technical agency organising such activities.

A number of regional seminars were held in 2014.

The two half-yearly presidencies also held several meetings of the *Troika* with Canada, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States 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. *Arms Trade Treaty*. The COARM Working Group held its meetings to coordinate the position of the Member States relating to the Treaty. The Group focused efforts on promoting the Treaty's swift entry into force following initiation of the signing process on 3 June 2013, its full enforcement by the highest possible number of countries, the organisation of preparatory meetings (8-9 September 2014 in Mexico and 27-28 November in Berlin) for the First Conference of States Parties (August-September 2015), analysis of duties and location of the Treaty's provisional and permanent secretariats and proposals relating to its funding. The programming of support activities targeting third countries is based on Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP. The Treaty entered into force on 24 December 2014.

6. *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 authorizations, 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 brokers. At the COARM Group meeting held in April 2008, Member States also agreed to share information on brokering licenses issued while respecting confidentiality.

Priority guidelines of the COARM Group for 2015 may be summarised as follows:

- Maintain the exchange of information regarding export policies towards third countries.
- Finalise the improvements arising from the review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP in line with the provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty.
- 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.
- Facilitate the effective and universal enforcement of the ATT,

especially through the EU's outreach programme targeting third countries resulting from the approval of Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP.

- 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.
- Finalise and publish the XVII Annual Report on Arms Exports.

*B) 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.*

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.

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 679/2014 also includes a fifth case for 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 or general 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 commits 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 Member States, the Council Secretariat and the European Defence Agency. A working group on certification was also created to define common criteria and best practice guidelines. The results of that group's work were published in the Commission Recommendation of 11 January 2011.

The seventh meeting the Steering Committee was held on 31 March 2014 and the eighth on 3 November. 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 2014 Spain continued to participate in the activities of the aforementioned sub-committees.

As concerns the Informal Working Group on Export Control, its main task in 2014 revolved around the analysis of the transposition to the legal systems of LOI 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.

The Informal Working Group met three times in 2014, in Paris on 5 February, 19 June and 18 November, the first one coinciding with the EUROSATORY Trade Show. In addition to these meetings, representatives of the LOI countries met with the Commission on 26 May. At

those meetings they briefly summarised the treaty between the Commission and LOI countries concerning the enforcement 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. The Commission welcomed the harmonisation efforts made by the six LOI countries. Other possible improvements in the enforcement of the Directive include: the compiling of a CERTIDER database listing certified undertakings, translation of General Licenses into English, publication by a consultant of a best practices handbook and a study on a minimum common list of products and components. In June 2016 the European Parliament and the Council of State will review the enforcement of the Directive following the presentation of a report by the Commission.

The six LOI countries are immersed in a harmonisation process concerning a series of points found in the Directive. Harmonisation would appear to be particularly important with regard to the number of General Licenses issued, the list of products associated with each General License and requirements for their use. Firms in the 28 Member States are still quite reluctant to use the General Licenses and would prefer to continue to use the traditional authorisations (individual and global licenses).

The last two meetings of the LOI Work Group were used to hold meetings with the French Aerospace Industries Association (GIFAS) and representatives from some of the most important European defence firms. The European industry again called for the effective harmonisation of Member States' control systems and urged the six LOI countries to take a leadership role. The aim of the Directive

is clear and can be summarised as a simplification of administrative procedure. However, some countries have quite a number of different regulations applicable to intra-community dispatches of defence material.

#### *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 European 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 force 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 targets 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 2014 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.

Of the activities undertaken by Spain in 2014, we would draw attention to the €15,000 contribution to the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR).

This Trust Fund was devised to finance projects (workshops, seminars, technical and legislative assistance and capacity-building) aimed at enhancing enforcement of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action of the United Nations against illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (PoA).

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 2014: 24,320 inspections of arms and explosives sites, 247,589 weapons held on deposit, 17,141 weapons pending

auction, 30,879 weapons pending scrapping, 1,277 lost weapons, 549 recovered weapons, 5,685 sanction proceedings involving weapons (4,866 of which were under the Arms Regulation, 356 under the Explosives Regulation and 463 under the Pyrotechnics and Ammunition Regulation) and confiscation at border controls of 114 weapons (91 from Schengen countries and 23 weapons from non-Schengen countries), 305 reports on arms export licences, 379 reports on arms import licences and 625 prior firearm import consents (entry into the EU).

*E) Programme of Action of the United Nations against illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument*

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 Programme of Action (PoA) 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 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.

The Fifth Biannual Meeting of the Programme of Action (PoA) was held on 16-20 June 2014. In order to coordinate Spanish efforts in the sphere of the PoA, an Informal Group of Experts was created among several ministries to address illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapon and is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (GRUAPAL).

Spain actively participated in the Fifth Biennial Meeting of the PoA drawing up a working document with PoA priorities and

took part in all of the informal consultations. The Final Document took some of these priorities on board, i.e. programmes addressing the physical security of the premises and management of arsenals, the demilitarisation and destruction of surplus production and the importance of marking and tracing in conflict and post-conflict zones.

In this connection, special mention should be made of EU Council Decision 2013/698/CFSP of 25 November 2013 in support of a global reporting mechanism on illicit small arms and light weapons and other illicit conventional weapons and ammunition to reduce the risk of their illicit trade. We would likewise draw attention to the creation of an accessible and user friendly global information system on small arms and light weapons and other conventional weapons and ammunition that are diverted or the object of trafficking (*ITrace*).

At national level, 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 2014 biennial report to the United Nations; 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) 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 destina-

tions where human rights and International Humanitarian Law is not respected.

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".

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 2014, the first anniversary of its adoption by the General Assembly the United Nations.

Entry into force was on 24 December 2014, 90 days after the deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification.

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 must establish and maintain a national list of control that is recommended to be public, which includes at least the categories included in the UN Register.

The activities covered under this Treaty include exports, imports, brokerage, trans-shipment 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 International Human Rights Law, 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.

Finally, 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 must include the authorizations 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 date back to the Ottawa Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention which 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 analogous 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.

It is important to note that 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, is pending parliamentary review in 2015.

#### *H) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms*

Annex V outlines Spain's contribution in 2014 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.

#### *I) 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 2014 which are listed in Annex VI attached to this report.

Included in 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 complete

products 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 2014 intense outreach work was done regarding the system used by Spain to control exports within the scope of defence through the following activities:

- 2014 Hunting Fair (Madrid, 27 February to 2 March).
- Videoconference with UNLI-REC regarding the ATT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) (10 March).
- BAFA-France seminar to disseminate Common Position 2008/944/CFSP to North African countries (28-29 April).
- 2014 EUROSATORY Fair (Paris, 19 June).
- *3rd EADS Export Compliance Team Meeting*, EADS (Freising, 7 November).
- VII Workshop on Proliferation and Technological Protection,

Police Directorate-General  
(Madrid, 24 November).

- Visit to five defence firms (Valencia 21 January, Madrid, 24 April, Getafe, 24 May, Cuatro Vientos, 30 June and Caceres, 17 September).



## PART III. EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL

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### 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.

Spain's Regulation 679/2014 of 1 August 2014 brought Spanish legislation in this field into line with EU Regulation No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 whereby Article 10 of that Protocol will be enforced.

### 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 €9.9 million, the recipient countries being Tunisia (€2.9 million accounting for 28.9%), Bolivia (€2.8 million, 28.8%) Peru (€1.7 million, 17.0%), Venezuela (€1.5 million, 14.9%), Libya (€0.7

million, 7%) and Togo (€0.3 million, 3.4%). Exports to Venezuela were under

licenses already in force that were authorised in 2013 and therefore prior to the 21 March 2014 suspension of all licenses for anti-riot material. This suspension is still in force.

Exports completed accounted for 102.9% of those authorised during the same period (€9.7 million).

Exports of hunting and sporting arms (hunting shotguns, shells and their parts) totalled €46.4 million. Exports completed accounted for 38.9% of those authorised during the same period (€119.3 million).

The main destination was the United States, with €18.9 million accounting for 40.8%. The rest of the transactions were divided among 57 destinations.

80.6% of these exports were hunting shells, 8.4% cases, 6% shotguns, 3.9% gunpowder, 0.7% shot, 0.3% pistons and 0.06% parts and components of these arms and ammunition.

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

Under the heading "Other Material" 343 individual licenses, 1 global license, 4 temporary licences and 33 rectifications were processed. Of those 343 individual licenses, 304 were approved, 5 denied, 22 were left pending, 4 expired and 8 were withdrawn. The global licence was approved. Of the 4 temporary licenses, 3 were approved and 1

withdrawn. Of the 33 rectifications, 32 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 2014, 8 entries were made by firms for other material in the REOCE, 2 joint entries were made for defence, dual-use and other material, 2 joint entries for defence and other material and 2 joint entries for dual-use and other material.

*D) Licenses denied*

There were five denials for exports of other material in 2014. These denials break down as follows:

- an export licence to Guinea Bissau for hunting shells was denied due internal instability and risk of diversion in the country of destination.
- Four export licenses to Egypt for tear gas canisters and their components were denied due to internal instability and the risk of improper use.

Details of these denials are found in Annex II.

In addition to the above denials, the Spanish Government decided to adopt a series of urgent measures due to the events that occurred in Venezuela and Ukraine in February and March 2014.

On 21 March 2014 the Secretariat of State for Trade, duly informed by the JIMDDU, suspended the firearms and hunting ammunition export licenses in force to Ukraine and anti-riot and hunting material to Venezuela. We would

note that no operation involving defence material or anti-riot and police equipment had been authorised to Ukraine since 2003 except for an export license for hunting rifles which was the target of the said suspension.

In the case of Ukraine, Spain applied the conclusions adopted by the EU Foreign Affairs Council on 20 February 2014. These conclusions envisaged, inter alia, the agreement to suspend exports of equipment to that country which could be used for internal repression.

This suspension affected 12 export licenses for hunting shotguns and rifles and diverse numbers of hunting shells, shot, cases with piston, shotgun pistons and gunpowder for the manufacture of shells.

This suspension was subject to review and was lifted on 4 July for the 8 licenses previously in force.

As for Venezuela, Spain reacted before most other EU countries in possibly imposing precautionary measures. The suspension affected 15 licenses for anti-riot material and one license for hunting shells.

We collaborated with the United Nations in a possible case of violation of the arms export embargo to the Central African Republic consisting of the entry of hunting ammunition manufactured by a Spanish firm through the border of a neighbouring country.

**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 2014**

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 2014 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 authorization, 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 authoriza-

tion and other mechanisms relating to transits. Other essential requirements are verification by the exporting country that the importer has already obtained the import authorization 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.

The publication of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of 14 March 2012 in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 May 2012 fulfilled the international commitment acquired by the EU. The Regulation entered into force on 30 September 2013.

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.

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 was implemented by Royal Decree 2061/2008 of 12 December 2008, amended by Royal Decree 844/2011 of 17 June 2011 and ultimately replaced by Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1 August 2014.

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 authorizations by the importing State and information regarding the means of transport and transit countries. There is also a biweekly consultation procedure of JIMDDU members for these operations which speeds up their processing.

The first meeting of the Coordination Group, created in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of 14 March 2012, was held in Brussels on 11 February 2014 where the Commission was informed that the competent authority of the enforcement of the Regulation in Spain was the Secretariat of State for Trade.

*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*

This Regulation entered into force on 30 July 2006 and seeks to strike a balance between the primary policy objec-

tive (ban on the death penalty and torture) and not hindering legitimate trade in a range of equipment and items.

Annex I includes a list of items related to the enforcement of the death penalty the export and import of which is prohibited, as is any related technical assistance. This prohibition does not apply to shipments of this equipment to museums. Technical-health items are excluded as well.

Annex II lists torture-related equipment. The items listed in this Annex may be exported and imported but their export requires prior authorization 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 2008 has been adopted, using the dual use database to which this additional function has been added.

The Regulation was amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2011 of 20 December 2011 prohibiting the export of sleeves, electric-shock cuffs and spiked truncheons and also establishing the requirement of prior export authorisation for certain drugs used in anaesthesia and sedatives (amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital, and thiopental) as these could be used to administer lethal death penalty injections.

The 2011 amendment was followed in 2014 by an ambitious review of the body of the Regulation that included a

set of proposals based on Regulation 428/2009 on the control of dual-use exports (the use of global licenses applicable to certain pharmaceuticals for countries that have accepted the international commitment to abolish the death penalty, the incorporation of global licenses, control of brokering services and technical assistance, requirement of use and final destination documents). The annexes were also broadened to include a large amount of new equipment by virtue of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 775/2014 of 16 July 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005.

Note that in 2014 there were only two applications processed under this Regulation. They were for 26,500 units of personal defence spray with OC gas for the Ministry of the Interior of Tunisia.



## PART IV. EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

### 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, No 599/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 and No 1382/2014 of the Commission of 22 October 2014.

The Community Regulation lays down a regime whereby the export of dual-use items and technologies included in Annex I must be controlled (check-list 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 uses. Here, special attention is paid to the control of technical assistance (including the oral communication of such assistance that could encourage or provide 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 authorization 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.

Year	Amount (€ millions)
2008	154.2
2009	99.1
2010	97.3
2011	99.4
2012	234.1
2013	151.6
2014	168.5

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

Export of dual use material in 2014 rose by 11.1% vis-à-vis 2013 totalling €168.5 million.

The following were the top ten countries of destination:

DU countries	Value (€ millions)	Percentage
<b>Most relevant countries</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>
United States	30.8	18.3
Iran	26.4	15.7
P.R. China	23.3	13.8
Russia	14.4	8.5
Canada	10.1	5.9
Venezuela	9.3	5.5
Mexico	7.8	4.7
Turkey	7.5	4.5
United Arab Emirates	6.9	4.1
Japan	6.0	3.6
<b>Remaining countries</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>100</b>

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 United States with €30.8 million accounting for 18.3% of the total.

Shipments consisted of graphite electrodes for electric steel-making furnaces, chemicals for chemical and industrial sectors, 11 machine tools for the aeronautics sector, one mobile telephone, cards and sundry material for the telecommunications sector, infra-red cameras for the industrial sector and satellite components.

The number two market was Iran with exports in the amount of €26.4 million accounting for 15.7% of the total.

Export operations to Iran were analysed on a case by case basis by the JIMDDU 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).

Use of the catch-all clause by the Spanish authorities means that the transactions are studied carefully and does not mean that they are automatically denied. In fact, most of these operations were authorised after being subject to checks.

Shipments consisted of stainless steel valves and replacement parts for the energy generation, petrochemical, water treatment, oil and gas industries, pipes and collecting drains for an industrial furnace used in the production of fertilisers and industrial furnace ensembles for steel-making.

The P.R. of China was the third most important destination with €23.3 million accounting for 13.8% consisting of un-

manned aerial vehicles for use as crop sprayers and in cartography, integrated circuits for the telecommunications sector and satellites, infrared sensors to check industrial welding, microwave amplifiers for train alarm systems and a satellite, electric condensers for the rail transport and energy sectors, 10 machine tools for the aeronautics sector, parts machining and industrial moulds and the automotive and military (artillery) industry, numerical control systems for machine-tools in the automotive industry, the teaching sector, watch mechanization, the tile industry and the machining of moulds and pressure vessels, and stainless steel valves for the petrochemical sector.

It is important to note that some of the shipments to Russia (€14.4 million accounting for 8.5% of the total) were made before the EU sanctions were imposed and the rest under the exemptions provided for thereunder.

These consisted of a land-based observation satellite, electric condensers for rail transport, integrated circuits for a space station and the telecommunications sector, 12 machine tools for the aeronautics, energy generation, oil, food and automotive sectors, in addition to chemicals for use in an energy plant, laboratories and the pharmaceutical industry.

Apart from the ten main destinations listed in the preceding table, the remaining percentage (15.4%) was distributed among 52 countries from different areas.

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

Albania: €26,048 for chemicals for the pickling of metals.

Cuba: €1.8 million for graphite electrodes for electric steel-making furnaces, pressure gauges for the pharmaceutical sec-

tor and chemicals for the agricultural and oil sectors, the galvanisation industry and laboratory analyses.

Egypt: €191,232 for chemicals used in the glass-making, chemical (metal treatment) and petrochemical industries and a pressure gauge for the pharmaceutical sector.

Georgia: €231,200 for unmanned planes and helicopters to be used in surveillance and infrastructure security work (police).

Hong Kong (P.R. China): €1.5 million for electrical condensers for the energy generation and rail transport sectors, and control cards for the telecommunications sector.

India: €0.9 million for chemicals and pressure gauges for the pharmaceutical industry, 1 machine tool for the machining of engineering components and integrated circuits for satellites and the telecommunications and rail transport sectors.

Iraq: €99,000 for explosive detection equipment for use in oil field facilities.

Israel: €2.9 million for electronic image processing cards to be incorporated into equipment for military aircraft destined to another country (UK), integrated circuits and modems for cable communications, a machine tool for the military aeronautics industry, parts and components of a communications satellite and chemicals for the treatment of metal surfaces and laboratory use.

Libya: €5,989 for very small quantities of deuterium compound and a chemical substance for university research.

Morocco: €0.6 million for chemicals for use in the agricultural sector, glass and hide tanning industries and laboratories, and deuterium compound for laboratory use.

Myanmar: €1.2 million for fibres and paints for use on a coastguard vessel.

Nigeria: €234,745 for hide tanning chemicals.

Pakistan: €756 for a pressure gauge for the pharmaceutical sector.

Taiwan: €298,230 for machine tool validation codes for electronic component and integrated circuit demonstrations for the telecommunications sector, infrared imaging modules for the industrial sector, transmission shafts for coastguard vessels and chemicals for laboratory analyses.

Turkey: €7.5 million for chemicals for laboratory use and in the textile, chemical and industrial sectors, an ultrasound inspection system for parts made of composite material for the aeronautics industry, numerical control systems for machine tools in the automotive and industrial wood furniture manufacturing sectors, and train movement management systems in the transport sector.

Ukraine: €3,925 for chemicals for use in the chemical industry.

Venezuela: €9.3 million for chemicals for the oil and petrochemical industries, encrypted radio communications equipment for the security sector (police) and a wifi router for the mining sector.

Vietnam: €134,864 for chemicals for laboratory testing and the chemical industry, and stainless steel valves for the petrochemical sector.

Yemen: €250 for chemicals for the Pharmaceutical industry.

In 2014, sales were mostly concentrated in the "Processing of materials" category (€101.1 million accounting for 60.0%).

Exports completed accounted for 80.4% of those authorised (€209.5 million).

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

This information can be found in Annex IV.

In 2014 a total of 520 export license applications for dual-use items and technologies were processed, 472 of which corresponded to individual licenses and 36 to temporary licenses. 12 general authorizations were granted under Article 9 and Annex II of the dual-use Community Regulation.

53 rectifications of licenses already awarded and 4 preliminary agreements were processed as well. Of the 472 individual licenses, 439 were approved, 3 denied, 16 remained pending and 14 were discontinued by the exporter. Of the 36 temporary licenses, 34 were approved, 1 remained pending and 1 was withdrawn. Of the 53 rectifications, 52 were approved and 1 was withdrawn. The 4 preliminary agreements were approved.

69 communications regarding exemption from the requirement of an export license were processed. Of these communications, 58 were for transactions in Iran (one indicating that the end user was a body under sanction), 1 in Syria, 7 in Russia, 1 in Egypt and 1 in India.

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) The export-dispatch of items, equipment and technology which, included on the Control List of Military Goods and other Material of Royal Decree 679/2014 and of Annex I of Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 and the latter's successive amendments, were eliminated from or 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 and monetary value.

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

In 2014, 39 entries were made by dual-use firms in the REOCE, a further 2 made joint entries for defence, dual-use

and other material, 4 made joint entries for defence and dual-use material and 2 joint entries were made for other and dual-use material.

#### *D) Licenses denied*

The following three export operations were denied in the area of dual use:

- an export licence to Iran for a carbon steel valve for the gas industry as the end user was listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 945/2012 of 15 October 2012 implementing Regulation (EU) No 267/2012 of 23 March 2012 concerning restrictive measures against Iran.
- an export licence to Russia for an EDM machine due to the risk of diversion to a missile programme.
- An export license to India for a machining centre due to a virtually identical denial applied to an EU country alleging risk of diversion to a nuclear programme.

Details of these denials are found in Annex III.

Ten denials in the Australia Group were renewed. The decision was taken to renew two and three denials in the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Nuclear Suppliers Group respectively. A denial in the Wassenaar Arrangement was revoked.

Lastly, it is important to note that the catch-all clause was applied in five cases, i.e. two possible export operations to Iran of stainless steel valve tubes intended for the petrochemical industry, export to Russia of a milling centre, export to Sudan of replacement parts for machine-tools and export to Belarus of an EDM machine.

The European Union adopted sanctions against Russia on 31 July 2014 amounting to an export embargo of dual-use items and technologies whose end use or user was the military (Decision 2014/512/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 of 31 July).

Further sanctions were added on 8 September (Decision 2014/659/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 960/2014 of 8 September). The changes affected dual-use and meant the introduction of a second export prohibition list of nine entities engaging in military activities but not applicable to the civil aviation sector or the space industry with non-military end use and users. A safeguard clause was also established for this new prohibition as was the case with the preceding one (1 August 2014) regarding contracts or agreements concluded before the date that the sanctions entered into force (12 September 2014).

Within the sphere of dual-use operations in 2014, we took part in an investigation conducted by a member country of one of the international non-proliferation fora on possible exports to Iran by three Spanish firms of products for oil refineries owned by entities under sanction by that country.

### **3. Principal actions undertaken at international control and non-proliferation fora in 2014**

#### *A) Working Group on the export of dual-use items 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.

The following legislative changes took place in 2014 in the European Union:

On 12 June 2014 Regulation (EU) No 599/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items was published in the Official Journal of the European Union. This Regulation introduces new provisions empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts within certain limits to remove destinations from the scope of those Union General Export Authorisations, if such destinations become subject to an arms embargo and to update the items set out in Annex I with due consideration for the agreements reached at the different export control regimes.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1382/2014 of 22 October 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 December 2014. This Regulation, which entered into force on 31 December 2014, updated Annex I with the list of items in accordance with the agreements reached in the control regimes up to 2013.

The Council Working Group and the Commission's Dual-use Coordination Group on exports of dual-use items and technology continued to meet on a regular basis in 2014. Following are the main subjects addressed and agreements concluded.

- *Review of export control policy.* In 2014 important progress was made in the review of export control policy with the adoption of Communication (2014) 244 of the Commission to the Council and European Parliament "The Review of export control policy: ensuring security and competitiveness in a changing world". This communication offers some spe-

cific political options for its modernisation and adaptation to rapidly occurring technological change and economic and political circumstances. Following the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 599/2014, a Joint Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the review of the dual-use export control system was adopted. This Statement acknowledges the need for modernisation and greater convergence of the system in order to keep pace with new threats and rapidly changing technologies and with a view to reducing distortions and promoting a level playing field for exporters. The Commission has implemented an impact assessment focusing on the costs and benefits associated with the different review options and to identify the most suitable regulatory and non-regulatory measures.

- *National implementing measures of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.* The Regulation calls on Member States to adopt additional measures in application of certain provisions and further provides that information on these measures is to be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. In 2014 an update of these measures adopted by the Member States was published and included, for example, the broadening of brokering and transit controls, the broadening of control of other items for reasons of public security and human rights considerations, the introduction of general national export authorisations and information on national export control authorities.

- *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.
- *Other activities.* Work 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.

Member States and EU institutions supported the entry of European Union countries into the fora of which they are not yet members.

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 2014:

- 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 2014 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. This year the conflict in Ukraine and conflicting points of view among relevant Arrangement members in this regard was the main topic of debate during the May and October sessions and the December plenary.

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

- A proposal to increase the exchange of information on arms transfers among Arrangement members. Debate will continue on this topic (today only transfers to countries outside the WA are notified).
- Notification of conventional arms export denials: No headway whatsoever was made on the proposal to broaden the exchange of information to include denials (currently notification is given

on transfers). In 2014 work will continue on best practice guidelines for notifications of denials.

- Scope of reporting on dual-use refusals: This is a proposal of best practice guidelines consisting of a bilateral notification procedure of items included on the Sensitive and Very Sensitive dual-use lists. This will remain an object of study in 2015. 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 of the re-export of arms from the country itself or from third-countries: No progress was made on this point either. At present, information is only provided on exports to non-Arrangement member countries.
- Notification deadlines: transfer notification deadlines were met in 66% of the cases in 2014 which was an improvement over 2013.
- Exchange of information on national legislation: Some delegations reported on important changes that had occurred in their regulations or control systems. Spain reported the entry into force of Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1 August 2014.
- Best Practice Guidelines: A best practices guide, a document regarding end-use certificates, was approved in 2014. At the October meeting Spain tabled a document entitled "Intangible transfers of technology" which was added to

others on this topic. Interest has been expressed in a "best practices guide" on this type of transfer.

- Presentation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the OSCE and possible collaboration with the WA: Representatives of these organisations made a presentation on the link between drugs trafficking and organised crime and unlawful arms trafficking.
- Participation/Outreach: 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, F.Y.R. Macedonia and Armenia were also discussed. Similar to last year, the applications from Iceland and Armenia to join the Arrangement were opposed by two members. At the 2014 Plenary it was agreed that all these applications will remain under debate in 2015.

In 2014 outreach activities were conducted with several non-member countries of the Wassenaar Arrangement, with special mention of P.R. China, Israel and India. It was also agreed to engage in joint outreach between the Arrangement and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, especially with regard to a seminar on machine tools liable to be subject to export control.

## 2. *Group of experts.*

The main mission of the Arrangement's Group of Experts is to review the lists of defence and dual use items and to pro-

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

In 2014 the Group of Experts held 2 two-week meetings (April and September) and an informal meeting in June to analyse the different technical proposals to amend the lists. In addition to participating state delegates, industry representatives and scholars from the world of academics contributed to the analysis.

From among the most important agreements reached by the Group, special mention should be made of a substantial change in the control of machine-tools (Category 2), including a change in the type of control parameters used, fibre laser optic components (Category 6) and the adoption of new export controls in several areas such as space system equipment (Category 9) and fly-by-wire/fly-by-light technology (Category 7). Significant changes were also agreed regarding items of different categories due to the elimination of obsolete controls on naval equipment (Category 8); controls on unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV Category 9) were amended taking account of the most recent technological advances in this area. Controls were relaxed in several areas such as equipment for the production of electronic devices (Category 3) and telecommunications equipment used in cryptography and specifically designed for network administration, operation or maintenance (Category 5P2).

In addition to updating the lists, the Group of Experts discussed a number of unofficial documents submitted by various delegations on technical issues of great interest to future controls. The new control list passed at the December 2014 plenary and a summary of the changes made in recent years can be found on the Arrangement's official Web page ([www.wassenaar.org](http://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 June meeting was presided by the U.S. delegation. The Norwegian delegation will take over in 2015. The Spanish delegation made a presentation on a possible crime of smuggling of a metal forming machine tool for tube forming which was intended for export to Iran from Spain. The machine had previously been introduced from the United Kingdom where it was made.

Discussions in 2014 revolved around the following topics:

- Warnings regarding the control policy on dual-use exports practised by some Arrangement members to certain countries due to the increasing interrelationship between civilian and military industry.
- Conditions and requirements of export licenses for defence material to diminish the risk of diversion.
- Certification programmes and the internal audit of firms exporting defence and dual use items. In some EU countries, these programmes are a prerequisite for EU export firms to be awarded certification in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2009/43/EC.
- Exchange of information regarding real cases of investigation of illegal exports for study purposes.

- Control of exports from customs-free zones with special attention on end-use certificate.
- Transits and trans-shipments.

Two delegations also made presentations on their computerised license authorization system.

### *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 pacific use of nuclear energy. The participating countries pursue these objectives by adhering to guidelines adopted by consensus and the exchange of information regarding suspicious nuclear proliferation programmes. Export decisions are the responsibility of the authorities of each participating country in accordance with respective national law on export control.

The Group was created in 1975 following the nuclear test conducted by India in 1974 which served as evidence that the transfer of civilian nuclear technology for peaceful use had been improperly used. There are 48 Member Countries. The European Commission and the Zangger Committee Chairman attend meetings as permanent observers.

The forum held its annual plenary session on 26 and 27 June 2014 in Buenos Aires (Argentina), preceded as usual by the parallel meetings of the Advisory Groups on Information Exchange and Customs Execution and Control which were held from 23 to 25 June.

At its Plenary the Group took stock of the important progress made in recent years with special mention of the successful review of export check-lists and the for-

mation of the Technical Experts Group (TEG) to keep it up to date, along with the rest of the NSG's areas of interest requiring its attention. It was also decided to engage in a joint exercise in order to make a useful contribution to the 2015 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The group also reiterated its deep concern over ongoing global proliferation activities and reaffirmed its determination to continue to cooperate closely to discourage and prevent the transfer of controlled items and technology that could contribute to the development or manufacture of nuclear weapons or other explosive nuclear devices.

The Group specifically expressed its deep concern over the proliferation implications of North Korea's nuclear programme and the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013. The NSG once again reiterated its support for the diplomatic efforts to denuclearise the Korean Peninsula through a peaceful solution to the DPRK's nuclear issue in accordance with the Joint Declaration arising from the conversations between the Six Parties of 2005 and in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council's resolutions.

The NSG also expressed its hope that the ongoing processes between the E3+3 Group and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Iran provide satisfactory results as soon as possible, ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme as provided for under the Joint Plan of Action, the UN Security Council Resolutions and the IAEA's Board of Governors.

In this connection, the participating governments urged all states to remain alert to guarantee the effective enforcement of all of the UN Security Council Resolutions related to the NSG's work and proposals.

As is customary, the NSG took stock of developments since the last plenary meeting held in Prague in June 2013, and discussed the way forward emphasizing the many challenges and the need to furnish information on current developments in the field of nuclear proliferation.

On the basis of the successful review of the check-lists conducted in preceding years and approved at the 2013 Plenary session, points of view were exchanged on the work being done to ensure that the NSG and its guidelines continue to efficiently address the challenges of proliferation; check-lists remain under study and are being updated while there is still an open discussion on the possible review of the Guidelines.

The Plenary examined the most complex issues related with brokering and transit and trans-shipment. It was agreed to publish an example of a best practice on the NSG's website drafted by Germany with the help and support of several participating Governments and report on it to the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee.

The Group also took note of the reports on outreach programmes with non NSG member states and agreed to strengthen such efforts. In this connection, the second Extension Seminar was held on 7-8 April 2014 and the joint informal workshop on machine tools was held with the Group of Experts of the Wassenaar Arrangement on 7 April 2014.

In line with these events and in preparation for the upcoming Review Conference of the NPT in 2015, it was agreed to update and improve the Group's communication and information documents so that they could be used by Conference participants and the Chairperson was asked to plan an information and outreach event at that 2015 Review Conference.

Discussion of possible options and incentives to encourage commitment from non-member countries of the NSG to unilaterally adhere to NSG guidelines is a topic that is still under debate with a certain degree of consensus in favour of promoting adherence to the guidelines which all countries view as positive. However, no final agreement has been reached about how to increase the commitment of those countries.

The NSG plenary reiterated its invitation to all nuclear supplier states to take a responsible approach to nuclear exports by adhering to NSG guidelines.

Regarding relations with India, the NSG has kept the lines of communication open regarding possible progress with that country. Moreover, several countries shared information on the issues discussed with India with regard to the 2008 Declaration on civil nuclear cooperation with that country regarding exemption from the restrictions contained in the NSG Guidelines granted to India allowing exports of nuclear and dual-use items related with civilian nuclear facilities included in the safeguard agreement between the IAEA and India.

No country presented its candidacy for the presidency of the Group at the 2014 plenary meeting. Argentina then re-submitted its candidacy to organise the 2015 Plenary and to continue to hold the NSG presidency for one more year.

#### *D) Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)*

The MTCR is a forum 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 plenary meeting in Oslo from 29 September to 3 October 2014 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 in Paris on 14-15 May at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acting as a point of contact to keep the Regime's objectives up to date.

The main objective of the plenary meeting was to review and evaluate MTCR activities during the previous twelve months. Specifically, members were reminded that the proliferation of WMD (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons) and their delivery systems continue to pose a threat to international peace and security as pointed out in UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

Members reiterated their commitment to limit the risk of proliferation by controlling transfers that could contribute to the delivery systems of weapons of mass destruction, and exchanged a great deal of information on the evolution of missile proliferation since the last plenary session held in Rome.

It was also stressed that the MTCR's Guidelines should not hinder the technological progress of space development programmes, provided that such pro-

grammes are unable to contribute to the development of WMD delivery systems.

The Regime reiterated its satisfaction at the fact that its Guidelines and Checklists are considered an international benchmark of best practices in controlling the export of items and technologies related with missiles that are adopted by a growing number of countries, and also that they have been included in some of the UNSC documents.

At the Plenary, all members were asked to continue to exercise extreme caution so as to keep the transfer of goods and technology from contributing to missile programmes capable of delivering WMD in accordance with their national legislation and international law.

In the interests of regional and international security, the MTCR called on all countries to support the Regime's non-proliferation objectives by adhering to its Guidelines, establishing appropriate national legislation and putting the necessary police mechanisms in place.

At the meeting it specifically expressed its desire for non-member countries to voluntarily adhere to the MTCR's Guidelines and Annex and invited them to declare their full adherence to them and to provide formal notification in writing in this regard to the MTCR Point of Contact, including any subsequent change to the Annex or Guidelines.

Members also expressed their gratitude for the outreach activities undertaken by the outgoing President and urged the new Presidency to continue to make contacts and engage in outreach activities in order to enhance Regime transparency, promote its objectives and maintain the climate of dialogue established with the countries visited. In this connection, members urged continued effort on an individual, group and regional basis to help non-member countries and other

stakeholders to enforce export controls in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1540. It was also agreed to inform the President and his Committee of these activities related with missiles. The members confirmed their commitment to inform and aid stakeholders who support the objectives and proposals of the MTCR.

In accordance with the MTCR mandate, a thorough debate was held on a number of issues relating to proliferating countries, including North Korea and Iran. Concern was expressed over missile proliferation activity in general and over missile programmes currently under way in the Middle East, North-east Asia and Southern Asia in particular, which could spark the proliferation of missile activity in other parts of the world. The members confirmed their commitment to apply pertinent non-proliferation resolutions including 1695, 1718, 1874, 2087, 2094 and 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835 and 1929, and agreed to continue exchanging points of view on missile development programmes.

The Regime reaffirmed the critical importance of the technical work under way, underscoring the need for heightened awareness to address the rapid technological development of sensitive items and technologies. It was acknowledged that the Equipment, Software and Technology Annex remained the cornerstone of efforts to prevent the unlawful transfer of missile technology and appreciation was expressed for the achievements obtained by the Technical Experts Meeting (TEM) and for the work undertaken by the Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting (LEEM) and the Information Exchange Meeting (IEM).

The Regime continued with discussions on a series of issues related to proliferation activities, including acquisition activities, the challenges posed by the transfer of intangible technology, key technologi-

cal trends in missile programmes, application of the catch-all clause to the control of items not included on the lists, brokering, transit and transshipment activities and efforts to evade checkpoints. The discussions demonstrated that constant awareness-raising, information exchange and especially best practices and the update of export control systems are of great importance and have a major impact on slowing down the proliferation of WMD and their vehicles of delivery.

The MTCR expressed its gratitude to France for the successful organisation of a technical information meeting for non-member countries in Paris in May 2014 and stressed the importance of holding more meetings of this nature.

Lastly, the MTCR revisited a number of issues having to do with internal operations including the continuity and effectiveness of its Presidency and welcomed and approved the joint offer from Luxembourg and the Netherlands for the Presidency of the MTCR.

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

In 2014 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 Co-operation 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 (Defence, Interior, Trade, Customs, Intelligence Services and Justice) which make action proposals in each specific case.

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 capacity-building and 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 11 years, many meetings and workshops have been held including 19 operational expert meetings.

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

### *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 adherence 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 are 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, Seoul in July 2014 and Rabat in February 2015) and has focused its activities on three priority areas which today constitute three working groups: nuclear detection, forensic analysis and risk response and mitigation.

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. As part of its IAG coordination duties Spain 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, Economy and Competitiveness, Tax Agency, Industry Energy and Tourism and the Nuclear Security Council).

### *Container Security Initiative (CSI)*

The CSI dates back to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks and its principle aim is to protect the world economy from terrorist attacks on the logistics chain, heighten security against the risk of the introduction of weapons of mass destruction in containers and to establish threat detectors enabling adequate risk analysis.

The emergence of these new threats in a globalised world where speed in the logistics chain is vital for economic development, has promoted customs authorities to change their structures and incorporate new inspection technologies into their everyday activities.

Non-intrusive container inspection is an example of a new technology which has helped to enhance the level of inspection, even in light of the rise in this type of transport of goods.

The increase in the number of container scanning facilities (now eight in Spain) has been constant: the CSI was signed in 2003, the first three scanners were installed in 2005 at the ports of Algeciras, Barcelona and Valencia, facilities were set up in Bilbao, Las Palmas and Vigo in 2007, in the port of Santa Cruz de Tenerife in 2010 and the port of Tarragona in 2012.

The deployment of these eight scanners has standardised checks of this type of goods transport, is based on a reasonable analysis of risk and permits the inspection of over 90% of the maritime container traffic in Spain.

### *Megaport Initiative*

Detecting possible unlawful trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials is an international priority in light of the possible consequences of a terrorist attack using these types of weapons.

Radioactivity in containers is detected thanks to the installation of detection portals which sound an alarm in the event of an increase in radiation. These portals are installed at the entrance and exit of terminals so that all containers have to pass through them. When the alarm goes off, the container is moved to a secondary inspection area equipped with a much more sophisticated portal called a spectrophotometer which not only sounds an alarm when a rise in radiation is detected but also identifies the radioactive isotope responsible. It should be noted that a great many alarms are innocently triggered by naturally occurring radioactive isotopes and materials such as ceramics, construction materials, fertilisers and some foods like walnuts or bananas.

In 2004, a Memorandum of Understanding known as the Megaport Initiative was signed between the AEAT (Spanish tax agency) and the US Department of Energy on cooperation for the prevention of unlawful trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material.

The Megaport Initiative aims to deter, detect and intercept illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials in containerized international trade.

This Memorandum has led to the installation of different radiology control systems for containers: in 2006 at the port of Algeciras, in 2010 at the ports of Barcelona and Valencia and at another terminal at the Algeciras port, and in 2012 spectrometric portals were installed at the ports of Bilbao and Vigo. The most recent scanners in service at the ports of Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Tarragona are equipped with radiation detection systems and manual equipment for secondary inspection. This means that a total of seven port facilities have detection capacity. The port of Las Palmas is the only one which does not have this technology.

Also, as a result of the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, the Department of Customs and Excise Duties distributed manual detection equipment in order to conduct routine inspections of goods, mostly at airports, and to have response capacity in the event of an international alarm.

To date, the main finds have been sources of radiation in scrap metal and a wide array of commonly used metallic products as a result of the recasting of recycled metallic materials.

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 these inspections.

#### *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 annual plenary meeting was held in Paris from 2-6 June 2014. The Plenary also provided the occasion for the meeting of technical expert working groups and those others responsible for export licenses, police and customs control and information exchange. Following are the most relevant topics discussed:

- *Reform of the Australia Group* A proposal to adapt and reform the AG was discussed, the purpose being to meet the new challenges in the aftermath of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict in Syria. The debate surrounding "consultation-based denials" was

controversial as the proposing country suggested putting the latter in the same category as denials of licenses officially processed by the competent authorities of the member countries. Notwithstanding the above, in the end the proposal was adopted.

- *Outreach:* The Spanish delegation reported on activities undertaken in Colombia, Ecuador and other Latin American countries within the framework of the European Union's Joint Action with the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (BTWC) and Resolution 1540.
- *Proliferation trends:* During the information exchange sessions, discussions focused on countries where there is a perceived threat of the development of chemical weapons and biological agents (or capacity for a chemical or biological programme with military applications), such as Syria, Iran, the Popular Democratic Republic of Korea and Libya. An overall decline in the number of countries with active chemical and biological weapons programmes was observed although they still do exist. These programmes evolve, become smaller but use new technologies and substances. The working groups analysed the supply procedures employed by those countries with chemical or biological programmes for military purposes. As in previous years, global trend analyses highlighted the increasing technological autonomy of countries outside of the AG which could mean the development of new sources of supply

out of the reach of this regime's export controls.

The most relevant political issue was the conflict in Syria and the possible use and dissemination of chemical weapons in the region as was reflected in the Plenary's final communiqué.

- *Product control lists:* The Group continued with its review of the chemical and biological control lists and equipment for their manufacture, paying specific attention to the risk of proliferation while also monitoring and evaluating emerging technologies in these fields. It was agreed to amend the guidelines to facilitate the control of non-listed products (catch-all clause) and to bolster national efforts in the control of intangible transfers of sensitive technology.

The next plenary of the AG will be held in Perth (West Australia) in June of 2015.

#### 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, elimination being subject to verification by independent inspectors. Achieving these goals earned the OPCW the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013.

The body responsible for the international enforcement of the CWC is the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

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. The Conference 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. Spain regained its presence in May of 2014.

As of the end of 2014, 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.

The 75th, 76th and 77th Executive Council periods of sessions and the 19th Conference of the States Parties were held in 2014.

The 75th period of sessions was held from 4-7 March 2014 and the agenda included the Directorate-General's reports on issues related to destruction, the contribution of the OPCW to the global fight on terrorism and the information submitted by the Special Coordinator of the Joint OPCW-United Nations Mission to Syria.

The Council examined the current situation with respect to the elimination of the Syrian weapons programme, debating what had been achieved and the delays encountered and expressing its concern over the general situation. The Council noted that on 23 February 2014 Syria informed the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission about a revised plan to remove all chemical substances from its territory by 27 April 2014. The Council took note of the increasing speed at which chemical weapons were being removed from Syria and called on this country to continue in that vein in collaboration with the Joint Mission and to proceed faster, if possible, with its efforts to conclude removal as soon as possible. The Council decided to continue its close monitoring of progress made in the elimination of chemical weapons material and equipment from Syria. To that end, the Council called on the Director-General to not only continue filing monthly reports but also to hold information meetings every week with the delegations to share the unbiased information from the Joint Mission regarding progress made in enforcing the plan.

The Director General's report presented at the 76th period of sessions held from 8-11 July 2014 focused on the preparation of the Technical Secretariat to con-

duct an inspection arising from a complaint or an investigation on the alleged use of chlorine gas in Syria, the proposal to rehire former OPCW inspectors and the fostering of CWC training and outreach in the field of education, mainly targeting university students.

The Council welcomed the important achievements made in the elimination of Syria's chemical weapons programme and noted that 23 June 2014 marked the conclusion of the removal of all declared chemical weapons material and equipment from Syrian territory despite the exceptionally adverse conditions prevailing there.

The Council also reported on the visit from the Council's Chairman and representatives to the Kizner (Russian Federation) Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (CWDF) from 14-18 April 2014. The Council noted that the guarantees contained in the Russian Federation's report included the destruction of the chemical weapons arsenals at four facilities (Mara-dykovsky, Leonidovka, Pochep and Shchuchye) by the deadline date of 31 December 2015.

The 77th period of sessions held from 7-10 October 2014 dealt with the most recent information regarding the OPCW's Fact Finding Mission in Syria, the OPCW's income and expense statement for the fiscal period up to 30 June 2014 and the situation of the Operational Fund during the fiscal period up to 31 August 2014.

The 19th session of the Conference of the States Parties held from 1-5 December took note, as always, of the information provided by the Executive Councils in 2014 and issued a report on the enforcement of the CWC (published on the OPCW web page): <https://www.opcw.org>, dated 3 December 2014).

One of the highlights of the Conference of the States Parties was the debate on Article XI of the Convention (Economic and technological development). This debate is timely given the destruction of most of the chemical weapons arsenal. Some states believe that now is the time for the OPCW to become an organisation more focused on cooperation to strengthen peace in the world rather than on verification. More funds would be needed to that end. Spain did not support this proposal.

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.

ANPAQ engaged in the following activities in 2014: an inspection of the chemical weapons verification laboratory at the Ministry of Defence and ten plant inspections, i.e. two consumers of List 2 fire retardant substances declared for the first time in 2013, a manufacturer of List 3 substances that had already been inspected, and seven manufacturers of organic substances (pharmaceutical products, 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 fourth 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 2 to 13 June 2014. The Marañosa Chemical Weapons Verification Laboratory (LAVEMA) remains the OPCW's designated laboratory. An international experience-sharing workshop was held in Madrid from 13-16 January 2014 between List 1 laboratories accredited by the OPCW. Members of the OPCW's Assistance and Protection Coordination Group met in Madrid from 1-3 July.

*H) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)*

The biological weapons Convention, formally known as the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and toxins and on their destruction, was opened for signing in 1972 and entered into force in 1975. Spain signed the Convention on 10 April 1972 and ratified it on 20 June 1979. At the time this report was drafted, there were 172 states parties. There are also 9 signatory states and 15 non-member states.

During 2014, 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 held in Geneva from 4-8 August 2014 was attended by over 400 participants from 91 countries from government bodies, international organisations and specialised bodies such as the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the World Organisation for Animal Health, INTERPOL, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Committee of the Red Cross, in addition to non-governmental organisations, academic experts and private sector representatives.

The Meeting of Experts met in two sessions devoted to each of the programme's permanent subjects: cooperation and assistance with special emphasis on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X; examination of scientific and technological advances related with the Convention; and the strengthening of national enforcement and two sessions devoted to the biennial subject, i.e. how to more strictly enforce Article VII including consideration of detailed procedures and mechanisms for the provision of assistance and cooperation of States Parties. At these sessions, the States Parties made 100 presentations or declarations, the international organisations made 12 and invitees 4.

The meeting of States Parties was held in Geneva from 1-5 December 2014. In accordance with the decision taken at the 7th Review Conference, the meeting examined the work performed by the Meeting of Experts on the three permanent subjects of the programme (cooperation and assistance with special emphasis on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X; examination of scientific and technological advances related with the Convention; and the strengthening of national enforcement) and under the biennial article on how to more strictly enforce Article VII.

At the Conference of the States Parties it was decided that the three subjects cited above would be discussed at the Meeting of Experts and at the Meeting of States Parties.

In addition to discussing these subjects, the Meeting of the States Parties devoted a session to the biennial issue on how to strengthen enforcement of Article VII, including examination of the procedures and mechanisms for the provision of assistance and cooperation of States Parties. On 4 December, a session was devoted to moving forward on the universal application of the Convention and the

annual report of the Implementing Support Unit.

Details of these meetings and information regarding the Convention can be found at [www.unog.ch/bwc](http://www.unog.ch/bwc).

Lastly, in 2014 the Secretariat of the JIMDDU took part in the following instructional activities:

- Spain-Mexico seminar within the framework of United Na-

tions Security Council Resolution 1540, MAEC-CIEMAT (Madrid 30 January).

- AFM-INVEMA Machine-Tool Biennial (Bilbao, 5 June).
- Visit to four dual-use firms (Navarre, 18 March, Barcelona, 20 October, and Madrid 21 November and 11 December)



## ANNEX I. EXPORT STATISTICS ON DEFENCE MATERIAL, 2014

### AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE IN EURO 2014

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENSES	VALUE (€)
AFGHANISTAN	1	38,820
ALGERIA	2	419,848
ANDORRA	17	249,077
ANGOLA	2	964,260
ARGENTINA	13	2,547,960
AUSTRALIA	12	523,707,618
AUSTRIA	15	33,806,444
BAHRAIN	7	25,171,440
BANGLADESH	3	710
BELGIUM	34	48,955,583
BOLIVIA	1	30,000,000
BOTSWANA	2	30,000,000
BRAZIL	30	290,923,264
BULGARIA	5	169,408
BURKINA FASO	2	578
CAMEROON	2	1,419,292
CANADA	16	5,729,433
CHILE	23	32,815,757
COLOMBIA	6	13,807,321
CUBA	5	223,719
CZECH REP.	6	3,858,405
DENMARK	16	4,314,147
ECUADOR	5	145,051,300
EGYPT	13	182,406,374
ESTONIA	1	0
FINLAND	3	2,200,000
FRANCE	126	143,325,508
GERMANY	110	338,969,963
GREECE	6	48,453,156
GREENLAND (DENMARK)	1	19,360,000
GUATEMALA	1	680,163
HUNGARY	4	386,790
ICELAND	1	0
INDIA	19	8,910,143
INDONESIA	11	23,202,112
IRAQ	8	95,850,482
IRELAND	3	4,100,000
ISRAEL	20	19,461,750
ITALY	83	160,452,370
JORDAN	3	10,000,000
KAZAKHSTAN	2	83,300,000
KENYA	1	748,250
KUWAIT	3	1,392,800
LATVIA	1	0
LIBYA	2	953,620
LITHUANIA	1	0
LUXEMBOURG	10	20,151,760
MALAYSIA	11	6,864,230
MAURITANIA	1	0
MEXICO	8	200,035,818
MOROCCO	9	31,946,928
NAMIBIA	1	0
NETHERLANDS	11	676,155
NEW ZEALAND	1	1,240,000

<b>AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE IN EURO</b>		
<b>2014 (Continued)</b>		
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF LICENSES</b>	<b>VALUE (€)</b>
NIGER	3	1,152,709
NORWAY	17	2,018,916
OMAN	5	85,221,810
PARAGUAY	3	40,001,000
PERU	8	2,720,527
PHILIPPINES	1	120,000,000
POLAND	13	5,697,435
PORTUGAL	40	4,919,021
QATAR	4	201,249
ROMANIA	2	2,806
RUSSIA	1	442,400
SAUDI ARABIA	11	68,903,510
SENEGAL	1	70,560
SERBIA	2	2,200,000
SEYCHELLES	3	11,730
SINGAPORE	2	658,219
SLOVAKIA	2	6,800
SLOVENIA	2	635,690
SOUTH AFRICA	7	60,000,000
SOUTH KOREA	4	41,554,430
SWEDEN	9	2,487,254
SWITZERLAND	17	3,169,999
THAILAND	12	3,800,347
TUNISIA	2	1,612,950
TURKEY	21	61,774,783
UKRAINE	1	11,000
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	5	10,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM	74	282,379,091
UNITED STATES	205	100,486,159
URUGUAY	9	22,765,611
VENEZUELA	2	29,000,000
VIETNAM	2	113,253,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>3,666,401,762</b>

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											
2014											
COUNTRY	ARTICLE AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AFGHANISTAN					38,820						
ALGERIA		0			419,848						
ANDORRA	239,946		9,131								
ANGOLA	666,000		298,260								
ARGENTINA	27,460		520,500							2,000,000	
AUSTRALIA	32,000		1,100,000	145,000					278,430,618	20,000,000	
AUSTRIA	23,100	8,144	1,222,900			282,017				32,200,000	
BAHRAIN	60,000	2,400	5,209,040			19,900,000					
BANGLADESH	710		0								
BELGIUM	1,239,402	31,519	7,684,638							40,000,024	
BOLIVIA										30,000,000	
BOTSWANA										30,000,000	
BRAZIL	7,817		135,640	511,091		15,507			17,300,000	258,472,015	604,264
BULGARIA								169,408			
BURKINA FASO	578									0	
CAMEROON		748,192	671,100								
CANADA				15,973		3,182,708		289,462		2,206,472	34,818
CHILE		0	2,551,144	33,334		206,270			25,009	30,000,000	
COLOMBIA			307,321							13,500,000	0
CUBA	210,783		12,936								
CZECH REP.	367,500		3,490,905								
DENMARK	1,100,000	3,959	1,040,000	1,190,188		0		980,000		0	
ECUADOR				51,300						145,000,000	
EGYPT	1,675					2,404,699				180,000,000	
ESTONIA											
FINLAND	2,200,000									0	
FRANCE	1,104,043	0	250,228	4,148,339		0		11,284,759	0	119,973,493	6,495,746
GERMANY	1,379,540		2,233,665	10,523,589		680,441		0	0	291,817,041	32,335,687
GREECE								48,353,156			
GREENLAND (DENMARK)								19,360,000			
GUATEMALA											
HUNGARY			381,790							0	
ICELAND										0	
INDIA				0					1,674,840	120,000	6,691,345
INDONESIA		0	331,100							22,527,012	
IRAQ			76,415,217	139,007		19,296,258					
IRELAND			600,000							3,500,000	
ISRAEL						0				0	96,750
ITALY	1,444,800	1,579,380	2,988,527	256,024		3,564,480		40,676,865	1,033,324	104,269,237	719,825
JORDAN										10,000,000	
KAZAKHSTAN										65,000,000	
KENYA			748,250								
KUWAIT			1,392,800								
LATVIA										0	
LIBYA							843,150				
LITHUANIA										0	
LUXEMBOURG			151,760	0						20,000,000	
MALAYSIA		0	6,482,780					232,250			
MAURITANIA	0										
MEXICO	15,818									200,020,000	
MOROCCO			24,159,248					787,680		7,000,000	
NAMIBIA	0										
NETHERLANDS				118,000		0			245,655	0	0
NEW ZEALAND			1,240,000								

**AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE**  
2014 (Continued)

COUNTRY	ARTICLE AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NIGER										0	
NORWAY	45,000		1,606,416					367,500		0	
OMAN			1,438,400			0		33,410			
PARAGUAY			1,000							40,000,000	
PERU			1,231,462	1,394,945		0				94,120	0
PHILIPPINES										120,000,000	
POLAND	16,580		1,048,980			0		76,670		3,500,000	1,055,205
PORTUGAL	640,044	6,604	1,534,000	672,000		0		667,497		1,398,876	
QATAR						201,249					
ROMANIA	150					2,656					
RUSSIA	442,400										
SAUDI ARABIA	2,760		41,700,750							23,200,000	4,000,000
SENEGAL	70,560										
SERBIA	2,200,000										
SEYCHELLES	0		11,730								
SINGAPORE				302,720		355,499					
SLOVAKIA	6,800										
SLOVENIA			459,940					175,750			
SOUTH AFRICA	0									60,000,000	0
SOUTH KOREA								1,500,000		30,000,000	6,062,328
SWEDEN	13,800									0	0
SWITZERLAND	0	3,084,699	42,066			43,234				0	0
THAILAND			1,981,353	0	460,460	409,123		38,400			94,000
TUNISIA				1,221,600							
TURKEY						27,680,080	60,000		2,660,419	24,500,000	6,874,284
UKRAINE	11,000										
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	0					0				10,000,000	
UNITED KINGDOM	327,646	0	778,700	28,521,540		0			9,607	225,349,399	27,387,291
UNITED STATES	58,476,659	234,267	3,196,812		7,378,000	0		1,800,000	0	10,762,599	18,312,702
URUGUAY		271,168	1,031,685	0						20,000,000	1,041,000
VENEZUELA						20,000,000				9,000,000	
VIETNAM					18,253,000					95,000,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,374,571</b>	<b>5,970,332</b>	<b>197,692,174</b>	<b>49,244,650</b>	<b>26,550,128</b>	<b>98,224,221</b>	<b>903,150</b>	<b>126,792,807</b>	<b>301,379,472</b>	<b>2,300,410,288</b>	<b>111,805,245</b>

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

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL AND ARTICLE 2014 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ARTICLE											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
AFGHANISTAN												38,820
ALGERIA												419,848
ANDORRA												249,077
ANGOLA												964,260
ARGENTINA				0								2,547,960
AUSTRALIA											224,000,000	523,707,618
AUSTRIA			70,283									33,806,444
BAHRAIN												25,171,440
BANGLADESH												710
BELGIUM												48,955,583
BOLIVIA												30,000,000
BOTSWANA												30,000,000
BRAZIL			13,876,930	0								290,923,264
BULGARIA				0								169,408
BURKINA FASO												578
CAMEROON												1,419,292
CANADA				0						0		5,729,433
CHILE												32,815,757
COLOMBIA												13,807,321
CUBA												223,719
CZECH REP.												3,858,405
DENMARK				0								4,314,147
ECUADOR												145,051,300
EGYPT												182,406,374
ESTONIA				0								0
FINLAND												2,200,000
FRANCE				0						68,900		143,325,508
GERMANY			0	0								338,969,963
GREECE			100,000								0	48,453,156
GREENLAND (DEN- MARK)												19,360,000
GUATEMALA				680,163								680,163
HUNGARY				5,000								386,790
ICELAND												0
INDIA					423,958						0	8,910,143
INDONESIA				344,000								23,202,112
IRAQ												95,850,482
IRELAND												4,100,000
ISRAEL				19,365,000								19,461,750
ITALY		130,408		3,789,500								160,452,370
JORDAN												10,000,000
KAZAKHSTAN				18,300,000								83,300,000
KENYA												748,250
KUWAIT				0								1,392,800
LATVIA												0
LIBYA		110,470										953,620
LITHUANIA												0
LUXEMBOURG												20,151,760
MALAYSIA				149,200								6,864,230
MAURITANIA												0
MEXICO												200,035,818
MOROCCO												31,946,928
NAMIBIA												0
NETHERLANDS				312,500								676,155
NEW ZEALAND												1,240,000

AUTHORISED EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL AND ARTICLE												
2014 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ARTICLE											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
NIGER				1,152,709								1,152,709
NORWAY			0								0	2,018,916
OMAN				83,750,000								85,221,810
PARAGUAY												40,001,000
PERU												2,720,527
PHILIPPINES												120,000,000
POLAND												5,697,435
PORTUGAL											0	4,919,021
QATAR												201,249
ROMANIA												2,806
RUSSIA												442,400
SAUDI ARABIA												68,903,510
SENEGAL												70,560
SERBIA												2,200,000
SEYCHELLES												11,730
SINGAPORE												658,219
SLOVAKIA												6,800
SLOVENIA												635,690
SOUTH AFRICA			0	0								60,000,000
SOUTH KOREA				3,992,102								41,554,430
SWEDEN		2,468,654	0	4,800								2,487,254
SWITZERLAND				0						0		3,169,999
THAILAND				817,011								3,800,347
TUNISIA		391,350										1,612,950
TURKEY												61,774,783
UKRAINE												11,000
UNITED ARAB EMIR.												10,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM				4,800						108	0	282,379,091
UNITED STATES			0	325,120								100,486,159
URUGUAY				421,758								22,765,611
VENEZUELA												29,000,000
VIETNAM												113,253,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,100,882</b>	<b>14,047,213</b>	<b>133,413,663</b>	<b>423,958</b>					<b>69,008</b>	<b>224,000,000</b>	<b>3,666,401,762</b>

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**  
**2014 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARTICLE AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AFGHANISTAN					51,756						463,485
ALGERIA		0			419,848						
ANDORRA	17,566		7,044								
ARGENTINA	28,970		520,500								
AUSTRALIA			1,100,000						132,565,733	126,899	5,895,930
AUSTRIA	9,059		1,222,901			4,454				281,737	
BAHRAIN		0	13,249,360	26,622,200							
BANGLADESH	710										
BELARUS								0			
BELGIUM	165,987	31,519	3,277,161	3,707,242						66,500	
BRAZIL	2,634		412,911	511,091		15,507			313,716	27,473,047	107,034
BULGARIA	4,335							48,177			580,591
CAMEROON									11,932,225	2,210,951	
CANADA				423,518		2,400,395				476,394	10,484
CHILE			8,478,983	33,334		3,549			25,009	1,066,428	
COLOMBIA			307,321	851,127						550,708	
CUBA	129,183										
CZECH REP.	18,350		1,806,030							38,838	
DENMARK	24,550	3,959	977,280	1,190,188				137,020		0	
ECUADOR				102,600						85,818,670	
EGYPT	1,675					1,967,685				105,981,689	
FINLAND	13,534									666,191	
FRANCE	97,114		51,936	1,148,670				17,077,863		496,838,330	5,006,101
GERMANY	618,770		2,160,165	6,465,625		284,969		0		255,909,308	2,545,110
GHANA										342,735	
GREECE	980							47,442,867			
GREENLAND (DEN-MARK)								19,786,739			
GUATEMALA											
HUNGARY			381,790								
INDIA				690,235					3,326,721	20,812	10,521,713
INDONESIA		2,019,454			249,972					109,517,152	
IRELAND			600,000								
ISRAEL	119,125			2,224,602							135,400
ITALY	116,099	6,702,747	2,234,096	303,184		64,200		25,247,196	814,218	55,459,237	641,450
JORDAN										190,209	
KAZAKHSTAN	3,142									53,892,411	
KENYA			748,250								
KUWAIT			817,800								
LATVIA			597,550								
LIBYA							168,630				
LUXEMBOURG			151,760	0							
MALAYSIA			1,293,229					232,250			
MAURITANIA	0										
MEXICO										78,537	
MOROCCO			9,702,553								

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE**  
2014 (Continued)

COUNTRY	ARTICLE AND VALUE (€)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMIBIA	0										
NETHERLANDS				118,000					245,655	0	38,850
NEW ZEALAND	18,260			430,000							
NORWAY	22,545		1,515,531					481,550			
OMAN			2,828,900	6,259,000				33,410		55,772,171	
PAKISTAN						318,305					106,162
PERU			1,231,462	1,604,116							
POLAND	16,580		785,860					800			
PORTUGAL	229,921		1,768,000	955,500				420,948		97,913	
QATAR						666,772					
ROMANIA	150										
RUSSIA	6,865										
SAUDI ARABIA	620		30,157,111	5,010,000						256,378,629	680,000
SERBIA	10,265										
SEYCHELLES			11,730								
SINGAPORE				302,720		2,027,371					
SLOVAKIA	6,800										
SLOVENIA	480		459,940					175,750			
SWEDEN	11,180			66,000						0	7,548,876
SWITZERLAND	29,200	1,660,749	29,258				13,761			0	
TANZANIA	33,000										
THAILAND			1,534,582	0	501,851	409,123		38,400			94,000
TUNISIA				1,221,600							
TURKEY							27,500		3,582,029	240,063,965	
UNITED KING- DOM	73,600		361,400	17,881,322		4 466			9,607	809,251,066	5,360,119
UNITED STATES	17,590,833	8,500	798,932		996,861	491,925		31,394	100	3,815,297	10,291,377
URUGUAY			712,885							7,061	
VENEZUELA		2,863,342				361,877			4,065,003		
VIETNAM										36,491,579	
ZAMBIA	7,382		744								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,429,464</b>	<b>13,290,270</b>	<b>92,294,955</b>	<b>78,121,874</b>	<b>2,220,288</b>	<b>9,034,359</b>	<b>196,130</b>	<b>111,154,364</b>	<b>156,880,015</b>	<b>2,598,884,464</b>	<b>50,026,682</b>

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												
2014 (Continued)												
COUNTRY	ARTICLE											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
AFGHANISTAN				57,345								572,586
ALGERIA												419,848
ANDORRA												24,610
ARGENTINA				0								549,470
AUSTRALIA												139,688,562
AUSTRIA			50,000									1,568,151
BAHRAIN					60,000							39,931,560
BANGLADESH												710
BELARUS												0
BELGIUM												7,248,409
BRAZIL			31,137									28,867,077
BULGARIA												633,103
CAMEROON				14,379,729								28,522,905
CANADA												3,310,791
CHILE												9,607,303
COLOMBIA												1,709,156
CUBA												129,183
CZECH REP.												1,863,218
DENMARK												2,332,997
ECUADOR												85,921,270
EGYPT												107,951,049
FINLAND												679,725
FRANCE				152,000						297,000		520,669,014
GERMANY				4,465,001								272,448,948
GHANA												342,735
GREECE											0	47,443,847
GREENLAND (DENMARK)												19,786,739
GUATEMALA				680,163								680,163
HUNGARY				5,000								386,790
INDIA					223,887						0	14,783,368
INDONESIA				244,000								112,030,578
IRELAND												600,000
ISRAEL				948,960								3,428,087
ITALY		130,408		4,413,486								96,126,321
JORDAN												190,209
KAZAKHSTAN												53,895,553
KENYA												748,250
KUWAIT												817,800
LATVIA												597,550
LIBYA		110,041										278,671
LUXEMBOURG												151,760
MALAYSIA				989,800								2,515,279
MAURITANIA												0
MEXICO												78,537
MOROCCO												9,702,553

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL BY COUNTRY AND ARTICLE**  
**2014 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARTICLE											VALUE (€)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
NAMIBIA												0
NETHERLANDS												402,505
NEW ZEALAND												448,260
NORWAY												2,019,626
OMAN												64,893,481
PAKISTAN				1,017,500								1,441,967
PERU		578										2,836,156
POLAND												803,240
PORTUGAL											0	3,472,282
QATAR												666,772
ROMANIA												150
RUSSIA												6,865
SAUDI ARABIA			2,846	632,583								292,861,789
SERBIA												10,265
SEYCHELLES												11,730
SINGAPORE												2,330,091
SLOVAKIA												6,800
SLOVENIA												636,170
SWEDEN		2,468,654		4,800								10,099,510
SWITZERLAND										5,492,220		7,225,188
TANZANIA												33,000
THAILAND				853,572								3,431,528
TUNISIA		390,000										1,611,600
TURKEY												243,673,494
UNITED KINGDOM				9,080,755							20,663,026	862,685,361
UNITED STATES				972								34,026,191
URUGUAY				381,467								1,101,413
VENEZUELA		3,488,628										10,778,850
VIETNAM												36,491,579
ZAMBIA												8,126
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,588,309</b>	<b>83,983</b>	<b>38,307,133</b>	<b>283,887</b>					<b>5,789,220</b>	<b>20,663,026</b>	<b>3,203,248,424</b>

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**  
2014

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	ARMED FORCES	PRIVATE PARTY	POLICE
AFGHANISTAN				100.00%		
ALGERIA				100.00%		
ANDORRA	82.61%	11.56%			5.83%	
ARGENTINA				94.73%	5.27%	
AUSTRALIA		0.70%		99.30%		
AUSTRIA	0.33%	13.64%		86.03%		
BAHRAIN				100.00%		
BANGLADESH	100.00%					
BELARUS		100.00%				
BELGIUM	0.09%	39.25%		60.66%		
BRAZIL		8.03%		91.96%	0.01%	
BULGARIA		8.29%				91.71%
CAMEROON				100.00%		
CANADA		27.50%		72.50%		
CHILE				100.00%		
COLOMBIA				100.00%		
CUBA				1.83%		98.17%
CZECH REP.		16.10%		82.92%	0.98%	
DENMARK	0.43%	99.57%				
ECUADOR				100.00%		
EGYPT			1.44%	98.56%	0.00%	
FINLAND		1.99%		98.01%		
FRANCE		6.37%		93.63%	0.00%	
GERMANY	0.02%	44.78%		55.20%		
GHANA				100.00%		
GREECE		60.92%		39.08%		
GREENLAND (DENMARK)		100.00%				
GUATEMALA				100.00%		
HUNGARY				98.71%		1.29%
INDIA		27.44%		72.56%		
INDONESIA		0.31%		99.69%		
IRELAND				100.00%		
ISRAEL		36.28%		63.72%		
ITALY	0.01%	58.96%		40.95%	0.08%	
JORDAN				100.00%		
KAZAKHSTAN		0.01%		99.99%		
KENYA				100.00%		
KUWAIT				100.00%		
LATVIA				100.00%		
LIBYA		39.49%		60.51%		
LUXEMBOURG				100.00%		
MALAYSIA				100.00%		
MAURITANIA					100.00%	
MEXICO				100.00%		
MOROCCO				100.00%		

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIAL COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER, FINAL USE MADE AND PERCENTAGE  
2014 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	ARMED FORCES	PRIVATE PARTY	POLICE
NAMIBIA					100.00%	
NETHERLANDS		9.65%		90.35%		
NEW ZEALAND		4.07%		95.93%		
NORWAY		99.57%			0.43%	
OMAN				100.00%		
PAKISTAN				100.00%		
PERU				100.00%		
POLAND		99.90%		0.10%		
PORTUGAL		21.98%		77.93%	0.09%	
QATAR				100.00%		
ROMANIA					100.00%	
RUSSIA		100.00%				
SAUDI ARABIA		0.23%		99.77%	0.00%	
SERBIA		100.00%				
SEYCHELLES		100.00%				
SINGAPORE				100.00%		
SLOVAKIA	58.82%	14.71%			26.47%	
SLOVENIA	0.08%			99.92%		
SWEDEN	0.03%	25.18%	0.05%	74.74%		
SWITZERLAND		69.73%		30.27%		
TANZANIA					100.00%	
THAILAND				100.00%		
TUNISIA				75.80%		24.20%
TURKEY		0.49%		99.51%		
UNITED KINGDOM		15.92%		84.07%	0.01%	
UNITED STATES	0.05%	92.64%	0.04%	6.79%	0.48%	
URUGUAY				100.00%		
VENEZUELA		0.17%		99.83%		
VIETNAM				100.00%		
ZAMBIA		54.58%			45.42%	

Note - Armoury, private use; Private Company: Private Company, private use; Public Company: Public Company, public use; 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 AUTHORISED EXCEEDING €100 MILLION 2014			
COUNTRY	MATERIAL	DATE	VALUE (€)
ECUADOR	3 military transport planes, spare parts and documentation	08/04/2014	125,000,000
GERMANY	Parts and components for transport planes	28/05/2014	132,330,780
BRAZIL	3 military transport planes, spare parts and documentation	09/10/2014	190,000,000
AUSTRALIA	Documentation, blue-prints and technical assistance for de- stroyer	09/10/2014	224,000,000
PHILIPPINES	3 military transport planes, spare parts and documentation	12/11/2014	120,000,000
EGYPT	6 military transport planes, spare parts and documentation	21/11/2014	180,000,000
AUSTRALIA	Documentation, blue-prints and technical assistance for de- stroyer	18/12/2014	275,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,246,330,780</b>

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 2014		
COUNTRY	MATERIAL	VALUE (€)
UNITED KINGDOM	3 in-flight refuelling aircraft and 1 transport plane, parts and components	776,342,007
FRANCE	4 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	477,547,222
SAUDI ARABIA	1 in-flight refuelling aircraft, spare parts and tank ammunition	266,020,760
GERMANY	1 transport plane, parts and components and technical data	200,255,142
TURKEY	2 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	238,841,651
INDONESIA	2 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	108,959,575
AUSTRALIA	Modules for the construction of destroyers and landing craft	108,102,086
EGYPT	4 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	104,422,262
ECUADOR	3 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	79,154,877
OMAN	1 transport plane, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	55,772,171
KAZAKHSTAN	2 transport planes, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	53,892,411
VIETNAM	1 transport plane, spare parts, land equipment and documentation	36,491,579
GREECE	Aviation fuel	28,621,222
BAHRAIN	Diverse calibre artillery ammunition	26,622,200
BRAZIL	1 refurbished aircraft for maritime patrol	24,054,972
GREENLAND (DENMARK)	Aviation fuel	19,786,739
CAMEROON	2 coastguard vessels plus spare parts	11,932,225
ITALY	Aircraft parts and components and technical data	10,247,455
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,627,066,556</b>

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) 2014			
COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
	None during this period		
<b>TOTAL</b>			

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 2014									
COUNTRY	PROGRAMME								VALUE (€)
	A400M	EF-2000	ESSM MISSILE	IRIS-T MISSILE	METEOR MISSILE	MIDS	MRTT	TIGER	
BELGIUM	66,500								66,500
CANADA			476,394						476,394
FRANCE	488,325,992					152,000		3,983,726	492,461,718
GERMANY	179,180,466	76,499,186		6,412,825		74,000		5,075,732	267,242,209
ITALY		31,278,455				1,748,568			33,027,023
TURKEY	240,063,965								240,063,965
UNITED KINGDOM	149,335,447	84,537,144			12,337,496		582,674,949		828,885,036
UNITED STATES			2,031,237						2,031,237
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>1,056,972,370</b>	<b>192,314,785</b>	<b>2,507,631</b>	<b>6,412,825</b>	<b>12,337,496</b>	<b>1,974,568</b>	<b>582,674,949</b>	<b>9,059,458</b>	<b>1,864,254,082</b>

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 2014				
COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	CRITERION (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP)	
SOUTH SUDAN	1 AP	4 military transport planes	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
			7	The existence of a risk that the equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions
			8	The compatibility of the arms exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should achieve their legitimate needs of security and defence with the least diversion for armaments of human and economic resources.

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

DEFENCE MATERIAL EXPORT SUSPENSIONS 2014			
COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
UKRAINE	1	Rifle	Situation of internal instability and risk of diversion
VENEZUELA	3	Gas masks and raw materials	Situation of internal instability and risk of diversion

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 679/2014, OF 1 AUGUST)		
ARTICLE	DESCRIPTION	LIST OF ITEMS INCLUDED
1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm.	Rifles and combined weapons, handguns, machine guns, machine rifles, multi-tube weapons, smooth-bore weapons, weapons using caseless ammunition, detachable magazines, silencers, special barrel assemblies, optical 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, sights and mounts and detachable magazines.
3	Fuse-setting ammunition and devices.	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 including small bombs, mines and terminally guided projectiles.
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	Ground 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, aviation fuels, perchlorates, chlorates and chromates, oxidizers, binders, additives and precursors
9	Warships	Surface or underwater vessels, 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, paragliders 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 nitrators, 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, 2014

EXPORTS AUTHORISED OF OTHER MATERIAL (ANTI-RIOT) BY COUNTRY 2014		
COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LICENS-ES	VALUE (€)
BOLIVIA	2	2,813,403
LIBYA	1	6,330,440
PORTUGAL	1	13,015
TOGO	2	465,000
TUNISIA	1	53,658
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9,675,516</b>

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) 2014		
COUNTRY	MATERIAL	VALUE (€)
BOLIVIA	Triple action shells, tear gas devices and smoke canisters	2,866,319
LIBYA	Gun barrel tips, tear gas cartridges and metal handcuffs	697,440
PERU	Tear gas devices, flares, raw material scrap	1,689,897
TOGO	Propulsion cartridges and triple tear gas devices.	337,450
TUNISIA	Tear gas canisters, light and sound devices and anti-riot vehicles with two water cannons each	2,878,058
VENEZUELA	Raw materials, chrome handcuffs and propulsion cartridges	1,483,263
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,952,427</b>

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 2014

COUNTRY	END USER	END USE	PERCENTAGE
BOLIVIA	Police	Public	100
LIBYA	Police	Public	100
PERU	AIR FORCE	Public	100
TOGO	Police	Public	100
TUNISIA	Police	Public	100
VENEZUELA	Armed Forces/Police	Public	100

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 (ANTI-RIOT)**  
2014

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
EGYPT	4	Anti-riot material	Situation of internal instability and risk of diversion

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)**  
(LEASING, DONATIONS, SECOND-HAND, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTION UNDER LICENSE)  
2014

COUNTRY	MATERIAL	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
	None during this period		
<b>TOTAL</b>			

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

**OTHER MATERIAL EXPORTS SUSPENDED (ANTI-RIOT)**  
2014

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
VENEZUELA	13	Anti-riot material: gas masks, colouring, propulsion cartridges, chrome handcuffs with ratchet closure and raw materials for the manufacture of non-lethal tear gas devices	Situation of internal instability and risk of diversion

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

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

**2014**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF LICENS- ES</b>	<b>VALUE (€)</b>
ANDORRA	11	349,576
ANGOLA	1	1,200,000
ARGENTINA	32	1,220,080
ARMENIA	1	28,000
AUSTRALIA	5	2,678,350
BANGLADESH	4	37,050
BOLIVIA	1	105,000
BOTSWANA	1	42,730
BRAZIL	4	6,774
BURKINA FASO	4	367,569
CAMEROON	5	2,630,800
CANADA	5	1,107,310
CHILE	18	1,372,670
COLOMBIA	6	391,412
COSTA RICA	1	72,000
DOMINICAN REP.	2	360,000
ECUADOR	1	0
EGYPT	2	30
EL SALVADOR	2	210,000
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	10	5,414
FINLAND	1	0
GABON	2	320,000
GEORGIA	2	13,000
GHANA	8	9,142,000
GUATEMALA	4	331,514
HONDURAS	1	125,000
ICELAND	1	45,000
INDIA	2	72,500
ISRAEL	4	474,746
JAMAICA	2	148,000
JAPAN	5	1,024,078
KUWAIT	1	40,000
LEBANON	11	2,920,930
MAURITANIA	6	2,980,670
MEXICO	5	5,070,000
MOLDAVIA	4	1,204,000
MOROCCO	8	2,136,348
NAMIBIA	4	1,296,358
NEW CAL. (FRANCE)	1	65,000
NEW ZEALAND	3	3,800,000
NICARAGUA	1	75,000
NORWAY	3	1,700,000
P.R. CHINA	3	625,000
PAKISTAN	2	99,503
PANAMA	1	200,000
PARAGUAY	3	915,000
PERU	12	3,767,250
PHILIPPINES	1	3,000
RUSSIA	8	2,389,500

<b>EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL AUTHORISED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) BY COUNTRY AND NUMBER OF LICENSES</b>		
<b>2014 (Continued)</b>		
SAUDI ARABIA	1	650
SENEGAL	2	245,000
SERBIA	2	255,625
SOUTH AFRICA	5	1,673,400
SURINAM	1	42,000
SWITZERLAND	4	51,000
THAILAND	3	405,000
TUNISIA	7	1,378,710
TURKEY	3	2,582,500
UKRAINE	8	2,510,050
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	1	0
UNITED STATES	40	56,055,950
URUGUAY	3	926,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>119,294,747</b>

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 2014		
COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (€)
ANDORRA	Shotguns and shells	9,941
ANGOLA	Shells	305,000
ARGENTINA	Shotguns, cases and shotgun parts	172,052
AUSTRALIA	Shotguns and shells	1,857,391
BANGLADESH	Shotguns	24,650
BOLIVIA	Shells and shot	102,003
BOTSWANA	Shells	73,811
BRAZIL	Shotguns and shells	7,565
BURKINA FASO	Shells	180,800
CAMEROON	Shotguns and shells	1,361,438
CANADA	Cases	187,000
CHILE	Shotguns, shells, cases and smokeless gunpowder	1,095,857
COLOMBIA	Shotguns and cases	572,149
COSTA RICA	Shells	46,655
DOMINICAN REP.	Shells	402,809
EGYPT	Shotguns	20
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Shotguns	4,385
GABON	Shells	205,103
GEORGIA	Shotgun	9,611
GHANA	Shells	2,251,180
GUATEMALA	Shells	254,077
HONDURAS	Shells	125,000
ICELAND	Shells	39,950
INDIA	Pistons	53,000
ISRAEL	Shells and smokeless gunpowder	98,127
JAMAICA	Shells	64,250
JAPAN	Shotguns, shells, shotgun parts, cases and smokeless gunpowder	1,406,556
KAZAKHSTAN	Smokeless gunpowder	65,000
KUWAIT	Shells	18,950
LEBANON	Shotguns, shells, shotgun parts, cases and smokeless gunpowder	762,766
MAURITANIA	Shotguns and shells	668,903
MEXICO	Shells and cases	1,218,048
MOLDAVIA	Shells	76,210
MOROCCO	Shells and pistons	1,315,370
NAMIBIA	Shells	503,648
NEW ZEALAND	Shotguns and shells	337,850
NICARAGUA	Shells	82,051
NORWAY	Shotguns and shells	731,910
P.R. CHINA	Shells	229,390
PAKISTAN	Shotguns	38,364
PANAMA	Shells	72,690
PARAGUAY	Shells	118,000
PERU	Shells	1,391,414

<b>EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) BY COUNTRY</b>		
<b>2014 (Continued)</b>		
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>VALUE (€)</b>
PHILIPPINES	Shells	28,200
ROMANIA	Shotguns	0
RUSSIA	Shotguns, shells, cases and smokeless gunpowder	1,043,747
SENEGAL	Shells	260,980
SERBIA	Shotguns and shells	46,010
SOUTH AFRICA	Shotguns, shells and shot	1,797,370
SURINAM	Shells	37,850
SWITZERLAND	Shotguns	30,000
TAIWAN	Shells	76,690
THAILAND	Shotguns and shells	139,251
TUNISIA	Shotguns and shells	1,315,686
TURKEY	Shotguns, shells, cases and smokeless gunpowder	2,564,695
UKRAINE	Shotguns, shells, cases and smokeless gunpowder	1,164,530
UNITED STATES	Shotguns, shells, shotgun parts, cases and smokeless gunpowder	18,933,367
URUGUAY	Shells	437,614
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46,416,934</b>

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 AND FINAL USE MADE OF THE MATERIAL AND PERCENTAGE**

**2014**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>ARMOURY</b>	<b>PRIVATE COMPANY</b>	<b>ARMED FORCES</b>	<b>PRIVATE PARTY</b>
ANDORRA	64.85%			35.15%
ANGOLA		100.00%		
ARGENTINA		89.51%		10.49%
AUSTRALIA		100.00%		
BANGLADESH	49.70%	50.30%		
BOLIVIA		100.00%		
BOTSWANA		49.99%		50.01%
BRAZIL		100.00%		
BURKINA FASO		100.00%		
CAMEROON	37.97%	62.00%		0.03%
CANADA		100.00%		
CHILE		99.77%		0.23%
COLOMBIA		73.93%		26.07%
COSTA RICA	100.00%			
DOMINICAN REP.	19.94%	80.06%		
EGYPT		100.00%		
EQUATORIAL GUINEA				100.00%
GABON		100.00%		
GEORGIA		100.00%		
GHANA		100.00%		
GUATEMALA	45.00%	55.00%		
HONDURAS		100.00%		
ICELAND		100.00%		
INDIA		100.00%		
ISRAEL		100.00%		
JAMAICA		100.00%		
JAPAN		100.00%		
KAZAKHSTAN		100.00%		
KUWAIT		100.00%		
LEBANON	10.49%	89.51%		
MAURITANIA		100.00%		
MEXICO	7.37%	38.97%	53.66%	
MOLDAVIA		100.00%		
MOROCCO	13.71%	86.29%		
NAMIBIA		100.00%		
NEW ZEALAND	1.40%	98.60%		
NICARAGUA	100.00%			
NORWAY		100.00%		
P.R. CHINA		100.00%		
PAKISTAN		100.00%		
PANAMA		100.00%		
PARAGUAY		100.00%		
PERU	6.33%	93.67%		
PHILIPPINES		100.00%		
ROMANIA				100.00%
RUSSIA		97.95%		2.05%
SENEGAL	33.72%	66.28%		

**EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL COMPLETED (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS) WITH INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE END USER AND FINAL USE MADE OF THE MATERIAL AND PERCENTAGE**  
**2014 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	ARMOURY	PRIVATE COMPANY	ARMED FORCES	PRIVATE PARTY
SERBIA		100.00%		
SOUTH AFRICA	0.19%	95.26%		4.55%
SURINAM		100.00%		
SWITZERLAND				100.00%
TAIWAN		100.00%		
THAILAND		83.20%		16.80%
TUNISIA	1.26%	98.74%		
TURKEY	17.26%	80.01%		2.73%
UKRAINE		100.00%		
UNITED STATES	1.06%	98.78%		0.16%
URUGUAY	46.63%	53.37%		

Note - Armoury, private use; Private Company: Private Company, private use; 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)**  
**2014**

COUNTRY	MATERIAL	OPERATION	VALUE (€)
NORWAY	1 calibre 12 shotgun	Donation	0
SWITZERLAND	2 calibre 12 shotguns	Donation	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0</b>

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 (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)**  
**2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
GUINEA BISSAU	1	Hunting shells	Internal situation of the country of destination and risk of diversion to another destination

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

**SUSPENSIONS OF EXPORTS OF OTHER MATERIAL (HUNTING AND SPORTING ARMS)**  
**2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	MATERIAL	REASON
UKRAINE	11	Cases with piston, shotgun cartridges, non-metallic ammunition, gunpowder and calibre 12 shotguns	Situation of internal instability and risk of diversion

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

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**LIST OF OTHER MATERIAL**  
**(ROYAL DECREE 679/2014, OF 1 AUGUST)**

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**ANNEX II.1 FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION FOR CIVILIAN USE**

1. Those firearms and their parts and essential components and ammunition defined in Annex I of 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 and establishing export authorisation and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

2. Telescopic or light/image intensification visors and sights for firearms other than those included in Annex I.1 of this Royal Decree.

**ANNEX II.2 LIST OF OTHER MATERIAL**

1. Generator devices, projectors, smoke dispensers, gases, "anti-riot agents" or incapacitating substances
2. Launchers of the elements described under 1 above.
3. Light and deafening sound equipment for riot control
4. 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.
5. Standard handcuffs

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

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## ANNEX III. EXPORT STATISTICS ON DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES 2014

**AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES  
BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE (€)  
2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LI- CENSES	VALUE (€)
ALBANIA	1	60,000
ALGERIA	18	1,478,879
ANDORRA	4	233,998
ARGENTINA	9	936,881
BANGLADESH	2	1,003,334
BRAZIL	18	8,465,146
CAMEROON	1	13,680
CANADA	3	12,072,985
CHILE	5	132,500
COLOMBIA	24	923,983
CUBA	18	3,051,592
DOMINICAN REP.	1	26
EGYPT	8	931,244
FRANCE	1	0
GEORGIA	2	373,300
GERMANY	1	0
GUATEMALA	1	5,000
HONG KONG (P.R. CHI- NA)	11	60,000
INDIA	10	5,165,961
INDONESIA	1	110,790
IRAN	23	33,709,588
IRAQ	3	99,000
ISRAEL	18	1,122,813
KAZAKHSTAN	1	31,899
KUWAIT	2	96,999
LIBYA	5	5,989
MALAYSIA	4	5,415,979
MEXICO	13	9,521,282
MOROCCO	13	1,168,171
MYANMAR	1	1,300,000
NICARAGUA	2	146
NIGERIA	5	1,176,020
OMAN	3	2,595
P.R. CHINA	72	24,794,383
PAKISTAN	1	931
PARAGUAY	7	656,866
PERU	6	72,155
QATAR	1	375,000
RUSSIA	32	23,684,221
SAUDI ARABIA	16	24,363,016

**AUTHORIZED EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES  
BY COUNTRY, NUMBER OF LICENSES AND VALUE (€)  
2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LI- CENSES	VALUE (€)
SENEGAL	1	22,054
SERBIA	2	8,100
SINGAPORE	2	2,750
SOUTH AFRICA	7	2,907,060
SOUTH KOREA	14	660,786
TAIWAN	26	1,263,067
THAILAND	7	3,810,554
TUNISIA	3	200,023
TURKEY	5	5,579,297
TURKMENISTAN	1	188,584
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	8	9,287,934
UNITED KINGDOM	2	151,534
UNITED STATES	6	18,602,578
URUGUAY	2	67,500
VENEZUELA	3	4,003,713
VIETNAM	5	134,692
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>209,506,578</b>

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 AND CATEGORY											
2014											
COUNTRY	CATEGORY									VALUE (€)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
ALBANIA		60,000									60,000
ALGERIA		1,478,879									1,478,879
ANDORRA						233,998					233,998
ARGENTINA			4,776	932,105							936,881
BANGLADESH			1,003,334								1,003,334
BRAZIL		3,618,200	4,591,100	255,846		0					8,465,146
CAMEROON		13,680									13,680
CANADA	12,072,985										12,072,985
CHILE		132,500									132,500
COLOMBIA		840,983					83,000				923,983
CUBA	2,905,000	138,294	8,298								3,051,592
DOMINICAN REP.		26									26
EGYPT		390,000	541,244				0			0	931,244
FRANCE		0									0
GEORGIA										373,300	373,300
GERMANY				0							0
GUATEMALA		5,000									5,000
HONG KONG (P.R. CHINA)						0				60,000	60,000
INDIA		557,640	4,608,321								5,165,961
INDONESIA							110,790				110,790
IRAN			33,709,588								33,709,588
IRAQ		99,000					0				99,000
ISRAEL		470,080		52,926		254,807	0	255,000		90,000	1,122,813
KAZAKHSTAN			31,899								31,899
KUWAIT			96,999								96,999
LIBYA	5,658	331									5,989
MALAYSIA		1,615,203				3,800,776					5,415,979
MEXICO	19,045		7,239,362			2,225,891	36,984				9,521,282
MOROCCO	14,580	1,153,591					0				1,168,171
MYANMAR		1,300,000									1,300,000
NICARAGUA		146									146
NIGERIA		1,176,020									1,176,020
OMAN		2,595									2,595
P.R. CHINA		1,472,804	10,593,832	12,632,336			2,800			92,611	24,794,383
PAKISTAN			931								931
PARAGUAY		653,500	3,366								656,866
PERU		45,000				7,155				20,000	72,155
QATAR		375,000									375,000
RUSSIA		150,339	21,724,815	1,809,067			0	0			23,684,221
SAUDI ARABIA	229	5,374,422	17,188,365			1,800,000					24,363,016
SENEGAL							22,054				22,054
SERBIA		8,100									8,100
SINGAPORE							2,750				2,750
SOUTH AFRICA		1,207,060					1,700,000				2,907,060
SOUTH KOREA			0	660,786							660,786
TAIWAN		6,364	0	427,485			6,298		822,920		1,263,067
THAILAND		10,554				3,800,000					3,810,554
TUNISIA		200,023					0				200,023
TURKEY		485,000	25,866			5,068,431	0				5,579,297
TURKMENISTAN			188,584								188,584
UNITED ARAB EMIR.		186	9,167,849	119,899							9,287,934
UNITED KINGDOM						151,534					151,534
UNITED STATES	17,838,138									764,440	18,602,578
URUGUAY		67,500	0								67,500
VENEZUELA			2,760			4,000,953					4,003,713
VIETNAM		516	134,176				0				134,692
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,855,635</b>	<b>23,108,536</b>	<b>110,865,465</b>	<b>16,890,450</b>	<b>21,343,545</b>	<b>1,964,676</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>822,920</b>	<b>1,400,351</b>	<b>209,506,578</b>	

Source: Export companies. 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**  
**2014**

COUNTRY	CATEGORY										VALUE (€)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ALBANIA		26,048									26,048
ALGERIA		152,110									152,110
ANDORRA						467,908					467,908
ARGENTINA		704,973	4,776	497,748							1,207,497
AUSTRALIA		7,494					2,750				10,244
AUSTRIA						308					308
BANGLADESH	3,608		3,196								6,804
BRAZIL	1,394,714	279,406	2,895,800	440,229							5,010,149
CAMEROON		13,929									13,929
CANADA	10,140,755						5,466				10,146,221
CHILE		315,321									315,321
COLOMBIA		430,766					83,000				513,766
CUBA	1,636,379	170,964	13,088								1,820,431
CURAÇAO		533,478									533,478
DOMINICAN REP.		26									26
EGYPT		190,680	552								191,232
FRANCE		0									0
GEORGIA									231,200		231,200
GERMANY						3,451					3,451
GUATEMALA		3,400									3,400
HONG KONG (P.R. CHINA)				214,063	1,296,000						1,510,063
INDIA		17,448	747,822	212,623		512					978,405
INDONESIA							110,318				110,318
IRAN			26,446,008								26,446,008
IRAQ		99,000									99,000
ISRAEL		66,580	2,277,000	52,926		256,230			270,000		2,922,736
JAPAN		200,000	5,205,070	1,227	549,835	323	16,808				5,973,263
JORDAN		4,804									4,804
KAZAKHSTAN			31,899						22		31,921
LIBYA	5,658	331									5,989
MALAYSIA						7,741					7,741
MEXICO	4,971		5,460,429			2,277,792	55,646				7,798,838
MOROCCO	2,611	603,938									606,549
MYANMAR		1,211,000									1,211,000
NEW ZEALAND		202									202
NICARAGUA		146									146
NIGERIA		234,745									234,745
NORWAY		859,682	839,170	22,451							1,721,303
OMAN		1,980									1,980
P.R. CHINA			17,769,628	5,499,574		3,267	2,800		55,239		23,330,508
PAKISTAN			756								756
PARAGUAY		372,924	6,732								379,656
PERU		5,370									5,370
RUSSIA		157,739	13,380,621	863,751					0		14,402,111
SAUDI ARABIA	229	850,733	882,034			273,682					2,006,678
SERBIA		1,540									1,540
SINGAPORE		0		2,151		4,183	4,250				10,584
SOUTH AFRICA		560,304	3,142								563,446
SOUTH KOREA			10	749,043		8,712					757,765
SWITZERLAND		45,306				10					45,316
TAIWAN		4,694	30			2,408	6,298	284,800			298,230
THAILAND		8,390				592,800					601,190
TUNISIA			819,680								819,680
TURKEY		648,579	29,033			6,816,488					7,494,100
TURKMENISTAN			188,584								188,584
UKRAINE		3,925									3,925
UNITED ARAB EMIR.		209	6,854,381								6,854,590
UNITED STATES	12,873,020	200,132	17,163,569	275		358,209	14,358		228,736		30,838,299
URUGUAY		166,557	0								166,557
VENEZUELA		5,255,666				4,015,117					9,270,783
VIETNAM		688	134,176								134,864
YEMEN		250									250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,061,945</b>	<b>14,411,457</b>	<b>101,157,186</b>	<b>8,556,061</b>	<b>1,845,835</b>	<b>15,089,141</b>	<b>301,694</b>	<b>284,800</b>	<b>785,197</b>	<b>168,493,316</b>	

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  
2014**

COUNTRY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	ARMED FORCES	POLICE
ALBANIA	100.00%			
ALGERIA	100.00%			
ANDORRA	27.01%	72.99%		
ARGENTINA	58.78%	41.22%		
AUSTRALIA	100.00%			
AUSTRIA	100.00%			
BANGLADESH	46.97%	53.03%		
BRAZIL	60.35%	0.81%	38.84%	
CAMEROON	98.21%	1.79%		
CANADA	100.00%			
CHILE	98.65%	1.35%		
COLOMBIA	99.38%	0.62%		
CUBA	96.47%	3.53%		
CURAÇAO		100.00%		
DOMINICAN REP.	100.00%			
EGYPT	100.00%			
FRANCE		100.00%		
GEORGIA				100.00%
GERMANY	100.00%			
GUATEMALA	100.00%			
HONG KONG (P.R. CHINA)	100.00%			
INDIA	24.25%	75.75%		
INDONESIA	100.00%			
IRAN	82.03%	17.97%		
IRAQ	100.00%			
ISRAEL	13.37%	0.40%	86.23%	
JAPAN	96.65%	3.35%		
JORDAN		100.00%		
KAZAKHSTAN	100.00%			
LIBYA	94.47%	5.53%		
MALAYSIA	100.00%			
MEXICO	73.71%	26.29%		
MOROCCO	99.57%	0.43%		
MYANMAR			100.00%	
NEW ZEALAND	100.00%			
NICARAGUA	100.00%			
NIGERIA	100.00%			
NORWAY	100.00%			
OMAN		100.00%		
P.R. CHINA	77.77%	21.66%	0.57%	
PAKISTAN	100.00%			
PARAGUAY	99.70%	0.30%		
PERU	50.00%	50.00%		
RUSSIA	92.38%	7.62%		
SAUDI ARABIA	86.36%		13.64%	
SERBIA	100.00%			
SINGAPORE	100.00%			
SOUTH AFRICA	100.00%			

**EXPORTS OF DUAL USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES COMPLETED WITH INDICATION OF  
THE NATURE OF THE END USER, FINAL USE AND PERCENTAGE  
2014 (Continued)**

COUNTRY	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY	ARMED FORCES	POLICE
SOUTH KOREA	5.88%	94.12%		
SWITZERLAND	100.00%			
TAIWAN	43.05%	0.21%		56.74%
THAILAND	100.00%			
TUNISIA	100.00%			
TURKEY	76.67%	23.33%		
TURKMENISTAN	100.00%			
UKRAINE	100.00%			
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	100.00%			
UNITED STATES	100.00%			
URUGUAY	100.00%			
VENEZUELA	13.70%	43.14%		43.16%
VIETNAM	99.87%	0.13%		
YEMEN		100.00%		

Note - Private Company: Private Company, private use; Public Company: Public Company, public use, 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 AUTHORIZATIONS DENIED FOR DUAL USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES  
2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	PRODUCT	REASON
INDIA	1	One machining centre	Risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
IRAN	1	One carbon steel valve	End user sanctioned (Annex X of Regulation 267/2012)
RUSSIA	1	An EDM machine	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)

**APPLICATION OF THE CATCH-ALL CLAUSE IN THE EXPORT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES  
2014**

COUNTRY	NUMBER	PRODUCT	REASON
BELARUS	1	An EDM machine	Risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
IRAN	2	Stainless steel valves	Risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
RUSSIA	1	Milling Centre	Risk of being diverted to nuclear and missile proliferation programmes
SUDAN	1	Machine tool parts	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  
2014**

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (€)
IRAN	Fittings for direct reduction industrial furnaces	10,600,000
UNITED STATES	Tape laying machines and taping head	11,761,607
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,361,607</b>

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 fillite 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 OF DEFENCE MATERIAL, OTHER MATERIAL AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES AUTHORISED AND COMPLETED 2014				
	DEFENCE MATERIAL VALUE (€)	OTHER MATERIAL VALUE (€)		DUAL-USE VALUE (€)
		Anti-riot	Hunting and sporting arms	
Authorised	3,666,401,762	9,675,516	119,294,747	209,506,578
Completed	3,203,248,424	9,952,427	46,416,934	168,493,316
Percentage	87.4	102.9	38.9	80.4

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 2014						
DEFENCE MATERIAL						
TYPE OF LICENSE	Approved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	712	102	46		43	903
GLOBAL	11				1	12
GLOBAL PROJECT	20					20
TEMPORARY	375	1			4	380
GENERAL COMMUNITY	5					5
RECTIFICATIONS	233	2			1	236
PRELIM. AGREEMENTS	127			1		128
INWARD PROCESSING TRAFFIC	2					2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,686</b>
OTHER MATERIAL						
TYPE OF LICENSE	Approved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	304	22	4	5	8	343
GLOBAL	1					1
TEMPORARY	3				1	4
RECTIFICATIONS	32	1				33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>381</b>
DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES						
TYPE OF LICENSE	Approved	Pending	Expired	Denied	Withdrawn	TOTAL
INDIVIDUAL	439	16		3	14	472
TEMPORARY	34	1			1	36
RECTIFICATIONS	52				1	53
PRELIM. AGREEMENTS	4					4
GENERAL AUTHORIZA- TIONS	12					12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>577</b>

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			
2014			
DEFENCE MATERIAL	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	73 %
		> 30 days	27 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	70 %
		> 5 days	30 %
OTHER MATERIAL	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	87 %
		> 30 days	13 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	100 %
		> 5 days	0 %
DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES	Preliminary report	= 0 < 30 days	79 %
		> 30 days	21 %
	Exempt from report	= 0 < 5 days	61 %
		> 5 days	39 %

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 2014											
Art. RMD	Eurofighter	A400M	Tiger Eurocopter	Leopard	Iris-T Missile	Meteor Missile	Military fuel	Repair	Fairs	Tests Demonstration Homologation	Return Origin
1								9	13		5
2								2	8	4	
3								1	4	1	
4					9	3		18	1	4	1
5								2		1	
6				6				17	14	9	11
8							12				
9								5	1		
10	24	12	8					167	4	5	1
11		6						17	2	6	1
14								3	1		
15								21	1	4	
21										1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>

**DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSACTIONS EXEMPT FROM THE JIMDDU PRELIMINARY  
REPORT AND FROM END USE CONTROL DOCUMENTS - 2014**

Category	Exemption from the Board Report
	Member countries of international non-proliferation fora
2	7
3	6
5	18
6	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>

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: 2014

Conventional arms						
A	B	C	D	E	Observations	
Categories (I-VII)	End importer state(s) Final importer (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	Italy	63			81 mm. mortars	IIC
IV. Combat aircraft						
V. Attack helicopters						
VI. Warships						
VII. Missiles and a) missile launcher <sup>d</sup> b)						

\* Control document.

Source: Deputy Directorate-General of International Relations. Directorate-General for Armament and Materiel (Ministry of Defence)

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

Small arms and light weapons						
A	B	C	D	E	Observations	
Category VIII	End importer state(s)	Number of items	Country of origin (if not the exporter)	Location Interim (if applicable)	Description of the item	Comments regarding the transfer
<b>Small arms</b>						
1. Revolvers and automatic pistols	Cuba	2			Pistols	EUC
2. Rifles and Carabines	Cuba	3			Rifles	EUC
3. Machine guns	Belgium	47			Machine guns	IIC
4. Assault rifles	Germany	3			Submachine guns	IIC
5. Light machine guns						
6. Other						
<b>Light weapons</b>						
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	Indonesia	791			Anti-tank launchers	EUC
6. Mortars under 75mm calibre						
7. Other						

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



<b>EXPORTS AUTHORISED IN 2014 Annual information regarding the export of small arms and light weapons</b>					
Reporting country SPAIN		Reporting year: 2014			
Original language: Spanish		Report date: May 2015			
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*
<b>A. Small arms</b>					
1. Revolvers and automatic pistols					
2. Rifles and Carabines					
3. Submachine guns					
4. Assault rifles	Germany	3			IIC
5. Light machine guns	Belgium	47			IIC
<b>B. Light weapons</b>					
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	Italy	63			IIC

\* 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 2014**  
Annual information regarding the export of small arms and light weapons

Reporting country SPAIN	Reporting year: 2014				
Original language: Spanish	Report date: May 2015				
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*
<b>C. Small arms</b>					
6. Revolvers and automatic pistols					
7. Rifles and Carabines					
8. Submachine guns					
9. Assault rifles	Germany	3			IIC
10. Light machine guns	Belgium	47			IIC
<b>D. Light weapons</b>					
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	Italy	63			IIC

\* 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 (AS OF 20/05/2015).

### DEFENCE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT FOR DOMESTIC REPRESSION

Countries	United Nations	European Union	OSCE
Afghanistan (Taliban)	1988 December 2015 (Mod.)	December 1996 June 2012 (Mod.)	
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)			February 1992
Belarus		June 2011 October 2012 (Mod.)	
Central African Rep	December 2013 January 2015 (Mod.)	December 2013 March 2014 (Mod.)	
R.P. China		June 1989 (v)	
Dem. Rep. Congo	July 2003 February 2015 (Mod.)	April 1993 April 2015 (Mod.)	
Egypt		August 2013 (*)	
Eritrea	December 2009	October 2012	
Iran	December 2006 (v) June 2010 (Mod.)	April 2007 December 2012 (Mod.)	
Iraq	August 1990 June 2004 (Mod.)	August 1990 July 2004 (Mod.)	
Ivory Coast	2004 30 April 2015 (Mod)	December 2004 February 2015 (Mod.)	
Lebanon	August 2006	September 2006	
Liberia	March 1992 October 2015 (Mod.)	May 2001 June 2006 (Mod.)	
Libya	February 2011 April 2015 (Mod.)	February 2011 March 2015 (Mod.)	
Myanmar/Burma		July 1991 April 2015 (Mod.)	
Popular Democratic Republic of Korea	October 2006 June 2010 (Mod.)	November 2006 July 2013 (Mod.)	
Russia		July 2014 September 2014 (Mod.)	
Somalia	January 1992 October 2014 (Mod.)	December 2002 March 2015 (Mod.)	
South Sudan		March 1994 May 2015 (Mod.)	
Sudan	July 2004 October 2010 (Mod.)	March 1994 July 2014 (Mod.)	
Syria		May 2011 March 2015 (Mod.)	
Yemen	2014 February 2015		
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.

The embargo against Russia includes exports and imports of weapons, with a safeguard for the execution of contracts and agreements concluded before 1 August 2014.

(\*) 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.

## 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 November 2014 February 2015 April 2015	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)
Russia		July 2014 September 2014 December 2014	Retroactivity is excluded when a safeguard clause, applicable to contracts concluded before the date of entry into force of the sanctions (1 August and 9 September 2014), is incorporated. The prohibition is applied to all dual-use categories with military end use and end users, to a list of 9 entities engaging in military activities; the aeronautics and space sector are excluded when the use and end users are not military.

(v) Voluntary embargo.

## ANNEX VIII. LINKS

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### Web pages of international bodies and fora

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)

<http://www.wassenaar.org>

10. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

<http://www.mtcr.info>

11. Zangger Committee

<http://www.foi.se/en/Customer--Partnets/Projects/zc/zangger>

### Other links of interest

1. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.sipri.org>

2. Small Arms Survey

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>

3. Conflict Armament Research

<http://www.conflictarm.com>