



DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA



DEFENCE

DIplomacy

PLAN



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FOREWORD

The new international context must be contemplated in light of one overriding concept, that of interdependence. In the 21st century, the struggle for security, prosperity and justice no longer corresponds to any single country; it is the responsibility of the entire International Community.

New risks and threats should be addressed from an integrated approach, with joint initiatives. To achieve this, it is essential for every government to organise all available means and mechanisms for providing a coordinated response in its foreign action.

Security and Defence constitute a fundamental dimension and pillar of Spain's foreign policy. Today, there are fewer conventional wars, but low- to medium-intensity confrontations continue to arise. The consequences of the proliferation of asymmetric conflicts and the appearance of new threats go beyond national frontiers, and thus we all have a shared responsibility.

Our armed forces have played an increasingly important role in the last two decades. As observers or taking part in peacekeeping and humanitarian aid operations, our servicemen and women have played a vital role in the management and resolution of numerous conflicts.

Prepared in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Defence Diplomacy Plan is the international relations handbook for all official organs involved in national defence. This document describes the priorities, the means and the mechanisms for achieving our goals.

As prescribed in the National Defence and Defence Policy Directives, this document is also an essential tool for ensuring the coordinated action of all actors in Spanish foreign policy, and thus contributing to a more secure, just and prosperous world.



Carme Chacón Piqueras
Minister of Defence

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized initials 'C' and 'P' followed by a horizontal line and a period.

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PART I

GENERAL ASPECTS



DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



A parachutist over the Plaza de Lima (Madrid). Spanish National Day celebrations

1. DEFENCE DIPLOMACY IN SPAIN

1.1. Background

The use of the Armed Forces to support state diplomacy goes back to the very origins of nations. Initially, this support was intended to reinforce national interests by demonstrating one country's military capability to impose its interests or will on another, or as an element to deter foreign ambitions, whether political, territorial or economic.

During the last century, the demonstration of force for deterrence purposes became more refined as new elements have been considered for creating a secure environment and protecting national interests wherever they are found. These new elements were based upon reinforcing a country's military capabilities as well as those of friendly and like-minded countries through the exchange of experiences, procedures, tactics and armament. This made it possible to establish fronts or alliances against common enemies or threats, ensuring mutual protection and supporting the free exercise of foreign action by member states. Accordingly, many countries began to intensify and expand the range of contacts with their neighbours, allies or third countries in the area of defence. These fairly limi-

ted relations became much broader in areas of action, and addressed matters in greater depth, thus increasing interdependence in the security and defence sphere.

This approach contributed to what today might be termed military cooperation. The concept has never been clearly defined, but has generally come to be understood as the use of a country's military means to improve the effectiveness of the armed forces of cooperating nations and the efficiency of their security and defence spending through greater mutual understanding or access to new capabilities and training possibilities.

The security and defence panorama changed again with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the breakup of the Soviet Union. New risks and threats appeared as international relations changed between and with the new States and associations of nations that arose during the 20th century. The clear goal became one of consolidating the new global panorama, especially in Europe, and maintaining global peace and security.

This led to a gradual but noticeable increase in activities that, though not of a strictly military nature, involved organs of the Ministry of Defence, as well as the Armed Forces and



Cavalry reconnaissance vehicles in a military parade in camp "Miguel de Cervantes". Majaryun (Lebanon)

other Ministries. Prior contacts were maintained while new ones were established, not only with traditional friends and allies, but with more distant or less like-minded countries, including former adversaries. In short, the purpose shifted to expanding capacities globally and integrating them into all areas of society.

This gave rise to the new concept of Defence Diplomacy, which includes aspects of military cooperation, is distinguished from traditional diplomacy and is aligned with national foreign policy. It encompasses diverse activities, not all of a strictly military nature, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable environment.

The origin of the term 'Defence Diplomacy' lies on the Strategic Defence Review carried out by the UK in 1998. Bearing in mind the changing nature of military cooperation, and aiming at getting out the most of this instrument, the U.K. coined the expression to describe all activities carried out in favour of peace and stability by its Armed Forces and other Ministry of Defence organisms. It included activities directly linked to defence and security in Europe and around the world, especially in support of the Commonwealth. The term caught on among other leading countries (in terms of military, economic and cultural influence) and the concept is now widely perceived among these nations as an important instrument for global peace and security.

In Spain, the first formal and written reference to Defence Diplomacy appeared in the 2003 Strategic Defence Review. However, the concept was not immediately developed, and the first official use of the term occurred in National Defence Directive 1/2008. It was subsequently ratified in a section of Defence Policy Directive 1/2009, and a formal definition became necessary (Annex A).

1.2. Definition of Defence Diplomacy

The various international activities based mainly on dialogue and cooperation, carried out bilaterally by the Ministry of Defence with our allies, partners and other friendly countries to promote the accomplishment of defence policy objectives in support of Spanish foreign policy.

These international activities are focused on:

- Preventing conflicts via ongoing interaction in the defence sphere to enhance transparency, increase mutual confidence and define common interests.
- Encouraging reforms in the security and defence sector, particularly in civil control of defence policy and of the Armed Forces, parliamentary supervision, the rule of law, respect for human rights and an ongoing societal commitment to national defence.
- Helping to reinforce the security and defence capabilities of states and regional organisations, in order to ensure the legitimate exercise of their authority in an effective manner within their spheres of sovereignty and jurisdiction.

1.3. Aims of Defence Diplomacy

Based on the above definition, and within the general framework of contributing to Spain's actions abroad in order to achieve and maintain national strategic interests, the aims of Defence Diplomacy are:

(1) Maintain an ongoing dialogue with countries that are significant to Spain's foreign actions, on bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest in the sphere of defence; thus promoting reciprocal understanding, knowledge and confidence.

(2) Help institute and consolidate a stable world order through cooperation in defence issues with countries in the sphere of Spanish actions abroad.

(3) Support the efforts of other countries in the area of defence, in order to consolidate their democratic structures and the rule of law as a means of contributing to the control and prevention of conflicts.

(4) Provide an appropriate legal framework that supports and regulates development in areas of defence, bilateral relations, political dialogue and cooperation with nations sharing historical and cultural links with Spain.

(5) Support Spanish industry in its relations with countries of interest, in order to enhance technological and commercial capabilities.

1.4. Fundamental Elements of Defence Diplomacy

Although Defence Diplomacy activities are not new to the Armed Forces or the Ministry of Defence, never before have they been treated comprehensively to include all its aims, instruments and priorities so as to utilize the available resources in the most efficient way possible.



Meeting of the Secretary of State for Defence with a Chinese Armed Forces Delegation

This new global focus requires a new conceptual framework that serves as a reference for all the actors involved in this area. Specifica-

lly, Defence Diplomacy in Spain must include the following fundamental elements:

- Systematization and standardisation of Defence Diplomacy terms and concepts so that those responsible for its design, management, planning, implementation and coordination use the same vocabulary; which facilitates the coordination and rationalization of Defence Diplomacy activities.
- Definition of the overall aims of Defence Diplomacy, which may be subject to change and not necessarily applied to all geographic or functional areas of action.
- Principles to facilitate decentralised action.
- Identification and classification of the instruments that translate each of the Defence Diplomacy aims into specific actions.

Once the Spanish Defence Diplomacy reference framework has been established, a Defence Diplomacy Plan must be elaborated that clearly reflects the current and desired situations and that organises this area throughout the Department. It will be necessary to:

- Clearly determine the objectives of the Plan, which should prioritise efficiency. These objectives should not be confused with the more general aims of Defence Diplomacy.
- Establish geographic, operational or other types of criteria for prioritising Department efforts, based on National Defence Directives and in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
- Identify the current dual focus of financial and human resources functionally according to the diverse instruments available to Defence Diplomacy, and geographically according to areas of national interest.

Once the present situation and the efforts being made in Defence Diplomacy have been analysed and its desired focus identified, Ministry policy can then move forward with general guidelines for developing actions in the organisms responsible for them. The main aims of these actions are:

- Re-alignment of efforts in the various areas of interest.
- Re-alignment of efforts in the implementation of the instruments available to Defence Diplomacy.



Meeting in Sarajevo with the Defence Minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Finally, all plans require adequate monitoring to ensure their effectiveness. A Two-Year Programme supported by a Defence Diplomacy Database will be implemented to monitor

the Defence Diplomacy Plan. This will ensure the progress of actions toward the desired situation and will make it possible to adjust the implementation guidelines if necessary.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES



Members of the Emergency Military Unit engaged in search and rescue work in Haiti

2. OPERATING PRINCIPLES

Defence Diplomacy actions are guided by the following general principles:

2.1. Unity of action in foreign policy

The actions of the Ministry of Defence in the international sphere must be in accordance with and limited to the general framework of Spanish foreign policy, applied in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation under the principle of unified external action by the State.

2.2. Respect for agreements and commitments with international organisations

The bilateral activities of the Ministry of Defence must be aligned with the principles and requirements of the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and within the context of commitments resulting from our participation in other international organisations relevant to

national security and defence, especially the Atlantic Alliance and the European Union.

2.3. Integration and coordination of efforts

Defence activities carried out by diverse actors in the international sphere must conform to the general guidelines of the Ministry of Defence and be coherent with its aims and priorities.

The activities of Defence Diplomacy will be coordinated in accordance with Order DEF/1951/2009, which establishes the Ministry of Defence International Activity Coordination Commission. According to Article 2 of this Order, one function of the Commission is to ensure the coordination of the international activities of top level offices in the Department, in the Armed Forces, and any relevant autonomous organisms in multilateral and bilateral issues.



Closing ceremony of the first Defence Course for senior Afghan officers

2.4. Effectiveness and economy of means

In a context where resources are always limited, funds must be allocated to the most

necessary activities according to the prioritized objectives, which involves the optimization of management and the evaluation of results.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS OF DEFENCE DIPLOMACY



First flight of the A-400M military heavy transport aircraft, in Seville

3. PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS OF DEFENCE DIPLOMACY

To achieve its aims, Defence Diplomacy can use and combine various instruments, the relative importance of which depends on the aim pursued and the area of action. The following sections provide a detailed description of the different instruments employed for Defence Diplomacy.



Minister of Defence Carme Chacón visits the Miguel de Cervantes base in Lebanon

3.1. Cooperation Agreements

A key element in Defence Diplomacy is the signing of agreements, which provides the

relevant departments of the Ministry of Defence with the appropriate legal and political framework for developing bilateral cooperation activities.

3.2. Representation and exchanges

The need for representation of the Ministry of Defence abroad may arise from diverse origins or causes that are not mutually exclusive or incompatible. These can include institutional and defence policies, industrial interests or operational requirements. Generally, not all of these reasons will be present simultaneously in a single country or region.

The factors motivating defence representation abroad have different degrees of permanence. Representation due to operational needs, for example, is the most urgent but might be the least durable.

As experts in the country to which they are deployed, military attachés constitute a basic advisory element for defining the scope, instruments and areas to be developed within cooperation activities of the Ministry of Defence.

3.3. Visits

3.3.1. High-level visits

Visits made by high-level officials from the Ministry of Defence and hosting of corresponding visits from other countries help to promote, enhance and channel relations with other countries and thus constitute a cornerstone of political and strategic dialogue. Harmonising these activities with the general aims of the Defence Diplomacy Plan is vitally important to its success.

3.3.2. Stop-overs by military ships and aircraft

Stop-overs by military ships and aircraft are one of the most traditional and flexible instruments of Defence Diplomacy, due to the significant representation capacity for international relations conferred to Armed Forces warships and military aircraft, which have special legal regimes, privileges and immunities under international law when in a foreign territory. Stop-overs can also facilitate adjustments in the degree of commitment to a given situation and the rapid establishment of national presence in an area of interest.

3.3.3. Visits by military units

In addition to fulfilling their own purposes, visits by other units of the Armed Forces for both commemorative activities such as participation in parades, military music festivals and aerial exhibitions, and operational activities that include military exercises and disaster relief support, can contribute significantly to the aims of Defence Diplomacy.

3.4. Security Sector Reform (SSR)

Within the framework of security, reform of the defence sector is a concept that should be addressed as an institutional strengthening mechanism for developing more comprehensive protection of citizens and their rights, with special emphasis on preventing violence and coordinated integration with police, intelligence, information and judicial systems. In this context, the defence sector affects the role of the Armed Forces as a State institution, and is also linked to aspects of defence planning, management of defence budgets, organisation of personnel and models of participation at all levels of State activity.

Spain has adapted to these transformations to ensure its own security and defence as it

contributes to international peace and an improved world order.



Delivery of a P3 Orion aircraft to the Brazilian Air Force

Security Sector Reform is defined as a set of measures aimed at providing a country with the capacity to meet its own security and defence needs in a way consistent with democratic standards and according to accepted principles of good governance, transparency and respect for the rule of law.

In this sense, cooperation in Security Sector Reform within applicable countries of interest is an important instrument of Defence Diplomacy, making a significant contribution to conflict prevention and resolution and sustainable development.

3.5. Capacity building

The provision of resources, equipment or training is a significant instrument for achieving the aims of Defence Diplomacy; whether as part of a more extensive programme of Security Sector Reform or working independently to reinforce the capacity of a country of interest to respond to common security and defence challenges.

In addition, strengthening the capacities of countries with which we maintain close relations may improve their organisation, preparation, doctrinal development and procedures; resulting in a qualitative improvement in their overall defence, their Armed Forces, and their readiness to participate in external peacekeeping operations.

3.6. Education and training

Cooperation in the area of education and training is a valuable instrument in defence policy and a means of increasing Spain's presence abroad, with potential long-term results. The educational offer of training, specialisation and continuing education in the Spanish military system is a fundamental instrument of Defence Diplomacy that facilitates the use of other instruments or increases their value.

Advanced military studies place future national leaders in contact with Spain's reality and can open doors for close bilateral cooperation in the future.

3.7. Participation in military exercises

The participation of Armed Forces from friendly countries in Spanish military exercises makes a significant contribution towards achieving the Defence Diplomacy aims of increasing transparency and encouraging confidence-building measures, among other things. Such participation enables greater mutual understanding and provides an excellent occasion for promoting cooperation between countries. It is also a practical way of increasing interoperability with these countries.

3.8. Bilateral meetings

Bilateral meetings are particularly useful with neighbouring countries and those with which we do not share multinational security structures. The aim is to deepen and improve relations in the area of defence, to agree upon activities and to exchange information, opinions and ideas. These meetings may take

various forms, such as High Level Meetings, Joint Committees, Meetings of Military Staff, Armament Meetings and Working Groups / Expert gatherings.

3.9. Industrial and technological cooperation

The instrument of industrial and technological cooperation in the area of Defence Diplomacy is intended to contribute to the development and consolidation of strategic industrial sectors, and is carried out through armament and equipment programmes and other defence industry activities.

These programmes are very specific and respond to the needs of a given country at a given time. They are usually developed on the basis of a defence equipment cooperation agreement. They often require an independent implementation programme that must be coordinated with the general programme in order to make use of synergies, achieve mutual support and standardise criteria.

Industrial and technological cooperation activities constitute a special case due to their complexity. The Directorate General for Defence Policy and the Directorate General for Armament and Equipment, along with the Directorate General of Infrastructure as cir-

cumstances require, must act in a coordinated manner in this area. The first is responsible for issuing defence policy criteria, while the

second is competent in matters concerning the defence industry.

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND AIMS



Aero-naval rescue, drill exhibition

4. CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND AIMS

Not all the aims of Defence Diplomacy identified in the preceding chapters are applicable to all countries and areas of interest. Similarly, not all instruments are applicable to each of the five stated aims of Defence Diplomacy. A correlation between these aims and the instruments available must be established in order to channel the actions of the organisms responsible for applying Defence Diplomacy guidelines.

The following tables constitute a guide for the re-orientation of Defence Diplomacy efforts.



Spanish National Day – 12 October
Commemorative Parade

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND AIMS

		AIMS(*)				
		1	2	3	4	5
I N S T R U M E N T S	Cooperation agreements	X			X	X
	Visits					
	High-level visits	X	X	X	X	X
	Stop-overs by military ships and aircraft	X	X	X	X	X
	Visits from military units	X	X	X	X	X
	Representation					
	Resident attaché	X			X	X
	Accredited attaché		X			X
	Liaison Officer			X		X
	Security Sector Reform		X	X	X	
	Technical Consulting		X	X	X	
	Intelligence		X	X	X	
	Health		X	X	X	
	Economic management and auditing		X	X	X	
	Legal aspects		X	X	X	
	Capacity Building		X	X		
	Education and Training		X			X
	Training and Instruction courses in Spain		X	X	X	
	Training and Instruction courses abroad		X			
	Advanced military studies in Spain		X	X		
	Advanced military studies abroad		X			
	Teacher exchanges		X			
	Courses, lectures, symposia, etc.		X			

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND AIMS

		AIMS (*)				
		1	2	3	4	5
I N S T R U M E N T S	Participation in exercises / exchanges					
	Joint exercises	X	X			X
	Exchanges of officers/observers	X			X	
	Bilateral meetings					
	High Level	X	X	X	X	X
	Joint Committees	X			X	
	Military Staff	X	X		X	X
	Armament	X			X	X
	Working Groups / Expert Meetings	X	X		X	X
	Industrial and Technological Cooperation				X	X
	Other activities					
	Fairs, exhibitions, parades, etc.	X				X
	Cultural activities	X			X	
	Social activities	X			X	
	Sports activities	X			X	
Informational / Educational activities	X			X		

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND AIMS

(*)Aims:

- (1) Maintain an ongoing dialogue with countries that are significant to Spain's foreign actions on bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest in the sphere of defence; promoting reciprocal understanding, knowledge and confidence.
- (2) Help institute and consolidate a stable world order through cooperation in defence issues with countries in the sphere of Spanish actions abroad.
- (3) Support the efforts of other countries in the area of defence; to consolidate their democratic structures and the rule of law as a means of contributing to the control and prevention of conflicts.
- (4) Facilitate an appropriate legal framework to support and regulate development in the areas of defence, bilateral relations, political dialogue and cooperation with nations sharing historical and cultural links with Spain.
- (5) Support Spanish industry in its relationship with countries of interest, as a means of promoting our technological and commercial capabilities.

PART II

DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



"Lince" military vehicles in Afghanistan

5. DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN

The preceding chapters define Defence Diplomacy, identifying the elements governing effective relations with countries of interest, along with consolidating and assigning necessary actions between the Central Office and the organisms responsible for their implementation. To accomplish this effectively within the Ministry of Defence according to the Directive on Defence Policy, a comprehensive Defence Diplomacy Plan will be drawn up

This plan is intended to optimise and rationalise efforts with the resources available for Defence Diplomacy activities within the Ministry of Defence and according to defence policy priorities.

The foundation upon which the Defence Diplomacy Plan has been elaborated includes the definitions and constituent elements of Defence Diplomacy, their aims and the instruments available for achieving them, together with geographic and other priorities for action. This Plan identifies the desired focus for the Ministry of Defence efforts and where resources are currently being employed. The 2-year Defence Diplomacy Programme provides the necessary guidelines for all the organisms involved in Defence Diplomacy ac-

tivities to apply the instruments toward the stated aims.

The basic objective of this Plan is to achieve a high degree of decentralisation in the programming and implementation of Defence Diplomacy activities, complemented by follow-up and coordination from the Central Office so that efforts are directed toward areas of strategic priority.

This Defence Diplomacy Plan is intended to facilitate:

- The planning and development of defence policy actions in the international arena.
- The preparation, negotiation and proposal of treaties, agreements, conventions and international conferences relevant to national defence, in coordination with the corresponding organs for management and governance, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
- The monitoring and evaluation of the international situation, as it relates to security and defence policies.

Preparation of the Defence Diplomacy Plan, according to the Policy Directive on Defence and Royal Decree 1287/2010, is the responsibility of the General Secretariat for Defence Policy. The Royal Decree cited charges this governing body within the Department, under the general authority of the Minister, with the development and implementation of the Defence Policy of the Department and the

non-operational aspects of military policy, excluding those concerning preparation of the Armed Forces. The latter, together with operational activities that support the actions of Defence Diplomacy, will be carried out by the Chief of Defence Staff and the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force in their respective areas of competence.



Spain sends four Canadair CT-415 fire-fighting aircraft to assist Israel

SCOPE OF THE DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



The frigate Victoria and a P-3 Orion aircraft

6. SCOPE OF THE DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN

The Defence Diplomacy Plan addresses Ministry of Defence activities aimed at establishing and developing bilateral relations with countries of interest, based on the criteria described in this section. It focuses mainly on countries and regions of strategic interest for which Spain is a point of reference and where Spain may be influential, thereby contributing to a more stable international order.

This Plan neither address the relations with international security and Defence organizations, which Spain belongs to, (particularly NATO and the European Union) nor those implemented in a multilateral basis with member states or partners within the framework of these organizations.

Nevertheless, relations with all these international organisations were taken into consideration in the design of this Plan.

The Plan does not include relations with the USA, which are already established in the

Cooperation Agreement between the two countries.

Likewise, the Plan does not include operational activities carried out by the Armed Forces or military preparations with countries considered as points of reference.



Joint Meeting of allied Ministers of Defence and of Foreign Affairs

OBJECTIVES OF THE DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN



Armed Forces Day in Santander

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PLAN

The following main objectives of the Defence Diplomacy Plan have been established:

- Identify the activities carried out by the Ministry of Defence in the area of Defence Diplomacy, within the framework defined in Section 6 of this document, as well as the resources dedicated to these activities.
- Coordinate the efforts of the Ministry of Defence in the area of bilateral relations for greater effectiveness and economy of resources, when relevant to Defence Diplomacy.
- Perform an ongoing assessment of international cooperation as it relates to the Ministry of Defence.



The Minister of Defence and the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, during a session of the Foreign Affairs Council at Ministers of Defence level

PRIORITIES



Course for high-ranking Ibero-American officials, CESEDEN auditorium

8. PRIORITIES

Spain's role in the international arena involves actions mainly directed towards certain geostrategic areas that are considered priority for geographic, historical, cultural, economic or other reasons. These priorities reflect the international aspect of the overall objective of Defence Policy to contribute to a stable global order, with peace, security and respect for human rights.

National Defence Directive 01/2008 and Defence Policy Directive 01/2009 establish priorities in the area of Defence Diplomacy. Based on these, efforts in this area will be made according to the priorities described in the following paragraphs.

8.1. Geographic priorities

The geographic priorities described in this Plan are based on the objectives specified in the National Defence Directive and the priorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. These priorities are reviewed annually by the Directorate General for Defence Policy.

- Europe and North America

- Africa–Morocco
- Africa–Other Maghreb countries
- Africa–Gulf of Guinea/Sahel
- Ibero-America
- Other African countries
- Asia–Near and Middle East
- Asia–Pacific

8.2. Operational priorities

These priorities are temporary in nature and normally applicable during the period of involvement in an operation. Their purpose is to contribute to the success of the missions and operations in which the Spanish Armed Forces participate, but they are not restricted to countries in which Spanish contingents are deployed. These priorities are updated annually or as considered necessary by the Defence Staff.

Annex D provides details of current operational priorities.

8.3. Armament, industrial and technological priorities

Industrial and technological cooperation is a primary element of Defence Diplomacy, and one in which many actors participate: the Directorate General of Armament and Equipment, business associations such as the Spanish Association for Defence, Aeronautics and Space Technologies (TEDAE) and the Association of Contracting Companies with Public Administrations (AESMIDE), the Spanish defence industry, and similar actors in countries affected by the Defence Diplomacy Plan.

Because each of these actors has its own particular interests, relations in the area of industrial and technological cooperation are difficult and complex.

Consequently, armament and industrial priorities must ultimately be analysed case by case, based on the geographic priorities established by the Directorate General for Defence Policy, the interests of the countries affected by the Plan and the interests of the national defence industry.

CURRENT FOCUS OF EFFORT



Headquarters of the Central Office of the Ministry of Defence

9. CURRENT FOCUS OF EFFORT

Currently, activity in Defence Diplomacy is based more on history, cultural affinity, geographic proximity, or the pursuit of a particular short-term interest than on a comprehensive plan for achieving goals in this area by means of a more rational distribution of resources.

9.1. Focus of effort, by geographic areas

Europe and North America

The aims of Defence Diplomacy in Europe and North America are focused on bilateral dialogue, instituting a stable world order and cooperation in the area of armament.

Noteworthy in this area is the intense cooperation and strategic dialogue maintained in the Security and Defence Councils with our neighbours, France and Portugal.

In the Western Balkans and Ukraine, we seek to support the efforts of the international community to consolidate democratic structures in these regions. Efforts in this area are generally considered adequate and proportional to the instruments available.

Given the intensity of our relations in multinational forums, Joint Committees with Atlantic Alliance and European Union countries are convened only at the request of one of the parties; while meetings of military staff are held with those who consider them necessary. Also common are student exchanges between training colleges and academies, as well as visits by high-level officials, officers from the military staff, management and units.

With respect to the Western Balkans, defence cooperation agreements have been signed with Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, Serbia and Macedonia. With the exception of Bosnia-Herzegovina, annual Bilateral Cooperation Programmes have been developed and periodic or ad hoc Joint Committee meetings are held with all of these. Bilateral activity with Bosnia-Herzegovina mainly involves high-level official visits, during which both parties have expressed their desire to increase cooperation. Our interest in this region is reflected by the recent appointment of a Liaison Officer at the Spanish Embassy in Sarajevo who is responsible for defence affairs in the Balkan countries where there is no Spanish defence attaché.



Last Spanish contingent in Bosnia-Herzegovina parading before H.M. the King of Spain

Russia is one of the EU's strategic partners, and therefore a strategic partner of Spain. Bilateral relations between Spain and Russia are cordial on defence issues. Both countries have signed a Defence Cooperation Protocol, on the basis of which the activities described in the Annual Programmes for Bilateral Cooperation and exchanges of high-level visits continue to date.

In the last decade, bilateral relations with Ukraine have intensified, and a Cooperation Agreement has been signed. As with other important countries in this region, an annual Programme for Bilateral Cooperation activities is maintained with the Ukraine.

Africa - Morocco

Morocco is a country of special interest to Spain and is relevant to all the aims of Defence Diplomacy, thus receiving preferential treatment with respect to defence. Current efforts to achieve these aims are considered adequate.

Joint exercises are carried out to increase trust and security, in addition to exchanges of observers in the Army, Navy and Air Force, including air squadron exchanges. Institutional visits are made by our respective Ministers of Defence, Secretaries General for Defence Policy and Chiefs of Staff. Relations are also maintained in the industrial sector. Agreements have been signed in areas such as search and rescue, cooperation in civil protection, national heritage, military history, museum science and Air Force cooperation.

Africa – other Maghreb countries

Spain's activities with respect to the other Maghreb countries have been intense in recent years. There has been close cooperation with countries in this area, with the aim of maintaining bilateral dialogue, establishing a stable world order and consolidating democratic structures. A result of our interest was the 2010 meeting of the EU Ministers of Defence in Palma de Mallorca during the Spa-

nish Presidency of the EU, with the participation of invited non-EU countries belonging to the 5+5 Defence Initiative: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

Bilateral military cooperation with Maghreb countries is extensive, fluid and dynamic. In addition to Morocco, international treaties on defence cooperation have been signed with Mauritania and Tunisia, and political agreements have been reached with Algeria and Libya.

An important instrument of Defence Diplomacy with these countries is the 5+5 Defence Initiative. In the various activities carried out each year, this forum makes it possible to establish connections for multilateral cooperation and provides a meeting point for communication among high-level authorities from the respective Ministries of Defence.

The efforts of this Initiative are organised into four areas: maritime surveillance in the Mediterranean, civil protection, air security in the Mediterranean, and training. An annual Activity Plan identifies the activities carried out in these four areas by the countries involved in the Initiative.

In addition, there are six Wide-Ranging Projects: the 5+5 Defence College, the Virtual Regional Maritime Traffic Control Centre

(V-RMTC 5+5), the Euro-Maghreb Centre for Research and Strategic Studies (CEMRES), the Armed Forces Contribution to Civil Protection for large-scale catastrophes in countries participating in the Initiative, the Humanitarian Centre for De-mining and War Debris, and Cooperation in Search and Rescue.

This instrument is used in conjunction with others, such as meetings of Joint Committees, the implementation of bilateral collaboration programmes, participation in the Programme for Military Instruction and the creation of agreements in areas of common interest.

Within the NATO framework, there is also a significant forum for addressing defence issues with countries forming part of the Mediterranean Dialogue: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia. Spain successfully promoted the strengthening of this partnership in the recent revision of the Atlantic Alliance Strategic Concept.

Africa – Gulf of Guinea/Sahel

Defence Diplomacy efforts in this area of growing strategic importance for Europe have been modest to date, although recently activity has been increasing throughout the area.

The Sahel is immersed in a situation of under-development and deteriorating security is becoming an important issue for Defence Diplomacy. However, increasing bilateral actions with countries in the region is a complicated task due to Spain's weak presence and tradition in this region.

The Gulf of Guinea and its maritime surroundings are a priority area for Spanish strategic interest and foreign action in Africa, especially in security and defence. However, actions in relation to this region have been few and require more solid structuring.



Signing of an Agreement/Convention between the Secretary General for Defence Policy and a representative of Cape Verde

Defence cooperation agreements have been signed with Gabon and Cape Verde, and an

agreement with Senegal is at a very advanced stage of negotiation.

Collaboration with countries in the Gulf of Guinea region (in particular, with Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal and Ghana) is currently increasing and improving; both in the generation of agreements on defence issues and in collaboration in maritime exercises and surveillance, especially in the fight against piracy and illicit trafficking. The Ministry of Defence is currently developing cooperative efforts with various countries in this area of the Atlantic. The aim is to focus on one or several key countries that will form a central axis for collaboration and the exchange of information to encourage a relationship of confidence between Spain–European Union and countries in the area.

The following main lines of action are being carried out in the Gulf of Guinea:

- The negotiation of bilateral agreements to promote cooperation in the area of Security and Defence, especially in the field of maritime surveillance to combat illicit trafficking and terrorism.
- Promotion of the Cooperation Programme for Military Instruction in the region, the impact of which is currently

limited by the infrequent use of the Spanish language in these countries.

- Cooperation in the field of military health care, supporting the Military Healthcare Telemedicine Service in several African hospitals, training activities and the donation of sanitary supplies.
- The promotion of actions and capacity building to reinforce the security structures of countries in the region, in order to develop their capabilities and improve their response structures against the threats of terrorism, illicit trafficking, illegal immigration, organised crime and piracy. Senegal, for example, has been provided with various naval and aerial means of maritime surveillance. Other activities have been carried out along the same lines, such as visits to countries in and around the area within the framework of collaboration in multilateral initiatives.

Other African countries

Defence Diplomacy efforts in the rest of Africa do not correspond to a single purpose, although the contribution to combating piracy has had a notable impact on the activities

of Defence Diplomacy in the Horn of Africa and with the other countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The Defence Cooperation Agreements that have been signed with Mozambique and the Seychelles are of particular significance in this area.

Bilateral contacts with South Africa have mainly been focused on industrial issues, but the agreement being negotiated with Namibia deals generally with defence cooperation.



Chilean soldier practicing de-mining procedures

Ibero-America

Defence Diplomacy efforts in Ibero-America are intense in the pursuit of all its aims, engaging all available instruments in numerous activities. To date, 13 defence cooperation agreements have been signed with Ibero-American countries (see figure, page 62) and

two other agreements (with Uruguay and Mexico) are at varying stages of negotiation.

Spain has widespread representation in Ibero-America, with Defence Attaché Offices in eight countries and accredited representatives in nine others (see figure, page 64). In 2010, the Foreign Ministers of Mexico and Spain began a process to establish a Defence Subcommittee within the framework of the Binational Commission that takes place between these countries every two years.

Joint Committees have been established with Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC), a regional organisation including the latter five countries and which Spain supports in its efforts to promote regional integration and understanding. Similar Joint Committees may also be operative with Ecuador and Brazil in the near future, and with Paraguay, Mexico, Colombia and Uruguay later on.

An important result of the relations between Spain and Ibero-America is the Cooperation Programme for Military Instruction. As of the 2009/2010 academic year, more than 2000 Ibero-American students from 17 countries had resided and received instruction at Spanish training centres.

At present, almost 6000 individuals of Ibero-American origin are serving in the Spanish Armed Forces.

Spain has been participating as an observer in the Inter-American Defence Board since 2007.

Service personnel from El Salvador are currently integrated in the Spanish contingent deployed in Lebanon, and efforts are being made to integrate a Colombian contingent into the Spanish forces in Afghanistan (ISAF).

Since the creation of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Spain has been considering the desirability of enhancing relations with the South American Defence Council (CDS). This would give Spain a greater presence in the region vis-à-vis an institution capable of integrating the ambitions and perspectives of very diverse countries, and with the potential to create a truly South American security and defence identity.

Asia - Near and Middle East

Efforts in this region are best described by the volume of bilateral cooperation activities in three different groups of countries.

The first group includes Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan. Spain maintains important,

though heterogeneous, bilateral relations with these countries and seeks to maintain dialogue on bilateral and international issues, the institution of a stable regional order and cooperation in the defence industry.

The second group is generally known as 'the Gulf States' and includes Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Yemen. Spain seeks to maintain an ongoing dialogue with these countries on bilateral and international issues, cooperation in maintaining a stable global order and cooperation in the defence industry.



Closing ceremony of the 1st Defence Course for Afghan Officers

Finally, with the third group of countries, Iraq, Iran and Syria, there is no defence relationship at this time. However, they are unquestio-

nably countries of interest and key elements of stability and security in the Middle East. Iran and Syria are of greater importance due to their active, influential role in the conflict between Lebanon and Israel and regarding the Palestinian question in general.

Asia - Pacific

The volume and nature of effort in these regions vary widely, but training and defence industry are common denominators in countries with which Spain has the most bilateral activity.

Agreements have been signed with Vietnam, Afghanistan, Australia and especially South Korea, with whom we hold regular bilateral meetings and have various types of agreements (defence industry cooperation, logistics support, etc.). In addition, important contracts have been signed with Australia for the construction of frigates, strategic projection ships and in-flight refuelling aircraft. Cooperation agreements are currently being negotiated with the Philippines, India, Thailand and Kazakhstan. It is also important to highlight the work being done to promote relations with China and India on defence issues.

9.2. Focus of effort, by instruments

Annex B provides more detailed information on the activities being carried out as they relate to some of the following instruments.

Cooperation Agreements

In recent years, the Ministry of Defence has made significant advances in international relations.

One of the main instruments used to provide an appropriate framework for international activity has been the signing of bilateral cooperation protocols in the area of defence (see Annexes B and C).

At present, the Ministry of Defence has 935 technical and non-regulatory agreements in different phases of negotiation and implementation, 763 of which have been signed.



Noteworthy among these are the defence cooperation protocols signed with the corresponding Ministries of other countries, which provide a basis for bilateral relations and guide the negotiation of more specific agreements.

Under these agreements, involvement of the Ministry of Defence in foreign relations has expanded significantly in recent years. In the 1980s, 9 defence-related cooperation agreements had been signed; this increased to 24 in the 1990s and currently there are 56 such agreements in force.

The work involved in the signing of these 56 cooperation agreements is coherent with a policy of increasing Spain's international presence. During the 1980s, attention was focused on the main European countries and North Africa. During the 1990s, efforts continued to be concentrated on European countries, but a path was opened for agreements to be signed with Ibero-American countries. In the first decade of the 21st century, the process continued with the signing of cooperation agreements with the European countries that emerged after the Cold War and further pro-

gress was made in reaching agreements with countries in Ibero-America and North Africa.

The focus of Defence Diplomacy is on applying the forms of cooperation specified in these agreements and implementing the activities agreed on (visits, joint exercises, exchanges of personnel, joint committees, cooperation activities in the realm of defence equipment, etc.).

Representation and exchanges

Royal Decree 916/2002, of 6 September, regulating Defence Councils resulted in widespread reform of Defence Attaché Offices, especially regarding their adaptation to the basic organic structure of the Ministry of Defence. Royal Decree 959/2005 provided greater effectiveness in the activity of these Attaché Offices, while maintaining their organisational structures.

At present, Spain has 37 Defence Attaché Offices (25 of which have accreditation in multiple countries), with accreditations in a total of 91 countries.

DEFENCE ATTACHÉ OFFICES



• Num. Defence Attaché Offices 37
 *Distribution by Armed Forces: Army (22), Navy (14), Air Force (15) Rotating (1) (USA).
 *Total countries accredited 91

Defence Attaché Offices and number of accreditations:
 Argentina (2), Colombia (2), Cuba (1), Chile (1), Czech Rep. (1), Egypt (1), Germany (2),
 Hungary (3), Italy (3), Malaysia (1), Netherlands (3), Nicaragua (3), Norway (2), Poland (3),
 Russian Fed. (4), Saudi Arabia (5), South Africa (4), Thailand (2), Turkey (2),
 United Kingdom (1), USA(1). Updated 23 March, 2011

High-level visits, stop-overs by military ships and aircraft, and visits from military units

At present, visits are made primarily on the basis of operational requirements (the deployment of troops abroad), temporary deployments of our forces in response to natural disasters or commitments resulting from visits of foreign authorities to Spain. In addition to these are teaching voyages made by the naval training ship Juan Sebastián de Elcano, a tradition in itself, and those made in support of scientific investigation in the Antarctic. The instruction voyages made by the Juan Sebastián de Elcano add a dynamic element to our relations, especially with the Ibero-American republics that are currently celebrating the bicentennials of their independence.

Security Sector Reform

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC), together with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence (MoD), via development cooperation programmes (MAEC), the deployment of experts (MoD/Interior), and participation in peacekeeping missions, are providing significant support to reforming the security sector in many countries of interest.



Oceanographic research vessel Hesperides during a voyage in the Antarctic Ocean

The principal aim of these actions has been and continues to be focused on operational aspects. Yet within the framework of Joint Committees, meetings of Military Staff and bilateral meetings, work has been done to explore means of collaboration among strategic studies institutes, the exchange of knowledge regarding the maintenance of military arsenals, cooperation in response to natural disasters, the exchange of information on guides and models for the production of joint doctrines, etc.

Capacity building

In the Spanish approach to security and defence, capacity building contributes to preventing violence and stabilising areas of crisis or conflict. The work being carried out to equip Afghanistan and Somalia with structures and forces capable of exercising legitimate authority in their territory and maritime space is an essential contribution to the viability of these states and the governance of society under the rule of law.

Capacity building programmes can also be developed in other countries where conflict or crisis is not present, within the geographic action plans of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

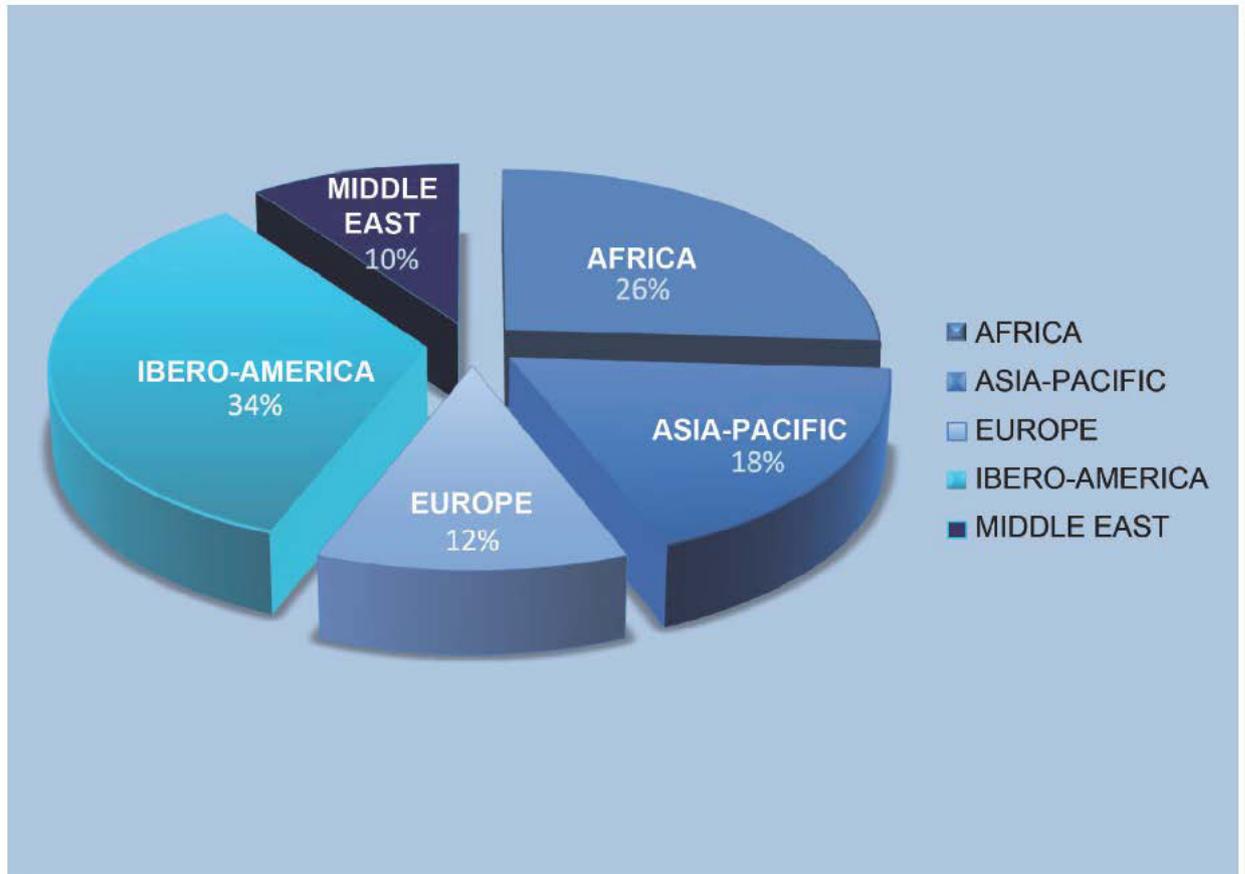
Instruction and training

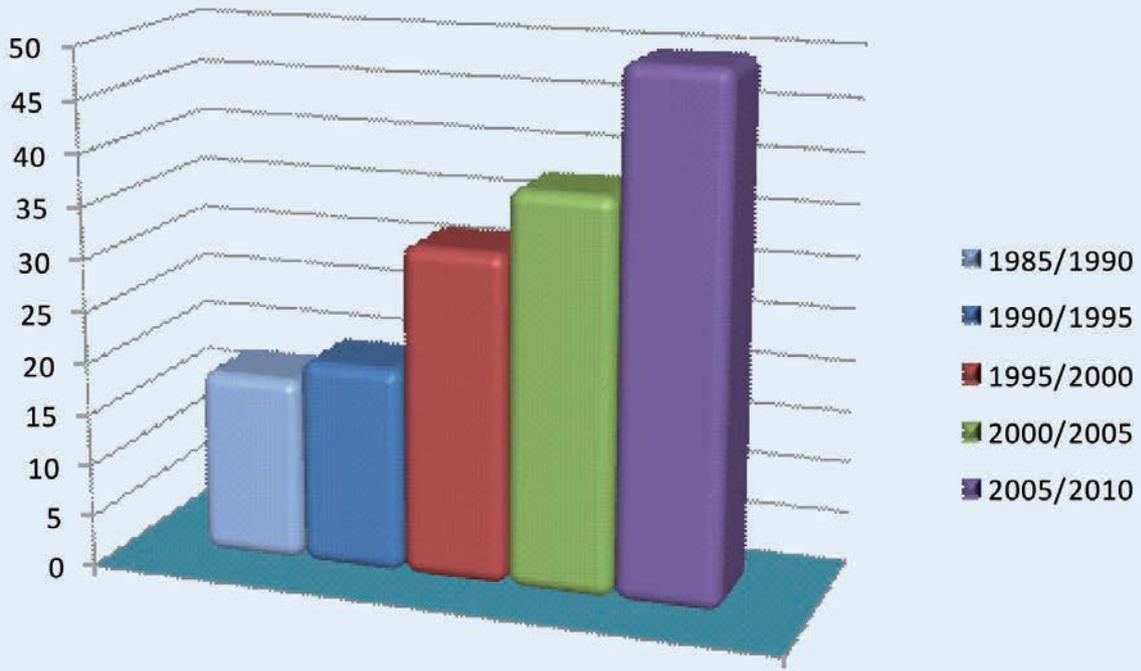
The primary instruction and training instrument in this area is the Cooperation Programme for Military Instruction. Through annual training courses for military personnel from third countries, historical bonds are strengthened, transparency and trust are fostered, and the role of the Armed Forces as guarantors of security within a democratic state of law is transmitted.

Due to the current economic situation, we are unable to meet the demand for participation in the courses offered; interest among participating countries exceeds the space available.

The Military Instruction Programme primarily serves Spanish-speaking countries.

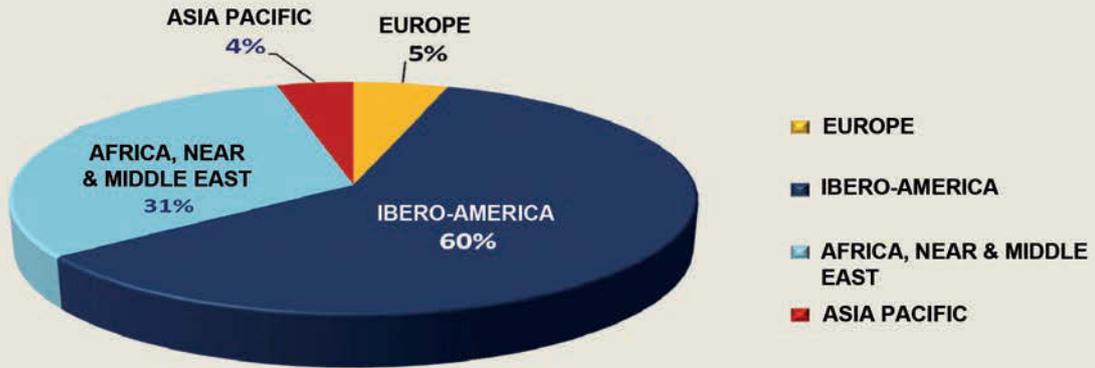
COOPERATION PROGRAMME FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION



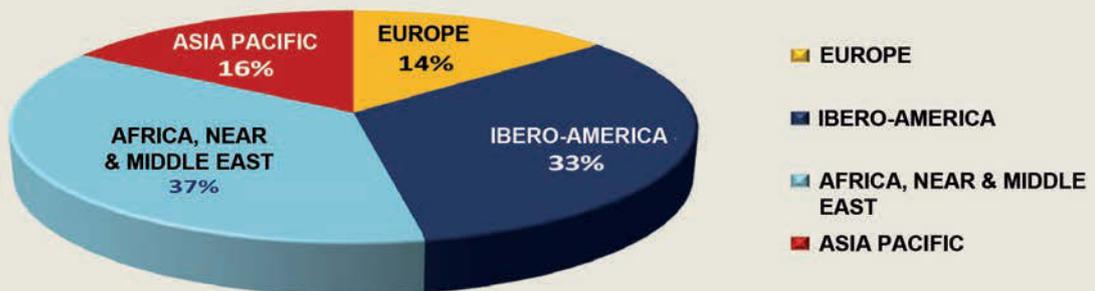


HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

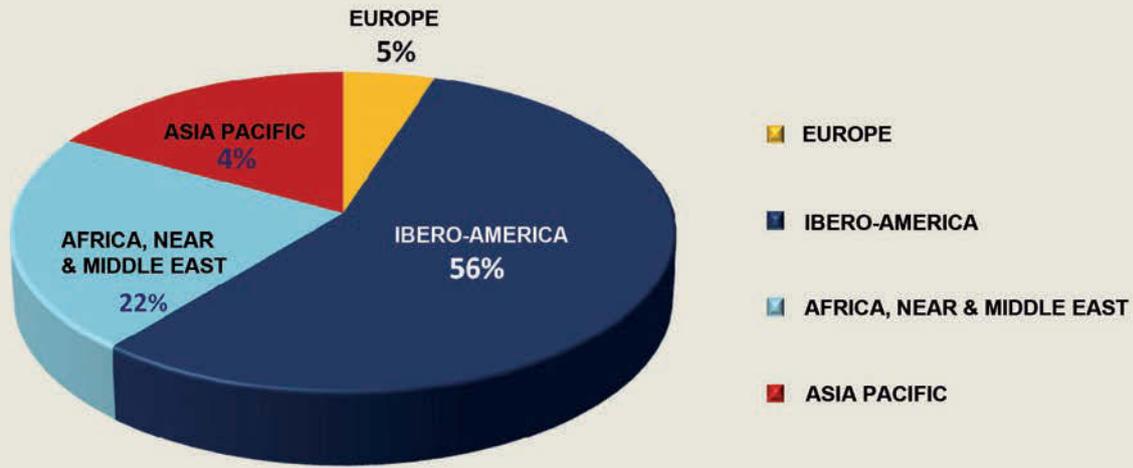
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME BY AREAS



DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES BY AREAS



PARTICIPATION DURING 2010/2011



Other courses offered include training for senior officials from Ibero-America and Afghanistan, de-mining courses, courses for military personnel in civilian colleges, etc. Though not specifically contemplated in this programme, such courses are taken by military personnel from other countries and contribute substantially to Defence Diplomacy.

Participation in military exercises

In addition to joint exercises for advanced preparation of the Armed Forces, which are

not included in the Defence Diplomacy Plan, other exercises are carried out bilaterally and multilaterally. These contribute especially to fostering confidence and transparency with countries of interest. An example of this is the offer to participate in national exercises within the frameworks of the NATO Dialogue for the Mediterranean programme and the 5+5 Defence Initiative.

One such initiative is the SEABOARDER exercise, which at present is jointly planned and managed with Portugal. Morocco is also res-



A new military protection vehicle: the RG-31

possible for its development and is expected to participate soon.

As an outcome of the participation of Spanish navy vessels in exercises promoted by AFRICOM, bilateral cooperation activities are being developed in sub-Saharan Africa, the Sahel and the Gulf of Guinea.

Bilateral meetings

The purpose of bilateral meetings is to reach agreements regarding activities and exchange information, opinions and ideas. Annex B describes the different types of meetings.

Priorities regarding the development of these relations are determined by three main factors: operational requirements (the deployment of Spanish forces abroad), signed Cooperation Agreements and industrial interests related to defence.

At present, and based on signed agreements with different countries, 32 Joint Committees have been established, together with 3 High-Level Committees: the Spanish-French Defence and Security Council (CHFDS), the Spanish-Portuguese Security and Defence Council (CHLSD) and the High-Level Spanish-North American Bilateral Committee (CBAN), with the USA.

These joint committees give rise to regular but flexible bilateral meetings that generally result in the negotiation and signing of a Bilateral Cooperation Programme that contains all the activities to be performed during the established timeframe, which is usually one year.

Industrial and technological cooperation

The Secretariat of State for Defence lends institutional support to the internationalisation of the Spanish defence industry and promotes Spanish industrial and technological potential in this sector.

State intervention in the defence industry primarily occurs in areas where responsibility or the exercise of power corresponds to the State. An analysis of the role of the State reveals three main areas:

- The regulation of defence industry activity and its relation with the State, in order to align industrial activity with the public good.
- Intervention of the State through its market power as a preferred customer in the defence industry.
- The State is the agent responsible for determining industrial policy in the development of the defence industry.

Defence equipment exports and imports have been more regular in recent years as several Spanish companies have entered into joint military cooperation programmes. Such programmes include the Eurofighter, the A400M cargo plane, the Tiger helicopter, the Leopard battle tank, the Meteor, Tauros and Iris-T missiles, and the MIDS electronic communications programme. In 2009, defence equipment exports increased 44.1% over 2008, with a total value of € 1.3465 billion.

Export sales in the first six months of 2010 reached € 730.4 million, a 77.7% increase

over the corresponding figure for 2009 (€ 411.1 million). The biggest operations were a submarine sold to Malaysia for € 171.2 million and a coastal patrol vessel sold to Venezuela for € 106 million.

These exports represented 46.9 % of the authorised activity (€ 1.5589 billion) in the first half of 2010.

YEAR	AMOUNT (Millions of €)
2003	383,1
2004	405,9
2005	419,45
2006	845,07
2007	932,94
2008	934,45
2009	1.346,52
2010*	730,4

Spanish statistics for exports of defence equipment, other materials and products and dual-use technologies in 2009 . *Data Jan-June 2010 (Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade)

GENERAL GUIDELINES



Press conference in the Ministry of Defence

10. GENERAL GUIDELINES

Guidelines have been established to direct the actions of Defence Diplomacy and to match available resources to Ministry priorities and Defence Policy objectives. Together with the principles and constituent elements of Defence Diplomacy, these guidelines facilitate the planning and implementation of activities in those organisms with responsibilities in this sphere.

10.1. Alignment of effort, by geographic areas

An initial review of our Defence Diplomacy indicates that current instruments and actions are generally adequate for the priority areas and purposes being addressed, with the exception of emerging areas of interest that require special attention in the Sahel and the Gulf of Guinea.

Europe and North America

Defence Diplomacy efforts are generally considered satisfactory with regard to the various priorities identified.

Objectives:

To maintain bilateral dialogue, contribute to a stable world order and cooperate on armament issues; also to support the efforts of the international community to consolidate democratic structures in the Western Balkans and Ukraine.

Priority lines of action:

- Maintain the intensity and content of the Security and Defence Council meetings with our neighbours France and Portugal.
- Support the countries of the Western Balkans in their efforts to integrate into European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

Africa - Maghreb

The Ministry of Defence intends to maintain its privileged relations with Morocco and other countries in the Maghreb, particularly Algeria and Mauritania; giving attention to the possibility of contributing to any defence structure reforms that may be required as



Spanish troops in Qala-i-Naw (Afghanistan)

part of the political reforms being implemented in the southern rim countries of the Western and Central Mediterranean.

Objectives:

Promote bilateral dialogue, contribute to a stable world order, participate in the reform of defence structures, maintain historical-cultural links and seek cooperation on arms issues.

Priority lines of action:

- Maintain the momentum of the 5+5 Initiative, participating in all the Wide-Ranging Projects.
- Present a 5+5 Initiative Wide-Ranging Project directed by Spain.
- Promote cooperation in military health care by supporting the Military Health Telemedicine Service in hospitals, military healthcare training ac-

tivities and the donation of sanitary supplies.

- Promote the Cooperation Programme in Military Instruction in order to enhance the training of military personnel in the Maghreb area. Spain has consistently been developing this in various military specialities.
- Cooperation in maritime surveillance and security, bilaterally or within the framework of the UN, the EU, NATO or the 5+5 Initiative.

Africa – Gulf of Guinea/Sahel

Defence Diplomacy efforts in this region are generally insufficient and all applicable instruments should be used to improve them.

Rising extremism and radicalisation in the Sahel, together with the existence of illicit trafficking routes toward Europe, are sufficient reasons for intensifying the efforts of Defence Diplomacy in these areas. The way in which countries in the region address these issues may have serious implications, not only in Africa but also on European security and well-being. Spain's presence and invol-

vement in the Sahel is and will remain limited. Thus, Spain fully supports the EU strategy for the region, which will be adopted in 2011. Measures favouring development should be prominent alongside others relating to security.

The problem of maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, a crucial area for Spain's energy supply, is gaining importance for Europe and Spain. Acts of piracy and banditry have become more intense and frequent, requiring very close attention. Spanish presence in this area is limited at present. Defence Diplomacy efforts will be intensified through bilateral relations and promoted through our contributions to the initiatives of international organisations or partner/allied countries with common interests in the region.

Frameworks of action in the Gulf of Guinea include multinational initiatives or visits of Spanish Armed Forces units to participate in exercises or bilateral activities.

Objectives:

Increase bilateral dialogue, help promote stability in the region, contribute to reforming defence structures and maintain historical-cultural links.

Priority lines of action:

- Identify a country of reference from which to support Defence Diplomacy work in the region.
 - Promote a cooperation agreement on defence issues with the country of reference and with other possible countries of interest in the area, with the possible creation of Joint Committees, until adequate bilateral relations have been established.
 - Establish a Defence Attaché Office with a resident attaché in the reference country who is accredited in the other countries of interest.
 - Increase high-level visits to the area.
 - Encourage visits by naval units to countries in West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea, and carry out bilateral or multilateral exercises in the area.
 - Explore the possibility of offering activities related to defence and Security Sector Reform in countries in this region.
 - Contribute to increasing maritime surveillance capabilities with Senegal and Cape Verde.
- Increase our knowledge of maritime spaces of interest off the African Atlantic seaboard, especially in West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea.
 - Active participation in NATO or EU activities that share the same goals, especially through the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security, the activities of the Instrument for Stability, the Critical Maritime Routes programme, or second Amni Africa Cycle.
 - Increase the number of spaces available in the Cooperation Programme for Military Instruction, with a corresponding increase in the number of Spanish language grants.



Eurofighter combat aircraft

Other African countries

Defence Diplomacy work should be carried out on the basis of national interests in the area, which are currently threatened by phenomena of increasing importance and impact, such as piracy in the Indian Ocean.

Objectives:

Increase bilateral dialogue, help promote a stable regional order, contribute to defence structure reform and enhance maritime security capabilities.

Priority lines of action:

- Identify a reference country from which to support the work of Defence Diplomacy in the region.
- Promote a cooperation agreement on defence issues with the reference country and with other possible countries of interest in the area, with the possible creation of Joint Committees, until adequate bilateral relations have been established.

- Increase high-level visits to the area.
- Increase visits of Armed Forces units to Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Seychelles and Mauritius.
- Contribute to initiatives for maritime security capacity building in the Indian Ocean.
- Bilaterally support the Djibouti Code of Conduct measures concerning the repression of piracy.

Ibero-America

The position of Defence Diplomacy in Ibero-America is now well consolidated, with important Spanish contributions being made in all areas.

We will continue to consider a possible security and defence dimension at the Ibero-American Summit, and support institutions in this hemisphere such as the Inter-American Defence Board. Special attention will be given to the newly-created South American security institutions, such as the South American Defence Council (CSD), constituted within the framework of the Union of South

American Nations. If appropriate, Spain may offer to contribute to the success of this initiative, using our experience as an important member of the leading organisations with responsibilities in the field of security and defence.

Our successful support of defence and security sector reform on various occasions is now entering a new phase, with the progressive consolidation of democratic governance. In addition, Spain's experience with the creation of the Emergency Military Unit is being closely followed by different countries in the region. As a result, we will give attention to the possibility of contributing to the efforts of countries wishing to modernise their support structures for civil authorities in responding to natural catastrophes.



Rescue simulation in an aeronaval exhibition

The relative stability of the continent is enabling several nations to consider enhancing their contributions to multinational efforts towards global peace and stability. In view of its membership in various multinational security and defence organisations, the Ministry of Defence should be prepared to offer its experience in this type of missions and to integrate contingents of interested Ibero-American nations within such initiatives.

The Military Instruction Plan has proven to be very popular and Ibero-American nations have shown great interest in most of the courses offered. However, this level of participation is not generally reciprocated by Spanish personnel in Ibero-America. Therefore, consideration should be given to increasing Spanish presence in courses held in these countries, especially those that would enable Spanish officers to establish contact with future national leaders.

The healthy economic situation in many Ibero-American countries favours the enhancement of cooperation initiatives on armament and strengthening of the defence industry. This trend should be followed up and supported.

Several Ibero-American countries will be celebrating the bicentennials of their independence in the next decade. Ministry of Defence

participation in these events will be focused mainly on defining common interests and on historical activities, without drawing attention away from the most important actors in these celebrations.

Objectives:

Increase bilateral dialogue, contribute to a stable regional and world order, contribute to defence structure reform, maintain historical and cultural links, and encourage cooperation on armament issues.

Priority lines of action:

- Activate the virtual portal of the Ibero-American Defence College Association as a preliminary step to the creation of a Virtual College, in order to increase the number of participant countries.
- Offer humanitarian de-mining courses to the Organisation of American States.
- Collaborate with the Inter-American Defence Board via high-level visits.
- A proposal to assist nations assuming the pro tempore Presidency of the South American Defence Council in preparing and implementing action plans to achieve the goals of this organisation.
- Occasional contributions to the Centre for Hemispheric Defence Studies, with distinguished speakers and specific short modules.
- Promote defence cooperation agreements with countries of priority interest.
- Promote security and defence sector reforms within interested countries, including the creation of structures to provide emergency assistance in response to natural disasters.
- Study the possible integration of contingents from Ibero-American countries within Spanish peacekeeping missions.
- Within budgetary limitations, to seek a more balanced relation between the educational activities offered to Ibero-American countries and those offered by them to Spanish personnel.
- Support the reform of armament structures.

- Participate in the bicentennial celebrations of the independence of Ibero-American countries.

Asia – Near and Middle East

The long history of good relations with Israel and Arab countries, the presence of an important Spanish military contingent as well as a Spanish general in charge of the United Nations mission in the region are all indicative of the Spanish capacity for influence in the area. Therefore, the contribution of Defence Diplomacy in the area should be continued. In order to further develop our understanding of this region, the Strategic Dialogue with relevant countries and the activities agreed on in cooperation programmes with Jordan and Saudi Arabia will be intensified.

The countries of the Persian Gulf may also facilitate transit toward the Asian theatre of operations. We should continue exploring the possibilities of signing bilateral defence cooperation agreements, or accession to multinational agreements that facilitate transit in support of our forces.

Objectives:

Increase bilateral dialogue, contribute to a stable regional order and seek cooperation in armament.

Priority lines of action:

- Maintain frequent high-level and technical meetings with countries of interest.
- Finalize Defence Cooperation Agreements with Egypt.
- Finalize Defence Cooperation Agreements with Persian Gulf countries.
- Maintain representation by a Liaison Officer in Lebanon for the duration of our contribution to UNIFIL.
- Take advantage of the presence of military units in the Persian Gulf to encourage visits to countries in the area.



“Tigre” Helicopter, AZOR 10 Exercise

Asia - Pacific

Defence Diplomacy in this region has mainly been associated with cooperation in armament. Now we must recognise the presence of two large emerging powers, namely China and India, and begin a process of approximation to both countries.

Our historical and cultural links with the Philippines need to be strengthened, especially in relation to this country's ongoing participation in the Military Instruction Cooperation Programme.

Our solid cooperation with Australia in the defence industry should be complemented by increased cooperation in other areas.

Objectives:

Establish or increase bilateral dialogue, contribute to the promotion of a stable regional and world order, maintain historical-cultural links and seek cooperation in armament.

Priority lines of action:

- Establish high level and technical meetings with emerging powers and main-

tain those established with other countries of interest.

- Finalize Defence Cooperation Agreements with China, India and the Philippines.
- Activate a Defence Attaché Office in India.
- Include India in the Military Instruction Cooperation Programme.
- Promote the use of other Defence Diplomacy instruments with Australia in order to achieve Defence Diplomacy objectives.

10.2. Alignment of effort, by instruments

The distribution of Defence Diplomacy resources appears to be acceptable for achieving its objectives. When the Defence Diplomacy database becomes operational, a more precise evaluation can be made regarding the distribution of financial and personnel resources.

Cooperation Agreements

Spanish participation in peacekeeping operations, the appearance of new areas of in-

terest in emerging countries and new risks to our own security have led us to sign cooperation agreements with countries in the Near East, Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia in the last decade.

Our ability to follow up these agreements and effectively fulfil them with the human and financial resources available is limited. In a time of important budgetary restrictions, the initiation of conversations aimed at signing new agreements that go beyond geographic guidelines or the resuming of interrupted dialogues should only be undertaken after a detailed study to confirm their desirability based on the aims and priorities of Defence Diplomacy



Bilateral meeting in Budapest between the Minister of Defence and the US Secretary of State

Representation and exchanges

Spain's foreign representation in the form of Defence Attaché Officers involves a long-term commitment to the country or zone in which such a figure is established. Any perceived need for deploying such an instrument during the timeframe of the present Plan should be accompanied by sufficient guarantee that the need will persist at least in the medium range, and efforts should be made to eliminate these figures in lower priority areas.

Likewise, the deployment of Liaison Officers and teachers at educational centres abroad should be used to the greatest advantage.

Official visits, stop-overs by military ships and aircraft, and visits by military units

In the visits scheduled by different authorities, including stop-overs by military ships, efforts should be made to complement the particular goals of the visit with activities to support the aims of Defence Diplomacy.

Visits by ships to ports should be coordinated to include any necessary Defence Diplomacy activities.

Since the presence of the Spanish Armed Forces can demonstrate and increase the visibility of Spain's commitment to the nations, we will take advantage of the deployment of our naval and aerial forces in the region of the Horn of Africa to enhance our links with countries in the Persian Gulf and give greater attention to visiting the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Greater efforts will also be made towards the participation of military units in Ibero-American celebrations and events.

Security Sector Reform

The centre of gravity regarding the basic activities of Security Sector Reform must shift toward the Gulf of Guinea and toward Maghreb countries undergoing processes of general political reform. Regarding Ibero-America, in addition to seeking greater quality activities for this instrument, we hope to provide expertise in establishing security and defence organisations and Armed Forces contributions to alleviating the effects of natural disasters.

Education and training

The Military Instruction Cooperation Programme courses are taught in Spanish, and a Spanish language course with space for 30

persons is offered. However, only 17 of the 51 countries included in the programme are Spanish-speaking.

Therefore, in our efforts to satisfy in full the demand for enrolment in the Military Instruction Cooperation Programme, we will also focus on increasing the space available in the Spanish language course.

An agreement will be sought with the Instituto Cervantes (MAEC) to enable military students to learn Spanish in countries where this Institute is present and gain subsequent access to the specific courses provided in Spanish by the Military Instruction Cooperation Programme.

Bilateral meetings

Annual activity planning for the Joint Committees will be reviewed to ensure that the timetables are followed for all the countries of interest with which periodic meetings have been agreed. The Joint Committees for the remaining countries will meet every two or three years so that each will have had one meeting within a maximum period of three years. Annual meetings will be held for only 16 such Committees, in addition to the High-Level CBAN meetings, the Hispano-Portuguese Security and Defence Council and the

Hispano-French Defence and Security Council. Other significant bilateral meetings will be scheduled with the periodicity necessary for maintaining an adequate level of involvement in the working agenda

Industrial and technological cooperation

Negotiations will be promoted to establish bilateral meetings on armament and equipment with the following nine countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, Paraguay, Russia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.



Signing of the document establishing the Spanish-Peruvian Joint Committee

MONITORING THE PLAN: 2-YEAR PROGRAMME



Naval task force

11. MONITORING THE PLAN: THE 2-YEAR PROGRAMME

To facilitate the annual fulfilment and monitoring of the Defence Diplomacy Plan, a 2-Year Programme will be produced to guide Defence Diplomacy activities in the next two years, and thus provide an overview of the work carried out by the Ministry of Defence in this area. This document will facilitate:

- Increased transparency and visibility of action.
- Greater coordination of bilateral cooperation.
- An understanding of the effort and financial resources dedicated specifically to Defence Diplomacy. Cooperation work will be separated from other activities (meetings, travel expenses, etc.) and provided with its own budget, in order to achieve the desired results in developing bilateral relations..
- Better implementation of priorities.

The 2-Year Programme will include a report on the accomplishments of the preceding year and a global report on the use of resources by the Ministry of Defence, organised into

geographic areas, countries, aims and activities. In addition, it will provide revised guidelines for future efforts, including:

- ✓ Classification of countries of interest for Defence Diplomacy and the general goals pursued for each.
 - ✓ New cooperation agreements to be negotiated.
 - ✓ The deployment of representation abroad.
 - ✓ Orientation for the Instruction Programme.
 - ✓ A listing of joint committee meetings and other meetings to be held.
- Estimates of the activities foreseen in the following two years for organisms with responsibilities in Defence Diplomacy.

The Directorate General for Defence Policy, in coordination with the other actors involved in Defence Diplomacy, is responsible for crea-



Training course for the Afghan National Police

ting and monitoring the 2-Year Defence Diplomacy Programme, according to the schedule described in Annex E. At the beginning of each cycle, the list of countries of interest is updated and classified according to Defence Diplomacy criteria, on the basis of:

- The geographic priorities by zones and countries for the Programme period, according to the criteria specified in the Defence Policy Directive and taking into account the guidelines of the An-

nual Plan for International Cooperation and specific action plans formulated by the MAEC.

- The operational priorities as provided by the Defence Staff.
- The industrial and technological cooperation priorities as provided by the Directorate General of Armament and Equipment, together with the Directorate General for Infrastructure.

- The historical, cultural and social cooperation priorities provided by the Directorate General for Institutional Relations and the Defence Staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

During the month of January, the Under-Directorate General for Planning and International Relations (Defence Diplomacy Area) will carry out an analysis of the activities performed during the previous year by the different organisms that are active in this field; and will produce a draft performance report on what the Defence Diplomacy Programme has accomplished along with a draft of the guidelines for the following year.

The draft performance report and guidelines for the following year are discussed in the Defence Diplomacy work group prior to their approval in June by the International Activities Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Defence. These two documents constitute the basis for organizing the Defence Diplomacy activities in the different organisms with responsibilities in this area. In principle, these activities should be selected for each country from among those specified for the objectives to be achieved.

DEFENCE DIPLOMACY DATABASE



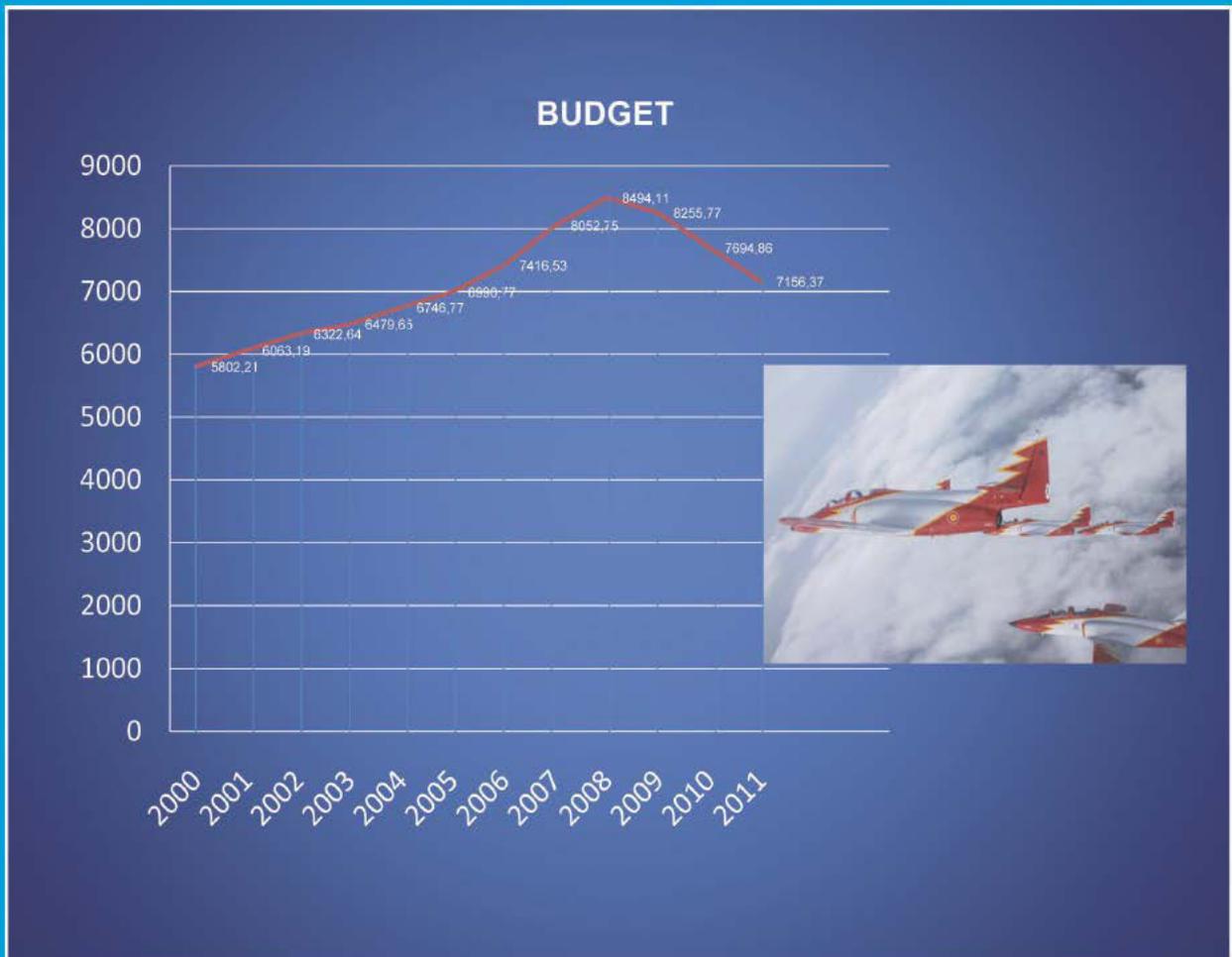
"Piraña" vehicles on parade during the Spanish National Day

12. DEFENCE DIPLOMACY DATABASE

As a resource for the implementation of the 2-Year Programme, a single database will be developed that is accessible to all organisms involved. This database will provide complete, up-to-date information on current and projected cooperation programmes and activities. Diligent input by all the actors concerned will provide visibility and accessibility as well as simpler, more agile coordination and application of the cooperation priorities established.

Annex F describes the basic structure of the 2-Year Programme database.

FUNDING, MONITORING AND ANALYSIS



13. FUNDING, MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The Plan addresses activities contributing to the specified goals of Defence Diplomacy. These activities are developed in areas of action that lie within the areas of responsibility of diverse authorities and higher organisms within the Ministry of Defence, which exercise the competences assigned to them under Royal Decree 1287/2010. This legislation develops the basic organic structure of the Ministry of Defence, directing its activities and administering the financial resources allocated for these purposes.

The Defence Diplomacy Plan is not intended to alter the prerogatives of the different authorities regarding the administration of resources, but rather to make known as much as possible the aims, instruments and financial efforts being made in Defence Diplomacy in diverse geographic areas.

To facilitate better analysis and monitoring of overall activity, a sub-programme will be created within the Ministry budget programme structure to consolidate the budget items allocated to Defence Diplomacy activities, which are administered by various organisms according to their organic assignation/classification.

Likewise, work will continue on the development of the analytical accounting module, in order to determine the final cost of Defence Diplomacy activities.

A separate question is the possible participation of the Ministry of Defence in the International Cooperation Annual Plan under Royal Decree 1265/2007 of 21 September, which establishes special rules on grants and subsidies in the area of international cooperation for defence, security and intelligence.

This Royal Decree was inspired by the increasing necessity and importance of cooperating and collaborating with other States and international organisms to contribute to international security while also meeting the needs of Spain's own national defence. It regulates the assistance given, with no required reciprocity, towards international cooperation in defence, security and intelligence by the Ministry of Defence and its public organisms, to develop Government policy in these areas as part of Spanish foreign policy.

The same Royal Decree also addresses the following aspects of actions taken in conjunction with the Armed Forces or public organisms of other states or international or-

ganisations in areas of defence, security and intelligence:

- Operational cooperation
- Personnel training or continuing education
- Enhancing material and equipment resources

This 'no strings attached' assistance will be provided on the basis of the criteria established for Spanish policy on international cooperation in the areas of defence, security and intelligence, and also by government guidelines, international conventions and treaties, bilateral agreements, or Joint Committees on cooperation.

Participation of the Ministry of Defence in the International Cooperation Annual Plan through co-funding with other Ministries should be taken into account in order to avoid spending overlaps within the Ministry of Defence or with other Ministries.



Telemedicine equipment demonstration

ENTRY INTO FORCE



14. ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Defence Diplomacy Plan enters into force on the date of its publication.

ANNEXES



ANNEX A

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Organic Law 5/2005 of 17 November, on Defence.
- National Defence Directive 01/2008.
- National Policy Directive 1/2009.
- Law 23/1998 of 7 July, on International Cooperation for Development.
- Royal Decree 1412/2005 of 25 November, regulating the Inter-ministerial Commission on International Cooperation.
- Royal Decree 1287/2010 of 15 October, developing the basic organic structure of the Ministry of Defence.
- Royal Decree 1389/2007 of 29 October, modifying Royal Decree 1412/2000 of 21 July, creating the Foreign Policy Council.
- Royal Decree 1265/2007 of 21 September, establishing special rules on grants and subsidies regarding international cooperation in defence, security and intelligence.
- Order DEF 1951/2009 of 15 July, creating the Coordination Commission on International Activity by the Ministry of Defence.
- Order DEF 783/2007 of 22 March, on the organisation and functioning of defence attaché offices.
- Order DEF 769/2003 of 25 March, on the organisation and functioning of defence counsellor offices.

ANNEX B

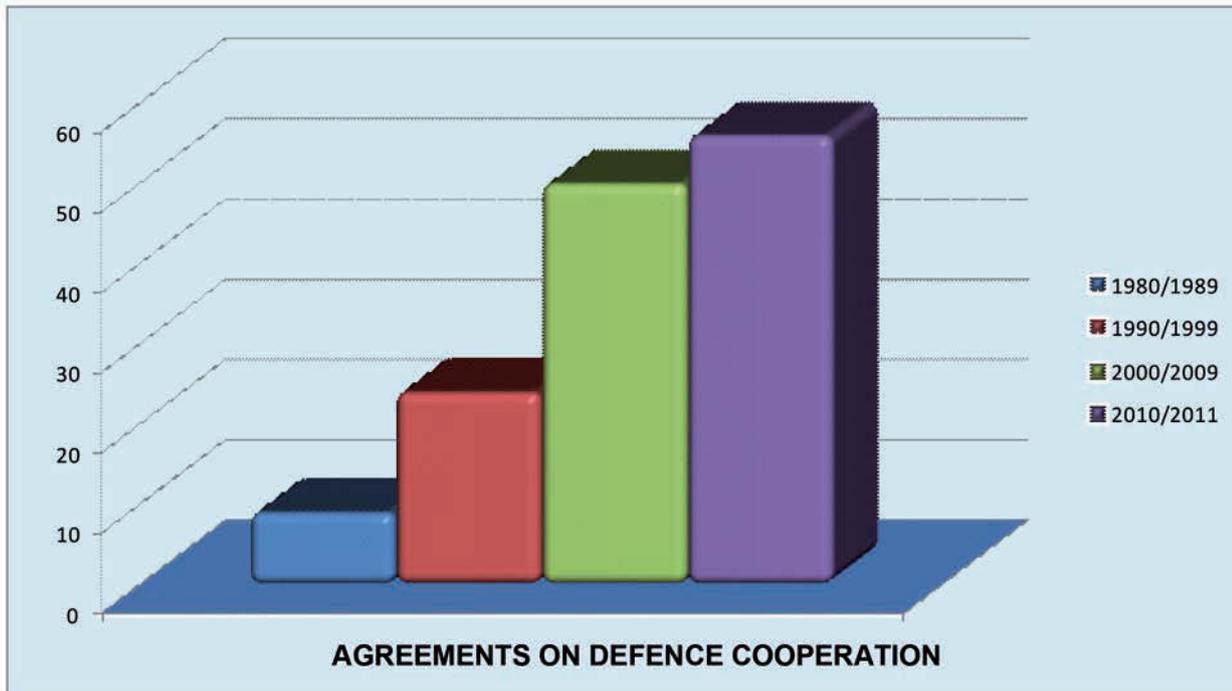
PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS OF DEFENCE DIPLOMACY

Cooperation Agreements

The signing of agreements is a crucial element of Defence Diplomacy, as it provides the different organs of the Ministry of Defence with the necessary and appropriate legal framework for developing bilateral cooperation activities.

Defence Cooperation Agreements have increased from 24 in the 1990s to 56 today. The countries with which Spain has such Agreements are listed below, in chronological order of signing.

<i>FRANCE</i>	<i>LATVIA</i>	<i>ISRAEL</i>
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	<i>LITHUANIA</i>	<i>GABON</i>
<i>GREECE</i>	<i>BOLIVIA</i>	<i>SEYCHELLES</i>
<i>NORWAY</i>	<i>JORDAN</i>	<i>VIETNAM</i>
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>BRAZIL</i>
<i>BELGIUM</i>	<i>COLOMBIA</i>	<i>PARAGUAY</i>
<i>TUNISIA</i>	<i>ALGERIA</i>	
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	<i>MALAYSIA</i>	
<i>MOROCCO</i>	<i>ARGENTINA</i>	
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	<i>ALBANIA</i>	
<i>RUSSIA</i>	<i>PERU</i>	
<i>ROMANIA</i>	<i>CAPE VERDE</i>	
<i>HUNGARY</i>	<i>BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA</i>	
<i>BULGARIA</i>	<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	
<i>CUBA</i>	<i>GUATEMALA</i>	
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	<i>HONDURAS</i>	
<i>POLAND</i>	<i>NICARAGUA</i>	
<i>UKRAINE</i>	<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	
<i>CHILE</i>	<i>SOUTH KOREA</i>	
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	<i>LIBYA</i>	
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	
<i>ESTONIA</i>	<i>ECUADOR</i>	
<i>CROATIA</i>	<i>SERBIA</i>	
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	<i>MACEDONIA</i>	



Historical evolution of the number of defence agreements

Currently, there are 19 other Agreements at different stages of negotiation, some merely pending signature and others in initial phases.

Representation and exchanges

Representation of the Ministry of Defence abroad occurs for various reasons, which need not be mutually exclusive or incompatible. They include the following:

- Institutional and representation for defence policy reasons.
- Representation for industrial and technological interests.
- Representation due to operational requirements (mediation in the deployment of forces, providing support to the Ambassador in countries where operations are taking place, liaison with Coalition Headquarters, etc.).

Not all these reasons are usually present simultaneously in a single country or region and they have different degrees of duration; operational representation is the most urgent reason and often the least permanent. In light of these considerations and the in-

herent difficulty of creating, equipping and ultimately eliminating permanent positions abroad, a flexible approach is required in the deployment of defence representatives abroad. Alternatives to appointing resident or accredited permanent attaché officers should be considered. Such alternatives include the designation of liaison officers for specific functions (industrial cooperation or liaison with the host nation during operations), the appointment of temporary or semi-permanent attaché officers, or when appropriate the attribution of representation functions to officers assigned to other compatible functions.

This flexible approach has already been successfully carried out in many places. There are now liaison officers in Lebanon, Afghanistan and Mauritania; support is provided to the Ambassador in the Baltic countries by a member of the Contingent; and Defence Staff liaison officers have been posted to the Coalition HQ of Operation Enduring Freedom, in Tampa, Florida, USA. However, this line of action has generally developed in response to operational or short-term necessities and needs to be consolidated and rationalised. It might be possible to avoid appointing defence attaché officers in countries where Spanish troops are deployed if bilateral relations do not justify their presence and alternative solutions can be found.

Specific solutions other than the naming of new attaché officers should also be sought for industrial interests that may arise and which are not addressed by the current deployment of attaché officers.

The deployment of external representation should be treated integrally, determining who is responsible (more or less directly) for representing the Ministry of Defence, and for what purposes. Accordingly, defence representation abroad would be structured as follows.

Defence Attaché Officers

The following modes could be considered:

- Accredited, resident attaché officers in countries with which we maintain important defence relations and long-term deployment of staff, subject to periodic reviews (for example, changes in the National Defence Directive).
- Attaché officers with multiple accreditations who reside in a country where they are accredited but have accreditation in one or more other countries to which they are deployed periodically. This approach has been adopted

by certain European countries, such as Austria, for the distribution of attaché officers in Europe. Thus, while economising resources in Europe, Austria has been able to open new attaché offices in Africa.

Specific Armed Forces attaché officers in countries where there are important, precisely-defined relations between the respective Armed Forces.

Liaison Officers:

Liaison officers appointed to address the following needs:

- Defence policy.
- The operations of the Spanish Armed Forces.
- Armament and equipment.

At present, Spain has defence attaché officers (for the Army, Navy, Air Force, as well as an occasional financial or armament and equipment attaché) in 37 countries, with accreditation in a total of 91 States. These attaché officers form part of the corresponding em-

bassies and their liaison work with the Armed Forces of the host countries is essential.

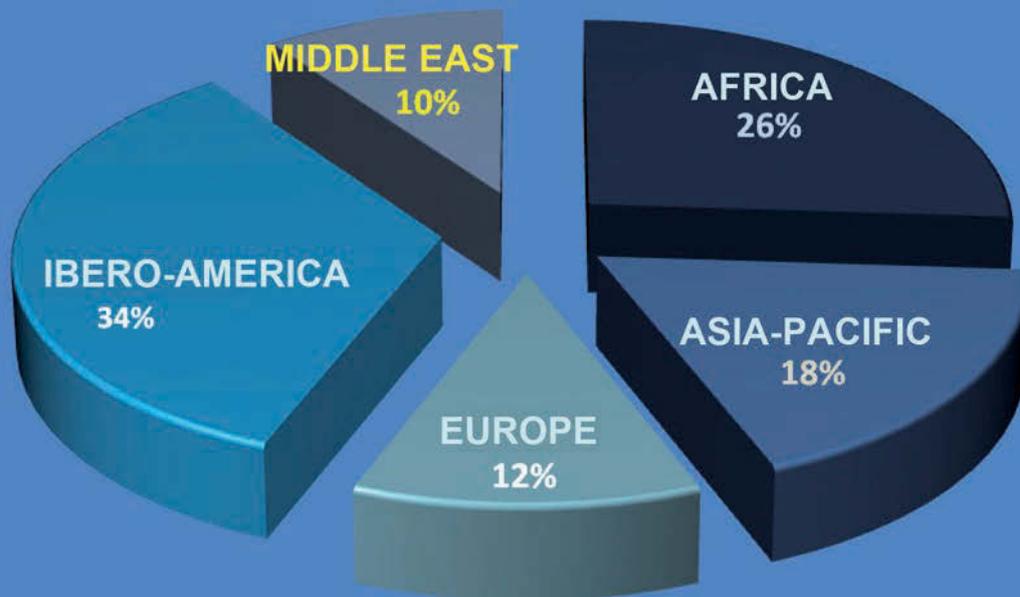
Military Instruction Cooperation Programme

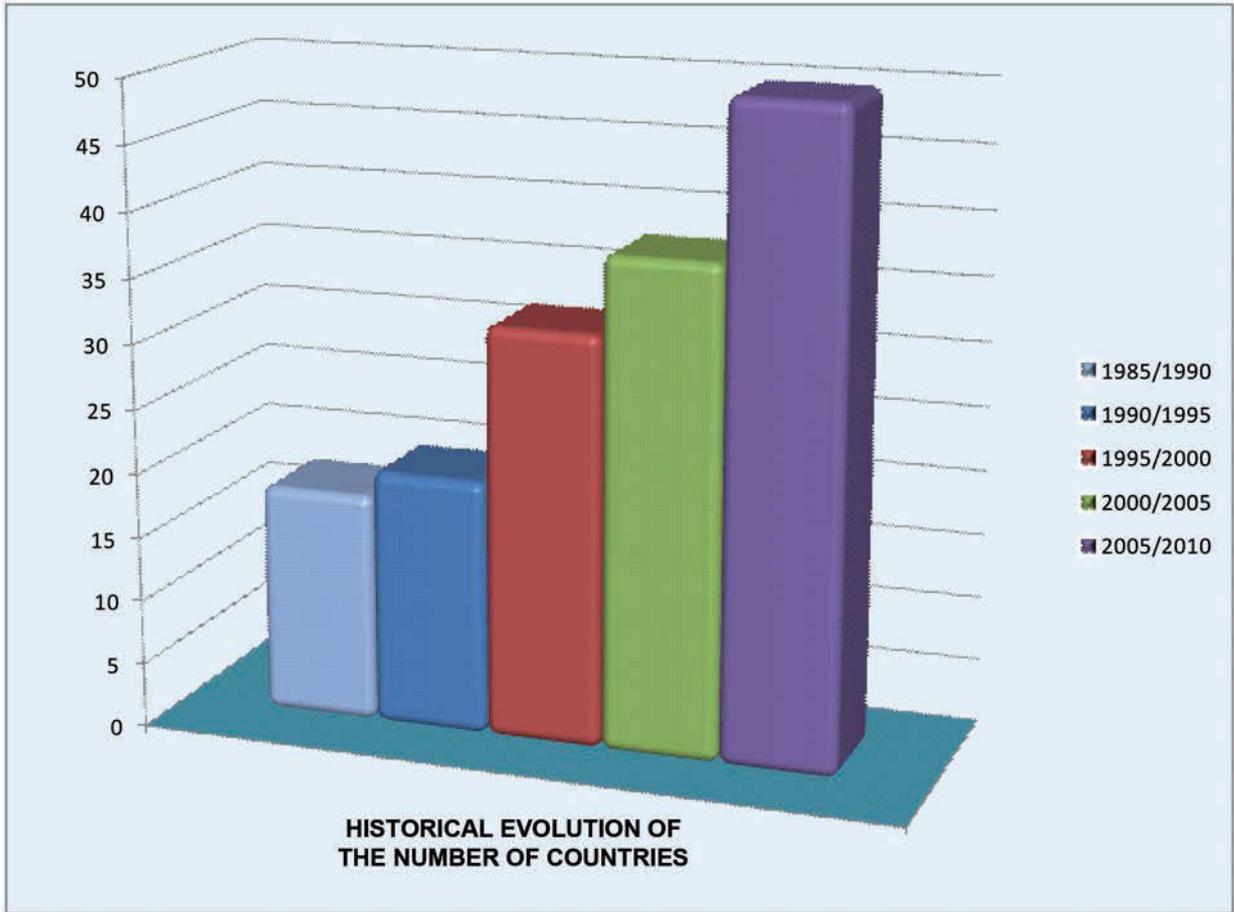
Currently, 51 countries benefit from this programme and are distributed geographically as follows:

Africa 14, Asia-Pacific 9, Europe 6, Ibero-America 17, Middle East 5.

The following tables include statistical data on the Programme by geographic areas for the 1988-2010 period.

COOPERATION PROGRAMME FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION





STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PROGRAMME 1988/2010

AREA	AFRICA, NEAR & MIDDLE EAST
COUNTRIES IN PROGRAMME	51
COUNTRIES IN AREA	19
% OF TOTAL	37%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	3.743
TOTAL PER AREA	1.172
% OF TOTAL	31%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES PER YEAR	111
TOTAL PER AREA	24
% OF TOTAL	22%
AREA	ASIA & PACIFIC
COUNTRIES IN PROGRAMME	51
COUNTRIES IN AREA	8
% OF TOTAL	16%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	3.743
TOTAL PER AREA	143
% OF TOTAL	4%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES PER YEAR	111
TOTAL PER AREA	19
% OF TOTAL	17%

STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PROGRAMME 1988/2010

AREA	EUROPE, N. AMERICA & CENTRAL ASIA
COUNTRIES IN PROGRAMME	51
COUNTRIES IN AREA	7
% OF TOTAL	14%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	3743
TOTAL PER AREA	174
% OF TOTAL	5%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES PER YEAR	111
TOTAL PER AREA	6
% OF TOTAL	5%
AREA	IBEROAMERICA
COUNTRIES IN PROGRAMME	51
COUNTRIES IN AREA	17
% OF TOTAL	33%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	3743
TOTAL PER AREA	2254
% OF TOTAL	60%
TOTAL ACTIVITIES PER YEAR	111
TOTAL PER AREA	62
% OF TOTAL	56%

Other training and education programmes

Telemedicine Cooperation Programme

Among other activities, agreements on defence issues enable the establishment and implementation of telemedicine support programmes.

The aim of this programme is for the Spanish participant to provide long-distance teleconsultation assistance, offering diagnostic advice and treatment recommendations to the recipient in another country for selected cases, which are treated and followed up by the recipient.

Courses, seminars, symposia, conferences and roundtables

Cooperation and activities of this kind facilitate greater mutual understanding in defence-related issues and areas of common interest between Spain and other countries or multinational organisations. In these contexts, it is possible to consolidate support, bring divergent positions closer together and even develop joint lines of action.

Bilateral meetings

Various types of meetings can serve to strengthen bilateral relations, reach agreements regarding activities and exchange information, opinions and ideas:



Meeting with a delegation from the United Arab Emirates

High-Level Meeting:

These meetings are held between the highest authorities of the Ministry of Defence and their counterparts from other countries.

Joint Committees:

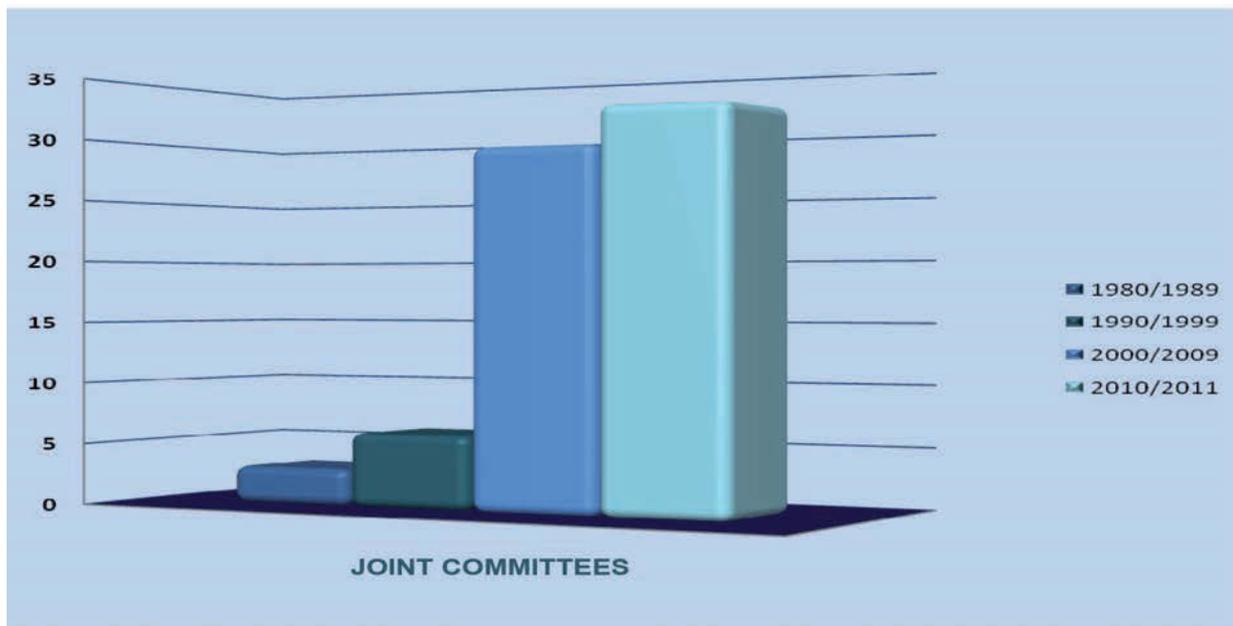
Agreements signed with some countries provide for the constitution of a Joint Committee as a relational format between the Spanish Ministry of Defence and its counterparts in those countries. Such Joint Committees take the form of bilateral meetings of a pre-established periodicity, which can be implemented with flexibility. Their purpose is to examine different areas of common interest and to define the dimensions of defence cooperation based on the current possibilities and circumstances. These meetings usually result in the negotiation and signing of a Bilateral Cooperation Programme; which is usually an annual programme that specifies all the activities to be performed in that timeframe.

Since the Joint Committee is a relational instrument at the Ministerial level, it is open to participation by representatives from all organs within the Ministry of Defence, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, Defence Staff and any other organism relevant to the issues at hand.

High-Level Meetings are held with the USA, the Hispano-French Defence and Security Council and the Hispano-Portuguese Security and Defence Council, as well as with Joint Committees within the framework of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Currently there are 32 active Joint Committees

<i>Albania</i>	<i>Israel</i>
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Jordan</i>
<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Libya</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>Macedonia</i>
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>
<i>Cape Verde</i>	<i>Morocco</i>
<i>Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC)</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>
<i>Chile</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Nicaragua</i>
<i>Croatia</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	<i>Peru</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>
<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>South Africa</i>
<i>Gabon</i>	<i>South Korea</i>
<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
<i>Honduras</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>



Historical evolution of the number of Joint Committees

Meetings of Military Staff

The Joint Military Staff and the General Headquarters of the Army, Navy and Air Force hold bilateral Military Staff meetings with different countries. In addition to maintaining dialogue on issues of military interest, military cooperation programmes in the respective fields of responsibility are normally negotiated in these meetings. The following meetings are regularly held:

Joint Military Staff

Periodic meetings:

- USA: Annual Joint Staff Talks
- Portugal: Annual Meeting of Iberian Peninsular Military Staff as the Working Group of the Hispano-Portuguese Security and Defence Council.

Occasional meetings:

- Ad hoc Bilateral Cooperation Programme meetings:

Serbia (1st meeting in 2009)

Turkey (3rd meeting in 2010)

Russia (1st meeting in 2008, 2nd meeting scheduled for 2010-2011)

Argentina (possible meeting to be included in the 2011 Bilateral Cooperation Programme)

Morocco (Joint Working Group within the Joint Committee framework)

Army Staff

Periodic meetings:

- Germany: every 18 months; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2012.
- Brazil: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2012, postponed at Brazil's request.
- USA: every 18 months; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.

- France: annual; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2011.
- Greece: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Netherlands: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Italy: every 18 months; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2011.
- Portugal: annual; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2011.
- Turkey: biennial; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2012.
- Uruguay: biennial; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2012.



VI Spanish-Chilean Joint Committee

Navy Staff

Periodic meetings:

- Germany: biennial; last meeting in 2008, next meeting in 2010.
- France: biennial; last meeting in 2008, next meeting in 2010.
- Greece: biennial; last meeting in 2008, next meeting in 2010.
- United Kingdom: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Turkey: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Uruguay: biennial; last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Brazil: biennial; last meeting in 2010, next meeting in 2012.

Occasional meetings:

- Russia: biennial and based on the Agreement to Prevent Incidents at Sea. Last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Norway: meetings convened ad hoc. Last meeting in 2004.

- Australia: meetings convened ad hoc. Last meeting in 2008.
- USA: meeting cancelled in 2003. At present, meetings are convened ad hoc. Last one in 2003 .

Air Force Staff

Periodic meetings:

- Germany: biennial; last meeting in 2010.
- Greece: no meeting held in 2009 due to the economic crisis in Greece. A meeting is scheduled for 2011, but unconfirmed.
- Italy: biennial; last meeting in 2009.
- Switzerland: last meeting in 2009, next meeting in 2011.
- Turkey: biennial; last meeting in 2008. The 2010 meeting was not held.
- Ukraine: biennial; last meeting in 2007. The 2009 meeting was not held.



Signing of the Eurofighter Programme

Occasional meetings:

- Israel: meetings convened ad hoc; last meeting in 2011.
- Russia: meetings convened ad hoc; last meeting in 2007.
- Meetings of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force:
 - Argentina: annual; last meeting in 2010.
 - Brazil: annual; last meeting in 2010.
 - France: annual; last meeting in 2010.
 - Uruguay: biennial; last meeting in 2008.

Bilateral meetings on armaments

Cooperation in the field of armament and equipment is of vital importance to the Ministry of Defence, both to enhance our own capabilities and to support the national defence industry. To achieve these goals, bilateral meetings are held with countries with which we have interests in common in this area.

Meetings are also held with certain countries as a consequence of Spain's participation in European or international armament and equipment programmes.

Bilateral meetings are held with 24 countries annually, biennially or ad hoc: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy,

Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and USA.

Spain is working to launch negotiations for establishing bilateral meetings on armament and equipment with nine other countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, Paraguay, Russia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam .

Working Groups / Meetings of Experts

When necessary, working groups of highly skilled personnel or experts will be formed to advise and support decision making by higher authorities in diverse areas.

ANNEX C

DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS / JOINT COMMITTEES

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
FRANCE	OCTOBER, 1983	SFDSC	1980/1989
UNITED KINGDOM	FEBRUARY, 1985		
GREECE	FEBRUARY, 1985		
NORWAY	MAY, 1985		
NETHERLANDS	JUNE, 1986		
BELGIUM	MAY, 1987		
TUNISIA	DECEMBER, 1987	JC	
MAURITANIA	FEBRUARY, 1989	JC	
MOROCCO	SEPTEMBER, 1989	JC	
VENEZUELA	JUNE, 1990		1990/1999
RUSSIA	OCTOBER, 1992		

SFDSC - Spanish-French Defence and Security Council

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
ROMANIA	MARCH, 1994	JC -1	1990/1999
HUNGARY	APRIL, 1995	JC -1	
BULGARIA	APRIL, 1995	JC -1	
CUBA	JUNE, 1995		
CZECH REPUBLIC	NOVEMBER, 1995*	JC -1 March, 2009*	
POLAND	FEBRUARY, 1996	JC -1	
UKRAINE	OCTOBER, 1996	JC	
CHILE	APRIL, 1997	JC	
SLOVENIA	JULY, 1997	JC-1	
PORTUGAL	OCTOBER, 1998	SPSDC	
SLOVAKIA	APRIL, 1999	JC-1	

JC-1 - Joint Committee meeting held "ad hoc"
 SPSPDC - Spanish-Portuguese Security and Defence Council

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
ESTONIA	APRIL, 1999	JC-1	1990/1999
CROATIA	SEPTEMBER, 1999	JC	
DOMINICAN REP.	JUNE, 2000	JC	2000/2009
LATVIA	JUNE, 2001	JC-1	
LITHUANIA	OCTOBER, 2001	JC-1	
BOLIVIA	OCTOBER, 2001	JC	
JORDAN	DECEMBER, 2002	JC	
USA	FEBRUARY, 2003	HLBC	
COLOMBIA	FEBRUARY, 2003	JC	
ALGERIA	JULY, 2003	JC	
MALAYSIA	JUNE, 2004	JC	

HLBC - High Level Bilateral Committee
 JC-1 - Joint Committee meeting held "ad hoc"

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
ARGENTINA	2005	JC	2000/2009
ALBANIA	JULY, 2005	JC	
PERU	JANUARY, 2006	JC	
CAPE VERDE	MARCH, 2006	JC	
BOSNIA-HERZEG.	JUNE, 2006	JC	
EL SALVADOR	OCTOBER, 2006	JC	
GUATEMALA	OCTOBER, 2006	JC	
HONDURAS	OCTOBER, 2006	JC	
NICARAGUA	OCTOBER, 2006	JC	
MOZAMBIQUE	NOVEMBER, 2006	JC	

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
SOUTH AFRICA	APRIL, 2007	JC	2000/2009
LIBYA	DECEMBER, 2007	JC	
SAUDI ARABIA	JUNE, 2008	JC	
ECUADOR	JULY, 2008	JC	
SERBIA	MARCH, 2009		
MACEDONIA	OCTOBER, 2009	JC	
ISRAEL	MARCH, 2010	JC	2010/2011
GABON	MARCH, 2010	JC	
SEYCHELLES	SEPTEMBER, 2010		
VIETNAM	SEPTEMBER, 2010		
BRAZIL	DECEMBER, 2010		

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
PARAGUAY	FEBRUARY, 2011	JC	2010/2011
URUGUAY	SIGNATURE PENDING		
NAMIBIA	SIGNATURE PENDING		
EGYPT	SIGNATURE PENDING		
SWITZERLAND	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
MEXICO	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
SENEGAL	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
ANGOLA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
GUINEA BISSAU	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
AFGHANISTAN	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		

COUNTRY	DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS		PERIOD
	DATE OF SIGNING	JOINT COMMITTEE	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
KUWAIT	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
QATAR	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
CHINA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
INDIA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
PAKISTAN	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
PHILIPPINES	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
KAZAKHSTAN	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
RUSSIA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		
CANADA	NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS		

ANNEX D

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

During the period of validity of this Plan, support will be focused on the following operations:

ISAF (Afghanistan), participation in the International Security Assistance Force.

UNIFIL (Lebanon) contributing to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

ATALANTA and EUTM Somalia, participation to combat piracy at sea (Horn of Africa), and participation in the European Union military mission to train Somali security forces (carried out in Uganda).

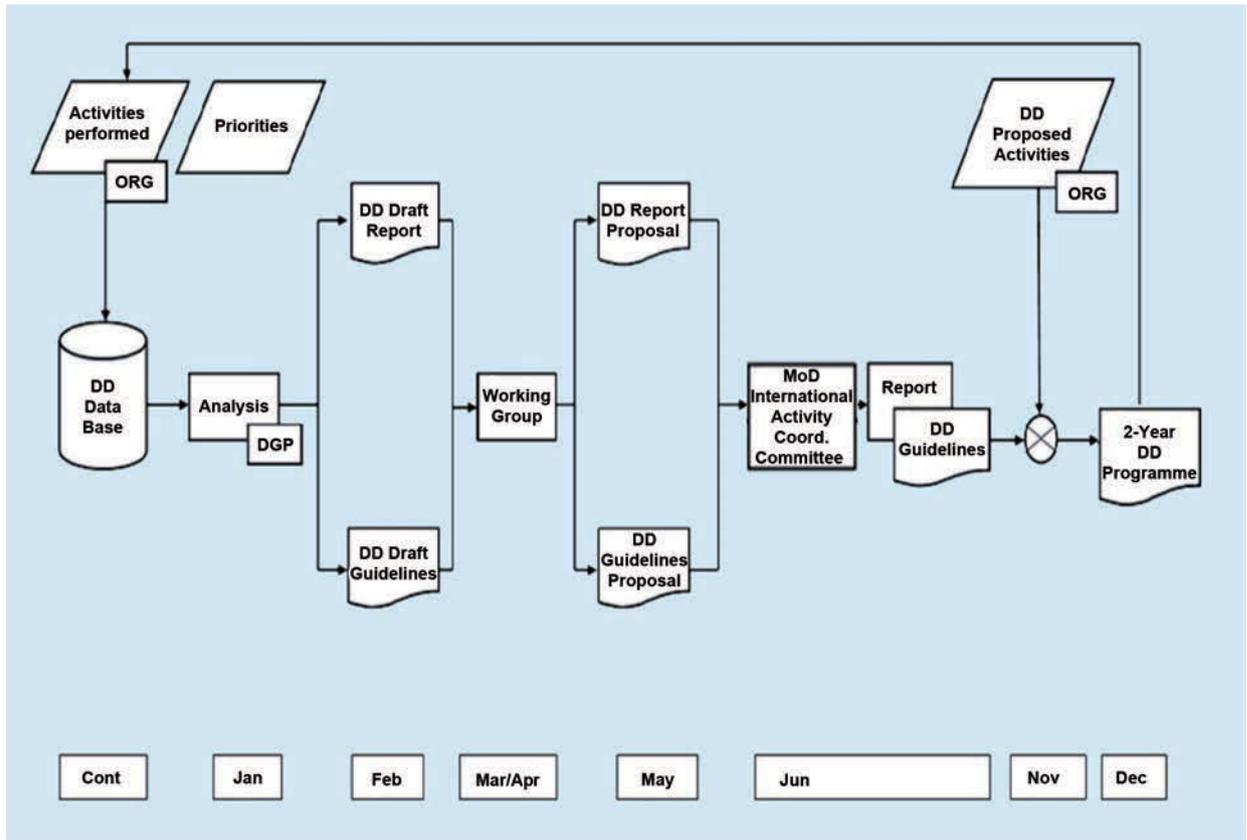
ALTHEA (Bosnia-Herzegovina), contributing to the Bosnian Ministry of Defence in an advisory capacity and the training of its Armed Forces.

Operations in Libya that contribute to achieving peace in Libya by maintaining the aerial exclusion zone within Libyan air space and the arms embargo on Libya, in accord with Resolution 1973 of the United Nations Security Council, approved 17 March, 2011.

Deployment of military observers, liaison officers and advisers at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for humanitarian aid missions, peacekeeping operations and crisis management in the operations of international organisations to which Spain belongs.

ANNEX E

2-YEAR DEFENCE DIPLOMACY PROGRAMME



ANNEX F

DATA SHEET FOR THE 2-YEAR PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE IN SPAIN	ACTIVITY CODE	ACTIVITY DENOMINATION	DATE/DURATION	LOCATION/ PAX	ESTIMATED BUDGET	COST CENTRE	BUDGET APPLICATION	FINANCIAL YEAR	STATE OF EXECUTION	OBSERVATIONS
ARMY	4ARG	Visit to the Argentine Combat Intelligence Unit (DIC)	4Q / 7 days	Campo de Mayo (Buenos Aires)/1 Chief Officer	To be determined (TBD)				Confirmed. Being coordinated.	Activity included in the Bilateral Cooperation Programme.
NAVAL STAFF	SP-05	Exchange of experience at Naval Training Facilities	3-4Q / 3 days	Spain / 3 people	TBD				In progress	Spain will send an official invitation to visit the Naval Academy
ARMY/MING	ESP-05	Observers in Sappers Unit	14-18 Sept/5 days	Spain / 2 people	1,700 €				Completed	Agreed at the latest Staff Meeting
AIR FORCE/MAGEN/JE SAR	mar-16	Annual SAR Meeting	3Q / 5 days	Morocco / 2 people	2,500 € (est.)				Being prepared	
GENERAL STAFF/DEFENCE HEALTH INSPECTORATE (IGESANDEF)	SBR03	Exchange of experiences from peacekeeping operations	TBD/ 3 days	Belgrade/ 2 people	4,000 €				Being coordinated	Activity agreed upon during the last visit of the SP MoD, CHOD, SEGENPOL, etc.

