



GLOBAL GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE

National Backgrounders – European Foreign Policy

Country Profile

Spain

Capital:	Madrid
Geographical Size:	505 990.7 km ²
Population:	46 507 760 (2014)
Population as % of total EU population:	9.2% (2014)
GDP:	€ 1.023 trillion (2013)
Defense Expenditure:	€ 9.495 billion (2013)
Official EU language(s):	Spanish
Political System:	Parliamentary constitutional monarchy
EU member country since:	1 January 1986
Seats in European Parliament:	54
Currency:	Eurozone member since 1 January 1999
Schengen area member?	Schengen Area member since 26 March 1995
Presidency of the Council:	4 times between 1989 and 2010

Source: Europa.eu

GGI National Backgrounders – European Foreign Policy 2015

GGI NBEFP
Peace & Security Section

© The Global Governance Institute (GGI)
December 2015

The Global Governance Institute
Pleinlaan 5, Brussels
B-1050 Belgium
Email: info@globalgovernance.eu
Web: www.globalgovernance.eu

a. Political System

The Spanish political system is a parliamentary monarchy. The current political system was established by the Constitution of 1978, which established Spain as a social and democratic state. Spanish politics are characterized by a multi-party system, however two parties have dominated the political scene since the 1990s: the People's Party (*PP*) and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (*PSOE*). The monarch of Spain, currently King Felipe VI, serves as the head of state and the Prime Minister, currently Mariano Rajoy (*PP*), leads the Government. The Spanish Government, known as the Council of Ministers, exercises the executive power. Since the 2011 general election, the Government has been composed of members of the People's Party (*PP*) and independent ministers.¹

The legislative power of the state is vested in the Spanish bicameral Parliament (*Cortes Generales*) consisting of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate. The Congress of Deputies (lower house) has 350 members elected on the basis of proportional representation for a four-year term. Since December 20, 2015, the People's Party (*PP*) holds 122 seats, followed by the socialist Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (*PSOE*) with 90 seats. Two political parties gained traction in the last election: *Podemos* (69 seats) and *Ciudadanos* (40 seats). Six other parties are represented in the Congress of Deputies, including the Republican Left of Catalonia (9 seats) and the Basque Nationalist Party (6 seats).² The Senate (upper house) consists of 266 members, with 208 elected through popular vote and 58 appointed by regional legislatures. The People's Party (*PP*) also dominates this house.³ The *Podemos* Party has gained influence since its founding in 2014. It is a left-wing populist party aiming to address the problems of unemployment and inequality in Spain. It has gained widespread support in the aftermath of the M-15 Movement protests against corruption and inequality, and currently holds five seats in the Spanish Senate and five seats in the European Parliament.⁴ In **Catalonia**, the country's richest region, independentist parties have been pushing for secession from Spain in the regional Parliament. In September 2015, the Catalan nationalist parties won absolute majority in this assembly. The national government has fought against independence, backed by the Constitutional Court, which has ruled it illegal.⁵

b. Foreign Policy

Following the death of dictator Franco in 1975, Spain's foreign policy priorities were to break out of diplomatic isolation and enter into the European Community. Spain's international ideals have been a result of history and the force of circumstances. As in the past, they are primarily concerned with relations with Spanish-speaking America, Portugal, and Morocco. Spain's international policy in relation to other European powers has remained relatively timid. Spain desired to be recognized as a member of the West European democratic nations until it was granted EU membership in 1986.⁶

¹ "La Moncloa", *Gobierno de España*, 2015. Web. Accessed Dec. 16, 2015. <http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/Paginas/index.aspx> ; Cortes Generales, *La Constitución En Inglés*, Madrid, Oct. 31, 1978. Web.

Accessed Sept. 15, 2015. <http://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/constitucion/Pages/ConstitucionIngles.aspx#I1>

² "Parliamentary Groups", *Congreso de los Diputados*, n.d. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015.

<http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/Congreso/GruPar>.

³ *Senado de España*, 2015. Web. Accessed September 17, 2015. <http://www.senado.es/web/index.html>

⁴ Schofield, N. and Caballero, G. *The Political Economy of Governance: Institutions, Political Performance and Elections*. Springer International Publishing, 2014, p. 131 Print.

⁵ n.a. "Catalonia's push for independence from Spain", *BBC News*, November 11, 2015. Web. Accessed December 31, 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-29478415>

⁶ de Maetzu, R. "The International Policy of Spain", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 1, Issue 2, December 15, 1922. Web. Accessed Sept. 13, 2015. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/spain/1922-12-15/international-policy-spain;>

According to Álvaro Imbernón from the ESADEgeo Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, Spain currently has two foreign policy methodologies: a **pan-European** approach and an **individualist** approach. It was particularly concerned by projects fitting its national interests, such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), but favored bilateral agreements with countries of an economic interest.

Spain played a particularly important role in the **Middle East and North Africa**, as well as in the **Sahel**. According to Álvaro Imbernón, Spain has played a leading role by providing political, economic, and military support to missions in these areas. Though Spain generally has a cautious voice when it comes to diplomacy, initiatives have increased since 2014. Spain has notably advocated the prioritization of the Arab Spring and the recognition of Palestine. In regards to Syria, Spain has invested in facilitation efforts with the Syrian opposition, through initiatives such as the Cordoba gathering of Syrian opposition groups. These efforts have sometimes received criticism from other EU members. It was also active in the Southern Neighborhood, especially regarding the Libyan crisis. Spain organized conferences and mediation efforts in this regards. The country however remained reactive concerning the Ebola outbreak, the conflict in Ukraine, and the emergence of the Islamic State. Spain also fell behind other European partners in terms of humanitarian support in the Middle East, especially due to its lack of support for Syrian refugees.⁷

European Union (EU)

In terms of EU policy, Spain's main agenda is to regain economic strength to better work alongside its partners in the EU through the **Cohesion Policy**. From 2014-2020 Spain is tasked with managing operational programs with funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and from the European Social Fund (ESF).⁸ It supports EU **enlargement**, which it believes contributes to greater stability and security in Europe⁹.

Spain is particularly worried about the increased instability brought by external threats such as *Daesh* and the Ukraine crisis. The **Southern Mediterranean**, in particular, is a source of concern for Spain. Spain pushed for a new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) to address these issues. In April, Spain hosted in Barcelona an "Informal Ministerial Meeting with the southern partners on the future of the European Neighbourhood Policy" to debate on future EU-Mediterranean relations, common challenges (illegal migration, extremism, the crisis in Libya, and energy security), and the level of economic development that is needed to bring stability and development to the region¹⁰. Spain has recently opposed the European plan on migration, claiming that quotas did not fully take member states' unemployment rates (and thus, workforce capacities) into consideration¹¹.

"Spain and the Euro", Economic and Financial Affairs, *European Commission*, last update December 18, 2013. Web. Accessed September 10, 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/countries/spain_en.htm.

⁷ Imbernón, Á. "Scorecard 2015: Spain's two foreign policy tracks", Commentary, *European Council on Foreign on Foreign Relations*, February 12, 2015. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015.

http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_scorecard_2015_spains_two_foreign_policy_tracks426

⁸ "Cohesion Policy and Spain", *European Commission*, October 2014. Web. Accessed September 11, 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/brochures-factsheets/2014/cohesion-policy-and-spain.

⁹ Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013, p. 13. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015.

http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

¹⁰ Lledó, E. "Spanish foreign policy monitor: April-June 2015", *Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)*, Policy Brief No. 207, July 2015, p. 3. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.

http://fride.org/download/Spanish_Foreign_Policy_Monitor_April-June_2015.pdf.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 4-5.

c. Peace & Security Policy

In the area of defense, Spain has adopted a **multilateral and comprehensive approach** to combatting threats that jeopardize international stability. In its 2013 *National Security Strategy*, Spain places national security in a global context to contribute to a national and international safe environment. The Spanish *Security Strategy* is built on four principles: unity of action, anticipation and prevention, efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources, and resilience. It sees **European integration** as a means for greater regional security and prosperity, especially when related to economic and financial governance. The Mediterranean and Latin America are also of key importance for Spain, which is ready to assist strategic partners in these regions to expand its scope of influence. The United States is another “priority partner”, as a crucial actor for Euro-Atlantic security. With regards to Asia, Spain aims to develop bilateral relations and regional initiatives to strengthen its link with countries of particular importance, such as China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and North Korea.

The Spanish *Security Strategy* advocates global solutions for global problems, which clearly reflects Spain’s intention to focus on cooperation and multilateral actions through existing regional and international frameworks such as the UN. In fact, the country sees the **UN** as the **leading organization** for the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as for cooperation in this field.¹²

European Union (EU)

Spain believes that **European integration** contributes to building security in Europe, and thus advocates for the strengthening of the EU’s foreign policy. Economic and financial governance are of particular interest for the country, which strongly supports a stronger Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in that sense. Spain also believes that the **EU** must be a stronger **global actor**, by reinforcing of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and developing of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ). In its *National Security Strategy*, Spain mentions the need for closer ties with its neighbors Portugal and France, as well as the dysfunctional character of the British colony of Gibraltar, which it sees as posing security issues for Spain and Europe.¹³

CSDP operations are important to Spain, and are supported by Spanish public opinion. First, because it supports European common security policies, and second, because its status as a frontier country makes it particularly vulnerable to external threats. Spain believes the CSDP is a good instrument to address security issues, especially because it gives its Government **unique room for maneuver** (in contrast with other international frameworks). It aims at making the CSDP framework compatible with NATO, and to enhance cooperation between the two. It has participated in CSDP structures, civilian and military missions, and Battlegroup rotations, and is among the few countries that participate in every running CSDP military operation. It also participates in major weapons programmes and “pooling and sharing” programmes. Spain notably hosts the **EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN)** and promoted the development of **permanent structure cooperation (PESCO)** during its presidency of the Council in 2010.¹⁴

¹² Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015.

http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Fojón, E. et al. "Spain and the CSDP", In Fiott, D. (ed.) “The Common Security and Defence Policy: National Perspectives”, *Egmont Institute*, No. 79, May 2015, p. 49-53. Web. Accessed June 22, 2015.

<http://www.egmontinstitute.be/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ep79.pdf>

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Spain joined NATO in 1982. Despite initial doubts, Spain has served as an active and strong NATO member since its initiation. It sees the Organization as an “essential dimension” of Spanish defense, but believes NATO must focus on the tasks of its strategic concept (collective defense, crisis management, and cooperative security) with a broader vision of security. Spain is concerned about the **strategic imbalance** resulting from the economic crisis, which affected European states’ defense expenditures.¹⁵

In 2015, it devoted 0.9% of its GDP to defense expenditures¹⁶. For the period 2014-2015 Spain contributed to 5.22% of the NATO Common-Funded Budgets and Programmes¹⁷.

United Nations (UN)

Spain joined the UN in 1955, and now clearly sees it as “the **most significant** organization for world cooperation and the maintenance of international peace and security”¹⁸. Nonetheless, in its *National Security Strategy*, the Spanish Government mentions the need for reforms in order to keep this status.

Spain contributes troops to UN Missions, as well as actively promotes preventive diplomacy to tackle root causes of conflicts. Spain works alongside the UN’s efforts to address challenges such as terrorism, piracy and transnational organized crime.¹⁹ It is a co-sponsor of the Alliance of Civilizations, a UN initiative that works towards preventive diplomacy by promoting specific actions aimed at eliminating divisions and neutralizing polarization that threatens international stability. In addition, Spain is a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and is one of the main donors of the Peace building as well as a major contributor of the UN Democracy Fund. The country is an active member of the Group of Friends of Meditation, and with Morocco, it has launched an initiative for mediation in the Mediterranean.

Spain is one of the top ten providers of financial contributions: it currently provides 3.177% of the UN budget.²⁰ Spain has been a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council four times and has participated in numerous peacekeeping missions in countries including Afghanistan, Kosovo and Haiti. Spain’s successful bid for a non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council for 2015-2016 has greatly influenced the country’s power in the UN. In October 2015, Spain had 6 police officers engaged in the MINUSTAH stabilization

¹⁵ Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013, p. 20. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015.

http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

¹⁶ “NATO publishes defence expenditures data for 2014 and estimates for 2015”, Press release PR/CP(2015)093-COR1, *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, June 22, 2015, p. 6. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.

http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_06/20150622_PR_CP_2015_093-v2.pdf

¹⁷ “NATO Common-Funded Budget & Programmes”, *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.

http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_06/20140611_20140601_NATO_common_funded_budgets_2014-2015.pdf

¹⁸ Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013, p. 19. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015.

http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

¹⁹ “International Peace and Security”, Spain’s Candidature to the Security Council 2015-2016, *Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación del Gobierno de España*, n.d. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015.

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CSNU2015-2016/Paginas/PazySeguridad.aspx>.

²⁰ “Spain and the United Nations”, *UN Offices, Model UN's & Human Rights Organizations (IEEHTN)*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015. <http://www.ieehtn.org/spain.html>

mission in Haiti, 619 soldiers in UNIFIL (Lebanon) and one soldier in UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire)²¹. For the period 2014-2015, Spain contributed to 2.97% of the UN Peacekeeping budget²².

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Spain is one of the founding members of the OSCE, which was originally named the *Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe* when it was formed in 1973. It sees the Organization as an appropriate framework “for promoting confidence-building measures or continuing to encourage the process of disarmament and arms control”²³. In 2014, Spain contributed 4.8% (€6,885,190) to the Organization’s budget²⁴, and 11 nationals were involved in its staff²⁵.

Council of Europe (CoE)

Spain became a member of the Council of Europe in November 1977. The country plays a significant role on a number of issues that the CoE focuses on: prevention of torture, fight against racism, protection of social rights, protection of minorities, fight against corruption, fight against money laundering, democracy, and prevention of human trafficking. The Council of Europe’s budget for 2015 was € 416,981,300 while Spain’s contribution was € 20,071,620.²⁶

Strategic Culture

Due to Spain’s **history of isolation** from most of Western Europe, the country developed a culture different from most of Western European countries.²⁷ Spain was under the dictatorship of Franco until his death in 1975, whereas most other Western European nations were based on democracy. Spain’s problems in domestic politics, economics, and military and foreign affairs may be attributed to a difficult national democratization process as well as to a strategic culture of isolationism.

Spanish strategic culture has evolved as a relatively **neutral force**. Though a growing power, Spain is relatively new in its post-isolationist status; therefore it tries to make relevant contributions despite its lack of military prowess. It shows a reduced level of ambition when it comes to leading international security operations, compared to its EU counterparts.²⁸

²¹ “UN Mission’s Summary detailed by Country”, *United Nations Peacekeeping*, October 31, 2015, p. 38. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2015/oct15_3.pdf.

²² United Nations General Assembly, “Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236”, *Report of the Secretary General*, December 27, 2012, p. 3. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/67/224/Add.1.

²³ Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013, p. 20. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015. http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

²⁴ The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), *Annual Report 2014*, July 2015, p. 105. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/169971?download=true>.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 109

²⁶ "Spain - Member State", *Council of Europe*, 2015. Web. Accessed September 14, 2015. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/spain>

²⁷ "Spain - Strategic Culture", *GlobalSecurity.org*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 19, 2015. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/es-culture.htm>.

²⁸ Arteaga, F. “Spain”, in Biehl, H. et al. (eds.) “Strategic Cultures in Europe Security and Defense Policies across the Continent”, p. 333-342. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2013. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-658-01168-0.

d. Economic Policy

European Union (EU)

As a result of the global financial crisis, Spain experienced a prolonged recession, with GDP growth contracting 3.7% in 2009, ending a 16-year growth trend for the Spanish economy. The economy continued to contract through 2013, however modest economic growth did return in late 2013. Exports remained resilient despite economic difficulties, offsetting declines in domestic consumption and bringing Spain's account into surplus in 2013, the first time since 1986. However, the **unemployment** rate rose to over 26% in 2013, severely impacting Spain's public finances as spending on social benefits grew while tax revenues decreased. In 2013, the country reduced the deficit to 6.8% of GDP, which is slightly above the 6.5% target agreed upon between the EU and Spain. In addition, **public debt** has increased to over 93%. However, rising labor productivity, moderating labor costs, and lower inflation have improved foreign investor interest in the Spanish economy and leading to a reduction in government borrowing costs. Some progress was made in the area of taxation, with a comprehensive tax reform introduced to simplify the tax system and create growth, as well as with regard to the fight against tax evasion²⁹. As of 2015, economic reform agendas have become less significant as political activity is focused on the national parliamentary elections in December 2015³⁰. Recently, Spain's unemployment rate has fallen to 21.2% an all time low in the past four years.³¹ The economy is forecasted to grow more than 3% and add around 600,000 new jobs in 2015. Economists predict that unemployment in Spain could drop to as low as 20% in 2016.

Economic Diplomacy & Foreign Trade

In the last five decades, the Spanish economy has undergone a massive opening towards foreign trade and investment, with the GDP share of exports and imports of goods and services increasing. Spain's accession to the EU has been the catalyst for this process. Exports have grown every year, but their share of GDP fell after Spain joined the EC, because GDP grew at a faster rate than exports. In 2005, more than 70% of Spain's external trade took place with EU states and focused on a small number of countries such as, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.³² A continued major challenge for Spain in terms of economic diplomacy is to diversify the geographical destination of its exports by increasing exports to countries outside the EU, especially the United States and the Asian growing economies. The Spanish government is an enthusiastic advocate of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (**TTIP**), given the fact that benefits from such agreement could result in a long-term increase in GDP of 6.6 percent and the creation of 140,000 new jobs for the country³³.

²⁹ Council of the European Union, "Council Recommendation on the 2015 National Reform Programme of Spain and delivering a Council opinion on the 2015 Stability Programme of Spain", *Official Journal of the European Union*, C272/47 (July 14, 2015). Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2015/csr2015_council_spain_en.pdf.

³⁰ "Spain", *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), last update November 19, 2015. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>.

³¹ Roman, D. "Spain's Unemployment Rate Drops to Four-Year Low", *The Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 22, 2015. Web. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/spains-unemployment-rate-drops-to-four-year-low-1445536283>

³² Elcano Royal Institute, European Parliament – Office in Spain –, European Commission, *20 Years of Spain in the European Union (1986-2006)*, 2006. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015.

<http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/3cc45b804f0189cb92cef63170baead1/20+years+of+Spain.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=3cc45b804f0189cb92cef63170baead1>.

³³ Powell, C. "Letter from Madrid", *Judy Dempsey's Strategic Europe*, Carnegie Europe, February 6, 2015. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. <http://carnegieeurope.eu/strategieurope/?fa=58975>.

e. Other Diplomatic Priorities

Priorities at the European Level

Further **stabilization of the Spanish economy** is still a priority for the country because it would increase European involvement and support. In 2014 and early 2015, growth in the Spanish economy has supported rapid employment creation and lower energy prices at the European level. Nonetheless, high private and public debt levels continue to impact the economy and unemployment remains high.³⁴ Spain must improve these shortfalls in order to better serve the European community. Major factors impacting the Europe include *Daesh* (ISIS), however Spain has not played a major role in combatting the state since its birth last year. Spain has however continued to remain interested in the events on the Mediterranean and North Africa region as the happenings in this region affect Spain due to close proximity.

Priorities at the Global Level

Despite its economic hardships, Spain remains a global leader in terms of its role in international organizations. Spain continues to argue for **recognition of the Palestinian state**, despite opposition from other world powers. In November 2014, Spain's lower house of parliament overwhelmingly voted in support of recognition of Palestine.³⁵ In addition, Spain's position will assume a magnified importance heading in late 2015, when it will assume a temporary position on the United Nations Security Council. In terms of other important global events, Spain is focused on supporting the **Syrian opposition**, despite criticism from other European states. Spain facilitates its support through groups such as the Cordoba gathering of Syrian opposition groups. However, Spain is seriously lacking in terms of its humanitarian support for Syrian refugees. The refugees, who do arrive in Spain, generally hope to head north towards Germany, which could be attributed to Spain's high unemployment rate. Spain's budget constraints make it nearly impossible for Spain to provide the same humanitarian support as Germany towards the refugee crisis, revealing that until Spain's economy improves, it is limited in its international actions.³⁶

Author Sara Shah, Davidson College.
Content Revision Sophie L. Vériter, Vesalius College (VUB) and Luca Nuvoli, Université Catholique de Louvain.
Language Revision Joseph Aumuller, University of Denver.

³⁴ "Europe 2020 in Spain", *European Commission*, last update August 28, 2015. Web. Accessed September 11, 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-your-country/espana/country-specific-recommendations/index_en.htm.

³⁵ Arom, E. "Spanish Parliament Easily Passes Measure Recognizing Palestinian State", *The Jerusalem Post*, November 18, 2014. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. <http://www.jpost.com/International/Spanish-lawmakers-pass-symbolic-motion-on-eventual-recognition-of-Palestine-382189>

³⁶ Buck, T. "Refugees languish in Spain with dreams of heading north", *The Financial Times*, September 3, 2015. Web. Accessed September 15, 2015. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/92d196c2-50ba-11e5-b029-b9d50a74fd14.html#axzz3rfMYdOmd>.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arom, E. "Spanish Parliament Easily Passes Measure Recognizing Palestinian State", *The Jerusalem Post*, November 18, 2014. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. <http://www.jpost.com/International/Spanish-lawmakers-pass-symbolic-motion-on-eventual-recognition-of-Palestine-382189>.
- Arteaga, F. "Spain", in Biehl, H. et al. (eds.) "Strategic Cultures in Europe Security and Defense Policies across the Continent", p. 333-342. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2013. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-658-01168-0.
- Buck, T. "Refugees languish in Spain with dreams of heading north", *The Financial Times*, September 3, 2015. Web. Accessed September 15, 2015. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/92d196c2-50ba-11e5-b029-b9d50a74fd14.html#axzz3rfMYdOmd>
- "Cohesion Policy and Spain", *European Commission*, October 2014. Web. Accessed September 11, 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/brochures-factsheets/2014/cohesion-policy-and-spain.
- Cortes Generales, *La Constitución En Inglés*, Madrid, October 31, 1978. Web. Accessed September 15, 2015. <http://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/constitucion/Pages/ConstitucionIngles.aspx#11>.
- Council of the European Union, "Council Recommendation on the 2015 National Reform Programme of Spain and delivering a Council opinion on the 2015 Stability Programme of Spain", *Official Journal of the European Union*, C272/47 (July 14, 2015). Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2015/csr2015_council_spain_en.pdf.
- de Maetzu, R. "The International Policy of Spain", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 1, Issue 2, December 15, 1922. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/spain/1922-12-15/international-policy-spain>.
- Elcano Royal Institute, European Parliament – Office in Spain – , European Commission, *20 Years of Spain in the European Union (1986-2006)*, 2006. Web. Accessed September 13, 2015. <http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/3cc45b804f0189cb92cef63170baead1/20+years+of+Spain.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=3cc45b804f0189cb92cef63170baead1>.
- "Europe 2020 in Spain", *European Commission*, last update August 28, 2015. Web. Accessed September 11, 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-your-country/espana/country-specific-recommendations/index_en.htm.
- Fojón, E. et al. "Spain and the CSDP", In Fiott, D. (ed.) "The Common Security and Defence Policy: National Perspectives", *Egmont Institute*, No. 79, May 2015, p. 49-53. Web.

Accessed June 22, 2015. <http://www.egmontinstitute.be/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ep79.pdf>.

Gaist, T. "NATO Begins Dress Rehearsal for Europe-wide War", *World Socialist Web Site*, October 21, 2015. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015. <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2015/10/21/trid-o21.html>

Gobierno de España, *The National Security Strategy: Sharing a Common Project*, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, 2013. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015. http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documents/estrategiaseguridad_baja_julio.pdf

Imberón, Á. "Scorecard 2015: Spain's two foreign policy tracks", Commentary, *European Council on Foreign on Foreign Relations*, February 12, 2015. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015. http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_scorecard_2015_spains_two_foreign_policy_tracks426

"International Peace and Security", Spain's Candidature to the Security Council 2015-2016, *Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación del Gobierno de España*, n.d. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015. <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CSNU2015-2016/Paginas/PazySeguridad.aspx>.

"La Moncloa", *Gobierno de España*, 2015. Web. Accessed December 16, 2015. <http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/Paginas/index.aspx>

Lledó, E. "Spanish foreign policy monitor: April-June 2015", *Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)*, Policy Brief No. 207, July 2015, p. 1-5. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015. http://fride.org/download/Spanish_Foreign_Policy_Monitor_April-June_2015.pdf.

n.a. "Catalonia's push for independence from Spain", *BBC News*, November 11, 2015. Web. Accessed December 31, 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-29478415>

"NATO Common-Funded Budget & Programmes", *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. Web. Accessed November 19, 2015. http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_06/20140611_20140601_NATO_common_funded_budgets_2014-2015.pdf.

"NATO publishes defence expenditures data for 2014 and estimates for 2015", Press release PR/CP(2015)093-COR1, *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, June 22, 2015, p. 1-10. Web. Accessed November 19, 2015. http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_06/20150622_PR_CP_2015_093-v2.pdf.

"Parliamentary Groups", *Congreso de los Diputados*, n.d. Web. Accessed November 16, 2015. <http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/Congreso/GruPar>.

- Powell, C. "Letter from Madrid", *Judy Dempsey's Strategic Europe*, Carnegie Europe, February 6, 2015. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.
<http://carnegieeurope.eu/strategieurope/?fa=58975>.
- Roman, D. "Spain's Unemployment Rate Drops to Four-Year Low", *The Wall Street Journal*, October 22, 2015. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015.
<http://www.wsj.com/articles/spains-unemployment-rate-drops-to-four-year-low-1445536283>
- Schofield, N. and Caballero, G. *The Political Economy of Governance: Institutions, Political Performance and Elections*. Springer International Publishing, 2014. Print.
- Senado de España*, 2015. Web. Accessed September 17, 2015.
<http://www.senado.es/web/index.html>
- "Spain", *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), last update November 19, 2015. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>.
- "Spain and NATO", Country Studies, *U.S. Library of Congress*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015. <http://countrystudies.us/spain/88.htm>.
- "Spain and the Euro", Economic and Financial Affairs, *European Commission*, last update December 18, 2013. Web. Accessed September 10, 2015.
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/countries/spain_en.htm.
- "Spain and the United Nations", *UN Offices, Model UN's & Human Rights Organizations (IEEEHTN)*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015.
<http://www.ieeehtn.org/spain.html>.
- "Spain in the OSCE", Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, *Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación del Gobierno de España*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 22, 2015.
<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/OSCE/Paginas/EspEnlaOSCE.aspx>.
- "Spain - Member State", *Council of Europe*, 2015. Web. Accessed September 14, 2015.
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/spain>
- "Spain - Strategic Culture", *GlobalSecurity.org*, n.d. Web. Accessed October 19, 2015.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/es-culture.htm>.
- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), *Annual Report 2014*, July 2015, p. 1-109. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.
<http://www.osce.org/secretariat/169971?download=true>.
- "UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country", *United Nations Peacekeeping*, October 31, 2015, p. 1-46. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.
http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2015/oct15_3.pdf.

United Nations General Assembly, “Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236”, *Report of the Secretary General*, December 27, 2012, p. 1-8. Web. Accessed November 23, 2015.
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/67/224/Add.1.